

Court Services and Offender Supervision
Agency

**Community Supervision
Program**



Congressional Budget Justification
Fiscal Year 2025

March 11, 2024

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COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request

Community Supervision Program

Agency Overview:

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency's (CSOSA's) Community Supervision Program (CSP) supervises adults released by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia on probation and those released by the U.S. Parole Commission on parole or supervised release, and monitors individuals subject to Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSA) or Civil Protection Orders (CPOs). The CSP strategy emphasizes public safety, accountability, successful re-entry into the community, and effective supervision through an integrated system of comprehensive risk and needs assessments, close supervision, drug testing, treatment and support services, and incentives and sanctions. CSP also develops and provides the Court and the U.S. Parole Commission with critical and timely information for sentencing determinations, supervision conditions, and updates on offender compliance.

The criminal justice system in the nation's capital is complex, with public safety responsibility spread over both local and federal government agencies. CSP works closely with law enforcement entities, such as the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and D.C. Department of Corrections, as well as the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), U.S. Parole Commission, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the U.S. Marshals Service, and the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) to increase public safety for everyone who lives, visits, or works in the District of Columbia. CSP also relies upon partnerships with the District of Columbia government, and local faith-based and non-profit organizations to provide critical social services to the offender population.

CSP plays a critical role in the District's law enforcement and public safety arena by offering state-of-the-art supervision programs. When CSP is successful in decreasing recidivism and improving the rate of successful completion of supervision, these achievements result in reduced resource demands for the D.C. Government, the U.S. Parole Commission, the Federal BOP, and in improved public safety in the District of Columbia.

Supervised Offender Summary

In FY 2023, CSP monitored or supervised approximately 6,536 adults on any given day, and 10,406 different persons over the course of the fiscal year. CSP began FY 2023 with 6,901 persons monitored or supervised and ended the fiscal year with a total caseload of 6,431. The accumulated total supervised population over the course of FY 2023 amounted to 2.4 million offender supervision days.¹ Approximately 88 percent of supervisees during the year were male, and 12 percent were

¹ One offender supervision day represents the effort required to have one offender under supervision for one day. The total of offender supervision days for the fiscal year equates to the cumulative sum of CSP's daily caseload over the fiscal year.

female. During FY 2023, 3,808 persons entered CSP supervision: 3,290 individuals were ordered to CSP supervision by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (this number includes offenders sentenced to probation and individuals with CPOs and DSAs) and 518 offenders were released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release. Parolees serve a portion of their sentence in prison before they are eligible for parole at the discretion of the U.S. Parole Commission, while supervised releasees serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community.

Individuals ordered to CSP supervision generally remain under 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

Daily Supervised Population:

On September 30, 2023, CSP supervised and monitored 6,431 individuals, including 4,255 probationers, 2,858 offenders on supervised release or parole, 164 defendants with DSAs, and 154 individuals with CPOs. Approximately 5,000 of those under supervision reside in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 110 adult residents of the District.³ The remaining supervised offenders, defendants, or individuals reside in another jurisdiction, and their cases are monitored by CSP per the Interstate Compact Agreement.

CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Type, as of September 30th FYs 2019–2023

Fiscal Year	Probation		Parole		Supervised Release		DSA		CPO		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2019	5,591	62.8%	884	9.9%	2,098	23.6%	182	2.0%	145	1.6%	8,900
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

² Upper and lower boundaries represent the 25th and 75th percentiles, respectively, of sentences for the CSP’s FY 2023 Total Supervised Population. Life sentences have been included under the assumption the offender will live to age 75 or for one additional year from the date of calculation, whichever is greater. Where applicable, extensions to the original sentence are taken into consideration.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (548,101). Estimated population data as of July 1, 2021.

Offender Intakes:

As the COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions were relaxed, CSP’s supervised and monitored population levels rebounded in FY 2022 and then slightly dropped in FY 2023. The net growth in supervised population levels since the pandemic years is driven by increases in supervision sentences ordered by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia as the pandemic-related restrictions on its operations lifted. In FY 2023, CSP experienced decreases in entries on probation (-334 entrants, -10 percent), parole (-28 entrants, -26.7 percent), and deferred sentence agreements (-4 entrants, -2.1 percent) when compared to FY 2022. The CSP also observed smaller increases in FY 2023 entries onto both supervised release (+9 entrants, +2.1 percent) and civil protection orders (+14 entrants, +15.4 percent) versus FY 2022.

Offender Entries by Supervision Type, FYs 2019–2023

Fiscal Year	Probation		Parole		Supervised Release		DSA		CPO		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2019	3,880	72.2%	209	3.9%	988	18.4%	185	3.4%	110	2.0%	5,372	100%
2020	1,995	63.0%	224	7.1%	819	25.8%	86	2.7%	45	1.4%	3,169	100%
2021	1,403	62.7%	116	5.2%	561	25.1%	103	4.6%	55	2.5%	2,238	100%
2022	3,336	80.4%	105	2.5%	432	10.4%	187	4.5%	91	2.2%	4,151	100%
2023	3,002	78.8%	77	2.0%	441	11.6%	183	4.8%	105	2.8%	3,808	100%
Yearly Change	-334	-10.0%	-28	-26.7%	9	2.1%	-4	-2.1%	14	15.4%	-343	-8.3%

Total Supervised Population:

CSP’s Total Supervised Population (TSP) includes all offenders with Probation, Parole, and Supervised Release sentences, and individuals with DSAs or CPOs who are assigned to a Community Supervision Officer (CSO) and supervised or monitored for at least one day within the 12-month reporting period.

In FY 2023 (October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023), CSP monitored or supervised 10,406 unique individuals. As shown in the table below, probationers make up the majority of CSP’s TSP, accounting for more than two-thirds of the population; nearly one-fifth of the population are on supervised release, and about seven percent are on parole. DSAs and CPOs make up approximately three and two percent of the population, respectively.

After two years of pandemic-related decreases in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, CSP’s TSP increased in FY 2022 and further in FY 2023. From FY 2022 to FY 2023, the number of probationers in the

TSP increased by 12 percent. The share of the TSP represented by DSA and CPO cases increased by 12 and 17 percent, respectively, over the same period. Parole and supervised release cases dropped by 17 and 10 percent, respectively, as a share of the TSP.

Total Supervised Population (TSP) by Supervision Type FYs 2019–2023

Fiscal Year	Probation		Parole		Supervised Release		DSA		CPO		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2019	8,936	65.2%	1,123	8.2%	3,031	22.1%	319	2.3%	298	2.2%	13,707
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

Offender Risk and Needs:

Approximately 50 percent of offenders supervised by the CSP near the start of FY 2024 were assessed at the highest risk levels (intensive or maximum) using CSP’s new Dynamic Assess of Risk Under Supervision (DARUS) screening tool. This percentage of high-risk offenders represents parity with FY 2021 and an increase from the end of FY 2019 when 48 percent of the assessed supervision population was supervised at the highest risk levels. Highest-risk individuals require close supervision and additional intervention resources to ensure public safety.

CSP data shows that the criminogenic and support service needs of the supervised population are substantial, and addressing those needs is essential to reducing recidivism. The 3,808 individuals entering CSP supervision during FY 2023 were characterized by the following:

- 51.3 percent were unemployed;⁴
- 26.3 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED; and
- 10.4 percent reported an unstable living arrangement.⁵

⁴ Based on offenders deemed “employable” according to job verifications completed closest to when they began supervision. Offenders are “employable” if they are not retired, disabled, suffering from a debilitating medical condition, receiving SSI, participating in a residential treatment program, participating in a residential sanctions program (i.e., incarcerated), or participating in a school or training program. Employability is unknown for offenders who have not had a job verification conducted.

⁵ Based on home verifications completed closest to when each offender began supervision. Offenders are considered to have “unstable housing” if they reside in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel or have no fixed address. Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a more comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability to include, for example, persons living with friends or family members on a temporary basis and persons in imminent danger of losing their current housing. CSP does not routinely track a number of factors considered in HUD’s definition. Therefore, reported figures may underestimate the

In FY 2023, CSP used several assessment instruments to identify risk and needs. At intake, CSP used the Triage Screener to establish an initial supervision level based on static risk factors. Thereafter, CSP conducted the more extensive Auto Screener risk and needs assessment instrument and updated the supervision level when appropriate.

During the course of FY 2023, CSP transitioned to using the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Reentry (DRAOR) assessment for case planning. The DRAOR 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 adoption of the DRAOR is one component of the CSP's efforts to update its case planning and management procedures in response to research findings and evolving standards of correctional practice. CSP staff completed one or more DRAOR assessments on 54 percent of offenders entering supervision during FY 2023. Over 54 percent of offenders on supervision at the end of the fiscal year had at least one completed DRAOR assessment.

Near the start of FY 2024, CSP ended use of the Auto Screener and the Triage Screener in favor of a new, fully automated risk assessment system, the DARUS, which integrated with the Supervision, Management and Automated Record Tracking (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 recommends an appropriate supervision level. The case management system notifies the CSO when they need to review the scores (e.g., when a change in supervision level is recommended). In addition, the DARUS system also recommends supervision levels for offenders newly assigned to supervision, replacing the functionality of the Triage Screener, and helping ensure that offenders are assigned to an appropriate team from their first day of supervision.

The DRAOR assessment is an important source of information used by the DARUS models, but DARUS can return valid recommendations for offenders lacking a DRAOR, as offenders often are in the early days of 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 ensures CSP's risk assessments are refreshed daily to reflect the latest information (e.g., new arrests and updated risk and protective factors from the DRAOR) while reducing the time CSOs are obligated to spend on offender assessments.

Offender Outcomes:

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

percentage of offenders living in unstable conditions.

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

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

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

CSP recognizes that recidivism places an enormous burden on the offender's family, the community, and the entire criminal justice system. We monitor revocation rates and other related factors, as well as monitor and adjust (as needed) our interventions to meet offender needs. It is not unusual for offenders to return to CSP supervision. Of the 3,808 individuals who entered supervision in FY 2023, 28 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their FY 2023 supervision start date.

Compared to the total supervised population, offenders who are eventually revoked to incarceration are more likely to test positive for drugs, have unstable housing, lack employment, and/or be assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels. As such, CSP continues to realign existing supervision and offender support services to provide focused interventions and appropriate supervision for our offender population in an attempt to reduce recidivism and increase successful completion of supervision.

Offender Arrests for Incidents of Serious, Violent Crime:

The District of Columbia experienced a diverse increase of serious and violent crimes in CY 2023 as compared to CY 2022: +35 percent increase in homicides, +1 percent in assaults with a deadly weapon, +4 percent in burglary, and a +36 percent firearms recovered in CY 2023.⁶ The large increase in robberies (by +67 percent) and motor vehicle thefts (by +82 percent) in the District of Columbia is especially alarming. On average, CSP supervisees accounted for about 1 in 6 (or 16.7%) CY 2023 arrests for serious violent offenses in D.C.⁷ The proportion is similar for homicide arrests. While CSP supervisees are more likely to be arrested for homicide or another serious violent offense than a typical D.C. resident, it is important to note that most persons under supervision are not involved in these types of crimes.

Despite the CY 2023 increase in robberies, the overall number of incidents of serious violence in the District of Columbia is still lower than it was a decade ago. In CY 2012, the average number of serious violent incidents per day in the District was 18; by CY 2018, the average had declined to 11. The District has averaged 10 or 11 serious violent incidents daily in each year from CY 2018 through CY 2022, though reaching 15 daily incidents in CY 2023, based on data published by the

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

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

D.C. MPD. Importantly, the percentage of CSP offenders arrested for serious violent incidents while under supervision remains fairly low. Of the unique offenders supervised by CSP during CY 2023, 7.8 percent were arrested for serious violence and less than 0.15 percent were arrested for homicide.

Despite the low number of CSP offenders arrested for serious violent offenses in the District, the homicide and robbery rates and number of firearm recoveries in the city are of great concern to the Agency. Offenders re-arrested for serious violent crimes are more likely to have been supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels at the time of re-arrest. To actively address this critical public safety issue, CSP focuses resources on our highest-risk offenders with the intent of further reducing all 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 developing new intervention strategies. To address its highest risk offenders, CSP created High Intensity Supervision Teams (HISTs) and Engagement and Intervention Centers (EICs) to closely supervise offenders and provide vocational opportunities. CSP also developed the Rapid Engagement Team (RET), a team of CSOs who respond immediately to non-compliant offenders who do not report to supervision, or walk away from interventions. CSP's Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center (CMIC) monitors offender rearrests and shares data on high-risk offenders, as appropriate. CSP continues to improve the EICs to address the offender needs that contribute to serious crime. CSP also partners with the District of Columbia's MPD to participate in focused night/weekend supervision activities in high-crime areas. CSOSA also collaborates with the U.S. Marshals Service and other federal and local law enforcement agencies to locate offenders with outstanding arrest warrants and participates in special warrant initiatives.

CSP FY 2023 Total Supervised Population Profile:

FY 2023 ENTRANTS	FY 2023 TOTAL SUPERVISED POPULATION	FY 2023 EXITS
<p>Total: 3,808</p> <p>77 Parole 441 Supervised Release 3,002 Probation 183 DSA 105 CPO</p> <p><u>Characteristics at intake</u>¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 percent had previously been under CSOSA supervision at some point within the last three years. • 51 percent were unemployed. • 26 percent had less than a high school education. • 10 percent resided in unstable conditions.³ 	<p>Total: 10,406</p> <p>Supervised 10,406 unique individuals over the course of the fiscal year and approximately 6,536 persons on any given day</p> <p><u>Characteristics under supervision</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 51 percent of individuals assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels.¹ • 16 percent aged 25 and under. • 12 percent female. • 20 percent of individuals were rearrested while under supervision. • 8 percent of supervisees were rearrested for incidents of serious, violent crime in the District of Columbia.² • 48 percent of the drug tested population tested positive for illicit substances (excluding alcohol). • Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) issued Alleged Violation Reports to the releasing authority for 26 percent of supervised individuals. 	<p>Total: 3,936</p> <p>187 Parole 626 Supervised Release 2,902 Probation 174 DSA 47 CPO</p> <p><u>Supervision outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66 percent of cases closed in FY 2023 ended successfully. • 78 percent of individuals who exited supervision in FY 2023 were not revoked to incarceration.

¹ CSOSA assesses the risk to public safety posed by offenders during supervision at intake and throughout the term of supervision using various assessment tools. Risk assessments are not required for misdemeanants residing outside of D.C. who are supervised primarily by mail, or for offenders who are in monitored or warrant status.

² Serious, violent incidents include homicide, aggravated assault, sexual assault, assault with a dangerous weapon, assault with intent to kill, carjacking and robbery. Arrests during the year are counted even if the predicate offense occurred during a prior year.

³ Includes all offenders in active status during a reporting month who were supervised at the medium, maximum, or intensive level.

FY 2025: CSP Budget Request

The FY 2025 Budget Request for CSP is \$218,010,000, an increase of \$13,431,000 or 6.57 percent above the FY 2023 Enacted Budget.

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Community Supervision Program Summary of Changes				
	Budgeted FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2022 Enacted Budget ¹	780	191,259	14,747	206,006
FY 2023 Enacted Budget ²	780	196,781	7,798	204,579
FY 2024 Continuing Resolution (CR) ³	780	196,781	7,798	204,579
Changes to Base:				
<u>FY 2024</u>				
FY 2024 Employee Pay Raise	-	5,439	-	5,439
FY 2024 Employee Retirement Contributions	-	255	-	255
FY 2024 Base Employment Decrease	(30)	-	-	-
FY 2024 Reduction to Base	-	(1,151)	-	(1,151)
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (Re-entry & Sanctions Center Relocation)	-	-	(1,414)	(1,414)
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (Headquarters Relocation)	-	-	(3,817)	(3,817)
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (3850 South Capitol Street, SE, Relocation)	-	-	(2,567)	(2,567)
<u>FY 2025</u>				
FY 2025 Employee Pay Raise	-	1,939	-	1,939
FY 2025 Base Employment Decrease	(25)	-	-	-
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	(55)	6,482	(7,798)	(1,316)
FY 2025 Base	725	203,263	-	203,263
Requested Program Changes:				
<u>FY 2024 Funding</u>				
FY 2024 Headquarters Relocation - Technical Anomaly ⁴	-	-	4,253	4,253
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2025	-	-	(4,253)	(4,253)
FY 2024 CSP Cyber Security - Technical Anomaly ⁵	-	1,476	-	1,476
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2025	-	(1,476)	-	(1,476)
<u>FY 2025 Three-Year Funding 2025/2027</u>				
FY 2025 Headquarters & Re-entry and Sanctions Center Relocations ⁵	-	-	14,747	14,747
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	-	-	14,747	14,747
FY 2025 President's Budget Request	725	203,263	14,747	218,010
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2023 Enacted Budget	(55)	6,482	6,949	13,431
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2023 Enacted Budget	-7.05%	3.29%	89.11%	6.57%

¹ The FY 2022 Enacted Budget contains a total of \$14,747,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding that shall remain available until September 30, 2024 for costs associated with relocation under replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices and related facilities. This includes an estimated \$6,639,000 as the first of two installments of resources to relocate CSOSA's Re-entry and Sanctions Center and an estimated \$8,108,000 as the first of three installments to relocate CSOSA's Headquarters and related facilities.

² 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 an estimated \$1,414,000 as the second installment for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center; \$3,817,000 as the second of three installments of funding for costs associated with the replacement lease for CSOSA's Headquarters and related facilities, and an estimated \$2,567,000 for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSP's 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, location. CSP actual FY 2023 FTE total 695.

³ A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-15), as amended. The FY 2024 PB includes one-time, multi-year relocation funds outlined in Footnote 4. CSP planned FY 2024 FTE total 710.

⁴ FY 2024 PB requests \$4,253,000 in FY 2024 resources as Three-Year (FY 2024-2026) funding as the third of three installments to relocate CSOSA's Headquarters and related facilities.

⁵ The FY 2024 PB requests \$1,476,000 to support permanent cost increases related to Federal cyber security requirements.

⁶ The FY 2025 PB requests \$14,747,000 in Three-Year (2025-2027) funding as a contingency in anticipation of space acquisition delays that result in FY 2022 Enacted (2022-2024) relocation funding expiring, unused, and/or cost increases for the Agency's Headquarters and/or Re-entry and Sanctions Center relocation projects.

FY 2024 and FY 2025 Changes to Base:

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 on-boarding/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 on-boarding/attrition and identify actual FTE that can be supported with base personnel resources identified in the FY 2025 PB.

FY 2024 and FY 2025 Requested Program Increases:

1. FY 2024 CSP Cyber Security	\$0	0 FTE
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The FY 2024 PB requests \$1,476,000 to support permanent cost increases related to Federal cyber security requirements.

2. FY 2024 CSP Headquarters Relocation	\$0	0 FTE
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The FY 2024 PB requests \$4,253,000 in Three-Year (2024-2026) funding as the third of three funding installments to relocate CSOSA’s Headquarters and related facilities. These requested resources do not recur in FY 2025.

3. FY 2025 CSP Relocation Contingency	\$14,747,000	0 FTE
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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 to support CSOSA’s Headquarters relocation project and \$6,639,000 in estimated Three Year (FY 2022-2024) funding to relocate CSOSA’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall.

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

3.a. CSP Headquarters Relocation:

Background:

Since 2018, CSP has worked with GSA to solicit for replacement space for our Headquarters locations, most notably 633 Indiana Avenue, NW. However, delays associated with this project resulted in multi-year relocation resources contained the FY 2019 Enacted and FY 2020 Enacted budgets expiring, unused, without obtaining a new Headquarters lease.

CSP most-recently estimated a total of \$16,178,000 to be funded in the FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024 budgets to relocate up to five (5) locations into 104,840 USF as part of the Agency’s Headquarters relocation project.

CSP Headquarters Relocation Budget Estimate

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

**CSP Estimate
Headquarters Relocation Project (104,840 USF – 524 Staff)**

Program Area	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 PB
<u>Real Property Costs</u>			
Construction (\$76.55/USF)	\$6,069,000	\$0	\$1,957,000
Design (\$7.96/USF)	\$631,000	\$0	\$204,000
Management and Inspection Cost (\$6.54/USF)	\$518,000	\$0	\$167,000
Building Specific Amortized Capital Costs (\$25.00/USF)	\$1,982,000	\$0	\$639,000
Lessor Profit & Overhead (\$11.61/USF)	\$920,000	\$0	\$297,000
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA (\$11.61/USF)	\$920,000	\$0	\$297,000
GSA Management Fee (4%)	\$226,000	\$0	\$78,000
Slide Scale Overhead Fee	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000
Less: Tenant Improvement Allowance Amortized in Monthly Rent Payments (\$42.85/USF)	(\$3,397,000)	\$0	(\$1,096,000)
Less: Building Specific Amortized Capital Costs (\$25.00/USF)	(\$1,982,000)	\$0	(\$639,000)
Total Real Property Costs	\$5,917,000	\$0	\$1,934,000
<u>Personal Property Costs</u>			
Move (\$3.48/USF)	\$0	\$258,000	\$83,000
IT/Communications (\$15.75/USF)	\$1,249,000	\$0	\$403,000
A/V (\$7.00/USF)	\$0	\$555,000	\$179,000
Signage, Artwork, Graphics (\$2.00/USF)	\$0	\$159,000	\$51,000

Security (\$5.00/USF)	\$396,000	\$0	\$128,000
Furniture: Staff and Contractors (524 Units * \$5,683.61 each)	\$0	\$2,279,000	\$699,000
IT Mobility Upgrades (100 Units * \$5,500 each)	\$0	\$276,000	\$275,000
IT Collaborative Spaces (100 Units * \$5,800 each)	\$0	\$290,000	\$290,000
GSA Standard Contingency	\$546,000	\$0	\$211,000
Total Personal Property Costs	<u>\$2,191,000</u>	<u>\$3,817,000</u>	<u>\$2,319,000</u>
Total GSA Move and Replication Costs	<u>\$8,108,000</u>	<u>\$3,817,000</u>	<u>\$4,253,000</u>
Project Total			\$16,178,000

633 Indiana Avenue, NW: Serves as CSOSA’s headquarters. However, CSP substantially increased offender supervision functions at this location due to its proximity to the Courts. The lease for the 633 Indiana Avenue location originally expired in September 2020 after which CSP operated under a two-year lease extension that expired on September 30, 2022. A second lease extension was executed through September 30, 2026.

601 Indiana Avenue, NW: CSP exited this location at the end of the lease term in March 2023, and temporarily transferred staff from this location to 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, and other locations.

800 North Capitol Street, NW: CSP operations at this location are primarily administrative. While offenders do not report to this location, CSP does perform indirect offender supervision functions, such as offender investigations at this location. CSP initially occupied space at 800 North Capitol Street in 2013 under a 10-year GSA lease that expired June 29, 2023. CSP acquired additional space in 2017 through the backfill of a GSA lease that expired October 31, 2022. CSP and GSA executed temporary lease extensions in 2023 through September 2026 at increased rent rates due to the short term of the leases.

300 Indiana Avenue, NW: CSP maintains a limited presence co-located with the D.C. MPD for our Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center. CSP plans to vacate this location, effective March 2024, and transfer staff to other Agency locations.

1230 Taylor Street, NW: CSP has occupied this location since 2000 to provide direct offender supervision services. The current lease expires May 31, 2025, at which time CSP plans to temporarily transfer staff to other offender supervision locations which will already be heavily occupied due to the 601 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, relocations.

Reduce the Footprint

The proposed Headquarters replacement lease(s) will improve the office utilization rate per person and overall Agency space utilization. CSP’s goal is to reduce its real estate footprint through consolidation and vacating some of its existing locations. CSP estimates it will reduce its footprint in 2027 by 61,385 USF under replacement lease(s) for 601, 633 and 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, as well as 800 N Capitol Street, NW, and 1230 Taylor Street, NW.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Lease Expiration</u>	<u>Usable Square Footage (GSA Housing Plan)</u>		<u>Square Footage Change</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
		CSP Current	CSP Planned		
800 N Capitol Fl 2/7 ²	9/30/2026	52,451			
800 N Capitol Backfill ²	9/30/2026	16,287			
633 Indiana Avenue 1	9/30/2026	55,085			
601 Indiana Avenue	3/31/2023	19,016			
300 Indiana Avenue ³	3/31/2024				
1230 Taylor Street	5/31/2025	23,386			
Replacement Space			104,840		
Total		166,225	104,840	-61,385	-36.93%

¹ In October 2010, GSA executed a 10-year lease for 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, with a period of performance end date of September 30, 2020. A short-term extension was signed extending the lease through September 30, 2022. A second short-term extension was issued further extending the lease through September 30, 2026.

² The original 800 N Capitol lease was executed on June 30, 2003, with an expiration date of June 29, 2023. On July 1, 2017, CSOSA acquired a separate lease for 19,217 rentable square feet from GSA for 800 N Capitol 7th floor. This lease expired October 31, 2022. Both leases are temporarily extended through September 30, 2026, at increased rent rates.

³ 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, building USF is estimated.

Headquarters Relocation Project Update:

In April 2023, CSP concurred with GSA Client Project Agreement (CPA) #CPADC03316-01 (dated March 2, 2023) that GSA developed under congressionally approved prospectus PDC-12-WA19 (dated June 9, 2019). This CPA plans for the acquisition of 164,858 USF (CSP 119,855 + PSA 45,003) within .5 miles of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. This delineated area will help CSP achieve our mission by maintaining operations close to the Court. The Headquarters CPA USF is at the high-end since the actual space acquisition may be less than, but not exceed, CPA USF levels.

The Headquarters pre-solicitation was issued by GSA on August 8, 2023, and the formal Request for Lease Proposals (RLP) is expected to be issued by GSA in March 2024.

GSA’s latest Headquarters relocation timeline (dated December 6, 2023) provides the following estimates:

RWA Submission: July 2024
Headquarters Lease Completed: August 2, 2024
Construction Completed: November 13, 2026
Agency Move-In: January 29, 2027

GSA's planned Agency move-in date of January 2027 is beyond the already-extended September 2026 end-dates of our current leases for 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 800 North Capitol Street, NW.

Justification of FY 2025 Request:

Based on the Headquarters real property Reimbursable Work Authorization (RWA) cost estimate received from GSA on December 19, 2023, CSP estimates that we can fund the Headquarters relocation project with CSP's original planned budget of \$16,178,000. CSP currently has Headquarters relocation funds available in FY 2024 to fund the full RWA Submission planned for July 2024.

However, the following factors place the Headquarters relocation project at-risk absent requested FY 2025 funding:

- a. CSP requires an estimated \$16,178,000 in funding to support this project: As of March 11, 2024, CSP has received total funding of \$11,925,000 in the FY 2022 Enacted (\$8,108,000) and FY 2023 Enacted (\$3,817,000) budgets for the Headquarters relocation project. CSP requires, and is requesting, an additional \$4,253,000 in FY 2025 funding to support total estimated Headquarters relocation costs.
- a. Delays in the Headquarters space acquisition process will result in a misalignment between the period of availability of relocation resources and the date(s) of actual resource needs. CSP's FY 2022 Enacted budget contains \$8,108,000 in Three-Year (2022-2204) funds to support the Headquarters relocation project. Delays in the project place these FY 2022 funds at risk of expiring, unused, on September 30, 2024, if GSA's December 6, 2023, relocation timeline is not met.
- b. Unforeseen real property RWA cost increases.
- c. Additional delays in the Headquarters space acquisition process resulting in additional, expensive lease extensions and/or short-term relocations.

3.b. CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center Relocation:

Background:

The Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall (1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE) provides 24/7 intensive assessment and reintegration programming for CSP offenders and PSA defendants. RSC participants have significant behavioral health and/or substance use disorder issues that require immediate residential services. Many of the offenders and defendants supported in this facility are not

eligible for placement into our contract residential programs nor are services offered by the D.C. Government to meet their needs in a timely manner.

1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE (Karrick Hall): CSP’s delegated lease with the DC Government for Karrick Hall expires September 2024. The D.C. Government stated its intention to re-develop the Karrick Hall property requiring CSP to plan to replace this 24/7 residential facility with similar-sized space in the District of Columbia. CSP and the DC Government executed a two-year lease extension for Karrick Hall with two one-year options providing a firm extension date of September 30, 2026.

CSP estimated total resources of \$8,053,000 funded in the FY 2022 Enacted and FY 2023 Enacted budgets to relocate the RSC into 50,000 USF as part of the Agency’s RSC relocation project.

CSP Estimate		
1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE, Relocation (50,000 USF – 75 Staff)		
Program Area	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted
<u>Real Property Costs</u>		
Construction (\$125.00/USF)	\$6,250,000	\$0
Design (\$9.11/USF)	\$611,000	\$0
Management and Inspection Cost (\$8.66/USF)	\$433,000	\$0
Building Specific Amortized Capital Costs (\$25.00/USF)	\$1,250,000	\$0
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA	\$0	\$0
GSA Management Fee (4%)	\$199,000	\$0
Slide Scale Overhead Fee	\$30,000	\$0
Less: Tenant Improvement Allowance Amortized in Monthly Rent Payments	(\$2,337,000)	\$0
Less: Building Specific Amortized Capital Costs	(\$1,250,000)	\$0
Total Real Property Costs	\$5,186,000	\$0
<u>Personal Property Costs</u>		
Move	\$0	\$174,000
IT/Communications	\$786,000	\$0
A/V	\$0	\$350,000
Signage, Artwork, Graphics	\$0	\$100,000
Security	\$250,000	\$0
Furniture: Staff and Contractors (60 Units)	\$0	\$327,000
Culture Change Consulting	\$0	\$0
Furniture: Residential Component (75 Beds)	\$0	\$263,000

Furniture: Special Space (meeting, medical, food handling, etc.)	\$0	\$200,000
IT Collaborative Spaces	\$157,000	\$0
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA	\$260,000	\$0
Total Personal Property Costs	<u>\$1,453,00</u>	<u>\$1,414,00</u>
Total GSA Move and Replication Estimated Costs	\$6,639,000	\$1,414,000
Project Total		\$8,053,000

RSC Relocation Project Update:

GSA agreed to perform RSC lease acquisition services for CSOSA. .

GSA’s latest RSC relocation timeline (dated December 20, 2023) provides the following estimates:

- RWA Submission: August 2024
- RSC Lease Completed: January 2025
- Construction Completed: May 2027
- Agency Move-In: August 2027

The RSC real property RWA cost estimate received from GSA on December 19, 2023, totals \$9,715,000 which exceeds the \$8,053,000 in funding CSP received in the FY 2022 Enacted (\$6,639,000) and 2023 Enacted (\$1,41,4000) budgets to support this project.

GSA informed CSP in January 2024 that it will not move forward with a formal RLP until CSP approves and funds the entire RWA amount.

GSA’s planned Agency move-in date of August 2027 is beyond the planned, firm end-date of September 2026 associated with our pending lease extension with the D.C. Government.

Justification of FY 2025 Request:

Based on the RSC real property RWA cost estimate received from GSA on December 19, 2023, CSP estimates RSC relocation costs to total \$12,582,000, or \$4,529,000 above CSP’s \$8,053,000 project estimate funded in the FY 2022 Enacted and FY 2023 Enacted budgets. CSP requires additional FY 2025 funding to support these unplanned \$4,259,000 RWA cost increases.

In addition, the following factors risk delays in the RSC relocation project:

- b. GSA’s planned Move-In date of August 2027 is based upon an RWA Submission date of August 2024 (FY 2024).
- c. GSA stated in January 2024 that they will not move forward with the formal RLP until CSP approves and funds the entire \$9,715,000 RWA amount.

- d. CSP does not currently have RSC relocation resources to fund the entire \$9,715,000 RWA in FY 2024, possibly postponing the RWA Submission date until FY 2025 or later and Agency Move-in beyond August 2027.
- e. Delays in the RSC space acquisition process will result in a misalignment between the period of availability of relocation resources and the date(s) of actual resource needs. CSP's FY 2022 Enacted budget contains \$6,639,000 in Three-Year (2022-2204) funds to support the RSC relocation project. Delays in the RSC RWA Submission process place these FY 2022 funds at risk of expiring, unused, on September 30, 2024. If these FY 2022 enacted funds expire, unused, CSP will require requested FY 2025 funding to fund and approve the RSC RWA in FY 2025.

CSP Program Effectiveness

CSP is making a lasting contribution to the District of Columbia community by improving public safety and enabling offenders to become productive members of society.

CSP established one outcome indicator and one outcome-oriented performance goal related to improving public safety:

Outcome indicator: Reducing recidivism among the supervised population.

CSP currently measures recidivism through revocations to incarceration following a new conviction and/or for violating release conditions.

Outcome-oriented performance goal: Successful completion of supervision.

In FY 2012, CSP updated its definition of successful completion of supervision to align with how releasing authorities define successful completion and to more precisely classify all offenders as “successful,” “unsuccessful,” or “other.” The old definition of successful supervision completion only included offenders whose supervision periods were terminated or expired without revocation by the releasing authority. Successful completion of supervision includes offenders whose supervision periods expired satisfactorily, expired unsatisfactorily, terminated satisfactorily, or terminated unsatisfactorily, or whose case(s) were returned to the sending jurisdiction in compliance or transferred to U.S. Probation. Unsuccessful completion of supervision includes cases closed with a status of revoked to incarceration, revoked unsatisfactorily, deported, returned to the sending jurisdiction out of compliance, or pending U.S. Parole Commission institutional hearing. Cases that closed for administrative reasons or death are classified as Other, neither successful nor unsuccessful.

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

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

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

OUTCOME INDICATOR:

Recidivism

Generally, recidivism refers to an offender's relapse or return to criminal behavior after receiving some type of sanction (i.e., incarceration, probation, etc.). Although the concept is relatively easy to understand, measuring recidivism can be challenging. Because criminal activity may go undetected, official records are often incomplete representations of an offender's involvement in criminal activity. Therefore, it may be difficult to identify exactly if, or when, an offender recidivates. Because criminal justice agencies are generally limited to information from official records when studying recidivism, they often rely on using a variety of constructs to obtain a complete picture of an offender's criminal activity. While common measurements include rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration, there is no standard definition of recidivism. Furthermore, there is no broadly accepted length of follow-up to track recidivism. Recidivism rates will vary for the same group depending on how it is defined, and the follow-up period used. In addition, although failure rates serve as the foundation of recidivism research, it is essential to move beyond them to improve recidivism as a performance measure. Constructs such as desistance (cessation of criminal activity), crime severity, and behavior changes should also be included as indicators of success.⁸

In FY 2020, CSP began reporting on a new performance measure examining actual rearrest and reconviction rates by the number of days an offender is supervised. Estimates below show these rates, by supervision type, for offenders supervised during FYs 2017 through 2023.

Both rearrest and reconviction rates per 10,000 offender-supervision-days have, primarily, been declining among all supervision types since FY 2018, though those rates rebounded slightly in 2023. In FY 2017, offenders were arrested almost 17 times per 10,000 days and by 2023, the rate is much lower at about 11 per 10,000 days. By supervision type, individuals on supervised release realized the largest decline in arrests, with a reduction of seven arrests per 10,000 days from FY 2017 to FY 2023. Persons with CPOs monitored by CSP realized a reduction of eight arrests per 10,000 days during the same period.

Convictions also decreased slightly over time, from nearly seven per 10,000 days in FY 2017 to six in FY 2019. Considerably lower rates of conviction beginning in FY 2020 are likely a result of reduced court operations during the COVID-19 pandemic a trend that continues even afterwards. Unlike many of CSP's other performance indicators, the rate of conviction for a new offense did not return to pre-pandemic levels during FY 2023 and remained stable at 2.2 percent in the last three fiscal years. CSP expects to record an increase in its new conviction rate during FY 2024.

⁸ King, R. & Elderbroom, B. (2014). *Improving Recidivism as a Performance Measure*. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute.

Recidivism Events Per 10k Offender-Days-Supervised by Supervision Type, FYs 2017-2023

Recidivism Type	Supervision Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Arrest for new crime		16.7	16.4	13.7	11.8	10.8	8.5	10.5
	Probation	17.2	16.3	13.1	11.2	10.1	9.4	11.2
	Parole	8.8	9.8	8.2	7.9	5.3	3.0	6.1
	Supervised Release	19.0	19.3	17.6	15.2	14.3	10.6	11.5
	DSA	9.5	9.9	6.3	7.4	6.0	6.4	9.5
	CPO	20.4	17.0	15.5	11.2	7.3	7.9	11.9
Conviction for new crime		6.6	6.7	5.9	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Probation	6.1	6.4	5.6	1.6	2.8	2.4	2.3
	Parole	3.9	2.2	2.8	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.7
	Supervised Release	9.1	9.5	8.1	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.9
	DSA	1.0	1.6	1.8	0.1	0.2	2.5	2.7
	CPO	5.0	4.8	3.0	1.2	0.3	1.9	2.6

During its most recent strategic planning period, CSP also recognized the importance of developing measures to detect smaller, incremental changes in offender behavior that may be indicative of recidivism. CSP is developing such measures to include monitoring of changes in risk and needs scores, changes in the duration between arrests, fluctuations in offense severity and specialization, and changes in the frequency and variety of illicit drug use. Particularly for high-risk offenders, positive changes in these indicators can signify real progress. CSP plans to report on these new measures in the upcoming performance year.

Revocations to Incarceration:

CSP tracks the percentage of its total supervised population revoked to incarceration each year. CSP offender revocation to incarceration results from multiple factors and is an outcome of a complex supervision process that seeks to balance public safety with supporting offender reintegration. Most offenders who return to prison do so after a series of events demonstrates their inability to maintain compliant behavior on supervision. Non-compliance may involve one or more arrests, conviction for a new offense, repeated technical violations of release conditions (such as positive drug tests or missed office appointments), or a combination of arrest and technical violations. CSP strives to decrease revocations to incarceration by continuing to develop, implement, and evaluate effective supervision programs and techniques.

After a careful review, CSP updated its reporting methodology for revocations in FY 2012. Prior to FY 2012, CSP counted the number of offenders re-incarcerated based on the offender’s supervision status at the end of the respective fiscal year. As such, offenders who were revoked to incarceration early in the fiscal year, but then began a new supervision period with CSP before the end of the year (and whose last supervision status did not reflect a revoked status), were not included in the count of incarcerated offenders. In FY 2012, CSP modified its measurement to ensure that all revocations were captured for reporting, including those for offenders who may have begun a new supervision period before the end of the fiscal year. This method was applied to previous fiscal years, and data

in the table below reflect the updated methodology for all years, which more accurately represents agency activities and performance.

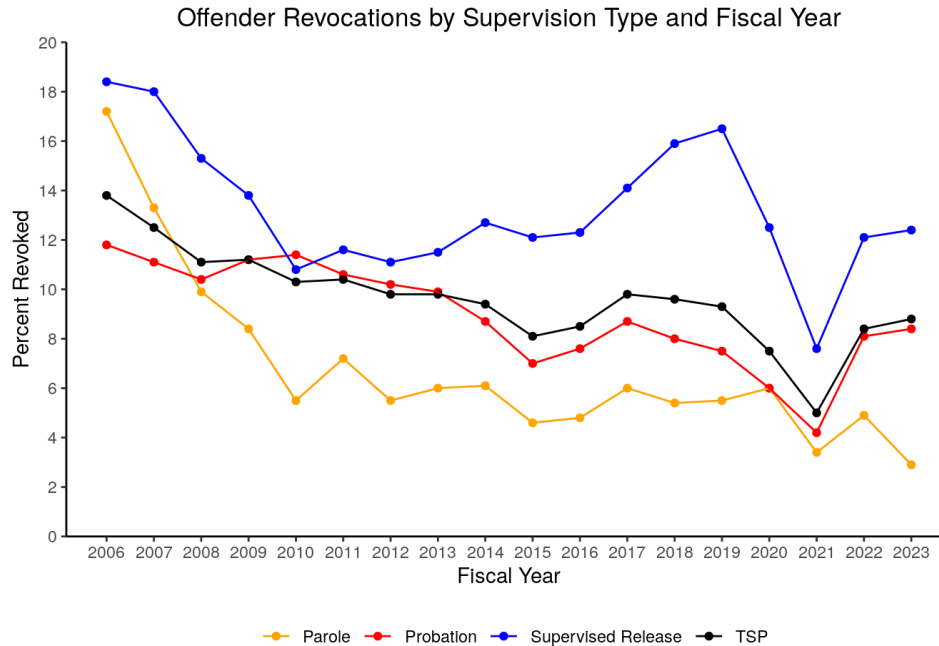
While revocation rates trended downward, the COVID-19 pandemic induced an extraordinary dip. However, starting in FY 2022 the revocation rates started rebounding, a trend that continued in FY 2023, with revocation rates approaching the pre-pandemic levels on yearly-to-yearly time frame, as operations at the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission normalized.

CSP Total Supervised Population Revoked to Incarceration¹, by Supervision Type, FYs 2006–2023

FY	Parole			Supervised Release			Probation ²			Total		
	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked	N	% Change	% Revoked
2006	5,852		17.2	2,508		18.4	16,345		11.8	24,705		13.8
2007	5,053	-13.7	13.3	3,444	37.3	18.0	16,181	-1.0	11.1	24,678	-0.1	12.5
2008	4,465	-11.6	9.9	4,116	19.5	15.3	16,130	-0.3	10.4	24,711	0.1	11.1
2009	4,177	-6.5	8.4	4,591	11.5	13.8	16,018	-0.7	11.2	24,786	0.3	11.2
2010	4,009	-4.0	5.5	4,943	7.7	10.8	16,257	1.5	11.4	25,209	1.7	10.3
2011	3,413	-14.9	7.2	5,213	5.5	11.6	16,185	-0.4	10.6	24,811	-1.6	10.4
2012	3,060	-10.3	5.5	5,350	2.6	11.1	16,087	-0.6	10.2	24,497	-1.3	9.8
2013	2,716	-11.2	6.0	5,338	-0.2	11.5	15,011	-6.7	9.9	23,065	-5.8	9.8
2014	2,340	-13.8	6.1	5,166	-3.2	12.7	13,357	-11.0	8.7	20,863	-9.5	9.4
2015	1,934	-17.4	4.6	4,857	-6.0	12.1	11,636	-12.9	7.0	18,427	-11.7	8.1
2016	1,659	-14.2	4.8	4,394	-9.5	12.3	10,943	-6.0	7.6	16,996	-7.8	8.5
2017	1,448	-12.7	6.0	3,932	-10.5	14.1	11,027	0.8	8.7	16,407	-3.5	9.8
2018	1,266	-12.6	5.4	3,563	-9.4	15.9	10,905	-1.1	8.0	15,734	-4.1	9.6
2019	1,173	-7.3	5.5	3,236	-9.2	16.5	10,421	-4.4	7.5	14,830	-5.7	9.3
2020	1,093	-6.8	6.0	2,743	-15.2	12.5	8,001	-23.2	6.0	11,837	-20.2	7.5
2021	995	-9.0	3.4	2,496	-9.0	7.6	6,058	-24.3	4.2	9,549	-19.3	5.0
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	-10.0	12.4	7,724	11.7	8.4	10,406	4.4	8.8

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

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



Although CSP strives to reduce recidivism and address offenders’ criminogenic needs while they are in the community, it is equally important to protect public safety by recognizing and responding when offenders are repeatedly or significantly non-compliant with supervision. CSP views its ability to stabilize the revocation rate among re-entrants (e.g., parole and supervised release) while continuing to mitigate threats to public safety over the past year, as a significant strategic accomplishment. We believe our evidence-based approach of focusing resources on the highest-risk offenders contributes significantly to reducing recidivism. It will be important moving forward to develop other measures of recidivism to show the impact of our strategies.

Compared to the overall supervised population, offenders revoked from supervision during FY 2023 were characterized by the following:

- More likely to have unstable housing situations (22.2 percent compared to 10.5 percent for the total supervised population);
- Have lower educational attainment (39.8 percent with less than a high school education compared to 29.3 percent of the total supervised population); and
- If employable, less likely to be employed (24.9 percent compared to 53.3 percent for the total supervised population).

Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs):

If offenders are chronically non-compliant despite administrative sanctions, or if the non-compliance escalates, CSP informs the releasing authority (Superior Court of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Parole Commission or Interstate Compact authority) by filing an AVR. An AVR may result in any of several formal sanctions (e.g., incarceration, the imposition of additional supervision special conditions, an extension of the supervision sentence, a formal sanction hearing). CSP also prepares and electronically submits an AVR to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for any new arrest of a probationer. Effective FY 2019, the U.S. Parole Commission

requested submission of an AVR only in cases in which CSP seeks revocation or a modification of release conditions for parole/supervised release cases.

Each releasing authority handles AVRs for new arrests differently. For probation cases, Superior Court of the District of Columbia judges typically grant defense counsels’ requests to await the disposition in the new case arising from the rearrest, before addressing the alleged violation of probation in the old case, where the rearrest is the sole violation of probation. For parole/supervised release cases, the U.S. Parole Commission first holds a preliminary hearing to determine probable cause before issuing a warrant. If probable cause is established, the U.S. Parole Commission conducts a revocation hearing at which time the offender maybe revoked without having been convicted on a new charge.

CSP’s Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) reviewed offenders entering CSP supervision during FYs 2016 – 2022 and determined the percentage of offenders for whom AVRs were sent to the releasing authority within one year of beginning supervision. For those with AVRs filed, ORE also determined the number of days that elapsed from the beginning of the supervision period until the first AVR was issued. In FYs 2016, approximately 44 percent of new offenders had at least one AVR filed within one year and, on average, their first AVR was filed roughly four and a half months after starting supervision. In FY 2017, the percentage of entrants with AVRs filed during the first year of supervision increased to nearly 50 percent. By FY 2019, the percentage of entrants with at least one AVR filed within the first year dropped by approximately three percentage points and continued to decrease by an additional three percentage points for the FY 2020 cohort. The percentage dipped further in the FY 2021 entry cohort, but we suspect that some AVRs that were issued during FY 2022 were not recorded as sent to a releasing authority due to challenges in deploying CSP’s new case management system, which have since been resolved. The percentage of FY 2022 entrants issued an AVR within one year increased to 40.6 percent but remains 2.3 percentage points lower than the same percentage among FY 2020 entrants. The average time to the first AVR among offenders who were issued an AVR also improved from the FY 2020 entrants to FY 2022 entrants by 10 days.

AVRs Issued to Offender Entrants Within One Year of Entry to CSP Supervision, FYs 2016–2022¹

Fiscal Year	Offender Entrants to CSP Supervision	Percentage of Entrants with AVRs Issued w/in One Year	Average Days to First AVR ²		
			LL	Mean	UL
2016	6,248	44.1	135	138	142
2017	6,162	49.3	126	129	133
2018	5,886	48.0	124	128	132
2019	5,372	46.1	125	129	134
2020	3,169	42.9	129	135	141
2021	2,238	36.6	122	130	138
2022	4,151	40.6	112	145	178

¹ This analysis requires a one-year follow-up period for offenders in each entry cohort. FY 2022 is the latest entry cohort available for reporting as they are reviewed for a one-year period into FY 2023.

² Mean days to first AVR among offender entrants who had an AVR issued against them within one year of supervision start.

In FY 2023, CSP filed a total of 4,358 AVRs for offenders under supervision. Over half of AVRs were filed for individuals ordered to supervision by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (to include probationers, defendants with DSAs and individuals with CPOs), 32 percent for supervised releasees and parolees on matters managed by the U.S. Parole Commission, and two percent were filed on matters ordered by interstate authorities. 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.⁹ 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.

AVRs Filed by CSP, by Supervision Type and Release Authority, FYs 2015–2023

Fiscal Year	Parole¹	Supervised Release¹	Probation²	Interstate³	Total
2015	454	2,438	3,221	107	6,220
2016	413	2,451	3,616	119	6,599
2017	389	2,458	4,377	139	7,363
2018	358	2,197	4,659	242	7,456
2019	293	1,910	4,411	276	6,890
2020	303	1,504	3,511	249	5,567
2021	211	1,413	2,612	162	4,398
2022*	190	950	2,121	54	3,315
2023*	205	1,192	2,934	27	4,358

¹ Submitted to the U.S. Parole Commission.

² Submitted to the SCDC and inclusive of AVRs filed in Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) and Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs).

³ Submitted to Interstate Compact authorities.

* FY 2022 and FY 2023 estimates are likely attenuated by changes associated with the October 2021 deployment of a new version of our SMART case management system. Monthly counts had recovered to pre-deployment levels by the end of the fiscal year.

Note: Prior to FY 2022, CSP’s case management system did not distinguish AVRs related to interstate matters from those related to DC matters. The new case management system, deployed October 2021, makes this distinction, but it required new logic to be applied to the AVR records when they were migrated into the new system. To account for these changes, we replaced the previously published estimates for fiscal years 2015-2021 to reflect the records in the new system. This resulted in a net increase of about 300 in the count of total AVRs in FY 2020. In each other fiscal year, the difference between the original and revised estimates was less than 100 AVRs.

In FY 2023, about 27 percent of the TSP had at least one AVR filed with the releasing authority. An increase in the percentage of the population with more than one AVR filed in FY 2023 versus FY 2022 were realized across all supervision types, approaching the pre-pandemic levels. However, the amount of error in the FY 2023 estimates is likely greater than in previous fiscal years due to the deployment of the CSP’s new record management system in October 2021.¹⁰

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ The quality of the AVR records was diminished by a combination of user error and application defects that were remedied during the six months following the deployment.

CSP Offenders for Whom at Least One AVR Was Filed by Supervision Type, FYs 2015–2023

	<u>Parole</u>			<u>Supervised Release</u>			<u>Probation¹</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%	N	1+AVR	%
2015	1,934	410	21.2	4,857	1,709	35.2	11,636	2,314	19.9	18,427	4,433	24.0
2016	1,659	346	20.9	4,394	1,691	38.5	10,943	2,508	22.9	16,996	4,545	26.7
2017	1,448	327	22.6	3,932	1,583	40.3	11,027	2,853	25.9	16,407	4,763	29.0
2018	1,266	288	22.7	3,563	1,400	39.3	10,905	3,084	28.3	15,734	4,772	30.3
2019	1,173	265	22.6	3,236	1,243	38.4	10,421	2,850	27.3	14,830	4,358	29.4
2020	1,093	240	22.0	2,743	909	33.1	8,001	2,095	26.2	11,837	3,244	27.4
2021	995	161	16.2	2,496	808	32.4	6,058	1,390	22.9	9,549	2,359	24.7
2022	843	118	14.0	2,207	639	29.0	6,913	1,426	20.6	9,963	2,183	21.9
2023	696	130	18.7	1,986	714	36.0	7,724	1,958	25.3	10,406	2,802	26.9

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

OUTCOME-ORIENTED PERFORMANCE GOAL:

Successful Completion of Supervision

CSP defines successfully closed cases as those that expire/terminate satisfactorily, expire/terminate unsatisfactorily, are returned to their sending jurisdiction in compliance, or are transferred to U.S. Probation. Cases that close unsuccessfully are those that are revoked to incarceration, revoked unsatisfactorily, returned to their sending jurisdiction out of compliance, are pending U.S. Parole Commission institutional hearing, or the offender has been deported. Cases that close for administrative reasons or death are neither successful or unsuccessful, and classified as “Other.” These definitions are consistent with the Superior Court of the District of Columbia’s and the U.S. Parole Commission’s definitions of successful and unsuccessful cases.

CSP’s successful completion rate incrementally increased during the years prior to the pandemic, increased more sharply in FY 2020 and FY 2021 during the pandemic, and returned to pre-pandemic levels in FY 2022 and FY 2023, 64.3 percent and 66.0 percent, respectively. This was driven by a marked reduction in the proportion of successful terminations from probation. In a typical year, probation cases are substantially more likely than supervised release cases to terminate successfully. In FY 2023, that difference narrowed from approximately 30 percentage points in FY 2019 to about five percentage points. The total number of case terminations increased 34 percent in FY 2023 to 6,483, bringing the number of cases completed closer to the pre-pandemic levels.

Approximately 26 percent of cases closed during FY 2023 were unsuccessful and approximately 8 percent of those closures were due to administrative reasons or death of the offender. Both values are practically unchanged from FY 2022. This trend in percentages moves the Agency’s successful termination rate back into alignment with the years preceding the pandemic.

Supervision Completions¹ by Supervision Type, FYs 2019 – 2023

Supervision Type	FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022		FY 2023	
	Closed	Successful	Closed	Successful	Closed	Successful	Closed	Successful	Closed	Successful
Probation	5,503	72.1%	4,091	77.1%	3,288	81.0%	2,888	64.3%	5,009	69.3%
Parole	424	54.0%	393	50.6%	437	60.6%	284	65.1%	324	59.9%
Supervised Release	1,563	39.2%	1,116	52.8%	1,017	61.1%	859	59.8%	827	47.2%
DSA	234	79.5%	139	84.2%	138	81.2%	156	73.7%	250	64.4%
CPO	260	91.9%	124	93.5%	82	93.9%	90	87.8%	73	83.6%
Total	7,984	65.6%	5,863	71.2%	4,962	75.3%	4,277	64.3%	6,483	66.0%

¹ Data reflects supervision cases, not offenders supervised.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

Rearrest

Rearrest is a commonly used indicator of criminal activity among offenders on supervision, though it does not itself constitute recidivism. The percentage of CSP’s total population rearrested edged upward in FY 2023 and was driven primarily by a half-percentage point increase in arrests of probationers and three percent increase of parolees. As of September 30, 2023, 20.2 percent of CSP’s FY 2023 TSP had been rearrested in D.C., MD, or VA (all charges considered), while under supervision during the year, continuing the slow upward trend from 18.9 percent rearrested in FY 2021, 19.5 percent in FY 2022.

Offenders on supervised release are typically rearrested at a higher rate than parolees and probationers. This pattern continued in FY 2023 with about one-fourth of supervised releasees rearrested as of September 30, 2023 (D.C., MD, and VA; all charges considered), but this reflects about half percentage point increase in the rearrest rate as compared to FY 2022.

Percentage of Total Supervised Population Rearrested¹, FYs 2019–2023

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

*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.

D.C. Rearrests: The percentage of the TSP rearrested in D.C. (excluding MD and VA rearrests) continues the slow upward trend from 17.1 percent in FY 2021, 17.3 percent in FY 2022, to 17.8 percent in FY 2023. The following table details the types of charges associated with the arrests of individuals while under supervision. With the exception of release condition violations (which account for about 20-30 percent of all charges each year), offenders rearrested while under supervision are most often charged with public order, violent, and firearm offenses. The year-over-year change in the category of violent offenses is noteworthy, with a three-fold increase in the number of violent arrest charges ascribed to supervised persons, and a two-fold increase in the percentage of arrest charges that are categorized as violent. Part of this shift likely reflects a decision CSP took during FY 2022 to recategorize some offenses near the margin between simple assault and violent into the latter category. This change also may reflect some combination of changing re-offense patterns among those under supervision and changes in enforcement and charging behaviors by D.C. MPD. The volume of public-order charges also increased notably, whereas the number of drug charges decreased relative to pre-pandemic levels. CSP will continue to pay close attention to these trends and focus resources on offenders at the highest risk of committing violent and firearm offenses.

Arrest Charges for Offenders Rearrested in D.C. While Under CSP Supervision, FYs 2018–2023

Charge Category ¹	FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022		FY 2023	
	N	%	N	N	%	%	N	%	N	%
Firearm Offenses	652	8.0	1,077	15.9	1,178	19.7	1,243	14.9	246	6.0
Property Offenses	1,285	15.7	1,108	16.3	1,069	17.9	978	11.7	540	13.2
Simple Assaults	1,028	12.6	884	13.0	893	14.9	944	11.3	627	15.3
Public Order Offenses	976	12.0	621	9.2	435	7.3	1,673	20.0	392	9.6
Drug Offenses	894	11.0	644	9.5	418	7.0	428	5.1	277	6.8
Violent Offenses	373	4.6	443	6.5	380	6.4	1,324	15.9	812	19.8
Other Offenses	497	6.1	168	2.5	212	3.5	142	1.7	218	5.3
Release Condition Violations	2,440	30.0	1,842	27.1	1,398	23.3	1,614	19.3	990	24.1
TOTAL²	8,145	100.0	6,787	100.0	5,983	100.0	8,346	100.0	4,102	100.0

¹ Each Charge Category includes the following charges:

- Violent Offenses:** Murder/Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Sex Offenses, Robbery, Carjacking, Aggravated Assault, Assault With a Deadly Weapon, Assault With the Intent to Kill, Kidnapping, Offenses Against Family & Children (e.g., child abuse, kidnapping).
- Public Order Offenses:** DUI/DWI, Disorderly Conduct, Gambling, Prostitution, Traffic, Vending/Liquor Law Violations, Drunkenness, Vagrancy, Curfew and Loitering Law Violations.
- Firearms Offenses:** Firearms - Carrying/Possessing.
- Simple Assault:** Simple Assaults.
- Property Offenses:** Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Fraud, Forgery and Counterfeiting, Embezzlement, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen Property, Vandalism.
- Drug Offenses:** Drug Distribution and Drug Possession.
- Release Condition Violations:** Parole and Probation Violations.
- Other Offenses:** Other Felonies and Misdemeanors.

² Arrested offenders may be charged with more than one offense.

Technical Violations

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

Since 2009, drug-related violations have been automatically captured in SMART, bypassing the previous manual recordation process. Non-drug violations that come to the attention of the CSO must be manually recorded in the system. Unfortunately, neither process is without its faults. When a controlled substance is detected (and an automatic violation is recorded), it cannot initially be determined if the positive test is the result of new drug use (i.e., “new use”), or if it is the result of carryover from previous drug use (i.e., “residual use”). Confirmatory analyses are necessary to distinguish “new use” from “residual use,” but because these tests are costly, they are not routinely conducted. Therefore, “usage” (which, ideally, should only result in a violation when it is “new”) may be over-reported. The opposite may be a challenge for capturing information regarding violations that are not drug-related, which rely on the CSO’s awareness of an offender falling out of compliance with supervision conditions. If an offender engages in violating behavior, but it is not discovered by the supervision officer, it will not be recorded in SMART, leading to the under-reporting of non-drug-related violations. Because drug-related violations make up the majority of recorded violations and because of the differences in recording processes, the two types of violations are reported separately.

In FY 2023, the number of technical violations recorded in SMART increased more than 50 percent over the levels of FY 2022. The increase likely reflects the resumption of the CSP drug testing protocols, which occurred during FY 2022 making FY 2023 the first full fiscal year during which CSP drug testing was fully operational post-pandemic. Drug violations increased 62 percent year over year, whereas non-drug violations dipped 23 percent.

Technical Violations, FYs 2018–2023

Fiscal Year	Drug Violations		Non-Drug 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

Note: The number of technical violations in 2022 have been revised downward. A coding error caused many of the violations to be counted (incorrectly) as violations of both general and special conditions of supervision.

Drug Violations:

Drug violations are automatically captured in SMART when offenders test positive for or are in possession of controlled substances, when offenders fail to submit specimens for drug testing, and/or when testing indicates water-loading or other non-compliant behavior. Historically, approximately 90 percent of total violations recorded in SMART are related to drug use and drug testing violations, and FY 2023 exceeded that long-run proportion. After large pandemic-related reductions in the number of recorded technical violations recorded in FY 2020 and 2021, FY 2022 saw violation volume rebound toward levels observed before the pandemic, with the pattern continuing in FY 2023.

While the total number of drug technical violations recorded increased in FY 2023 to levels similar to those observed prior to the pandemic, the proportion of violations in each category was mostly typical of prior years. More than half of drug violations were for missed specimen collection appointments and another 38 percent were for positive tests. Violations related to suspected water loading have increased somewhat in percentage terms in FY 2022 and FY 2023. Violations for drug possession were approximately as rare as in prior years.

Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2018–2023

Drug Violation Type	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	56.7%	66.7%	51.2%	61.0%	58.4%
Illegally used a controlled substance	43.2%	33.2%	48.0%	36.3%	38.3%
Testing of submitted specimen indicates potential water loading	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	2.7%	3.3%
Illegally possessed a controlled substance	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%
Total Number of Drug Violations	87,424	44,588	8,249	38,710	62,645

Non-Drug Violations:

In FY 2023, the total number of non-drug violations declined more than 20 percent relative to the year before. As in the previous fiscal years, three violation types accounted for more than three-fourths of the total recorded non-drug violations: 1) failing to report for supervision as directed, 2) failing to comply with Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring, and 3) failing to participate in or complete CSOSA programs as directed. Roughly 50 other categories, including those related to the timely divulgence of information to the supervision officer and satisfaction of financial penalties, make up the balance of recorded non-drug violations. Failing to report for supervision accounted for 42 percent of recorded non-drug violations in FY 2023, while GPS violations accounted for 13 percent of (non-drug) violations during the year. Over the past several years, CSOSA staff focused more attention on ensuring offenders attend programs designed to mitigate criminogenic risks and needs and holding them accountable when they do not attend. As a result, failing to participate in programming, which only accounted for about two to four percent of non-drug violations in FYs 2017 and 2018, accounted for about 23 percent of those violations in FY 2023.

Non-Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2018–2023

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

Drug Use

CSP uses drug testing to both monitor the offender’s compliance with the releasing authority’s requirement to abstain from drug use (which may also include alcohol use) and to identify offenders who need to be assessed for substance abuse treatment.

Offenders are initially drug tested at intake. Thereafter, offenders are placed on a regular drug testing schedule with the frequency of testing conditioned upon several considerations, such as indications of substance use (including the results of their intake test), supervision risk level, and length of supervision sentence. Over the course of supervision, an offender’s drug-testing schedule may be modified in response to considerations such as their test results or changes in their assessed risk. 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, detention following a rearrest, or admission to a substance abuse treatment program (at which point testing is conducted by the treatment provider). CSP spot tests offenders on minimum supervision, as well as those who do not have histories of drug use and who have established a record of negative tests.

In FY 2015, CSP reduced marijuana testing for most probationers due to changes in the District of Columbia’s law; CSP continues to test parolees and supervised releasees for marijuana use.

Effective mid-FY 2019, all offenders reporting to HISTs were subject to daily, random testing. For non-HIST offenders, CSP followed an Offender Drug Testing Protocol that defined the schedule under which eligible offenders were to be drug tested.

In FY 2020, all CSP drug collection sites were temporarily closed from March 25, 2020, until July 5, 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to March 2020, offender drug collection operations took place at four CSP illegal substance collection unit sites, as well the RSC. Effective July 2020, CSP re-initiated limited offender drug collection activities under altered protocols for highest-risk offenders on our HIST Teams at two locations: 2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE, and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW.

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. CSP determined

that pre-COVID drug collection units at 3850 South Capitol Street and 1230 Taylor Street, at which operations had been suspended at the outset of the pandemic, will not resume operations.

In FY 2023, CSP offender drug collection operations continued at two field sites and 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. However, these collection activities are approximately half the (pre-pandemic) levels of FY 2019 when CSP collected an average of 12,951 specimens per month from 4,209 offenders.

In FY 2023, PSA tested 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 transmits CSP offender drug testing results electronically into SMART for CSO action.

Of the tested population in FY 2023, 48.0 percent tested positive for illicit drugs (excluding alcohol) at least one time, which remains slightly below pre-COVID-19 levels in FY 2019 when 51.4 percent tested positive.

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test, FYs 2018–2023

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Tests including alcohol	60.5%	55.7%	45.5%	36.8%	70.4%	70.6%
Tests excluding alcohol	56.9%	51.4%	41.3%	34.5%	45.8%	48.0%

CSP analyzes substance use among individuals who drug test positive during the year. In FY 2023, the percentage of individuals testing positive for marijuana further decreased by 15 percentage points after having decreased by 20 percentage points the year before. The proportion of samples positive for synthetic cannabinoids dipped two percentage points year over year, whereas tests for cocaine, opiates, heroin, and amphetamines yielded a lower percentage of positive results in FY 2023 as compared to FY 2022. However, the 5.6 percent of samples positive for amphetamines is at the same level as observed in pre-pandemic FY 2019. Fiscal year 2023 marked the first year for fentanyl testing, resulting in 6.1 percent of positive samples, a level similar to values recorded over years for heroin or amphetamine.

CSP addresses high-risk offenders who consistently test positive for drugs by placing them in treatment, administering sanctions as needed to restore compliance, and rewarding offenders when they return to compliance. CSP will continue to monitor drug use trends and their implications for drug testing procedures to ensure that tests are conducted in a manner that most effectively detects and deters drug use in our supervision population.

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.

Employment

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

About three in five persons under CSP supervision on September 30, 2023, were employable, and about half of the employable were employed.¹¹ These proportions are consistent with long-run patterns. CSP works to ensure offenders obtain the skills necessary to secure gainful employment and is developing new initiatives to assist them with finding employment.

¹¹ 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.

Percentage of Employable Supervised Population Reporting Employment,¹ FYs 2018 – 2023, as of September 30th

Fiscal Year	Percentage of Employable Population that is Employed	Percentage of September 30 th Population that is Employable	Population as of September 30 th
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

¹ Data show the percentage of employed offenders, based on all employable offenders, on the last day of the reporting period (September 30th). This snapshot of employment at one point in time provides the most accurate picture of offender employment. While also allowing for comparability between years.

Education

CSP is committed to working with offenders to develop educational, vocational, and life skills to increase productivity and support successful community reentry. CSP’s EIC teams and ICBIU provide adult basic education and job-readiness assessments. They also partner with community-based organizations to provide literacy training, computer training, and vocational development programs to improve the offenders’ opportunities for gainful employment. In addition, in FY 2023, CSP procured contracts for vocational training for offenders. CSP’s objective is to refer all offenders who enter supervision without a high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED) certification to EIC and ICBIU staff for assessment and appropriate services; 23 percent of such offenders entering supervision in FY 2023 were referred to the Office of Behavioral Interventions or assigned to the EIC teams.

About three in ten offenders lack a GED or high school diploma. That proportion has remained fairly constant since FY 2018. Offenders on supervised release are particularly disadvantaged with two in five lacking a high school credential.

Percentage of Supervised Population Reporting No GED or High School Diploma,¹ FYs 2018 – 2023

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

¹ Data reflect the education level of all offenders 18 or older under CSP supervision on the last day of the reporting period. (September 30th). This “snapshot” of education level at one point in time provides the most accurate picture of offender education, while also allowing for comparability between years.

² Probation also includes offenders with DSAs and individuals with CPOs.

Housing

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

- lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,
- have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground,
- live in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing),
- reside in emergency shelters or places not meant for human habitation,
- are in danger of imminently losing their housing,¹² 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.¹³

CSP uses a narrower definition of ‘unstable housing.’ If an individual resides in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address, he or she is deemed as having “unstable housing.”

¹² 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.

¹³ From the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-22, Section 1003).

On September 30, 2023, 653 (or 10.2 percent) of the 6,431 individuals under CSP supervision had unstable housing. This rate is slightly lower than the percentage of individuals in unstable housing for the past few years. Over 70 percent of those with unstable housing (470) lived in homeless shelters or had no fixed address. The remaining individuals resided in transitional housing (157), halfway houses through public law placements (3), or hotels or motels (23).

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

CSP Supervisees with Unstable Housing, FYs 2018 - 2023, as of September 30th

Fiscal Year	Homeless Shelters or No Fixed Address		CSP Contract Transitional Housing		Halfway House (or BOP RRC)		Hotels/Motels		Unstable Housing, Overall		Total Supervised Population
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
2018	900	80.7%	181	16.2%	8	0.7%	26	2.3%	1,115	11.5%	9,669
2019	835	84.0%	127	12.8%	12	1.2%	20	2.0%	994	11.2%	8,900
2020	680	84.2%	89	11.0%	9	1.1%	30	3.7%	808	11.0%	7,321
2021	610	81.2%	90	12.0%	9	1.2%	42	5.6%	751	12.4%	6,076
2022	478	73.2%	124	19.0%	6	0.9%	45	6.9%	653	9.5%	6,901
2023	470	71.5%	157	23.9%	7	1.1%	23	3.5%	657	10.2%	6,431

Organizational Structure

CSP includes agency-wide management, program 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 (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,
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Alternative Dispute Resolution, and
- Office of Information Technology

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

- **Operations Support Division**
 - Illegal Substance Collection Unit
 - Performance Support Unit
 - Administrative Support Unit
- **Intervention & Engagement Division**
 - Offender Intake, Sex Offender Registry (SOR), and File Management operations
 - Offender Investigations, Diagnostics and Evaluations
 - Business Analytical Support Unit
- **Accountability and Monitoring Division**
 - General and Specialized Supervision
 - High Intensity Supervision Teams
 - Interstate Supervision
- **High Risk Management Strategies Division**
 - Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center (Law enforcement partnerships and information sharing)
 - Warrant Team
 - Engagement and Intervention Centers (EICs, formerly Day Reporting)
 - Global Positioning System monitoring
 - Rapid Engagement Team (RET)

The OBI performs offender assessment and intervention services and is organized under the Agency Director and is composed of three units:

- **Re-Entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall** provides both day programming and residential services to mainly high-risk offenders who have substance use issues or are marginally compliant with the terms of their supervision.
- **Assessment, Evaluation, and Placement Unit** provides screening, assessment, evaluation and placement into substance abuse treatment, housing, sex offender treatment and mental health services.
- **Intensive Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Unit** provides job placement, career planning, vocational education, adult basic education, behavioral interventions, and housing services.

Field Unit Locations

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

CSP's cost savings efforts have required a reduction of four supervision field unit locations (25 K Street, NE, 1418 Good Hope Road, SE, 4415 South Capitol Street, SE, and 601 Indiana Avenue, NW) 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, and
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.

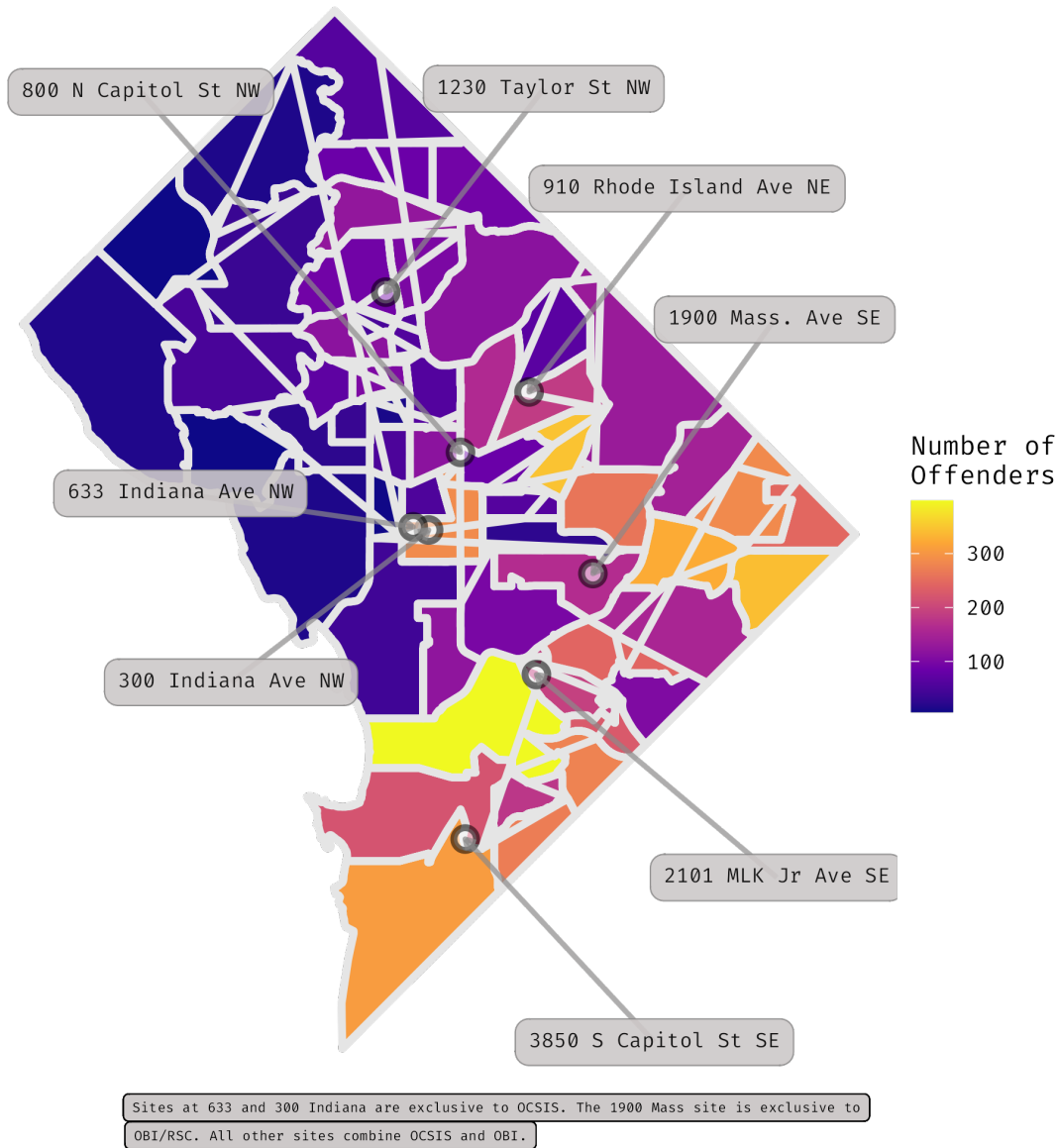
CSP has an administrative field unit located at 800 North Capitol Street, NW, that operated under two leases that expired in FY 2023 (October 2022 and June 2023). CSP is currently operating under a short-term lease extension at this location through September 2026.

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.

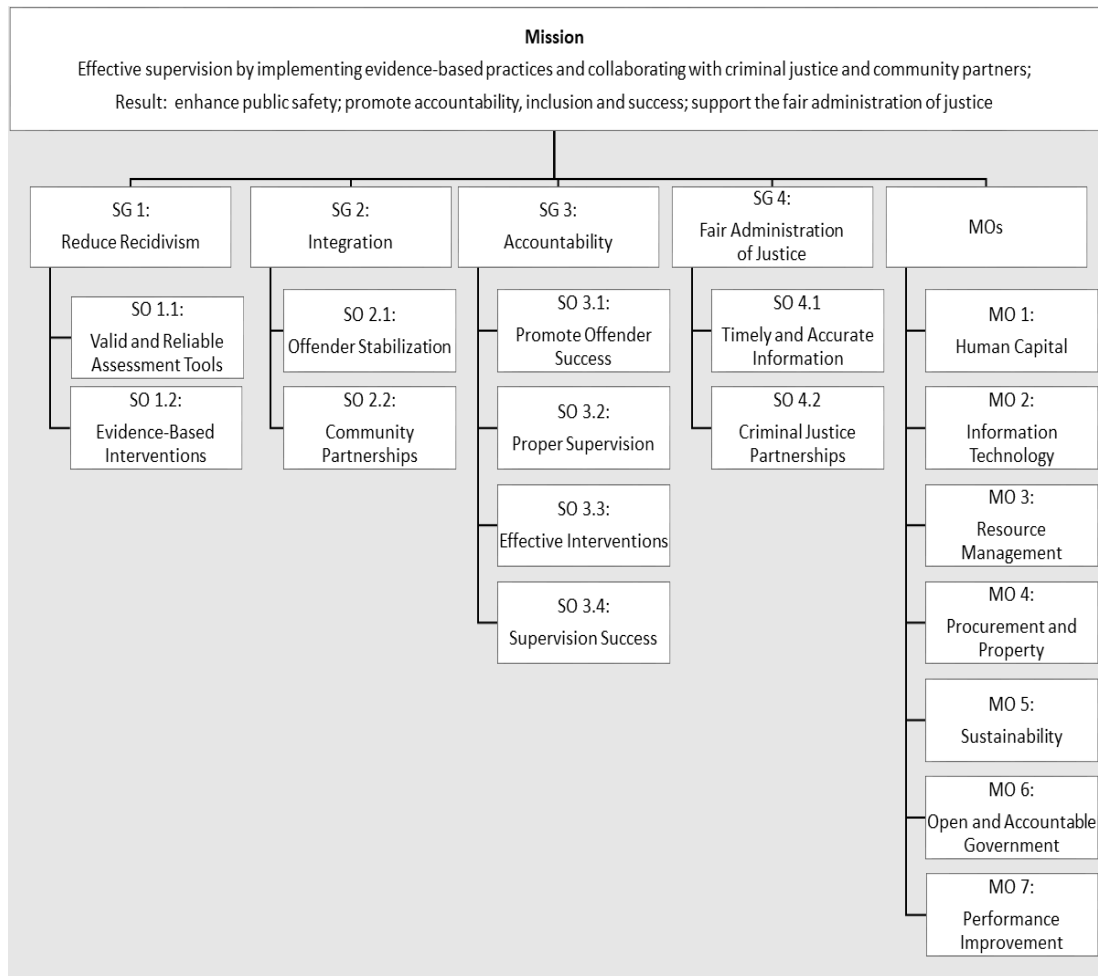
The FY 2023 Enacted budget contains multi-year funding to relocate CSP’s 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, offender supervision field site. CSP’s lease at 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, ended July 31, 2023. CSP entered into a three-year delegated lease extension through July 31, 2026, with plans for a subsequent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

CSP Office Locations and Offender Residential Density (October 2023)



Resource Requirements by Strategic Goal

CSOSA presents our FY 2025 performance budget using the structure of our FY 2022–FY 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. The primary elements of CSP’s FY 2022 – FY 2026 Strategic Plan are outlined below:



The chart below reflects the funding allocation by Strategic Goal for FYs 2023, 2024, and 2025. The program strategy, major accomplishments, and resource requirements of each Strategic Goal are discussed in the following sections.

Funding by Strategic Plan Goal and Strategic Goal

Community Supervision Program

	Strategic Objective	FY 2023 Actual Obligations (Annual Funding Only)		FY 2024 Annualized CR (Annual and Multi-Year Funding)		FY 2025 PB (Annual and Multi-Year funding)		Change FY 2024 - FY 2025	
		\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
Strategic Goal 1 Reduce Recidivism by Targeting Criminogenic Risk and needs Using Innovative and Evidence- Based Strategies	Strategic Objective 1.1 Assess Offender Risk/Needs Using Valid and Reliable Instruments	45,835	156	48,011	159	50,570	163	2,559	3
	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	33,839	113	35,422	115	39,326	118	3,904	2
	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	81,210	304	85,596	311	91,003	317	5,407	7
	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	33,639	122	35,551	125	37,111	127	1,560	3
	Strategy 4.2 Build and Maintain Strong Relationships with Criminal Justice Partners								
All Strategic Goals		194,523	695	204,579	710	218,010	725	13,431	15

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce Recidivism by Targeting Criminogenic Risk and needs Using Innovative and Evidence-Based Strategies

Analysis by Strategic Goal						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2024/2025 ATBs	FY 2025 Program Changes	FY 2025 PB	Change From FY 2024 Annualized CR
Strategic Goal 1: Reduce Recidivism By Targeting Criminogenic Risk and Needs Using Innovative and Evidence-Based Strategies	45,835	48,011	-191	2,750	50,570	2,559

Approximately 23 percent of FY 2025 requested funding (\$50,5700) and 165 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 identifies an appropriate supervision level, which addresses the risk the person is likely to pose to public safety and results in a prescriptive supervision plan detailing interventions specific to the offender, based on his or her unique profile or needs.

Risks to public safety posed by individuals are measurable based on particular attributes that are predictive of future behavior while under supervision or after the period of supervision has ended. These risks are either static or dynamic in nature. Static factors are fixed conditions (e.g., age, number of prior convictions, etc.). While static factors can, to some extent, predict recidivism, they cannot be changed. However, dynamic factors can be influenced by interventions and are, therefore, important in determining the 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 in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, offenders may be sentenced to incarceration in facilities managed by the Federal BOP. Most of these offenders will eventually enter CSP community supervision (parole or supervised release) after completing their terms of incarceration.

On 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 adjudication in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. These figures do not include 280 inmates (251 male; 29 female) who, while in BOP custody on January 12, 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. The states with the highest population of D.C. 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).

D.C. Offenders in Federal BOP Facilities, 2019–2023

Date	Female	Male	Total
09/30/2019	81	3,682	3,783
09/30/2020	60	2,969	3,029
09/30/2021	75	2,676	2,751
02/02/2023	34	2,327	2,361
01/12/2024	56	2,338	2,394

Federal BOP Facilities Housing the Greatest Number of D.C. Offenders, July 27, 2023

Facility	State	Total	Male	Female
FCI Hazelton	WV	224	210	14
USP Hazelton	WV	144	144	0
USP Canaan	PA	117	117	0
FCI Fort Dix	NJ	106	106	0
FCI Petersburg (Low)	VA	104	104	0

Source: BOP SENTRY data system.

CSP New Supervisee Intakes:

In FY 2023, 3,808 persons entered CSOSA supervision, about an 8 percent decrease over the prior year. The overall decrease was driven entirely by probation, parole, and DSA cases. Parolees convicted of D.C. Code violations serve a portion of their sentence in prison before they are eligible for parole at the discretion of the U.S. Parole Commission, while supervised releasees serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community.

Offender Entries by Supervision Type, FYs 2019–2023

Fiscal Year	Probation		Parole		Supervised Release		DSA		CPO		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2019	3,880	72.2%	209	3.9%	988	18.4%	185	3.4%	110	2.0%	5,372	100%
2020	1,995	63.0%	224	7.1%	819	25.8%	86	2.7%	45	1.4%	3,169	100%
2021	1,403	62.7%	116	5.2%	561	25.1%	103	4.6%	55	2.5%	2,238	100%
2022	3,336	80.4%	105	2.5%	432	10.4%	187	4.5%	91	2.2%	4,151	100%
2023	3,002	78.8%	77	2.0%	441	11.6%	183	4.8%	105	2.8%	3,808	100%
Yearly Change	-334	-10.0%	-28	-26.7%	9	2.1%	-4	-2.1%	14	15.4%	-343	-8.3%

Approximately 21 percent of individuals who began supervision in FY 2023 had been under CSP supervision during the three years prior to their supervision begin date. Among those exiting supervision during FY 2020, 18.6 percent returned to CSP supervision within three years of their FY 2020 exit date. The percentage of offenders returning to CSP supervision is lower than any year since FY 2012. The correlates of returns to supervision, an outcome the CSP seeks to avoid, are currently unexplored.

Offender Returns to CSP Supervision, FY 2012-2023

Cohort Type	FY	Cohort Members (N)	Returned to Supervision ^a (%)
Entry	2012	8,980	34.0
	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
Exit	2012	9,391	28.2
	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	3,413	18.0 ^b
	2022	3,035	16.2 ^b
	2023	3,936	6.9 ^b

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

^b 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.

Risk and Needs Classification Systems:

CSP's classification system consists of a comprehensive risk and needs assessment that results in a recommended level of supervision and development of an individualized supervision plan that is designed to address the offender's risk and needs. CSP uses several assessment instruments to identify risk and needs, to include a comprehensive screening instrument, the Auto Screener, and an immediate risk assessment tool, the Triage Screener.¹⁴ In FY 2022, the Agency deployed the DRAOR as another assessment tool for use throughout the supervision term to aid in identifying changing factors that impact risk and need. In early FY 2024, CSP deprecated the Auto Screener in favor of a new risk assessment system, DARUS, which performs similarly but is more fully automated, thereby freeing CSOs to focus on the DRAOR and supervision of their offenders.

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

Because the Auto Screener requires extensive investigation, developing a rapport with the individual and a home verification; it may not be completed until approximately the fifth week of supervision. As a remedy, CSP developed and implemented a screener aimed at informing immediate, risk-anticipated, custodial decisions. Deployed in July 2018, the Triage Screener provides an appropriate supervision level on the first day of supervision, is derived exclusively from existing administrative records, and does not require a supervisee interview. Because this tool distinguishes high- from low-risk supervisees at the start of supervision, the Agency can immediately direct resources to those posing a greater risk to public safety. Through FY 2023, individuals were supervised at the level resulting from the Triage Screener until a comprehensive assessment is completed.

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

An individualized plan identifying any special conditions and needs is developed for each supervisee. Action items and interventions are developed and implemented. CSOs regularly review the plan with the supervisee and update it throughout the supervision term to respond to changes in the individual's risk and/or needs.

¹⁴ CSP deprecated the Auto Screener in October 2023 and the Triage Screener in November 2023 replacing both with the DARUS system as this report was under preparation.

CSP Supervisee Risk Assessments, FY 2023

Function	FY 2023 Activity	Description
<p align="center">Auto Screener</p>	<p align="center">5,320</p>	<p>In FY 2023, Diagnostic, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS), and Supervision CSOs performed 5,320 Risk and Needs Assessments using the CSP Auto Screener Instrument in SMART. An initial risk assessment addresses the risk the individual may pose to public safety and provides a basis for determining a person's initial level of supervision. Diagnostic CSOs conduct a risk assessment for each offender for whom a Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) is prepared. Supervision CSOs conduct a risk assessment on offenders who initially report to supervision without a PSI prepared within the past six months, who did not transition through a Federal BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) within the past six months, or who are Interstate offenders. In addition, offenders with a supervision level of intensive, maximum, or medium are reassessed by supervision CSOs every 180 days, and upon any rearrest or significant life event. TIPS CSOs perform risk assessments for parolees and supervised released offenders who transition through an RRC.</p>
<p align="center">Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Reentry (DRAOR)</p>	<p align="center">13,716</p>	<p>The DRAOR is a risk assessment tool designed for use with people serving community sentences or parole.^{15,16} The DRAOR contains 19 theoretically derived dynamic risk and protective factors that are distributed across three subscales: Stable Dynamic Risk, Acute Dynamic Risk, and Protective. Each item is scored on a 3-point scale from 0 to 2. These subscales are used to guide professional judgement of an individual’s level of risk. CSOs conduct DRAORs monthly during interviews with offenders with a supervision level of intensive, maximum, or medium. CSOs also obtain information from third parties, such as police records or family members. These regular assessments are intended to allow officers to monitor a person’s risk of re-offending over time and assess the likelihood of imminent re-offending.¹⁷</p>

Supervisee Risk Level:

Individuals are supervised according to the risk they pose to public safety. CSP staff use assessment tools as an aid in determining a supervisee’s risk. Supervision is individualized to each person, employing strategies that adhere to evidence-based practices. On September 30, 2023, approximately 51 percent of CSP supervisees were supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum), a slightly lower percentage than the values recorded in FYs 2021 and 2022.

¹⁵ Serin, R. C. (2007). The Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR). Unpublished user manual.

¹⁶ Serin, R. C. (2015). The Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR). Unpublished user manual.

¹⁷ Ibid.

CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Level as of September 30, FYs 2020 - 2023

Supervision Level	FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022		FY 2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Intensive	1,683	23.0%	1,488	24.5%	1,645	23.8%	1,292	20.1%
Maximum	2,299	31.4%	1,920	31.6%	2,120	30.7%	2,012	31.3%
Medium	1,785	24.4%	1,541	25.4%	2,069	30.0%	1,954	30.4%
Minimum	1,279	17.5%	805	13.2%	833	12.1%	764	11.9%
TBD*	140	1.9%	120	2.0%	89	1.3%	75	1.2%
NA**	135	1.8%	202	3.3%	92	1.3%	41	0.6%
Missing***	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	53	0.8%	293	4.6%
Total	7,321	100.0%	6,076	100.0%	6,901	100.0%	6,431	100.0%

*Offenders in To Be Determined (TBD) status are eligible for an Auto Screener assessment but have not yet had one completed. Offenders in this status are supervised by CSP at the Maximum supervision level until their assessment has been completed.

**Auto Screener assessments are not required for misdemeanants residing outside of DC who are supervised primarily by mail. If an offender does not require an assessment, his/her risk level remains as "NA".

*** The deployment of the CSP's case management system in October 2021 prevented the automated assignment of supervision levels to persons entering supervision for the first time. Operationally, such cases are supervised as though their level were 'TBD', which has contact standards similar to the 'Maximum' level, until the Auto Screener is completed. CSP expects this 'Missing' category to be eliminated during FY 2024 when both the Auto Screener and Triage Screener risk assessment systems will be superseded.

Initial Drug Screening:

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) were required to submit to twice-weekly tests during the period of residence. Drug testing is an essential component of supervision because it provides information about risk (that is, whether the offender is using drugs and may be engaging in criminal activity related to drug use) and need (that is, whether the offender needs treatment).

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

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2023 CSP staff completed 13,716 DRAOR assessments of 4,297 offenders to complete another phase in the evolution of our assessment and case planning systems.
- During FY 2023, 3,808 individuals entered CSP supervision and fewer than 28 percent of these intakes were returning to CSP supervision within three years. That percentage of returns to supervision is an increase over the pandemic levels and it is approaching values from a decade prior.
- CSP's Reception and Processing (RAP) Center within OCSIS processed 3,808 individuals entering CSP supervision in FY 2023, including 3,002 persons sentenced to probation by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia; 518 offenders released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release; 183 individuals with DSAs; and 105 individuals with CPOs.

Strategic Goal 2: Integrate Offenders into the Community by Connecting Them with Resources and Interventions

Analysis by Strategic Goal						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2024/2025 ATBs	FY 2025 Program Changes	FY 2025 PB	Change From FY 2024 Annualized CR
Strategic Goal 2: Integrate Offenders into the Community by Connecting Them with Resources and Interventions	33,839	35,422	-692	4,596	39,326	3,904

Approximately 18 percent of FY 2025 requested funding (\$39,326,000) and 118 FTE support Strategic Goal 2.

Program Summary

A cornerstone of CSOSA’s public safety strategy is to forge partnerships with city agencies, social service providers, businesses, the faith-based community, and individual community members. Collaboration with community partners is important in the offender reintegration process. Establishing effective partnerships with community organizations facilitates and enhances the delivery of treatment and support services to address the needs of individuals who demonstrate the desire and ability to live as productive members of the community. These partnerships also create opportunities for offenders to connect to natural support systems in the community. CSP develops partnerships to provide job training, housing, education, and other services for offenders, as well as to identify organizations with whom applicable offenders can complete their community service requirements. In addition, CSOSA develops and maintains Criminal Justice Advisory Networks (CJAN) in each police district. CJANs are networks of community members, faith-based organizations, business leaders, schools, civic organizations, businesses, nonprofit organizations, government agencies, local law enforcement entities, and other stakeholders who collaborate to identify solutions to public safety issues and to promote opportunities for offenders to become productive, law-abiding members of their communities.

CSP’s Intergovernmental and Community Affairs Specialists mobilize the community, identify resources to address supervisee needs, build support for CSOSA programs, and establish relationships with human service agencies, as well as the faith-based community, businesses, and non-profit organizations. These efforts enhance offender supervision, increase community awareness and acceptance of CSP’s work, and increase the number of jobs and services available to offenders.

CSOSA/Faith Community Partnership

Initiated in FY 2002, the CSOSA/Faith Community Partnership provides reintegration services for ex-offenders returning to the community from incarceration. These services are designed to support and enhance the participant's successful re-entry into the community. This program bridges the gap between prison and community by welcoming the ex-offender home and helping him or her get started with a new life.

The 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 to assist them in navigating the often-overwhelming transition from prison to neighborhood.

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

Since the Faith-Based Initiative began in 2002 through September 2023, 392 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, 2,322 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, and 6,571 referrals have been made to the program.

Accomplishments and Activities

- Through our Hire One program, CSP partners with the D.C. Department of Employment Services and the Society for Human Resources Management to identify potential employers and promote our job-ready supervisees. Since the inception of the program in FY 2020, 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 companies, universities, and trade associations) sectors have partnered with CSP to hire offenders.
- To demonstrate that formerly justice-involved persons can serve as valuable (federal) employees, CSP sustained its fellowship program offering paid temporary appointments to people who work as "Credible Messengers," providing mentoring and coaching to people under supervision based on their personal experiences. 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. In October 2022, CSP's fourth cohort of three Credible Messengers joined the agency, followed by the fifth cohort of three individuals in October 2023. In January 2024, CSP began recruiting a sixth cohort. On April 25, 2022, OPM Director Kiran Ahuja issued a memorandum to Chief Human Capital Officers stating the federal government is committed to the outreach to, and recruitment of, formerly incarcerated individuals. CSP believes that our fellowship program can help to inform OPM's future work toward this goal and offers a model other federal agencies may adopt.

- In FY 2023, CSP partnered with the Federal BOP and various District of Columbia government and community partners to present three virtual Community Resource Day videoconferences for offenders prior to their release from a BOP institution.¹⁸ Each video conference was broadcast to 28-39 BOP institutions and reached 40-400 District of Columbia inmates. The videoconferences 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.
- In FY 2023, CSP held eight virtual CJAN meetings with the community. CJANs are networks of community members, faith-based organizations, business leaders, schools, civic organizations, businesses, nonprofit organizations, government agencies, local law enforcement entities and other stakeholders who work together to identify solutions to public safety issues and to promote opportunities for offenders to become productive, law-abiding members of their communities.

¹⁸ The BOP cancelled two additional Community Resource Days that had been scheduled during FY 2023, but BOP has committed to resuming the events during FY 2024.

Strategic Goal 3: Strengthen and Promote Accountability by Ensuring Offender Compliance and Cultivating a Culture of Continuous Measurement and Improvement

Analysis by Strategic Goal						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2024/2025 ATBs	FY 2025 Program Changes	FY 2025 PB	Change From FY 2024 Annualized CR
Strategic Goal 3: Strengthen and Promote Accountability by Ensuring Offender Compliance and Cultivating a Culture of Continuous Measurement and Improvement	81,210	85,596	-452	5,860	91,003	91,003

Approximately 42 percent of FY 2025 requested funding (\$91,003,000) and 316 FTE support Strategic Goal 3.

Program Summary

Close supervision in the community is the basis of effective offender management. Supervisees must know that the system is serious about enforcing compliance with the conditions of their release and that violating those conditions will bring swift and certain consequences. CSP’s challenge in effectively reducing recidivism among its supervised population is substantial.

Community-Based Supervision:

When CSOSA was established, supervision officers supervised large caseloads from centralized downtown locations and had minimal contact with individuals in the community (known as fortress supervision). CSP made a commitment to implement a community-based approach to supervision, taking proven evidence-based practices and making them a reality in the District of Columbia. The Agency created a new role for its supervision staff. Rather than Probation and Parole Officers, the supervision staff are now Community Supervision Officers located at field sites throughout the community (known as geographic-based supervision). CSOs are assigned caseloads according to geographic locations, or Police Service Areas, allowing CSOs to supervise groups of supervisees in the same neighborhood and get to know the community. This supervision practice also complements the D.C. MPD’s community-oriented policing strategy. Now, most CSOs spend part of their workday in the community, interacting with the supervisee where they live and work. CSOs supervise a mixed probation, supervised release, and parole caseload. They perform home and employment verifications and visits, including accountability tours, which are face-to-face field contacts with supervisees conducted jointly with a D.C. MPD officer.

Close Supervision:

The most important component of effective Close Supervision is caseload size. Prior to the Revitalization Act,¹⁹ supervision caseload ratios were over 100 offenders for each officer, exceeding

¹⁹ National Capital Area Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33).

those recommended by nationally recognized standards and best practices. Caseload ratios of this magnitude made it extremely difficult for CSOs to acquire thorough knowledge of the supervisee’s behavior and associations in the community, apply supervision interventions and swift sanctions hold offenders accountable through close monitoring and develop rapport with the offenders to effectuate positive change. CSP CSOs perform both investigative and direct supervision functions. With resources received in prior fiscal years, the CSP made great progress in reducing supervision CSO officer caseloads to more manageable levels. The ratio of total supervisees on September 30, 2023 (6,431) to on-board direct supervision CSO positions (179) was 35.9 cases per CSO. CSOs assigned to specialized supervision units, such as HIST, mental health and sex offender, have lower average caseloads, typically no more than 25 offenders.

Supervision Caseload Comparison									
September 30, 2021/2022/2023									
	September 30, 2021			September 30, 2022			September 30, 2023		
	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision:									
Sex Offender	345	18	19.17:1	309	16	19.31:1	274	14	19.57:1
Behavioral Health (Mental Health)	275	17	16.18:1	287	12	23.92:1	217	12	18.08:1
Domestic Violence	326	15	21.73:1	568	16	35.50:1	655	15	43.67:1
Traffic Alcohol Program & STAR/HIDTA	121	8	15.13:1	274	6	45.67:1	267	7	38.14:1
High Intensity Supervision (HIST)	782	58	13.48:1	688	38	18.11:1	393	39	10.08:1
Case Monitoring Unit	1,055	6	175.83:1	803	7	114.71:1	656	7	93.71:1
Sub-Total, Special Supervision	2,904	122	23.80:1	2,929	95	30.83:1	2,462	94	26.19:1
General Supervision:									
Men Only	1,365	50	27.30:1	2,009	46	43.67:1	1,811	44	41.16:1
Women Only	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Young Adult	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sub-Total, General Supervision	1,365	50	27.30:1	2,009	46	43.67:1	1,811	44	41.16:1
Interstate Supervision:									
Interstate In	393	18	21.83:1	415	13	31.92:1	405	12	33.75:1
Interstate Out	232	10	23.20:1	254	7	36.29:1	270	8	33.75:1
Interstate Compact Team	211	4	52.75:1	382	5	76.4:1	402	5	80.40:1
Sub-Total, Interstate Supervision	836	32	26.13:1	1,051	25	42.04:1	1,077	25	43.08:1
Total: (Special, General, Interstate)	5,105	204	30.89:1	5,989	166	36.08:1	5,350	163	32.82:1
Warrant Team:	849	4		797	5		787	5	
RAP Team	49	0	NA	36	0	NA	10	0	NA
EIC - Teams 125/126/127	73	11	6.64:1	151	18	8.39:1	192	19	10.11:1
Unassigned				NA	NA	NA	79	0	NA
Team 201				NA	NA	NA	13	0	NA
Total Supervised Offenders:	6,076	219	27.74:1	6,973	189	36.89:1	6,431	187	34.39:1

Status Definitions:

- Special Supervision: Sex offenders, female offenders, behavioral health, high-risk, domestic violence, traffic alcohol, and substance-abusing offenders.
- General Supervision: All other convicted felons and misdemeanants.
- Interstate Supervision: IN – Offenders who are supervised in D.C. from another jurisdiction.
OUT – Offenders who are supervised in another jurisdiction, but whose cases are monitored by CSP.
- Warrant Team: Offenders for whom probation bench warrants or parole arrest warrants have been issued or parolees detained in local, state, and federal institutions awaiting further disposition by the U.S. Parole Commission.

Sanctions:

Establishing offender accountability is another focus of supervision. Implementing appropriate 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, the Agency 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 CSOs can implement immediately in response to non-compliant behavior without returning offenders to the releasing authority. Potential sanctions are reviewed with the offender at the start of supervision. Sanctions reflect both the severity of the non-compliance and the individual's supervision level. Sanction options for technical non-compliance include:

- Increasing the frequency of drug testing or supervision contacts,
- Assignment to Community Service or to a CSP EIC or the ICBIU,
- Placement on electronic surveillance, i.e., GPS monitoring, and
- Placement into the RSC.

The CSO informs the releasing authority by filing an AVR if:

- The offender is arrested for a new offense;²⁰
- The offender's non-compliant behavior escalates; or
- The CSO determines the offender's public safety risk cannot be contained with the graduated application of administrative sanctions.

GPS Electronic Monitoring: During FY 2023, CSP used GPS monitoring as a special condition of supervision when directed by a releasing authority and as an administrative sanction in response to non-compliant behavior. As of September 30, 2023, there were 382 offenders subject to GPS monitoring. 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. During FY 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 District of Columbia Court of Appeals ruled that CSP does not have discretion or authority to impose GPS monitoring as a sanction for non-compliance with the conditions of release. Rather, GPS monitoring is a special condition of supervision that only the releasing authority can impose. (*Davis v. United States*, No. 17-1376 (D.C. December 21, 2023)). The ruling represents a significant departure from the Court's and CSP's past practices, where the Court and CSP believed GPS could be imposed by CSOSA as part of a graduated sanctions program under its implementing regulation. CSP is revising our GPS program policies and procedures consistent with the Court's decision.

²⁰ 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.

RSC at Karrick Hall: The RSC, which opened in February 2006, provides intensive assessment and reintegration programming for high-risk offenders/defendants. In FY 2019, the program provided intensive assessment, reentry, and treatment readiness counseling program in a 24/7 residential setting. The RSC program is specifically tailored for offenders with long histories of crime and substance use disorders coupled with long periods of incarceration and little community support. These individuals are particularly vulnerable to both criminal and drug relapse. Most that complete the RSC program are determined to need treatment services and are referred to contract treatment. In FY 2022, CSP adjusted the RSC model to enhance cognitive behavioral interventions to respond to the evolving and complex needs of our offender population. During FY 2023, CSP also added a virtual programming component to complement the RSC's residential offerings.

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. In total, the RSC delivered 18,213 person-service days²¹ during FY 2023, including 15,998 from its residential program.

Routine Drug Testing:

Routine drug testing is an essential element of supervision and sanctions. Given that two-thirds of the supervised population has a history of substance abuse, an aggressive drug-testing program is necessary to detect drug use and interrupt the cycle of criminal activity related to use. The purpose of drug testing is to identify those individuals who are abusing substances and to allow for appropriate sanctions and/or treatment interventions for persons under supervision, and treatment recommendations for those under investigation. CSP has a zero-tolerance drug use policy; a positive test for a controlled (illegal) substance is considered a CSP technical violation that will result in a sanction. AVRs are typically issued to the releasing authority for positive drug tests only when the positive test is combined with other significant violations.

Substance Abuse Treatment:

CSP is committed to providing a range of treatment options to offenders under supervision. Addressing each individual's substance abuse problem through drug testing and appropriate sanction-based treatment will provide him or her with the support necessary to establish a productive, crime-free life. CSP also provides in-house anger management counseling and life skills training to help offenders develop the skills necessary to sustain themselves in the community.

CSP Substance Abuse Treatment Need: CSP reviewed FY 2021 intakes for a one-year period after their supervision start date to determine estimated annual substance abuse treatment needs. In FY 2022, a total of 3,827 individuals entered CSP supervision. CSP estimates treatment need for

²¹ One person-service day equates to one person being enrolled for one day. A person who spent 28 days at the RSC would represent 28 person-service days.

offender entrants by considering both actual drug use (as measured by surveillance testing) and court orders for drug treatment (or treatment evaluation) within the first year of supervision.

About 11 percent of FY 2022 intakes (412 individuals) tested positive for drugs (excluding positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions within one year of their supervision start date.²²

Many persistent drug users require full substance abuse treatment services to address their issues, which consist of residential detoxification services (7 days) (where applicable), followed by residential treatment (28-90 days), and outpatient treatment (54 sessions) or transitional housing (90 days).

Substance abuse treatment needs are met through contracts with service providers for a range of residential, outpatient, transitional housing, and sex offender treatment services. Contractual treatment also encompasses drug testing and ancillary services, such as mental health screening and assessments, to address the multiple needs of the population.

CSP Treatment Program Impact: Results of CSP reviews indicate that drug testing and substance abuse treatment positively impact its supervised population.

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

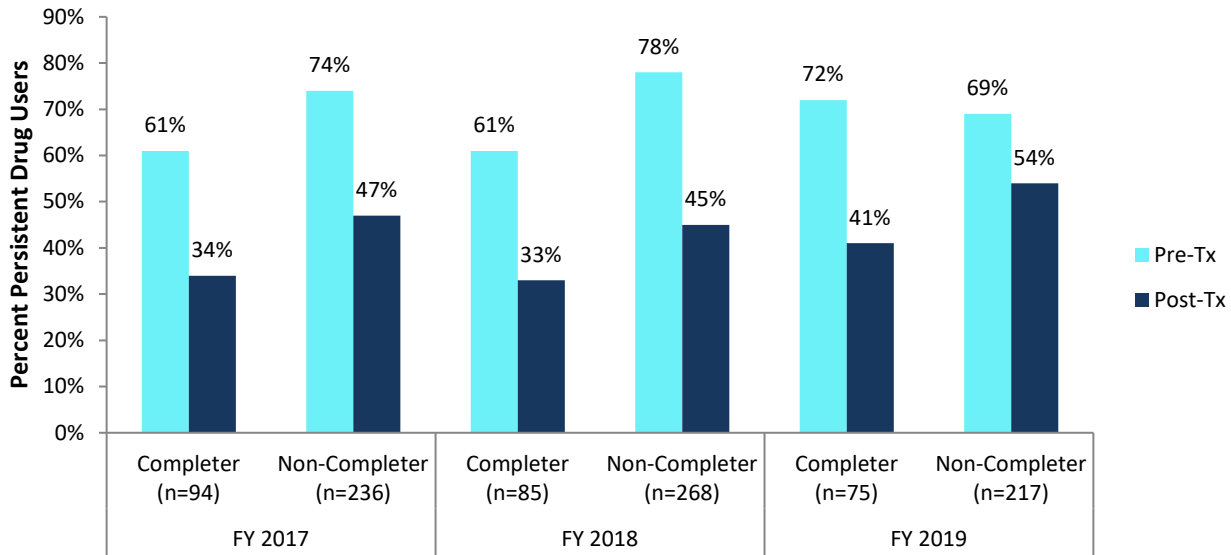
The figure below shows that in FYs 2017 through 2019, the percentage of individuals who were persistent drug users during the year prior to participating in multiple treatment programs increased, with approximately 70 percent of treatment participants testing positive for illicit substances on three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

This review indicates that persons who complete CSP full substance abuse treatment services demonstrate a greater decrease in persistent drug use compared to those who do not complete services. Non-completers, however, also demonstrate a decrease in persistent drug use, suggesting that participation in treatment programs may help to decrease drug use even if an individual does

²² While this is considerably lower than the percentage of persistent drug use in previous years (e.g., approximately 30 percent of FY 2019 entries tested positive for illicit substances on three or more occasions within one year of starting supervision), it should be noted that drug testing operations were halted March – July 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. When they resumed in August 2020, testing was limited to only spot tests of the highest risk offenders. That limitation was relaxed in June 2022. The pandemic-related restrictions on drug testing mean that the additional analysis of the persistent drug users, for example, by supervision level and special conditions, provided in previous versions of this document would not be representative of the true population of persistent drug users entering CSP supervision. Therefore, we did not update that analysis.

not complete treatment. In other words, while treatment completion is ideal, some treatment is demonstrably better than no treatment.

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



Transitional/Supportive Housing

Housing continues to be an ongoing need for supervisees, particularly among the older offender population. This has become increasingly challenging in the changing socio-economic landscape of the District of Columbia, now one of the most expensive residential markets in the country. CSP provides short-term supportive housing through contract providers to a limited number of supervisees who are homeless or living in acutely unstable housing situations.

CSP Transitional Housing Need: A CSP review revealed that 10 percent of the 3,808 individuals entering supervision in FY 2023 had unstable housing at intake. On September 30, 2023, 657 (or 10.2 percent) of the 6,431 individuals under CSP supervision 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 estimation of offenders living in unstable conditions is likely an underestimate according to national standards.

Effective September 2023, CSP increased our daily contract offender housing capacity to approximately 88 beds. CSP contract housing is typically available for up to 90 days, with possible extension in extenuating circumstances.

Intensive Cognitive Behavioral Interventions Unit (ICBIU):

CSP aims to increase supervisee employability and employment as well as improve educational achievement through both in-house service delivery and partnerships with external entities. Through our ICBIU, CSP assesses and responds to the individualized educational and vocational needs of offenders.

The ICBIU assesses and responds to the individual criminogenic, vocational, and educational needs of offenders to reduce offender rearrest and encourage compliance through compulsory on-site and virtual interventions. The ICBIU assists the offender in successfully reintegrating into society by providing services such as cognitive-behavioral intervention; vocational assessment and instruction; and vocational skills training and employment search assistance. The ICBIU focuses on providing offenders with a range of tools that will enhance their job readiness level, develop marketable skills, and gain meaningful employment.

Persons participating in the ICBIU program are expected to report up to a maximum of (4) hours per day, four (4) days per week. The length of participation in the ICBIU is estimated at thirty (30) to one hundred and eighty (180 days), conditioned upon the individuals' performance, progress, compliance, adjustments to intervention, and prognosis towards continued prosocial change.

Engagement and Intervention Centers (EICs):

EICs, formerly named Day Reporting Centers, provide integrated and wrap-around services to the highest-risk individuals who are non-compliant under CSOSA supervision. They more fully integrate supervision, interventions, and programming to assist offenders with improving compliance with supervision, obtaining meaningful employment, improving their educational level, problem-solving more effectively, and successfully completing supervision. The EICs encompass five separate interventions: Education, Employment, Thinking for a Change, Interactive Journaling, and Victim Impact. At present, in-person EIC services are offered at three CSOSA locations (3850 South Capitol Street, SE; 2101 MLK Avenue, SE; and 1230 Taylor Street, NW). The focus on highest-risk individuals, greater emphasis on evidence-based programming and the higher degree of supervision engagement distinguishes the EICs from the ICBIU.

CSP Employment and Education Need: As of September 30, 2023, 45.9 percent of employable supervisees were unemployed, and 29.3 percent of the FY 2023 TSP age 18 and over reported no high school diploma or GED.

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2023, CSP made 925 contract substance abuse treatment offender placements.

Substance Abuse Treatment Type	FY 2023
Detoxification	8
Residential	77
Outpatient	840
Total Contract Placements	925

- In FY 2023, CSP made 392 contract transitional supportive housing (including re-entrant housing) placements.
- In FY 2023, CSP completed 75 comprehensive sex offender risk assessments and 524 contract sex offender treatment placements.
- 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 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. In FY 2023, the VSP performed the following services:

VSP Activities	FY 2023
Victim Needs Assessments Completed	547
Advocacy Activities Conducted*	5,594

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

- CSP conducts two types of housing contacts to verify residence and suitability of the home. Home verifications are conducted by a CSO with the owner of the supervisee’s residence to verify the supervisee lives at the address provided to CSP. Home visits are conducted by a CSO and a supervisee to assess the offender’s living quarters, 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 that to success while on supervision. Accountability tours are home visits in which the CSO is accompanied by a law enforcement officer, typically a uniformed D.C. MPD officer. Most, but not all, of these attempts to contact the offenders at their residences are scheduled in advance. In FY 2023, CSOs attempted:
 - 10,496 home verifications with 3,151 individuals (30 percent of TSP);
 - 30,912 home visits with 4,671 individuals (45 percent of TSP); and
 - 1,188 accountability tours with 898 individuals (9 percent of TSP).

Overall, CSOs attempted to contact 4,832 individuals (46 percent of TSP) at their residences and succeeded with 90 percent of them. For 33 percent of the individuals where the CSO failed to contact the offender, they succeeded in reaching a collateral contact, such as another member of the offender's household.

- In FY 2001, CSP assumed responsibility for collecting DNA samples from probationers and parolees convicted of certain qualifying District of Columbia offenses, typically violent crimes and sex offenses. In FY 2023, CSP collected 341 DNA samples at its collection unit and transmitted this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Performed GPS electronic monitoring for high-risk offenders. On September 30, 2023, 382 CSP offenders were on GPS. 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.
- CSP established and maintains the Sex Offender Registry (SOR), a secure database containing certain required sex offender information for the District of Columbia. As of September 30, 2023, the D.C. Sex Offender Registry listed 2,236 total registrants, of which 1,199 were in active (viewable by public) status. CSP transmits data, photographs, and supporting documents to the D.C. MPD for community notification, as required by law. In FY 2023, CSP transmitted information for 234 new offender registrants to D.C. MPD. While CSP maintains the SOR database, D.C. MPD hosts the public website at www.mpdc.dc.gov.
- Community Service placements are closely monitored work assignments in which offenders perform a service, without pay, for a prescribed number of hours. A judge or the United States Parole Commission may order an offender to complete a set number of community service hours. In addition, CSP may sanction offenders to complete a specified number of community service hours in response to non-compliant behavior. In FY 2023, CSP completed 256 Community Service placements. 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.

Strategic Goal 4: Support the Fair Administration of Justice by Providing Timely and Accurate Information to Criminal Justice Decision-Makers

Analysis by Strategic Goal						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2024/2025 ATBs	FY 2025 Program Changes	FY 2025 PB	Change From FY 2024 Annualized CR
Strategic Goal 4: Support the Fair Administration of Justice by Providing Timely and Accurate Information for Criminal Justice Decision Makers	33,639	35,551	19	1,541	37,111	1,560

Approximately 17 percent of FY 2025 requested funding (\$37,111,000) and 127 FTE support Strategic Goal 4.

Program Summary

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

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

D.C. MPD, the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, D.C. Department of Corrections, U.S. Attorney’s Office, D.C. Public Defender Service, D.C. Housing Authority Police, D.C. Family Court Social Services, the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia, and the D.C. Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) are key players in CSP’s public safety goal. Since D.C. MPD police officers, D.C. Housing Authority Police and other federal and local law enforcement officers are in the community every day responding to law violations and are responsible for arresting individuals, they assist CSP with close supervision. CSP’s Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center shares CSP data with D.C. MPD and other law enforcement entities, as appropriate. DYRS and the Family Court Social Services play important roles in relation to those individuals on CSP supervision who also have active cases in the juvenile justice system.

CSP has effective and necessary partnerships with PSA, the Federal BOP, U.S. Parole Commission, U.S. Attorney’s Office, U.S. Marshals Service, and states participating in the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision. PSA helps CSP with the detection of new charges for individuals already under CSP supervision. Additionally, CSP works closely with the U.S. Marshals Service on

warrant initiatives and the agency collaborates with the surrounding jurisdictions on cross-border crime issues.

Timely and Accurate Information: Investigations

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

CSP Diagnostic CSOs interview offenders, research their criminal history, and write Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) reports, which contain comprehensive criminal and social history information that forms the basis for CSP’s sentencing recommendations to the Court. CSP completes PSIs within eight weeks to assist the judiciary in improving the efficiency and timeliness of sentencing hearings.

The prosecution and the defense use the information contained in Pre-Sentence reports to inform and support their respective sentencing recommendations, and the Court considers it in fashioning the offender’s sentence. The Federal BOP also uses this report, in conjunction with other information, to determine an offender's incarceration classification. In addition, the U.S. Parole Commission uses this report for background information and support for its decisions. In rare instances when a Pre-Sentencing Investigation Report has not been performed, CSP staff will prepare a Post Sentencing Investigation Report prior to the offender being designated to a maintaining institution with the BOP.

CSP Diagnostic Reports

Function	FY 2023 Activity	Description
Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)	1,015	In FY 2023, CSP Diagnostic CSO staff completed 1,015 Pre-Sentence Investigation and Post Sentencing Investigation (PSI) reports.

The Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) team ensures that offenders transitioning directly from prison to the community, or through a Federal BOP RRC, receive assessment, counseling, and appropriate referrals for treatment and/or services. For offenders transitioning directly to the community, TIPS CSOs develop a Direct Release Plan towards the end of the period of incarceration. For offenders transitioning through an RRC, TIPS CSOs work with each offender to develop a Transition Plan while the offender resides in an RRC under the jurisdiction of BOP.

CSP TIPS Transition and Release Plans

Function	FY 2023 Activity	Description
TIPS Transition Plans	55	In FY 2023, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO staff completed 55 Transition Plans for offenders transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) and 117 Direct Release Plans for offenders transitioning directly to the community from prison.
Direct Release Plans	117	

Timely and Accurate Information: Alleged Violation Reports

If sanctions do not restore offender compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, CSP CSOs inform the releasing authority (Superior Court of the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission) by filing an AVR. AVRs inform the releasing authority of an alleged violation of release conditions. An AVR creates an opportunity for the releasing authority to consider revoking supervision. CSP issues AVRs in response to most arrests predicated on new criminal offenses (rather than warrants).²³ AVRs predicated exclusively on technical violations may become more common if CSP files AVRs requesting special conditions authorizing CSP to apply GPS monitoring with some non-compliant supervisees as a result of the aforementioned ruling in *Davis v. United States*. AVRs are developed by supervising CSOs and submitted via an electronic web services interface in near real-time throughout the day.

CSP AVRs

Function	FY 2023 Activity	Description
AVRs	4,358	In FY 2023, CSP supervision CSO staff developed 4,358 AVRs that were electronically transmitted to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia or the U.S. Parole Commission for non-compliant offenders.

CSP/Police Community Partnership

To improve public safety and increase offender accountability, CSP is working closely with the D.C. MPD to form partnerships with the community. Partnerships enhance CSP’s contribution to the community by increasing law enforcement presence and visibility.

²³ 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.

Working in specific Police Service Areas, our CSOs collaborate with D.C. MPD and D.C. Housing Authority police officers to share information and provide joint supervision of offenders in the area through regular meetings. In addition, CSP works with D.C. MPD to visit offenders' homes and places of employment. Accountability tours are visits to the homes of high-risk offenders conducted jointly by a CSO and a D.C. MPD Officer. Accountability tours can be scheduled or unscheduled (unannounced) visits and are a visible means to heighten the awareness of law enforcement presence to the offenders and to the citizens in the community.

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

Beginning in FY 2010, CSP has participated in GunStat, which the D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council describes as, "a forum for justice system agencies in the District to monitor the justice system involvement and case processing of individuals who are at high risk of engaging in gun violence."²⁴ Participating agencies include both local, MPD, the Office of the Attorney General, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, Department of Corrections, the Office of Gun Violence Prevention, Office of Neighborhood Safety and Engagement, the D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), and federal, the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia, PSA, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the U.S. Marshals Service, partners.

CSP actively participates in GunStat sessions focused on: identifying the most dangerous repeat gun offenders and determining how to direct resources to those offenders; developing and updating GunStat eligibility criteria; discussing and analyzing relevant trends, policies, and initiatives that impact gun-related crimes; and developing interagency strategies to reduce gun violence in D.C. When an offender meets GunStat criteria, CSP typically places the offender on a specialized caseload. Select supervision information on all CSP GunStat offenders is shared with our law enforcement partners.

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2023, supervision CSOs submitted 4,358 AVRs for 1397 offenders on parole/supervised release, 2,934 for offenders on probation, and 27 for matters ordered by Interstate authorities.
- In FY 2023, CSP submitted 1,015 PSIs to the judges of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, the United States Attorney's Office, and the criminal defense bar.
- In FY 2023, TIPS CSOs completed 117 Direct Release Plans and 55 Transition Plans for offenders released from prison into CSP supervision.

²⁴ Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of the District of Columbia. Annual Report, 2023, <https://cjcc.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/cjcc/CJCC%202023%20Annual%20Report.pdf>.

- In FY 2023, CSOs attempted a total of 1,184 accountability tours, included 670 resulting a successful contact with the offender or a collateral, for 880 offenders.
- In FY 2023, CSP actively participated in monthly GunStat meetings and pre-planning sessions with the CJCC, D.C. MPD, and other law enforcement partners. CSP supervised approximately 103 offenders on the GunStat watch list per month in FY 2023.

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 Bureau of Investigation'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.
- The CSP maintains D.C. MPD's Sex Offender Registry (SOR) system 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.

Budget Displays:

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

	Budgeted FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2022 Enacted Budget ¹	780	191,259	14,747	206,006
FY 2023 Enacted Budget ²	780	196,781	7,798	204,579
FY 2024 Continuing Resolution (CR) ³	780	196,781	7,798	204,579
Changes to Base:				
<u>FY 2024</u>				
FY 2024 Employee Pay Raise	-	5,439	-	5,439
FY 2024 Employee Retirement Contributions	-	255	-	255
FY 2024 Base Employment Decrease	(30)	-	-	-
FY 2024 Reduction to Base	-	(1,151)	-	(1,151)
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (Re-entry & Sanctions Center Relocation)	-	-	(1,414)	(1,414)
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (Headquarters Relocation)	-	-	(3,817)	(3,817)
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (3850 South Capitol Street, SE, Relocation)	-	-	(2,567)	(2,567)
<u>FY 2025</u>				
FY 2025 Employee Pay Raise	-	1,939	-	1,939
FY 2025 Base Employment Decrease	(25)	-	-	-
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	(55)	6,482	(7,798)	(1,316)
FY 2025 Base	725	203,263	-	203,263
Requested Program Changes:				
<u>FY 2024 Funding</u>				
FY 2024 Headquarters Relocation - Technical Anomaly ⁴	-	-	4,253	4,253
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2025	-	-	(4,253)	(4,253)
FY 2024 CSP Cyber Security - Technical Anomaly ⁵	-	1,476	-	1,476
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources in FY 2025	-	(1,476)	-	(1,476)
<u>FY 2025 Three-Year Funding 2025/2027</u>				
FY 2025 Headquarters & Re-entry and Sanctions Center Relocations ⁵	-	-	14,747	14,747
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	-	-	14,747	14,747
FY 2025 President's Budget Request	725	203,263	14,747	218,010
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2023 Enacted Budget	(55)	6,482	6,949	13,431
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2023 Enacted Budget	-7.05%	3.29%	89.11%	6.57%

¹ The FY 2022 Enacted Budget contains a total of \$14,747,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding that shall remain available until September 30, 2024 for costs associated with relocation under replacement leases for headquarters offices, field offices and related facilities. This includes an estimated \$6,639,000 as the first of two installments of resources to relocate CSOSA's Re-entry and Sanctions Center and an estimated \$8,108,000 as the first of three installments to relocate CSOSA's Headquarters and related facilities.

² 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 an estimated \$1,414,000 as the second installment for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center; \$3,817,000 as the second of three installments of funding for costs associated with the replacement lease for CSOSA's Headquarters and related facilities, and an estimated \$2,567,000 for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSP's 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, location. CSP actual FY 2023 FTE total 695.

³ A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-15), as amended. The FY 2024 PB includes one-time, multi-year relocation funds outlined in Footnote 4. CSP planned FY 2024 FTE total 710.

⁴ FY 2024 PB requests \$4,253,000 in FY 2024 resources as Three-Year (FY 2024-2026) funding as the third of three installments to relocate CSOSA's Headquarters and related facilities.

⁵ The FY 2024 PB requests \$1,476,000 to support permanent cost increases related to Federal cyber security requirements.

⁶ The FY 2025 PB requests \$14,747,000 in Three-Year (2025-2027) funding as a contingency in anticipation of space acquisition delays that result in FY 2022 Enacted (2022-2024) relocation funding expiring, unused, and/or cost increases for the Agency's Headquarters and/or Re-entry and Sanctions Center relocation projects.

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
Community Supervision Program
FY 2025 Requested Program Changes

	Re-Entry & Sanctions Center Relocation Amount (\$000)	Headquarters Relocation Amount (\$000)	Total Program Increase Request Amount (\$000)
GS-15	0	0	0
GS-14	0	0	0
GS-13	0	0	0
GS-12	0	0	0
GS-11	0	0	0
GS-10	0	0	0
GS-9	0	0	0
GS-8	0	0	0
GS-7	0	0	0
GS-6	0	0	0
GS-5	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
11.1 Full Time Permanent	0	0	0
11.3 Other Than Full Time Permanent	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Cost	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personnel Services	0	0	0
12.1 Benefits	0	0	0
Total Personnel	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and Training	0	0	0
22.0 Transportation of Things	0	0	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	5,186	5,917	11,103
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc.	0	0	0
24.0 Printing	0	0	0
25.1 Contract Services	786	1,249	2,035
25.2 Other Services	0	0	0
25.3 Purchases from Government Accounts	0	0	0
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities	0	0	0
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	0	0	0
26.0 Supplies and Materials	0	0	0
31.0 Furniture and Equipment	667	942	1,609
32.0 Buildout	0	0	0
Total Non-Personnel	6,639	8,108	14,747
Total	6,639	8,108	14,747

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

	FY 2023 Enacted Annual Operations Funds (Actual FY 2023 FTE/Obligations)		FY 2023 Enacted Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (Actual FY 2023 Obligations)		FY 2024 Annualized Continuing Resolution Annual Operations Funds		FY 2024 Annualized Continuing Resolution Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds		FY 2025 PB Request Annual Operations Funds		FY 2025 PB Request Multi-Year Request (FY 2025-2027 Office Relocation Funds)		Total FY 2025 PB Request	
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt
EX	1	159	-	-	1	159	-	-	1	159	-	-	1	159
SES	12	2,352	-	-	13	2,600	-	-	13	2,640	-	-	13	2,640
GS-15	30	5,400	-	-	30	5,520	-	-	30	5,604	-	-	30	5,604
GS-14	71	10,721	-	-	71	11,005	-	-	76	11,960	-	-	76	11,960
GS-13	122	16,223	-	-	122	16,714	-	-	126	17,572	-	-	126	17,572
GS-12	268	31,088	-	-	277	33,076	-	-	277	33,572	-	-	277	33,572
GS-11	74	6,660	-	-	76	7,144	-	-	76	7,253	-	-	76	7,253
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-09	56	4,200	-	-	56	4,424	-	-	60	4,812	-	-	60	4,812
GS-08	11	737	-	-	11	792	-	-	11	804	-	-	11	804
GS-07	38	2,432	-	-	38	2,622	-	-	40	2,802	-	-	40	2,802
GS-06	3	159	-	-	3	171	-	-	3	174	-	-	3	174
GS-05	6	288	-	-	6	312	-	-	6	317	-	-	6	317
GS-04	3	120	-	-	6	252	-	-	6	256	-	-	6	256
GS-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriated FTE	695	80,539	-	-	710	84,791	-	-	725	87,925	-	-	725	87,925
11.1 Full Time Permanent		80,488		-		84,652		-		87,739		-		87,739
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		51		-		139		-		139		-		139
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		2,372		-		2,608		-		2,608		-		2,608
11.8 Special Personal Services		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
12.1 Personnel Benefits		38,800		-		41,225		-		42,773		-		42,773
13.0 Former Personnel Benefits		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total Personnel Obligations		121,711		-		128,624		-		133,259		-		133,259
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		631		-		275		-		425		-		425
22.0 Transportation of Things		328		-		343		-		353		-		353
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		11,899		-		12,387		1,651		12,608		11,103		23,711
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		3,519		-		3,116		-		3,188		-		3,188
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.		1,711		-		1,931		-		1,946		-		1,946
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
25.1 Advisory Services		9,660		-		5,751		1,197		7,401		2,035		9,436
25.2 Other Services		35,142		-		34,838		-		34,886		-		34,886
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts		3,347		-		4,068		-		4,068		-		4,068
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		544		-		600		759		600		-		600
25.6 Medical Care		1,974		-		2,074		-		2,099		-		2,099
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		554		-		500		-		510		-		510
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
26.0 Supplies and Materials		2,067		-		1,935		-		1,620		-		1,620
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		835		-		239		4,191		200		1,609		1,809
32.0 Land and Structures/Buildout		6		-		-		-		-		-		-
42.0 Claims		595		-		100		-		100		-		100
Total Non-Personnel Obligations	-	72,812	-	-	-	68,157	-	7,798	-	70,004	-	14,747	-	84,751
TOTAL	695	194,523	-	-	710	196,781	-	7,798	725	203,263	-	14,747	725	218,010