

Court Services and Offender Supervision
Agency

**Community Supervision
Program**



Congressional Budget Justification
Fiscal Year 2024

March 9, 2023

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COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Fiscal Year 2024 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, those released by the U.S. Parole Commission on parole or supervised release, as well as a smaller number of individuals subject to Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSA) or Civil Protection Orders (CPOs). The CSP strategy emphasizes public safety, 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 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, 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, and the Federal BOP, and improved public safety in the District of Columbia.

Supervised Offender Summary

In FY 2022, CSP monitored or supervised approximately 6,550 adults on any given day and 9,963 different persons over the course of the fiscal year. CSP began the fiscal year with approximately 5,800 persons monitored or supervised and ended the fiscal year with a caseload of over 6,900. Total

supervision outputs for the fiscal year amounted to 2.4 million offender supervision days.¹ Approximately 88 percent of supervisees during the year were male, and 12 percent were female. During FY 2022, 4,151 persons entered CSOSA supervision: 3,614 individuals were ordered to CSOSA supervision by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (this number includes offenders sentenced to probation and individuals with CPOs and DSAs) and 537 offenders 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 CSOSA supervision are typically expected to remain under supervision for the following durations:²

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

Daily Supervised Population:

On September 30, 2022, CSP supervised 6,901 individuals, including 4,439 probationers, 2,180 offenders on supervised release or parole, 174 defendants with DSAs, and 108 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 (ICA).

CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Type, as of September 30th FYs 2020–2022

Supervision Type	FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation	4,240	57.9%	3,332	54.8%	4,439	64.3%
Parole	835	11.4%	729	12.0%	663	9.6%
Supervised Release	2,007	27.4%	1,809	29.8%	1,517	22.0%
DSA	143	2.0%	114	1.9%	174	2.5%
CPO	96	1.3%	92	1.5%	108	1.6%
Total	7,321	100.0%	6,076	100.0%	6,901	100.0%

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.

² Upper and lower boundaries represent the 25th and 75th percentiles, respectively, of sentences for the CSP’s FY 2022 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 COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions were relaxed, CSP’s supervised population levels rebounded in FY 2022. The net growth in the caseload was driven by increases in entries ordered by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia as the pandemic-related restrictions on its operations lifted. CSP saw large year-over-year increases in entries on probation, deferred sentence agreements, and civil protection orders, three supervision types for which the Court has been the primary source of the CSP’s cases. The CSP also observed smaller increases in the entries onto both supervised release and parole, case flows driven primarily by activity at the U.S. Parole Commission.

Offender Entries by Supervision Type, FYs 2020–2022

Supervision Type	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Percentage Change FY2021 to FY2022
Probation	1,995	1,403	3,336	138%
Parole	224	116	105	-9%
Supervised Release	819	561	432	-23%
DSA	86	103	187	82%
CPO	45	55	91	65%
Total	3,169	2,238	4,151	85%

Total Supervised Offender Population:

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

In FY 2022 (October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022), CSP supervised 9,963 unique individuals. As shown in the table below, probationers make up the majority of CSP’s TSP, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the population; nearly one-fourth of the population are on supervised release, and about nine percent are on parole. DSAs and CPOs make up approximately three and two percent of the population each, respectively.

After two years of pandemic-related decreases in fiscal years 2020 and 2021, CSP’s TSP increased in FY 2022. From FY 2021 to FY 2022, the number of probationers in the TSP increased by 13 percent. The share of the TSP represented by DSA and CPO cases increased by 28 and 18 percent, respectively, over the same period. Parole and supervised release cases dipped by 15 and 12 percent, respectively, as a share of the TSP.

Total Supervised Population (TSP) by Supervision Type FYs 2020–2022

<u>Supervision Type</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>		<u>FY 2021</u>		<u>FY 2022</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation	7,558	63.9%	5,676	59.4%	6,439	64.6%
Parole	1,093	9.2%	995	10.4%	843	8.5%
Supervised Release	2,743	23.2%	2,496	26.1%	2,207	22.2%
DSA	261	2.2%	235	2.5%	300	3.0%
CPO	182	1.5%	147	1.5%	174	1.7%
Total	11,837	100.0%	9,549	100.0%	9,963	100.0%

Offender Risk and Needs:

About 55 percent of offenders supervised by the CSP at the end of FY 2022 who had been assessed using the Auto Screener, CSP’s bespoke risk and needs screening tool, were supervised at the highest risk levels (i.e., intensive or maximum). This 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 additional supervision and 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 4,151 individuals entering CSP supervision during FY 2022 were characterized by the following:

- 92.7 percent self-reported having a history using illicit substances;³
- 28.9 percent lacked prosocial leisure activities;³
- 55.3 percent were unemployed when they began supervision;⁴
- 24.7 percent were identified as having mental health needs;³
- 60.1 percent self-reported having children; 12.26 percent of those with dependent-age children reported being the primary caretaker of those children;³
- 28.5 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED; and
- 11.5 percent reported at intake that their living arrangement was unstable.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

CSP's classification system consists of a comprehensive offender 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. In FY 2022, CSP used several assessment instruments to identify risk and needs, including the Auto Screener, a comprehensive screening instrument, and the Triage Screener, an immediate risk assessment tool. In FY 2022, CSP began to transition our risk/needs assessment and case planning system away from our current Auto Screener tool towards the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Reentry (DRAOR) assessment. CSP continued to use the Triage Screener and Auto Screener tools in FY 2022 to establish supervision levels for offenders and utilized the DRAOR primarily for case planning (i.e., assessing what mix of containment, surveillance, and behavioral interventions will be applied to each offender) and progress tracking (i.e., discerning whether offenders' attitudes and behaviors are trending towards stability and desistance from criminality).

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 43 percent of offenders entering supervision during FY 2022. Over 52 percent of offenders on supervision at the end of the fiscal year had had at least one completed DRAOR assessment.

In FY 2023, CSP will end use of the Auto Screener and transition to a new, fully automated risk assessment system that is integrated with SMART, CSP's offender case management system. The new system will assess each offender on the CSP caseload daily using two models, one specialized in assessing domestic violence cases and a second for other cases. The case management system will notify the CSO when they need to review the scores (e.g., when a change in supervision level is recommended). Replacing the Auto Screener with the automated system will reduce CSO workload.

The new assessment system requires a completed DRAOR. Since an offender's first DRAOR is typically completed during their first 30 days of supervision, CSP will continue to use the Triage Screener upon intake to establish a preliminary offender supervision risk level until the first DRAOR assessment is completed.

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:

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

percentage of offenders living in unstable conditions.

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 4,151 individuals who entered supervision in FY 2022, 22 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their FY 2022 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 is continuing 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 modest decrease in homicides, assaults with a deadly weapon, burglary, and firearms recovered in (calendar year) 2022, as compared with 2021.⁶ Robberies and motor vehicle thefts increased, however, by 2 and 8 percentage points, respectively. On average, about 1 in 6 arrests in D.C. for serious violence are of persons under CSOSA supervision. The proportion is similar for homicide arrests. While CSOSA supervisees are more likely to be arrested for homicide 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 2022 increase in robberies, the overall number of incidents of serious violence⁷ in the District of Columbia is considerably lower than it was a decade ago. In 2012, the average number of serious violent incidents per day in the District was 18; by 2018, the average had declined to 11. The District has averaged 10 or 11 serious violent incidents daily in each year from 2018 through 2022 based on data published by the 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 calendar year 2022, 2.1 percent were arrested for serious violence and less than 0.25 percent were arrested for homicide; this is similar to the percentage of CSP's TSP arrested for incidents of serious violent crime in 2012.

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.

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 is of great concern to the Agency. Offenders arrested for serious violent crimes are more likely to be assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels. To actively address this critical public safety issue, CSP is focusing our resources on our highest-risk offenders with the intent of further reducing all types of serious violence within the District and the participation of CSP offenders in those crimes. To that end, CSP is improving our offender risk and needs assessments and interventions. CSP created High Intensity Supervision Teams (HISTs) and implemented the Rapid Engagement Team (RET) and Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center initiatives to immediately address non-compliant activities and share data on high-risk offenders as appropriate. CSP partners with D.C. MPD to perform 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.

CSP FY 2022 Total Supervised Population Profile:

FY 2022 ENTRIES	FY 2022 TOTAL SUPERVISED POPULATION	FY 2022 EXITS
<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 4,151</p> <p style="text-align: center;">105 Parole 432 Supervised Release 3,336 Probation 187 DSA 91 CPO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Characteristics at intake</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 percent had previously been under CSOSA supervision at some point within the last three years • 93 percent self-reported having a history of using illicit substances² • 29 percent lacked prosocial leisure activities • 55 percent were unemployed • 28 percent had less than a high school education • 12 percent resided in unstable conditions⁴ • 25 percent were identified as having mental health needs² • 60 percent self-reported having children; 12 percent of those with dependent-age children reported being the primary caretaker of those children² 	<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 9,963</p> <p>Supervised 9,963 unique individuals over the course of the fiscal year and approximately 6,550 persons on any given day</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Characteristics under supervision</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 55 percent of individuals assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels¹ • 15 percent aged 25 and under • 11 percent female • 19 percent of individuals were rearrested while under supervision • 2 percent of supervisees were rearrested for incidents of serious, violent crime in the District of Columbia³ • 46 percent of the drug tested population⁴ tested positive for illicit substances (excluding alcohol) • Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) issued Alleged Violation Reports to the releasing authority for 22 percent of supervised individuals 	<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 3,035</p> <p style="text-align: center;">180 Parole 687 Supervised Release 1,978 Probation 125 DSA 65 CPO</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Supervision outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 percent of cases closed in FY 2022 ended successfully • 86 percent of individuals who exited supervision in FY 2022 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 Reported estimates are based on offender entrants for whom an assessment was completed. Data reflect assessments completed closest to when the offender began supervision.

³ 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

⁴ Includes all offenders in active status during a reporting month who were supervised at the medium, maximum or intensive level.

FY 2024: CSP Budget Request

The FY 2024 Budget Request for CSP is \$208,204,000, an increase of \$3,625,000 or 1.77 percent above the FY 2023 Enacted Budget.

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Community Supervision Program Summary of Changes				
	FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2017 Enacted Budget	877	182,721	-	182,721
FY 2018 Enacted Budget	835	180,840	-	180,840
FY 2019 Enacted Budget ¹	825	177,247	5,919	183,166
FY 2020 Enacted Budget ²	795	177,247	3,818	181,065
FY 2021 Enacted Budget	750	179,180	-	179,180
FY 2022 Enacted Budget ³	780	191,259	14,747	206,006
FY 2023 Enacted Budget ⁴	780	196,781	7,798	204,579
Changes to Base:				
FY 2024 Employee Pay Raises	-	5,439	-	5,439
FY 2024 Employee Retirement Contributions	-	255	-	255
FY 2024 Base Employment Decrease	(30)	-	-	-
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (Re-Entry and Sanctions Center Lease Replacement) ⁴	-	-	(1,414)	(1,414)
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (800 N Capitol Street, NW, Lease Replacement) ⁴	-	-	(3,817)	(3,817)
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (3850 South Capitol Street, SE, Lease Replacement) ⁴	-	-	(2,567)	(2,567)
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	(30)	5,694	(7,798)	(2,104)
FY 2024 Base	750	202,475	-	202,475
Requested Program Changes:				
CSP Cyber Security	-	1,476	-	1,476
CSP Headquarters Relocation ⁵	-	-	4,253	4,253
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	-	1,476	4,253	5,729
FY 2024 PB	750	203,951	4,253	208,204
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2023 Enacted Budget	(30)	7,170	(3,545)	3,625
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2023 Enacted Budget	-3.85%	3.64%	-45.46%	1.77%

¹ CSP's FY 2019 Enacted Budget includes \$5,919,000 in Three-Year (FY 2019-2021) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices and related facilities. These funds expired September 30, 2021.

² CSP's FY 2020 Enacted Budget includes \$1,567,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices and related facilities and \$2,251,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) funding for a replacement lease for our 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, field unit. These funds expire September 30, 2022.

³ The FY 2022 Enacted Budget includes \$6,639,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center and \$8,108,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding for a replacement lease for CSP's 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location and related facilities. These funds represent the first of two funding installments necessary to support these relocation projects.

⁴ The FY 2023 Enacted Budget includes \$1,414,000 in FY 2023 resources as Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) funding as the second installment for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center and \$3,817,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) funding as the second installment of funding for costs associated with the replacement lease for CSP's 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location. These funds represent the second of two funding installments necessary to support these relocation projects. The FY 2023 PB also includes \$2,567,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSP's 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, location.

⁵ FY 2024 PB requests \$4,253,000 in FY 2024 resources as Three-Year (FY 2024-2026) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease(s) for CSP Headquarters (601/633 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 800 North Capitol Street, NW).

FY 2024 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FY 2024 Requested Program Increases:

1. CSP Cybersecurity \$1,476,000 0 FTE

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

CSP and the Pretrial Service Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) operate a shared IT network for purposes of cost and management efficiencies. The resources identified in this budget initiative apply to CSP.

CSOSA employs effective cybersecurity systems to ensure employee safety, to control and assess assets, to properly protect client and employee data, and to meet Federal IT security mandates. CSOSA's automated case management and drug testing systems contain important offender and defendant data that must be properly protected from unauthorized access or other compromise. This requires recurring security assurance, continuous monitoring and testing of controls to manage risk from the ever-evolving threat landscape. CSOSA currently has 14 total systems (CSP - 13; PSA- 1) for which CSOSA is responsible and accountable for managing risk related to information and Information technology assets.

Background:

CSOSA assures that all automated information systems are designed, operated, and maintained with the appropriate information technology security and privacy data protections. Most programs, projects, and activities administered by the Agency are dependent upon the public's, our supervisees', and public safety partners' trust in CSOSA's ability to maintain the confidentiality of personally identifiable information. Maintaining public trust is a primary objective of the CSOSA cybersecurity program. As a result, every general-purpose computing environment and every specific program application system must be subjected to risk-based security control testing prior to implementation and must be persistently monitored to guard against an increasing number of sophisticated threats. CSOSA also ensures that its security policies and processes support compliance with the requirements of Federal laws and compliance with OMB and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) guidance related to IT security and privacy.

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

DOJ Security Operation Center as a Service:

- Detect and analyze security events 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.
- Respond to inbound reports of new incidents and cybersecurity questions.

- Identify security incidents, assess the nature and scope of incidents, inform CSOSA of new incidents, and provide recommended mitigation and recovery steps.
- Maintain incident documentation (e.g., incident log, post-incident documentation) in the Justice Incident Management System (JIMS).
- Provide timely dissemination of information regarding identified threats and vulnerabilities.

DOJ Information Security Support:

- Enable CSOSA to implement the Risk Management Framework process and procedures to meet Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) requirements.
- Complete Assessment and Authorization and Continuous Monitoring of CSOSA/PSA mission and business critical systems and applications to maintain operational compliance and achieve ATOs.
- Conduct vulnerability scanning and track remediation of vulnerabilities.
- Provide support in responding to various Executive Orders and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) directives.
- Participate in the system development lifecycle for new applications to ensure security and risk management aspects are taken into consideration.
- Create, track, and support the closure of Plans of Action and Milestones (POA&Ms).
- Utilize the automated Customer Support Automated System (CSAM) system to maintain IT system inventory.
- Utilize Security Posture Dashboard Report (SPDR) to identify configuration and vulnerabilities remediation that should be implemented to improve CSOSA's risk score.

DOJ Network Services:

- Managed Technical Internet Services (TIC) provided under Justice Cloud-Optimized Trusted Internet Connection Service (JCOTS) and Justice Unified Telecommunications Network (JUTNET).
- Secured internet services in accordance with Federal security requirements.
- Data Loss Protection.

As a result of DOJ Security Operations Support Services, CSOSA realized a 300 percent improvement in the overall FISMA score in 2019. Each year thereafter, CSOSA realized continuous improvements in the security posture as a result of having the access and use of DOJ's robust IT security capabilities.

Justification of Request:

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

1. [Executive Order 14028](#) "Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity, dated 5/12/2021
2. [OMB Directive M-21-31](#), "Improving the Federal Government's Investigative and Remediation Capabilities Related to Cybersecurity Incidents" dated 8/27/2021

3. [OMB Directive M-22-01](#) “Improving Detection of Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities and Incidents on Federal Government Systems through Endpoint Detection and Response” dated 10/08/2021
4. [OMB Directive M-22-09](#) “Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles”, dated 1/26/2022.
5. [OMB Directive M-22-16](#) “Administration Cybersecurity Priorities for the FY 2024 Budget” dated 7/22/2022.
6. [Binding Operational Directive 23-01](#) “Improving Asset Visibility And Vulnerability Detection On Federal Networks” dated 10/3/2022.

Executive Order 14028 directs agencies to improve the nation’s cybersecurity by enhancing the Federal Government’s capabilities to detect vulnerabilities, investigate events, perform log management of events, remediate events, adopt a ZTA, and to realize the security benefits of a cloud-based infrastructure.

OMB Directive M-21-31 implements EO 14028 by addressing logging, log retention, and log management, with a focus on ensuring centralized access and visibility for the highest-level enterprise security operations center (SOC) of each agency. In addition, this Memorandum establishes requirements for agencies, except national security systems as defined in Executive Order 14028, to increase the sharing of such information, as needed and appropriate, to accelerate incident response efforts and to enable more effective defense of Federal information and executive branch departments and agencies. Agencies are to achieve EL3 (Advanced) maturity, provide, upon request and to the extent consistent with applicable law, relevant logs to CISA and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and share log information, as needed and appropriate, with other Federal agencies to address cybersecurity risks or incidents within two years after issuance of M-21-21.

OMB Directive M-22-01 also provides implementation guidance on EO 14028’s requirement to adopt Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) solutions to improve visibility into, and detection of, cybersecurity vulnerabilities and threats to the Government. EDR combines real-time continuous monitoring and collection of endpoint data with rules-based automated response and analysis capabilities. EDR is an essential component for transitioning to ZTA because every device that connects to a network is a potential attack vector for cyber threats.

OMB Directive M-22-09 sets forth a Federal ZTA strategy, requiring agencies to meet specific cybersecurity standards and objectives by the end of FY 2024 to reinforce the Government’s defenses against increasingly sophisticated and persistent threat campaigns. The strategy outlines how agencies shall address the five Zero Trust Pillars of Identity, Devices, Network, Application and Data over the next two years. As explained in the Department of Defense Zero Trust Reference Architecture, “[t]he foundational tenet of the Zero Trust Model is that no actor, system, network, or service operating outside or within the security perimeter is trusted. Instead, we must verify anything and everything attempting to establish access. It is a dramatic paradigm shift in philosophy of how we secure out infrastructure, networks, and data, from verify once at the perimeter to continual verification of each user, device, application, and transaction.”

This strategy places significant emphasis on stronger enterprise identity and access controls, including multi-factor authentication (MFA) and envisions a Federal Government where:

1. Federal staff have enterprise-managed accounts, allowing them to access everything they need to do their job while remaining reliably protected from even targeted, sophisticated phishing attacks.
2. The devices that Federal staff use to do their jobs are consistently tracked and monitored, and the security posture of those devices is considered when granting access to internal resources.
3. Agency systems are isolated from each other, and the network traffic flowing between and within them is reliably encrypted.
4. Enterprise applications are tested internally and externally and are available to staff securely over the internet.
5. Federal security teams and data teams work together to develop data categories and security rules to automatically detect and ultimately block unauthorized access to sensitive information.

Binding Operational Directive (BOD) 23-01 requires continuous and comprehensive asset visibility as a basic pre-condition for agencies to effectively manage cybersecurity risk. Accurate and up-to-date accounting of assets residing on agency networks is also critical for agencies to manage cybersecurity risk for the enterprise. BOD 23-01 requires that agencies:

1. Maintain an up-to-date inventory of networked assets;
2. Identify software vulnerabilities, using privileged or client-based means where technically feasible;
3. Track how often the agency enumerates its assets, what coverage of its assets it achieves, and how current its vulnerability signatures are; and
4. Provide asset and vulnerability information to CISA's CDM Federal Dashboard.

As a small agency CSOSA will continue to leverage DOJ cybersecurity services and expertise to the extent possible. However, CSOSA requires additional software and contractor support to address recent Federal cybersecurity requirements:

- A. CSOSA must convert current Microsoft Office 365 licenses from version G-3 to version G-5. This provides CSOSA with the advanced capabilities of Microsoft Purview (formerly Security and Compliance Center) and Microsoft Defender, which is essential to meeting the requirements of Enterprise logging maturity (OMB M-21-31), Vulnerability Management (OMB M-22-01) and Zero Trust (OMB M-22-09).
- B. CSOSA requires capacity to support the entire enterprise with Cloud Log aggregation, management, and monitoring. The annual product cost coupled with the recurring administration of the product will enable CSOSA to achieve Enterprise Logging maturity Level 3 within required timeframes. OMB M-21-31 and OMB M-22-09 require CSOSA to integrate activity and security log suspicious/anomalous events into CSOSA's managed SOC as a Service provided by DOJ and to supply requisite event feeds to DHS and FBI. CSOSA requires contract product management assistance to perform capacity management and ensure alignment of Agency applications to the product. The DOJ Security Operations Center as a Service provides all monitoring, logging, remediation, reporting and distribution of security threat information.

- C. OMB M-22-01 requires CSOSA to implement vulnerability management technology. Currently, the DHS's Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program provides CSOSA with Qualys Vulnerability Management technology at no cost. To support government-wide and agency-specific efforts to implement adequate risk-based, and cost-effective cybersecurity, DHS committed to provide this software at no cost to CSOSA at least through FY 2024. Therefore, CSOSA's FY 2024 budget request does not contain resources to address vulnerability management systems requirements. However, recurring administration support is required.
- D. OMB M-22-09 requires CSOSA to implement ZTA. Specifically, CSOSA is required to modify engineering and the CSOSA IT infrastructure and application portfolio to activate and take advantage of Microsoft Office 365 (G-5) and Microsoft Azure capabilities that support several Zero Trust requirements. While some capabilities exist in the current Microsoft 365 subscription asset, CSOSA estimates new, recurring technology and administrative support costs to address other requirements.
- E. BOD 23-01 requires CSOSA to have full visibility into all agency IT assets and associated vulnerabilities. This requires the capability to perform asset discovery and vulnerability enumeration across the enterprise. Agency requirements are:
- Maintain an up-to-date inventory of networked assets as defined in the scope of this directive;
 - Identify software vulnerabilities, using privileged or client-based means where technically feasible;
 - Track how often the agency enumerates its assets, what coverage of its assets it achieves, and how current its vulnerability signatures are; and
 - Provide asset and vulnerability information to CISA's CDM Federal Dashboard.

Budget Estimate:

FY 2024 resources will enable CSP to adequately manage and oversee the Agency's IT Security Program, meet compliance requirements of EO 14028, OMB Directives M-21-31/M-22-01/M-22-09, FISMA, the Privacy Act, and other directives and mandates, and to maintain security investments made in FY 2022. The specific objectives of this request are to continue to enhance CSOSA's ability to meet evolving threats and compliance requirements, increase situational awareness, and to gain and maintain a competent cybersecurity posture so that the Agency can focus on taking advantage of mission-enhancing information technology and information services. CSOSA must come into compliance with these new cybersecurity standards for event log management/monitoring, vulnerability management, and ZTA, which entail a significant amount of documentation, policies, procedures, and training in FY 2023 and FY 2024.

FY 2022: CSP obligated \$2,979,000 in FY 2022 resources to support cybersecurity initiatives including \$1,130,000 to support base cyber requirements and \$1,849,000 to support new requirements. In FY 2022, CSOSA procured an assessment and implementation plan for the Agency to achieve Zero Trust requirements and Log Management software and contract support.

FY 2022 Actual CSP Cybersecurity Resources:

Description	FY 2022 Actual Base Obligations	FY 2022 Actual New Program Obligations	FY 2022 Actual Total Obligations
Security Operations Center as a Service ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$174,000	\$0	\$174,000
Information System Security Officer Contractors ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$409,000	\$0	\$409,000
Network Operations ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$36,000	\$0	\$36,000
Justice Cloud-Optimized Trusted Internet Connection Service ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000
Justice Unified Telecommunications Network ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$4,000	\$0	\$4,000
Customer Support And Maintenance ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000
Security Posture Dashboard Reports ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000
Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) Audit ² (DOJ IAA)	\$124,000	\$0	\$124,000
Microsoft Office 365 G-5 Licenses ²	\$0	\$291,000	\$291,000
Cloud Log Management SW Licenses ¹	\$0	\$208,000	\$208,000
Security Information Event Management System Administration ¹	\$0	\$160,000	\$160,000
Zero Trust Implementation Plan ¹	\$0	\$1,190,000	\$1,190,000
Zero Trust Operations/Software ¹	\$0	\$0	\$0
Zero Trust Contractor ¹	\$0	\$0	\$0
Microsoft Office 365 and Network Vulnerability (Qualsys) Contractor ¹	\$0	\$0	\$0
Miscellaneous Cybersecurity Software/Hardware Maintenance ¹	\$370,000	\$0	\$370,000
CSP Total	\$1,130,000	\$1,849,000	\$2,979,000

¹ CSP's planned resources as part of a shared CSOSA (CSP/PSA) initiative.

² CSP costs only.

FY 2023: CSP plans to use \$2,369,000 in FY 2023 resources to support cyber-security initiatives including \$1,535,000 to support base cyber requirements and \$834,000 to support new requirements.

FY 2023 Planned CSP Cybersecurity Resources:

Description	FY 2023 Estimated Base Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated New Program Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Total Obligations
Security Operations Center as a Service ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$174,000	\$0	\$174,000
Information System Security Officer Contractors ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$409,000	\$0	\$409,000
Network Operations ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$36,000	\$0	\$36,000
Justice Cloud-Optimized Trusted Internet Connection Service ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$254,000	\$0	\$254,000
Justice Unified Telecommunications Network ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$102,000	\$0	\$102,000
Customer Support And Maintenance ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$56,000	\$0	\$56,000
Security Posture Dashboard Reports ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$35,000	\$0	\$35,000
Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) Audit ² (DOJ IAA)	\$124,000	\$0	\$124,000
Microsoft Office 365 G-5 Licenses ²	\$0	\$291,000	\$291,000
Cloud Log Management SW Licenses ¹	\$0	\$190,000	\$190,000
Security Information Event Management System Administration ¹	\$0	\$160,000	\$160,000
Zero Trust Implementation Plan ¹	\$0	\$0	\$0
Zero Trust Operations/Software ¹	\$0	\$0	\$0
Zero Trust Contractor ¹	\$0	\$0	\$0
Microsoft Office 365 and Network Vulnerability (Qualsys) Contractor ¹	\$0	\$193,000	\$193,000
Miscellaneous Cybersecurity Software/Hardware Maintenance ¹	\$345,000	\$0	\$345,000
CSP Total	\$1,535,000	\$834,000	\$2,369,000

¹ CSP's planned resources as part of a shared CSOSA (CSP/PSA) initiative.

² CSP costs only.

FY 2024 Total: CSP proposes to use \$3,011,000 in FY 2024 resources to support cybersecurity initiatives, including \$1,496,000 to support base cybersecurity requirements and \$1,515,000 to support new requirements. CSP plans to complete and implement our Zero Trust Plan in FY 2024 to include operations software and contractor support. The Zero Trust-specific operations software and contract assistance costs totaling \$648,000 (\$455,000 + \$193,000) to be incurred in FY 2024 are estimated below:

- a. Estimated costs for additional Microsoft cybersecurity software licenses not included in M365 and the estimated increase in consumption for Azure - \$70,000
- b. Identities Pillar ZTA Technologies - \$70,000
- c. Device Pillar - \$70,000
- d. Applications ZTA Pillar- Enhanced Mechanisms for discovering and controlling - \$70,000
- e. Data ZTA Pillar - \$35,000
- f. Infrastructure ZTA Pillar – Management tools - \$35,000
- g. Network ZTA Pillar- ZTA Network Access gateway technology - \$105,000
- h. Implementation Support Services - \$193,000

FY 2024 Proposed CSP Cybersecurity Resources:

Description	FY 2024 Estimated Base Obligations	FY 2024 Estimated New Program Obligations	FY 2024 Estimated Total Obligations
Security Operations Center as a Service ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$174,000	\$0	\$174,000
Information System Security Officer Contractors ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$409,000	\$0	\$409,000
Network Operations ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$36,000	\$0	\$36,000
Justice Cloud-Optimized Trusted Internet Connection Service ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$254,000	\$0	\$254,000
Justice Unified Telecommunications Network ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$102,000	\$0	\$102,000
Customer Support And Maintenance ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$56,000	\$0	\$56,000
Security Posture Dashboard Reports ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$35,000	\$0	\$35,000
Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) Audit ² (DOJ IAA)	\$124,000	\$0	\$124,000
Microsoft Office 365 G-5 Licenses ²	\$0	\$291,000	\$291,000
Cloud Log Management SW Licenses ¹	\$0	\$190,000	\$190,000
Security Information Event Management System Administration ¹	\$0	\$193,000	\$193,000
Zero Trust Implementation Plan ¹	\$0	\$0	\$0
Zero Trust Operations/Software ¹	\$0	\$455,000	\$455,000
Zero Trust Contractor ¹	\$0	\$193,000	\$193,000
Microsoft Office 365 and Network Vulnerability (Qualsys) Contractor ¹	\$0	\$193,000	\$193,000
Miscellaneous Cybersecurity Software/Hardware Maintenance ¹	\$306,000	\$0	\$306,000
CSP Total	\$1,496,000	\$1,515,000	\$3,011,000

¹ CSP’s planned resources as part of a shared CSOSA (CSP/PSA) initiative.

² CSP costs only.

FY 2024 Net Resource Request: CSP requests \$1,476,000 in FY 2024 resources to support net, permanent cost increases to meet new cybersecurity requirements.

FY 2024 Net Program Request (Permanent Cost Increases)

Description	FY 2024 Change to Base + FY 2024 Estimated New Program Obligations
Security Operations Center as a Service ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$0
Information System Security Officer Contractors ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$0
Network Operations ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$0
Justice Cloud-Optimized Trusted Internet Connection Service ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$0
Justice Unified Telecommunications Network ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$0
Customer Support And Maintenance ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$0
Security Posture Dashboard Reports ¹ (DOJ IAA)	\$0
Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) Audit ² (DOJ IAA)	\$0
Microsoft Office 365 G-5 Licenses ²	\$291,000
Cloud Log Management SW Licenses ¹	\$190,000
Security Information Event Management System Administration ¹	\$193,000
Zero Trust Implementation Plan ¹	\$0
Zero Trust Operations/Software ¹	\$455,000
Zero Trust Contractor ¹	\$193,000
Microsoft Office 365 and Network Vulnerability (Qualsys) Contractor ¹	\$193,000
Miscellaneous Cybersecurity Software/Hardware Maintenance ¹	-\$39,000
CSP Total	\$1,476,000

¹ CSP's planned resources as part of a shared CSOSA (CSP/PSA) initiative.

² CSP costs only.

2. Headquarters Relocation

\$4,253,000

0 FTE

CSP requests \$4,253,000 in Three-Year (FY 2024-2026) funding to complete anticipated space acquisition requirements for six (6) expired and expiring CSP leases identified in the latest CSP and PSA Housing Plan, created in August 2021, proposing lease requirements against 2018 Prospectus Number PDC-12-WA19. In June 2022, GSA submitted a revised delineated area requirement for CSP and PSA of 0.5 miles from the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. The revised delineated area will help the agencies meet their missions by maintaining operations close to the courts and each other.

Since the annual rent for this space requirement will exceed the net annual rent prospectus threshold imposed by 40 U.S.C. § 3307(a)(1) and (2), GSA was required to submit the prospectus to OMB and Congress for approval.

The original March 2018 CSP/PSA/PDS Housing Plan for Prospectus PDC-12-WA19 totaled 167,049 proposed USF. The most-recent CSP and PSA Housing Plan, dated August 2021, totals 158,438 total USF including 104,840 USF for CSP. The 104,840 USF proposed for CSP represents a significant reduction from current occupied Headquarters space.

PDC-12-WA19 Housing Plans

Location	CSP Current Lease Expiration	USF Per Site on March 2018 Housing Plan (PSA, PDS, CSP)	Proposed USF Per Site on March 2018 Housing Plan (PSA, PDS, CSP)	Proposed USF Per Site on August 2021 Housing Plan (CSP & PSA)	Proposed USF Per Site on August 2021 Housing Plan (CSP Only)	Occupants
800 N Capitol Fl 2/7	6/29/2023			53,450	53,450	CSP
800 N Capitol Backfill	10/31/2022					CSP
633 Indiana Avenue	9/30/2022	127,026		77,358	51,390	CSP, PSA
601 Indiana Avenue	3/31/2023	36,847		18,225		CSP, PSA
300 Indiana Avenue	3/31/2024					CSP
1230 Taylor Street	5/31/2025					CSP
1025 F Street	N/A	9,679		9,405		PSA
Estimated/Proposed Lease			167,049			
Total		173,552	167,049	158,438	104,840	

CSP/PSA Housing Plan (August 2021)

	USF
CSP	104,840
PSA	53,598
Housing Plan Total	158,438

This funding request is made in accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 585(a), 40 U.S.C. § 3307(a)(1) and (2) and (h), and applicable GSA procedures and regulations. Additional funding may be required in future years to fund all aspects of the relocation project.

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ Amounts rounded to the thousands.

Background

The August 2021 Housing Plan reflects that CSP occupies a total of 166,225 USF at the 601, 633 and 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, locations as well as 800 North Capitol Street, NW, and 1230 Taylor Street, NW, locations. CSP estimates future lease projections at 104,840 USF, representing a significant reduction from the original March 2018 space proposal and current occupied Headquarters space.

633 Indiana Avenue, NW, serves as CSOSA’s headquarters. However, CSP has substantially increased offender supervision functions at 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue due to their proximity to the Courts.

CSP worked with GSA since 2018 to solicit for replacement space for our 601 and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Headquarters locations. However, delays associated with this project resulted in multi-year relocation resources contained the FY 2019 and FY 2020 Enacted Budgets expiring, unused, without obtaining a new Headquarters lease.

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. As of March 2023, CSP remains at 633 Indiana Avenue yet GSA and the lessor are unable to agree to terms on a lease extension beyond September 2022.

CSP occupies space at 601 Indiana Avenue, NW, since 2013 under a 10-year lease that expires on April 1, 2023. CSP plans to exit this location at lease expiration by temporarily transferring operations to 633 Indiana Avenue, NW.

CSP operations at 800 North Capitol Street, NW, 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 expires June 29, 2023. CSP acquired additional space in 2017 through the backfill of a GSA lease that expired October 31, 2022. As of March 2023, CSP remains at 800 North Capitol Street yet GSA and the lessor are unable to agree to terms on a lease extension beyond October 2022.

CSP maintains a limited presence co-located with the D.C. MPD at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, for our Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center. Effective April 2019 a new Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was executed with D.C. Government for this site and the initial term of the MOA expired March 31, 2020, with eight six-month Options extending consecutively through March 31, 2024.

CSP initially occupied space at 1230 Taylor Street, NW, in 2000 and currently operates under a lease that expires May 31, 2025. CSP provides direct offender supervision functions at 1230 Taylor Street.

CSP opted to include the non-GSA leases at 601 Indiana Avenue, NW, 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 1230 Taylor Street, NW, in the Prospectus as these leases expire in proximity with the 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 800 N Capitol Street, NW, GSA leases. This option is intended to streamline overall space acquisition and planning, long-term facility management, and reduce the Agency's footprint.

Budget Estimate:

CSP's relocation cost estimate is derived from GSA's Move and Replication Cost Estimate format and represents an investment in space management through the execution of a long-term replacement lease. CSP will attempt to re-use existing furniture, equipment, and fixtures to the extent possible.

FY 2024 CSP Request

Justification for Program Increase	
633 Indiana/601 Indiana/300 Indiana/800 N Capitol/1230 Taylor Relocation - 25,566 USF - 123 Staff	
Program Area	FY2024 Request¹
<u>Real Property Costs</u>	
Construction (\$76.55/USF)	\$1,957
Design (\$7.96/USF)	\$204
Management and Inspection Cost (\$6.54/USF)	\$167
Building Specific Amortized Capital Costs (\$25.00/USF)	\$639
Lessor Profit & Overhead (\$11.61/USF)	\$297
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA (\$11.61/USF)	\$297
GSA Management Fee (4%)	\$78
Slide Scale Overhead Fee	\$30
Less: Tenant Improvement Allowance Amortized in Monthly Rent Payments (\$42.85/USF)	\$1,096
Less: Building Specific Amortized Capital Costs (\$25.00/USF)	\$639
Total Real Property Costs	\$1,934
<u>Personal Property Costs</u>	
Move (\$3.25/USF)	\$83
IT/Communications (\$15.75/USF)	\$403
A/V (\$7.00/USF)	\$179
Signage, Artwork, Graphics (\$2.00/USF)	\$51
Security (\$5.00/USF)	\$128
Furniture: Staff and Contractors (123 Units * \$5,683.61 each)	\$699
IT Mobility Upgrades (50 Units * \$5,500 each)	\$275
IT Collaborative Spaces (50 Units * \$5,800 each)	\$290
Standard Contingency built-in by GSA	\$211
Total Personal Property Costs	\$2,319
Total Move and Replication Costs	\$4,253

1. FY2024 request is rounded to the thousands.

Justification of Request

CSP must request resources to relocate our current 601, 633 and 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, locations as well as the 800 North Capitol Street, NW, and 1230 Taylor Street, NW, locations due to the expiration status of leases at these locations. This request cannot be postponed to future fiscal years. CSP requests resources to ensure continued supervision operations in close proximity to the Courts. Failure to receive additional FY 2024 resources will require CSP to use resources focused on offender supervision and intervention services to fund these required office moves and may negatively impact public safety.

Reduce the Footprint

The proposed replacement lease will improve the office utilization rate per person and overall 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 by nearly 61,385 USF under a replacement lease 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>
		<u>CSP Current</u>	<u>CSP Planned</u>		
800 N Capitol Fl 2/7	6/29/2023	52,451			
800 N Capitol Backfill	10/31/2022	16,287			
633 Indiana Avenue	9/30/2022	55,085			
601 Indiana Avenue	3/31/2023	19,016			
300 Indiana Avenue	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, a 10-year lease with GSA was executed for 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, with a period of performance end date of September 30, 2020. Prior to the expiration of the lease, an extension was signed extending the lease through September 30, 2022. As of March 2023, GSA and the lessor are unable to agree to terms of a lease extension beyond September 2022.

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. It was confirmed on November 2, 2022, that CSOSA would not sign a new, short-term lease proposed by the Lessor at 800 N Capitol due to the large increase in rent proposed, and the Lessor's refusal to negotiate with CSOSA.

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

Limited Delineated Area

CSP's offender intake process often begins immediately after an offender is adjudicated by the Courts. Many offenders under CSP supervision are diagnosed with mental health and/or substance use disorders, are homeless, and/or unemployed, all of which present challenges in traveling long distances. Having CSP offices within close walking distance to the Courts better ensures immediate intake to CSP's supervision without failing to appear for critical supervision and intervention-related appointments with agency personnel, which are key components of CSP's risk mitigation and public safety strategies. Relocating mission-critical intake and supervision operations to other areas in the city could negatively impact public safety in the community.

Three-Year Funding

Three-Year funding is requested because CSP has historically had difficulty soliciting for space due to the requirements of our supervision operations. GSA estimates that the entire project may take up to three years to complete. Three-Year funding will provide flexibility to address project delays.

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 has been expanded to include 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 now classified as Other, neither successful or 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 official records when studying recidivism, they often rely on using a variety of constructs in order 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 2022.

Both rearrest and reconviction rates per 10,000 offender-supervision-days have, primarily, been declining among all supervision types since FY 2018. In FY 2017, offenders were arrested almost 17 times per 10,000 days and by 2022, the rate had declined to about 9 per 10,000 days. By supervision type, persons with CPOs and those on supervised release realized the largest declines in arrests, with reductions of 12 and nine arrests per 10,000 days supervised for each, respectively, from FY 2017 to FY 2022.

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 convictions beginning in FY 2020 are likely a result of reduced court operations during the COVID-19 pandemic. 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 2022. CSP expects to record an increase in its new conviction rate during FY 2023.

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 2017-2022

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

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 all 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 revocations rates have trended downward, the COVID-19 pandemic induced an extraordinary dip. In FY 2022, revocation rates increased sharply, year-over-year, matching or

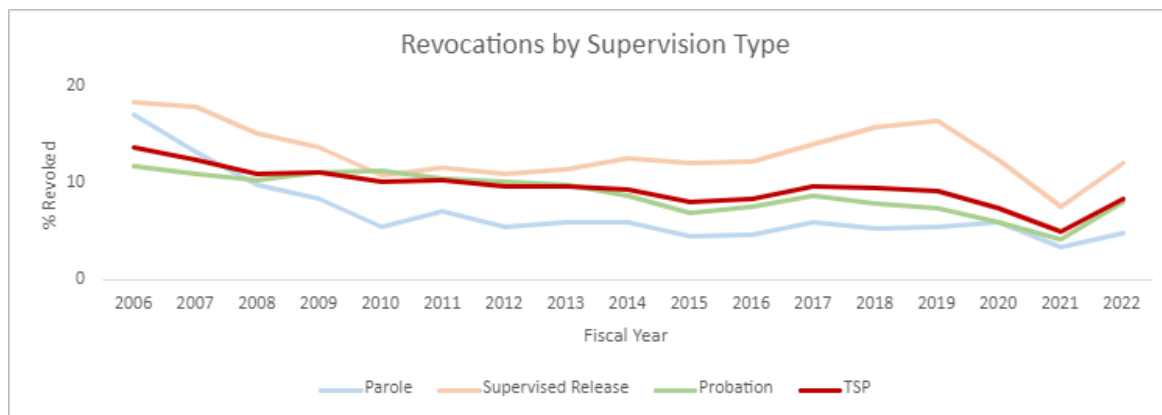
approaching pre-pandemic levels as operations at the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission normalized.

CSP Total Supervised Population Revoked to Incarceration¹, by Supervision Type, FYs 2006–2022

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

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 for us 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 2022 were characterized by the following:

- More likely to be assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk (Intensive and Maximum) levels (66.0 percent compared to 53.7 percent of the total supervised population);
- More likely to have unstable housing situations (20.7 percent compared to 9.5 percent for the total supervised population);
- Have lower educational attainment (38.7 percent with less than a high school education compared to 30.8 percent of the total supervised population); and
- If employable, less likely to be employed (24.2 percent compared to 51.5 percent for the total supervised population).

Alleged Violation Reports:

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 is seeking 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' request to await the disposition in the case arising from the rearrest before addressing the alleged violation of probation 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 then conducts a revocation hearing at which time the offender can be 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 – 2020 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. While our FY 2021 estimate of the proportion of new offenders with an AVR within one year may be biased

downward, the estimates in the table suggest that the beginning of supervision is a challenging time for new offenders, and CSOs must emphasize the importance of complying with release conditions early in the supervision period.

AVRs Issued to Offender Entrants Within One Year of Entry to CSP Supervision, FYs 2016–2021¹

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

¹ This analysis requires a one-year follow-up period for offenders in each entry cohort. FY 2021 is the latest entry cohort available for reporting as they are reviewed for a one-year period into FY 2022.

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

In FY 2022, CSP filed a total of 3,315 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), 34 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 2022, 77 percent of AVRs were filed in response to a combination of arrests on new charges and technical violations, 10 percent were responses to arrests on new charges alone (i.e., absent technical violations), and 11 percent were for technical violations.⁹ By comparison, in FY 2021, 85 percent of AVRs were in response to a combination of arrests on new charges and technical violations, five percent were in response to arrests on new charges, and the remaining 10 percent were for technical violations alone.

⁹ An additional two percent of AVRs 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.

AVRs Filed by CSP, by Supervision Type and Release Authority, FYs 2015–2022

Fiscal Year	Parole ¹	Supervised Release ¹	Probation ²	Interstate ³	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

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.

* FY2022 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 2022, about 22 percent of the TSP had at least one AVR filed with the releasing authority. Decreases in the percentage of the population with more than one AVR filed in FY 2022 versus FY 2021 were realized across all supervision types. However, the amount of error in the FY 2022 estimates is likely greater than in FY 2021 due to the deployment of the CSP's new record management system in October 2021.¹⁰

CSP Offenders For Whom At Least One AVR Was Filed by Supervision Type, FYs 2015–2022

	Parole			Supervised Release			Probation ¹			Total		
	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

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

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.

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 (64.3%) in FY 2022. 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 2022, that difference narrowed from approximately 30 percentage points in fiscal year 2019 to about four percentage points. The total number of case terminations declined 14 percent in FY 2022 to 4,277. Both shifts likely reflect lagging effects of the pandemic.

About 27 percent of cases closed in FY 2022 were unsuccessful and 9 percent were closed either administratively or due to death, which is similar to FY 2021. This shift 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 – 2022

Supervision Type	FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation	5,503	72.1%	4,091	77.1%	3,288	81.0%	2,890	64.3%
Parole	424	54.0%	393	50.6%	437	60.6%	285	64.9%
Supervised Release	1,563	39.2%	1,116	52.8%	1,017	61.1%	859	59.8%
DSA	234	79.5%	139	84.2%	138	81.2%	156	73.7%
CPO	260	91.9%	124	93.5%	82	93.9%	90	87.8%
Total	7,984	65.6%	5,863	71.2%	4,962	75.4%	4,280	64.3%

¹ Data reflects supervision cases, not offenders supervised. Within-group percentages do not equal 100 due to cases closing administratively or due to death.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

Rearrest

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

Offenders on supervised release are typically rearrested at a higher rate than parolees and probationers. This pattern continued in FY 2022 with about one-fourth of supervised releasees rearrested as of September 30, 2022 (D.C., MD, and VA; all charges considered), but this reflects a two- percentage point reduction in the rearrest rate as compared to FY 2021.

Percentage of Total Supervised Population Rearrested¹, FYs 2018–2022

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Probation²					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	21.2%	19.5%	17.7%	14.7%	16.5%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	16.9%	15.4%	14.0%	12.1%	13.4%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	22.7%	21.8%	19.9%	16.7%	18.9%
Parole					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	19.7%	17.3%	15.2%	11.3%	9.5%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	15.2%	12.8%	9.6%	7.5%	6.4%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	20.9%	19.0%	16.3%	11.9%	10.4%
Supervised Release					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	31.2%	30.5%	25.3%	25.2%	22.9%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	23.6%	20.7%	17.4%	18.3%	17.3%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	32.5%	32.4%	26.7%	27.1%	24.8%
Total Supervised Population					
<i>DC Arrests</i>	23.3%	21.7%	19.3%	17.1%	17.3%
<i>DC Arrests (new charges)³</i>	18.3%	16.4%	14.4%	13.3%	13.6%
<i>DC/MD/VA Arrests</i>	24.8%	23.9%	21.2%	18.9%	19.5%

¹ 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.

² Includes offenders with Deferred Sentencing Agreements and individuals with Civil Protection Orders.

³ Excludes arrests made for parole or probation violations. The new charges reflect those identified by the arresting officer, which may differ from those subsequently filed by the prosecutor.

D.C. Rearrests: The percentage of the TSP rearrested in D.C. (excluding MD and VA rearrests) was unchanged, ticking upward from 17.1 percent in FY 2021 to 17.3 percent in FY 2022. 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 taken during FY 2022 to recategorize some offenses near the margin between simple assault and violent into the latter category. That does not explain it entirely, however, because the sum of the simple assault and violent charge categories increased sharply from 1,401 in FY 2019 prior to the pandemic to 2,268 in FY 2022. This change may also 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 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 2018–2022

Charge Category ¹	FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Firearm Offenses	577	6.5	652	8.0	1,077	15.9	1,178	19.7	1,243	14.9
Property Offenses	1,168	13.2	1,285	15.7	1,108	16.3	1,069	17.9	978	11.7
Simple Assaults	1,086	12.2	1,028	12.6	884	13.0	893	14.9	944	11.3
Public Order Offenses	1,151	13.0	976	12.0	621	9.2	435	7.3	1,673	20.0
Drug Offenses	940	10.6	894	11.0	644	9.5	418	7.0	428	5.1
Violent Offenses	397	4.5	373	4.6	443	6.5	380	6.4	1,324	15.9
Other Offenses	1,023	11.5	497	6.1	168	2.5	212	3.5	142	1.7
Release Condition Violations	2,526	28.5	2,440	30.0	1,842	27.1	1,398	23.3	1,614	19.3
TOTAL²	8,868	100.0	8,145	100.0	6,787	100.0	5,983	100.0	8,346	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, and failing to report for appointments with the CSO, among many others. The number of violations an offender accumulates can be viewed as indicative of the offender’s stability—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 exposure (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 2022, the number of technical violations recorded in SMART rebounded sharply to levels similar to FY 2018. The increase likely reflects the resumption of the CSP drug testing protocols and changes in record keeping patterns associated with the deployment of the agency’s new case management system near the start of FY 2022. While it is not possible to disentangle the effects of the waning pandemic, the deployment, and offender behavior, we have no reason to believe the marked increase in technical violations reflects noteworthy shifts in offender compliance.

Technical Violations, FYs 2018–2022

Violation Type	FY 2018		FY 2019		FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug	86,362	91.2	87,424	90.6	44,588	85.4	8,249	57.4	100,573	87.1
Non-Drug	8,361	8.8	9,104	9.4	7,650	14.6	6,125	42.6	14,842	12.9
TOTAL	94,723	100.0	96,528	100.0	52,238	100.0	14,374	100.0	115,415	100.0

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 2022 marked a return to 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 return to levels observed before the pandemic. The large increase is primarily due to the re-opening of our drug testing collection units, the deployment of a new case management system in October 2021, which likely influenced the recording of violations by staff, and the increase in the number of new entrants to supervision. CSP cannot estimate the effect changes in offender behavior may exerted, but we have no reason to believe that effect was larger than those of the collection unit re-opening, application deployment, and the growth in entries.

While the total number of drug technical violations recorded increased in FY 2022 to levels exceeding those observed prior to the pandemic, the proportion of violations in each category was typical of prior years. More than half of drug violations were for missed specimen collection appointments and another 43 percent were for positive tests. Violations related to suspected water loading and drug possession were approximately as rare as in prior years.

Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2018–2022

Drug Violation Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	51.5%	56.7%	66.7%	51.2%	55.3%
Illegally used a controlled substance	48.4%	43.2%	33.2%	48.0%	43.4%
Testing of submitted specimen indicates potential water loading	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	1.3%
Illegally possessed a controlled substance	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%	<1.0%
Total Number of Drug Violations	86,362	87,424	44,588	8,249	100,183

Non-Drug Violations:

In FY 2022, the total number of non-drug violations recorded more than doubled that of the prior year. This jump in violation count likely reflects the combined effects of CSP’s new case management system and expanded utilization of surveillance and containment strategies and rehabilitative programming as the pandemic waned. As in FY 2021, three violation types accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total recorded non-drug violations: 1) failing to report for supervision as directed, 2) failing to comply with GPS monitoring and 3) failing to participate in or complete CSOSA programs as directed. Roughly 50 other categories 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 2022, while GPS violations accounted for 24 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 12 percent of those violations in FY 2022.

Non-Drug Technical Violations, FYs 2018–2022

Non-Drug Violation Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY2021	FY 2022
Failed to report for supervision as directed	41.0%	33.2%	37.1%	44.8%	41.5%
GPS violations	27.5%	31.4%	23.0%	21.1%	23.7%
Failed to participate in or complete CSOSA programs as directed	4.3%	9.9%	11.8%	7.9%	11.7%
Other non-drug violations	27.2%	25.5%	28.1%	26.2%	23.0%
Total Number of Non-Drug Violations	8,361	9,104	7,650	6,125	14,544

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 assess the offender’s level of need for substance abuse treatment. 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. All

CSP testing protocols were temporarily altered in March 2020 due to COVID-19. By the second half of FY 2022, two CSP collection units, 2101 Martin Luther King Boulevard, SE, and 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, were operational. In June 2022, offenders on all types of CSP supervision became eligible for drug testing again due to the relaxation of pandemic-related rule restricting drug-testing to offenders assigned to HIST teams. Limited specimen collection resumed at the RSC in August 2022, and CSP decided its smaller collection units at 3850 South Capitol Street and 1230 Taylor Street, which had suspended operations at the outset of the pandemic, will not re-open.

Offenders are initially drug tested at intake. Thereafter, offenders are placed on a regular drug testing schedule with the frequency of testing conditional on 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 may also be suspended for a variety of administrative reasons, including a change in supervision status from active to monitored or warrant, the offender's case transferring from the District to another jurisdiction, a rearrest, or admission to a substance abuse treatment program (at which point testing is conducted by the treatment provider). CSP also 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.

In FY 2020, all CSOSA drug collection sites were 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 at two locations for the highest-risk offenders.

In FY 2021, limited offender drug collection continued at two collection sites for highest-risk offenders. CSP collected an average of 1,027 samples from 849 unique offenders each month of FY 2021.

In FY 2022, CSP offender drug collection operations continued at two field sites and drug sample collections resumed at the RSC in April 2022. Field site collections took place Mondays–Thursdays 8:00AM–6PM and on Saturdays throughout summer 2022 as part of CSP's participation in D.C. summer crime initiatives. CSP collected an average of 4,054 samples from 1,909 unique offenders each month of FY 2022. Collection activity increased throughout FY 2022 with 5,939 samples obtained from 2,453 unique offenders in September 2022. These collection activities represent a two-fold increase over September 2021 while remaining about half the (pre-pandemic) levels of FY 2019.

PSA tested CSP offender urine samples for up to eleven substances (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates, Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Creatinine, Heroin, ETG, Synthetic Cannabinoids, and Alcohol) in FY 2022. PSA began oral fluid testing for CSP offenders in FY 2021 and testing urine

samples for Fentanyl in FY 2023. CSP offender drug testing results are transmitted electronically from PSA into SMART daily, and drug test results are reported in SMART for CSO action.

Of the tested population in FY 2022, 45.8 percent tested positive for illicit drugs (excluding alcohol) at least one time, which remains somewhat lower than 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 2018–2022

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

CSP analyzes substance use among individuals who drug test positive during the year. In FY 2022, the percentage of individuals testing positive for marijuana decreased 20 percentage points after having increased 10 percentage points the year before. The proportion of samples positive for synthetic cannabinoids dipped five percentage points year over year, whereas the proportion of samples positive for opiates and amphetamines increased. Despite the increase, the positive rate for opiates remained below pre-pandemic levels. However, the 6.7 percent of samples positive for amphetamines is about one percentage point higher than the levels in observed in either FY 2018 or 2019.

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 in our supervision population.

Substances Used by Offenders Drug Testing Positive, FYs 2018–2022

% Positive by Drug	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Marijuana	62.1	57.7	46.7	57.4	36.5
Cocaine	29.4	32.1	32.6	20.1	30
PCP	15.4	17.3	17.4	18.5	18.8
Synthetic Cannabinoids	9.9	7.4	8.3	12.1	6.7
Opiates	21.3	22.1	22.2	10.5	17.8
Methadone	2.3	2.8	3.3	4.5	3.2
Heroin	5.8	7.2	7.4	3.0	5.5
Amphetamines	3.8	5.6	4.4	2.7	6.8

Note: Column data are not mutually exclusive. Examples: One offender testing positive for marijuana and PCP during FY 2022 will appear in the data row/percentage for both marijuana and PCP. One offender who tests positive for only marijuana on multiple occasions throughout FY 2022 will count as a value of one in the data row/percentage for marijuana.

Note: CSP tested each offender drug sample for up to eleven drugs in FY 2022, 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.

Employment

Through our Intensive Cognitive Behavioral Interventions Unit (ICBIU) and Engagement and Intervention Centers (EICs), CSP works with its 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, 2022, 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.

Percentage of Employable Supervised Population Reporting Employment,¹ FYs 2018 – 2022

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
% Employed of Employable	50.6	52.5	41.8	43.7	54.3
% Employable of September 30 th population	60.9	60.1	61.7	60.3	62.1
September 30th population	9,669	8,900	7,321	6,076	6,091

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, computer training, and vocational development programs to improve the offenders’ opportunity for gainful employment. In addition, in FY 2022, 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.

About three in 10 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.

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 Supervised Population Reporting No GED or High School Diploma,¹ FYs 2018 – 2022

% With No GED/HS Diploma	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Probation ²	27.1	25.8	29.5	29.1	26.7
Parole	26.9	25.7	26.3	27.8	29.3
Supervised Release	41.5	39.8	40.0	41.8	44.0
TOTAL	30.6	29.1	31.1	32.7	30.4
September 30th Population, Aged 18+	9,664	8,892	7,319	6,075	6,088

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 lose 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, 2022, 653 (or 9.5 percent) of the 6,901 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 (478) lived in homeless shelters or had no fixed address. The remaining individuals resided in transitional housing (124), halfway houses through public law placements (6), or hotels or motels (45).

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, as of September 30th, FYs 2018–2022

Unstable Housing	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Homeless Shelters or No Fixed Address	900	835	680	610	478
CSP Contract Transitional Housing	181	127	89	90	124
Halfway House (or BOP RRC)	8	12	9	9	6
Hotels/Motels	26	20	30	42	45
Total, Unstable Housing	1,115	994	808	751	653
Total Supervised Population	9,669	8,900	7,321	6,076	6,901
% Unstable Housing	11.5%	11.2%	11.0%	12.3%	9.5%

Organizational Structure

CSP includes agency-wide management, program development, supervision operations, and operational support functions. FY 2022 CSP offices included:

- 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 providing:

- **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
- **Accountability and Monitoring Division**
 - General and Specialized Supervision
 - High Intensity Supervision Teams
 - Interstate Supervision
- **High Risk Containment 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 (GPS) monitoring
 - Rapid Engagement Team (RET)

The OBI unit performs offender assessment and intervention services and is organized under the Agency Deputy Director and is comprised of four 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.
- **Restorative Justice Unit** provides victim services, community service placements for offenders with such conditions, and faith-based 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 three supervision field unit locations (25 K Street, NE, 1418 Good Hope Road, SE, and 4415 South Capitol Street, SE) since FY 2017. In addition, CSP is vacating our 601 Indiana Avenue, NW, location in March 2023.

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

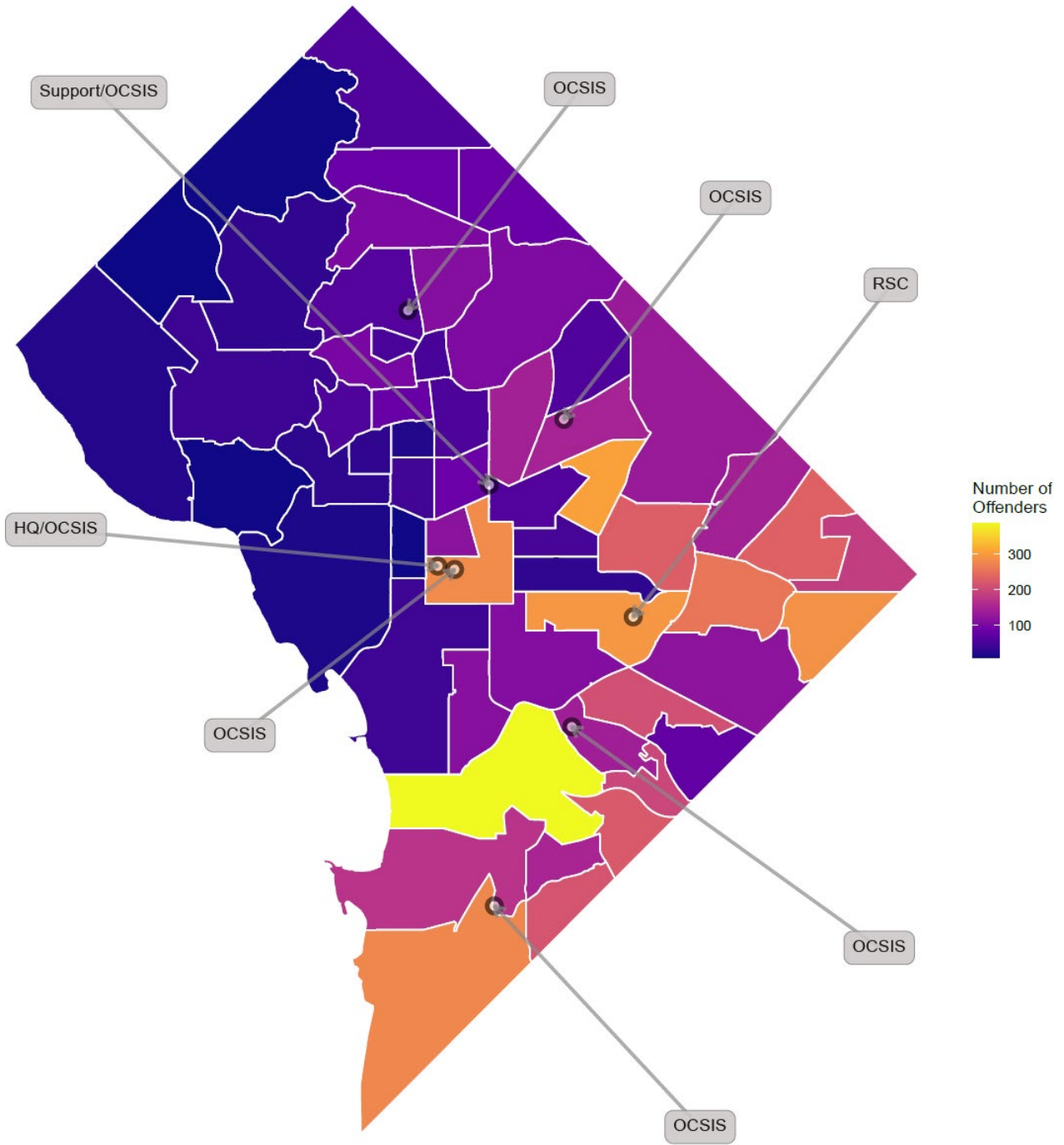
1. 1230 Taylor Street, NW,
2. 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE,
3. 3850 South Capitol Street, SE,
4. 2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE.

CSP maintains a limited presence co-located with the D.C. MPD at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, for our Compliance Monitoring and Intelligence Center. CSOSA's Headquarters is located at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. CSP also performs offender supervision operations at this location due to proximity to the courts. The lease for 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, originally expired September 2020, and the FY 2019 and FY 2020 Enacted Budgets included multi-year resources to complete the project for a replacement lease for this location. However, due to space acquisition delays, FY 2019 and FY 2020 resources provided for the headquarters relocations expired, unused, without CSOSA obtaining a new Headquarters location.

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

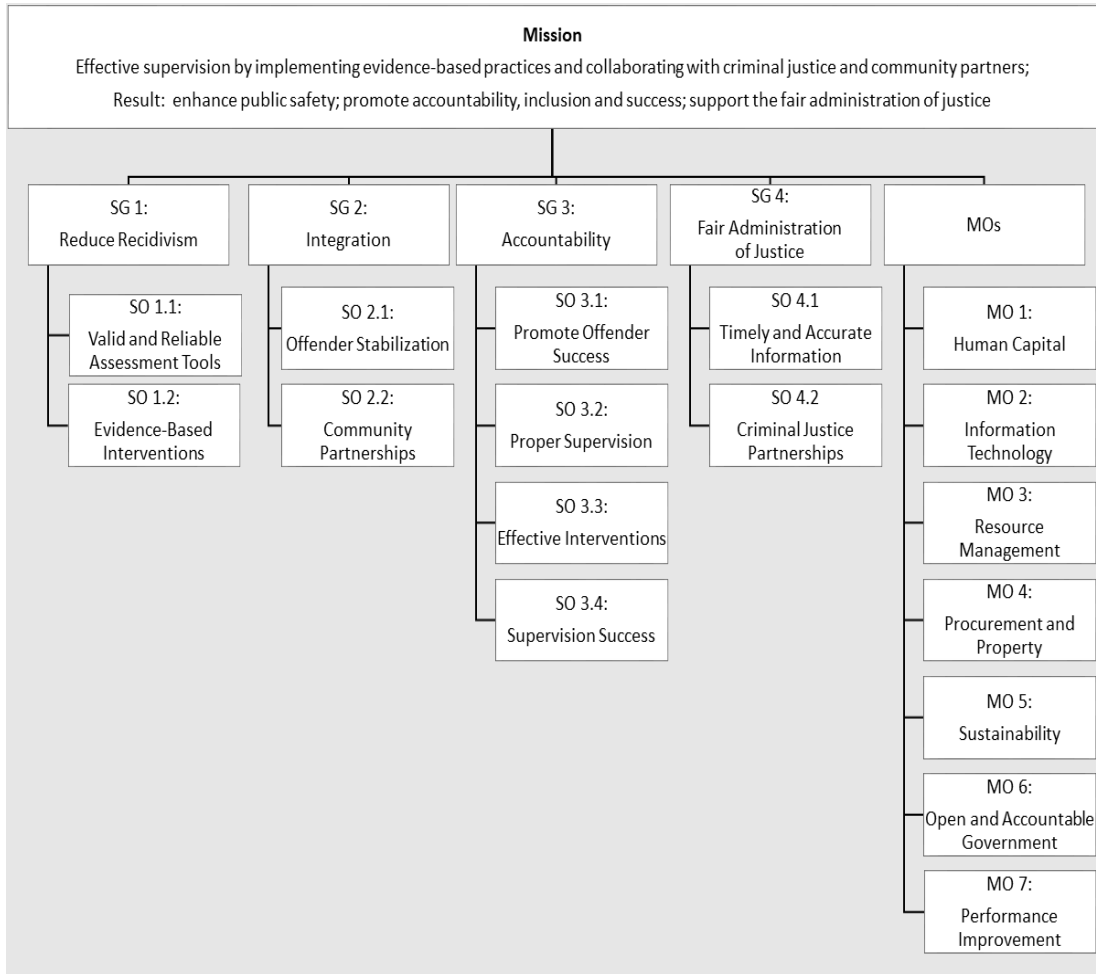
CSP operates our 24/7 residential treatment facility for high-risk offenders/defendants, the Re-entry and Sanctions Center, at 1900 Massachusetts Ave, SE. CSP's lease for this location expires in September 2024. The FY 2022 Enacted Budget contains the first of two funding installments necessary to acquire a replacement lease for this location. The FY 2023 Enacted Budget contains the second installment of resources necessary to support this relocation.

CSP Office Locations and Offender Residential Density (March 2023)



Resource Requirements by Strategic Goal

CSOSA presents our FY 2024 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 2022, 2023, and 2024. The program strategy, major accomplishments, and resource requirements of each Strategic Goal are discussed in the following sections.

Community Supervision Program

	Strategic Objective	FY 2022 Actual		FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 PB		Change FY 2023 - FY 2024	
		\$	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	45,212	163	49,228	178	50,162	171	934	(7)
	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	29,792	116	30,215	126	30,233	122	18	(4)
	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	81,374	311	88,886	340	90,621	327	1,736	(13)
	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	32,328	123	36,251	136	37,188	130	937	(6)
	Strategy 4.2 Build and Maintain Strong Relationships with Criminal Justice Partners								
All Strategic Goals		188,705	713	204,579	780	208,204	750	3,625	(30)

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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2024 PB	Change From FY 2023 Enacted
Strategic Goal 1: Reduce Recidivism By Targeting Criminogenic Risk and Needs Using Innovative and Evidence-Based Strategies	45,212	49,228	-369	1,303	50,162	934

Approximately 24 percent of FY 2024 requested funding (\$50,162,000) and 171 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 February 3, 2023, there were 2,361 inmates (2,327 male; 34 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) following adjudication in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. These figures do not include 306 inmates (274 male; 32 female) who, while in BOP custody on February 3, 2023, 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 (511), Pennsylvania (379) and Virginia (207). The leading three states housing male inmates were West Virginia (501), Pennsylvania (374) and Virginia (207). The leading three states housing female inmates were West Virginia (10), Alabama (6) and Pennsylvania (5).

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

DC Offenders in BOP Facilities (N)	09/30/2019	09/30/2020	09/30/2021	02/03/2023
Male	3,682	2,969	2,676	2,327
Female	81	60	75	34
TOTAL	3,763	3,029	2,751	2,361

Federal BOP Facilities Housing the Greatest Number of D.C. Offenders, February 3, 2023

Facility	State	Total	Male	Female
FCI Hazelton	WV	185	177	8
USP Hazelton	WV	172	172	0
USP Canaan	PA	124	124	0
FCI Petersburg (Low)	VA	116	116	0
FCI Cumberland	MD	77	77	0

Source: BOP SENTRY data system.

CSP New Supervisee Intakes:

In FY 2022, 4,151 persons entered CSOSA supervision, an 85 percent increase over the prior year marking the end of two consecutive years of decline. The overall increase was driven entirely by probation, DSA, and CPO cases, which originate primarily from the SCDC; entries of supervised and release and parole cases, originating primarily from the U.S. Parole Commission, dipped slightly. 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 releaseses serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community.

Supervisee Entries by Supervision Type, FYs 2020–2022

Supervision Type	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Percentage Change FY2021 to FY2022
Probation	1,995	1,403	3,336	138%
Parole	224	116	105	-9%
Supervised Release	819	561	432	-23%
DSA	86	103	187	82%
CPO	45	55	91	65%
Total	3,169	2,238	4,151	85%

Approximately 22 percent of individuals who began supervision in FY 2022 had been under CSP supervision during the three years prior to their supervision begin date. Among those exiting supervision during FY 2019, 22.3 percent returned to CSP supervision within three years of their FY 2019 exit date. Both percentages reflect reductions relative to prior years. The correlates of returns to supervision, an outcome the CSP seeks to avoid, are currently unexplored.

Offender Returns to CSP Supervision, FY 2012-2022

Cohort Type	Fiscal Year	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
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	17.8 ^b
	2021	3,413	13.6 ^b
	2022	3,035	8.1 ^b

^a The percentage of cohort members (i.e., offenders) who returned to CSP supervision within 36 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 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.

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 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. Individuals are supervised at the level resulting from the Triage Screener until a comprehensive assessment is completed.

Throughout the term of supervision, individuals supervised at the intensive, maximum, and medium supervision levels 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.

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. During FY 2023, the Agency intends to deprecate the Auto Screener in favor of a new risk assessment system, which performs similarly but is more fully automated, freeing CSOs to focus more time and attention on the DRAOR and their offenders.

CSP Supervisee Risk Assessments, FY 2022

Function	FY 2022 Activity	Description
Auto Screener	5,384	In FY 2022, Diagnostic, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS), and Supervision CSOs performed 5,385 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 were 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.
Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Reentry (DRAOR)	17,301	The DRAOR is a risk assessment tool designed for use with people serving community sentences or parole. ^{14,15} 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. ¹⁶

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, 2022, about 55 percent of CSP supervisees were assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum), about the same percentage as at the end of FY 2022.

¹⁴ Serin, R. C. (2007). The Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR). Unpublished user manual.

¹⁵ Serin, R. C. (2015). The Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR). Unpublished user manual.

¹⁶ Ibid.

CSP Supervised Individuals by Supervision Level, FYs 2020–2022, as of September 30th

Supervision Level	FY 2020		FY 2021		FY 2022	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Intensive	1,683	23.0%	1,488	24.5%	1,645	23.9%
Maximum	2,299	31.4%	1,920	31.6%	2,120	30.7%
Medium	1,785	24.4%	1,541	25.4%	2,069	30.0%
Minimum	1,279	17.5%	805	13.2%	833	12.1%
TBD ¹	140	1.9%	120	2.0%	89	1.3%
NA ²	135	1.8%	202	3.3%	92	1.3%
Missing ³	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	53	0.8%
Total Supervised	7,321	100.0%	6,076	100.0%	6,901	100.0%

¹ Offenders in To Be Determined (TBD) status are eligible for an Auto Screener assessment but have not yet had one completed and did not have administrative records available for a triage screener assessment. Offenders in this status are supervised by CSP at the Maximum supervision level until their assessment has been completed.

² Auto screener assessments are not required for misdemeanants residing outside of D.C. who are supervised primarily by mail. If an offender does not require an assessment, his/her risk level remains as “NA”.

Initial Drug Screening:

All offenders are required submit to drug testing during the intake process. Offenders transitioning to release in the community through a Federal BOP 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 reducing crime is its ability to introduce an accountability structure into the supervision process and to provide swift responses to non-compliant behavior. Individuals under supervision provide a written acknowledgment of the 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

- CSP staff completed 17,301 DRAOR assessments of 4,661 offenders to complete another phase in the evolution of our assessment and case planning systems.
- During FY 2022, 4,469 individuals entered CSP supervision and fewer than 22 percent of these intakes were returning to CSP supervision within three years. That percentage of returns to supervision is more than five percentage points lower than in FY 2021 and more than 10 percentage points lower than a decade prior.
- CSP’s Reception and Processing (RAP) Center within OCSIS processed 4,151 individuals entering CSP supervision in FY 2022, including 3,336 persons sentenced to probation by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia; 537 offenders released from incarceration in a

Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release; 187 individuals with DSAs; and 91 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2024 PB	Change From FY 2023 Enacted
Strategic Goal 2: Integrate Offenders into the Community by Connecting Them with Resources and Interventions	29,792	30,215	-806	824	30,233	18

Approximately 15 percent of FY 2024 requested funding (\$30,233,000) and 122 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-reentry 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 2022, 386 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, 2,308 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, and 6,546 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. Five fellows were onboard at the start of FY 2022 and two began work in May 2022. 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 2022, CSP partnered with the Federal BOP and various District of Columbia government and community partners to present four virtual Community Resource Day videoconferences for offenders prior to their release from a BOP institution. The four videoconferences were each broadcast to between 16-36 BOP institutions with between 99-151 male and female populations of 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 2022, CSP held 12 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.

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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2024 PB	Change From FY 2023 Enacted
Strategic Goal 3: Strengthen and Promote Accountability by Ensuring Offender Compliance and Cultivating a Culture of Continuous Measurement and Improvement	81,374	88,886	-800	2,536	90,621	1,736

Approximately 43 percent of FY 2024 requested funding (\$90,621,000) and 327 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,¹⁷ supervision caseload ratios were over 100 offenders for each officer, far in excess of those recommended by nationally recognized standards and best practices. Caseload ratios

¹⁷ Public Law 105-33, Title XI

of this magnitude made it extremely difficult for CSOs to acquire thorough knowledge of the supervisee’s behavior and associations in the community and apply supervision interventions and swift sanctions, or to hold offenders accountable through close monitoring. CSP CSOs perform 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, 2022 (6,901) to on-board direct supervision CSO positions (189) was 37:1. CSOs assigned to specialized supervision units, such as HIST, mental health and sex offender, have lower average caseloads, typically no more than 25 offenders.

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a temporary reduction in CSP’s supervised population in FYs 2020 and 2021. However, CSP experienced a sharp increase in our supervised offender population in FY 2022. CSP anticipates continued increases in total supervisees and resulting supervision caseloads in FY 2023.

Community Supervision Program									
Supervision Caseload Comparison									
September 30, 2020/2021/2022									
	September 30, 2020			September 30, 2021			September 30, 2022		
	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
I. Special Supervision:									
Sex Offender	378	16	23.63:1	345	18	19.17:1	309	16	19.31:1
Behavioral Health (Mental Health)	403	16	25.19:1	275	17	16.18:1	287	12	23.92:1
Domestic Violence	365	16	22.81:1	326	15	21.73:1	568	16	35.50:1
Traffic Alcohol Program & STAR/HIDTA	213	7	30.43:1	121	8	15.13:1	274	6	45.67:1
High Intensity Supervision (HIST)	1,147	54	21.24:1	782	58	13.48:1	688	38	18.11:1
Case Monitoring Unit	768	6	128.00:1	1,055	6	175.83:1	731	7	104.43:1
Sub-Total, Special Supervision	3,274	115	28.47:1	2,904	122	23.80:1	2,857	95	30.07:1
II. General Supervision:									
General Supervision	1,791	39	45.92:1	1,365	50	27.30:1	2,009	46	43.67:1
Sub-Total, General Supervision	1,791	39	45.92:1	1,365	50	27.30:1	2,009	46	43.67:1
III. Interstate Supervision:									
Interstate In	487	13	37.46:1	393	18	21.83:1	415	13	31.92:1
Interstate Out	350	9	38.89:1	232	10	23.20:1	254	7	36.29:1
Interstate Compact Team	360	5	72.00:1	211	4	52.75:1	382	5	76.4:1
Sub-Total, Interstate Supervision	1,197	27	30.69:1	836	32	26.13:1	1,051	25	42.04:1
Total: (Special, General, Interstate)	6,262	181	34.60:1	5,105	204	30.89:1	5,917	166	35.65:1
Warrant Team	1,000	6		849	4		797	5	
Reception and Processing (Intake)	59	0	NA	49	0	NA	36	0	NA
Engagement Intervention Center	NA	NA	NA	73	11	6.64:1	151	18	8.39:1
Total Supervised Offenders:	7,321	187	39.15:1	6,076	219	27.74:1	6,901	189	36.51:1

Status Definitions:

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

If sanctions do not restore compliance, the non-compliant behavior escalates, or if the public safety risk cannot be contained with the use of sanctions, the CSO informs the releasing authority by filing an AVR. An AVR is filed with the releasing authorities in response to any new arrest.¹⁸

GPS Electronic Monitoring: GPS monitoring is a supervision tool for CSOs to enforce curfews and stay away orders, as well as to sanction non-compliant behavior. Offenders are generally placed on GPS monitoring as an administrative sanction at the request of their supervision CSO and/or as directed by the releasing authority. As of September 30, 2022, there were 490 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 2022 (October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022), CSP supervised a total of 1,935 unique individuals on GPS for at least one day in the fiscal year.

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 outside 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 2020, CSP began adjusting the RSC model from a treatment readiness program to a treatment program with additional cognitive behavior interventions to respond to the evolving and complex needs of our offender population. CSP plans to complete this adjustment in FY 2023.

¹⁸ 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.

CSP temporarily suspended RSC operations in March 2020 due to COVID-19 and resumed 24/7 residential operations in accordance with public health safety protocols in April 2022. In September 2022, approximately 20-25 individuals were in residence at the RSC each day. In the last six months of FY 2022, the RSC admitted a total of 417 high risk-offenders/defendants and discharged 410. Of the 410 discharges, 285 (69.5%) successfully completed the RSC program.

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 2021, a total of 2,238 individuals entered CSP supervision. CSP estimates treatment need for 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 9 percent of FY 2021 intakes (192 individuals) tested positive for drugs (excluding positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions within one year of their supervision start date.¹⁹

Many of the 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

¹⁹ 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.

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.

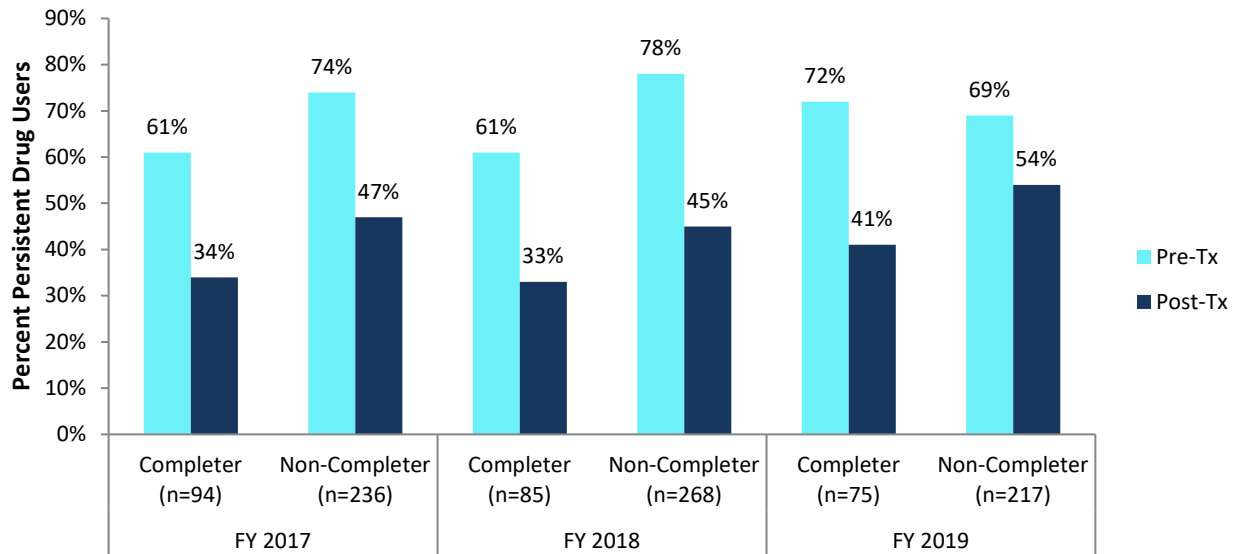
CSP Treatment Program Impact: Results of CSP reviews indicate that drug testing and substance abuse treatment positively impact its supervised population.

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 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 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 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 11 percent of the 4,151 individuals entering supervision in FY 2022 had unstable housing at intake. On September 30, 2022, 653 (or 9.5 percent) of the 6,901 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.

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.

In FY 2022, in-person ICBIU services were primarily offered at one location (633 Indiana Avenue, NW), while serving individuals at other locations using in-person and virtual programming.

The ICBIU assesses and responds to the individual criminogenic, vocational, and educational needs of offenders in order to reduce offender re-arrest 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, 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 improve compliance with supervision, obtain meaningful employment, improve their educational level, problem-solve more effectively, and successfully complete 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 four CSOSA locations (3850 South Capitol Street, SE; 2101 MLK Avenue, SE; 1230 Taylor Street, NW; and the RSC). 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, 2022, 45.7 percent of employable supervisees were unemployed, and 30.4 percent of the FY 2021 TSP age 18 and over reported no high school diploma or GED.

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2022, CSP made 604 contract substance abuse treatment offender placements.

Substance Abuse Treatment Type	FY 2022
Detoxification	2
Residential	11
Outpatient	591
Total Contract Placements	604

- In FY 2022, CSP made 239 contract transitional housing (including re-entrant housing) placements.

- In FY 2022, CSP completed 90 comprehensive sex offender risk assessments and 485 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 2022, the VSP performed the following services:

VSP Activities	FY 2022
Victim Needs Assessments Completed	364
Advocacy Activities Conducted*	3,145

*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 residence in which the supervisee resides to ensure that the person lives at the address provided to CSP, and not in some other unapproved location. 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.
 - In FY 2022, CSOs conducted 13,031 home verifications for 3,786 individuals.
 - In FY 2022, CSOs conducted 29,838 home visits for 4,756 individuals. Of the 9,963 persons in the TSP, 60 percent had one or more home verifications, 65 percent had at least one home visit, and 24 percent had an accountability tour. A total of 6,757 persons experienced one or more contacts of all three types.
- 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 2022, CSP collected 91 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, 2022, 490 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS. During FY 2022 (October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022), CSP supervised a total of 1,935 unique individuals on GPS for at least one day in the fiscal year.
- 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, 2022, the D.C. Sex Offender Registry listed 2,154 total registrants, of which 1,568 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 2022, CSP transmitted information for 253 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 2022, CSP completed 167 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Enacted	Net ATB	Program Changes	FY 2024 PB	Change From FY 2023 Enacted
Strategic Goal 4: Support the Fair Administration of Justice by Providing Timely and Accurate Information for Criminal Justice Decision Makers	32,328	36,251	-128	1,065	37,188	937

Approximately 18 percent of FY 2024 requested funding (\$37,188,000) and 130 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 research and write Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) reports. Containing comprehensive criminal and social history information that forms the basis for CSP’s sentencing recommendations. The prosecution and the defense use the information contained in Pre-Sentence 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 2022 Activity	Description
Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)	1,144	In FY 2022, CSP Diagnostic CSO staff completed 1,144 Pre-Sentence Investigation and Post Sentencing Investigation (PSI) reports.

The Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) program 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 2022 Activity	Description
TIPS Transition Plans	217	In FY 2022, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO staff completed 217 Transition Plans for offenders transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) and 448 Direct Release Plans for offenders transitioning directly to the community from prison.
Direct Release Plans	448	

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 release authority to consider revoking supervision. CSP issues AVRs in response to most arrests predicated on new criminal offenses (rather than warrants)²⁰ and only rarely issues AVRs predicated exclusively on technical violations. 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 2022 Activity	Description
AVRs	3,315	In FY 2022, CSP supervision CSO staff developed 3,315 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.

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 (co-located with D.C. MPD's headquarters) 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, a collaborative information-sharing process among local law enforcement agencies, including the D.C. Government, the D.C. MPD, the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia, administrative (non-judiciary) staff from Superior Court of the District of Columbia, PSA, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the

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.

D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC). GunStat tracks gun cases from arrest to prosecution and allows D.C. law enforcement partners to identify repeat offenders, follow trends, and create law enforcement strategies designed to prevent gun-related crimes.

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 GPS monitoring for a minimum of 90 days and also places them on a specialized caseload. Select supervision information on all CSP GunStat offenders is shared with our law enforcement partners.

Accomplishments and Activities

- In FY 2022, supervision CSOs submitted 3,315 AVRs for 1,140 offenders on parole/supervised release, 2,121 for offenders on probation, and 54 for matters ordered by Interstate authorities.
- In FY 2022, CSP submitted 1,144 PSIs to the judges of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, the United States Attorney's Office, and the criminal defense bar. CSP completes PSIs within eight weeks to assist the judiciary in improving the efficiency and timeliness of sentencing hearings.
- In FY 2022, TIPS CSOs completed 448 Direct Release Plans and 217 Transition Plans for offenders released from prison into CSP supervision.
- In FY 2022, CSOs conducted a total of 1,179 accountability tours for 918 offenders.
- In FY 2022, CSP actively participated in monthly GunStat meetings and pre-planning sessions with the CJCC, MPD, and other law enforcement partners. CSP supervised approximately 40 offenders on the GunStat watch list per month in FY 2022.

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

- CSP continuously receives arrest data electronically from the D.C. MPD, as well as law enforcement partners in Maryland and Virginia. D.C. MPD arrest data is retrieved multiple times per day via the CJCC secure web services interface; Maryland and Virginia arrest data is received (once) daily. The data is processed by a custom matching algorithm that determines if CSP offenders were rearrested in the District or a neighboring state and the results are migrated into SMART. If an offender is rearrested, the supervising CSO and his or her supervisor receive a notification of the arrest via Agency email and alerts are triggered in the SMART application.

- CSP makes certain SMART offender data is available to the CJCC's Justice Information System (JUSTIS) via a real-time web service interface.
- CSP receives information regarding current and upcoming offender cases, including Pre-Sentence Investigations, Deferred Sentencing Agreements, Probation, Domestic Violence, Civil Protection Order, charge codes/descriptions, and any new charges via the CJCC secure web services interface.
- CSP receives arrest data multiple times per day from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), which matches arrests made in the United States against the records in the NCIC Supervised Release File and makes this data available in SMART. This same process transmits law enforcement inquiries about offenders actively supervised by CSP from NCIC to CSP's SMART database.
- CSP retrieves warrant data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's NCIC by comparing warrant information against the records in the NCIC Supervised Release File and makes this data available in SMART. Data on warrants for actively supervised offenders is updated monthly. Data on warrants for sex offenders is updated daily.
- CSP updates the Federal Bureau of Investigation's NCIC Supervised Release File daily with information about CSP's actively supervised offenders and supervising CSOs. The Supervised Release File enables law enforcement agencies across the United States to contact CSOSA as necessary in the course of law enforcement activity.
- CSP updates the Federal Bureau of Investigation's NCIC/National Sex Offender Registry multiple times per day with data on registered sex offenders in the District of Columbia. The NCIC/National Sex Offender Registry is updated pursuant to NCIC regulation and the D.C. Code.
- PSA transmits offender drug testing results electronically multiple times per day. The data is loaded into SMART and the supervising CSO receives a notification of positive test results or failures to report. A record of the supervision violation is automatically generated, and the CSO and Supervisory CSO collaborate to determine the appropriate sanction, which in some cases, may be an AVR.
- CSP sends requests for offenders to be tested for drugs from SMART to the PSA PRISM system. The data is sent via a real-time web service interface.
- CSP transmits offender AVRs to the U.S. Parole Commission and receives Notices of Action from the U.S. Parole Commission via electronic web services that provides near real-time information throughout the day.
- CSP transmits offender AVRs to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and receives Court orders from the Court via CaseFileXpress, an electronic web service that provide near real-time transmission of AVRs throughout the day.

- CSP electronically transmits information on actively supervised offenders who have tested positive for one or more drugs to the Federal BOP's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), which serves to prohibit the individual from purchasing firearms for one year from the date of every positive drug test result.
- CSP obtains offender data from the Federal BOP on a monthly basis for all re-entrants expected to be released by BOP to CSP supervision within the next three months. In addition, CSP obtains a weekly data file of sex offenders amongst current BOP inmates planned for release to CSP.
- CSP has multiple interfaces with its SOR system. The CSP SOR system maintains and provides data required to be made available to the public via the D.C. MPD Sex Offender Public Website. SOR also interfaces with the Department of Justice's National Sex Offender Public Website to provide publicly available data for D.C. sex offender registrants. SOR supplies non-public sex offender registrant data to D.C. MPD via a custom access view to the system. SOR also supplies non-public data via an electronic interface to the Department of Justice's Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking for inclusion in the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) Exchange Portal, which is a database of information on registered sex offenders who are moving/relocating between jurisdictions.
- CSP has an electronic interface with the D.C. Sentencing Commission (DCSC) whereby offender criminal history data is entered into an electronic form on DCSC's system which calculates a criminal history score and sentencing recommendation based on DCSC algorithms and sentencing guidelines. CSP 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				
	FTE	Annual Amount \$(000)	Three-Year Amount \$(000)	Total Appropriation Amount \$(000)
FY 2017 Enacted Budget	877	182,721	-	182,721
FY 2018 Enacted Budget	835	180,840	-	180,840
FY 2019 Enacted Budget ¹	825	177,247	5,919	183,166
FY 2020 Enacted Budget ²	795	177,247	3,818	181,065
FY 2021 Enacted Budget	750	179,180	-	179,180
FY 2022 Enacted Budget ³	780	191,259	14,747	206,006
FY 2023 Enacted Budget ⁴	780	196,781	7,798	204,579
Changes to Base:				
FY 2024 Employee Pay Raises	-	5,439	-	5,439
FY 2024 Employee Retirement Contributions	-	255	-	255
FY 2024 Base Employment Decrease	(30)	-	-	-
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (Re-Entry and Sanctions Center Lease Replacement) ⁴	-	-	(1,414)	(1,414)
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (800 N Capitol Street, NW, Lease Replacement) ⁴	-	-	(3,817)	(3,817)
FY 2024 Non-Recurring Resources (3850 South Capitol Street, SE, Lease Replacement) ⁴	-	-	(2,567)	(2,567)
Sub-Total, Changes to Base	(30)	5,694	(7,798)	(2,104)
FY 2024 Base	750	202,475	-	202,475
Requested Program Changes:				
CSP Cyber Security	-	1,476	-	1,476
CSP Headquarters Relocation ⁵	-	-	4,253	4,253
Sub-Total, Requested Program Changes	-	1,476	4,253	5,729
FY 2024 PB	750	203,951	4,253	208,204
Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2023 Enacted Budget	(30)	7,170	(3,545)	3,625
Percent Increase (Decrease) versus FY 2023 Enacted Budget	-3.85%	3.64%	-45.46%	1.77%

¹ CSP's FY 2019 Enacted Budget includes \$5,919,000 in Three-Year (FY 2019-2021) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices and related facilities. These funds expired September 30, 2021.

² CSP's FY 2020 Enacted Budget includes \$1,567,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices and related facilities and \$2,251,000 in Three-Year (FY 2020-2022) funding for a replacement lease for our 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, field unit. These funds expire September 30, 2022.

³ The FY 2022 Enacted Budget includes \$6,639,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center and \$8,108,000 in Three-Year (FY 2022-2024) funding for a replacement lease for CSP's 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location and related facilities. These funds represent the first of two funding installments necessary to support these relocation projects.

⁴ The FY 2023 Enacted Budget includes \$1,414,000 in FY 2023 resources as Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) funding as the second installment for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center and \$3,817,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) funding as the second installment of funding for costs associated with the replacement lease for CSP's 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location. These funds represent the second of two funding installments necessary to support these relocation projects. The FY 2023 PB also includes \$2,567,000 in Three-Year (FY 2023-2025) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease for CSP's 3850 South Capitol Street, SE, location.

⁵ FY 2024 PB requests \$4,253,000 in FY 2024 resources as Three-Year (FY 2024-2026) funding for costs associated with a replacement lease(s) for CSP Headquarters (601/633 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 800 North Capitol Street, NW).

**Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
Community Supervision Program
FY 2024 Requested Program Changes**

	FY 2024 Headquarters Relocation Amount (\$000)	Sub-Total FY 2024 Multi-Rear Relocation Request Amount (\$000)	FY 2024 Cyber Security Amount (\$000)	Total FY 2024 Program Increase Request Amount (\$000)
GS-15	0	0	0	0
GS-14	0	0	0	0
GS-13	0	0	0	0
GS-12	0	0	0	0
GS-11	0	0	0	0
GS-10	0	0	0	0
GS-9	0	0	0	0
GS-8	0	0	0	0
GS-7	0	0	0	0
GS-6	0	0	0	0
GS-5	0	0	0	0
GS-4	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0
11.1 Full Time Permanent	0	0	0	0
11.3 Other Than Full Time Permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Cost	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personnel Services	0	0	0	0
12.1 Benefits	0	0	0	0
Total Personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0 Travel and Training	0	0	0	0
22.0 Transportation of Things	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA	1,934	1,934	0	1,934
23.2 Rental Payments to Others	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc.	0	0	0	0
24.0 Printing	0	0	0	0
25.1 Contract Services	582	582	386	968
25.2 Other Services	0	0	897	897
25.3 Purchases from Government Accounts	0	0	193	193
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities	565	565	0	565
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment	0	0	0	0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons	0	0	0	0
26.0 Supplies and Materials	0	0	0	0
31.0 Furniture and Equipment	1,172	1,172	0	1,172
32.0 Buildout	0	0	0	0
Total Non-Personnel	4,253	4,253	1,476	5,729
Total	4,253	4,253	1,476	5,729

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

	FY 2022 Enacted Annual Operations Funds (Actual FY 2022 FTE/Obligations)		FY 2022 Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (FY 2022 Enacted Budget) [Projected FY 2024 Obligations]		FY 2023 Annual Operations Funds (FY 2023 Enacted Budget) [Projected FY 2023 FTE/Obligations]		FY 2023 Multi-Year Office Relocation Funds (FY 2023 Enacted Budget) [Projected FY 2025 Obligations]		FY 2024 PB Request Annual Operations Request		FY 2024 PB Multi-Year Request (FY 2024-2026 Office Relocation Funds)		Total FY 2024 PB Request	
	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt	FTE	Amt
EX	1	177	-	-	1	183	-	-	1	192	-	-	1	192
SES	12	2,352	-	-	12	2,388	-	-	12	2,510	-	-	12	2,510
GS-15	33	5,676	-	-	36	6,336	-	-	36	6,660	-	-	36	6,660
GS-14	65	9,815	-	-	65	10,335	-	-	65	10,864	-	-	65	10,864
GS-13	111	14,729	-	-	114	15,618	-	-	114	16,417	-	-	114	16,417
GS-12	293	32,523	-	-	288	33,264	-	-	308	36,465	-	-	308	36,465
GS-11	65	5,395	-	-	65	5,655	-	-	70	6,444	-	-	70	6,444
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-09	56	3,976	-	-	65	4,810	-	-	65	5,056	-	-	65	5,056
GS-08	13	871	-	-	13	936	-	-	13	984	-	-	13	984
GS-07	45	2,520	-	-	45	2,681	-	-	45	2,818	-	-	45	2,818
GS-06	5	265	-	-	5	275	-	-	5	289	-	-	5	289
GS-05	4	184	-	-	4	192	-	-	4	202	-	-	4	202
GS-04	10	250	-	-	12	265	-	-	12	279	-	-	12	279
GS-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriated FTE	713	78,733	-	-	725	82,938	-	-	750	89,180	-	-	750	89,180
11.1 Full Time Permanent		78,676		-		83,138		-		89,380		-		89,380
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		57		-		200		-		200		-		200
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		2,042		-		2,092		-		2,092		-		2,092
11.8 Special Personal Services		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
12.1 Personnel Benefits		37,987		-		39,477		-		42,587		-		42,587
13.0 Former Personnel Benefits		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Total Personnel Obligations		118,762		-		124,907		-		134,259		-		134,259
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		770		-		783		-		783		-		783
22.0 Transportation of Things		332		-		365		-		365		-		365
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		11,622		11,103		11,886		1,651		12,124		1,934		14,058
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		3,868		-		3,935		-		4,050		-		4,050
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.		1,733		-		2,373		-		2,273		-		2,273
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		3		-		10		-		10		-		10
25.1 Advisory Services		13,855		2,035		4,266		1,197		3,948		582		4,530
25.2 Other Services		26,422		-		35,755		-		35,104		-		35,104
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts		2,922		-		6,036		-		5,229		-		5,229
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		530		-		600		759		600		565		1,165
25.6 Medical Care		1,938		-		1,600		-		1,600		-		1,600
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		423		-		701		-		701		-		701
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		-		-		9		-		9		-		9
26.0 Supplies and Materials		2,558		-		1,340		-		1,340		-		1,340
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		2,156		1,609		2,065		4,191		1,406		1,172		2,578
32.0 Land and Structures/Buildout		651		-		100		-		100		-		100
42.0 Claims		160		-		50		-		50		-		50
Total Non-Personnel Obligations	-	69,943	-	14,747	-	71,874	-	7,798	-	69,692	-	4,253	-	73,945
TOTAL	713	188,705	-	14,747	725	196,781	-	7,798	750	203,951	-	4,253	750	208,204