

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

§ 810.2

offenders may submit the following information in writing to the Agency's Ethics Officer in the Office of the General Counsel:

- (i) The name of the person or organization offering the gift;
- (ii) A description of the gift;
- (iii) The estimated value of the gift;
- (iv) Any restrictions on the gift placed by the donor; and
- (v) A signed statement that the gift is unsolicited.

(2) The Director, after consultation with the Agency's Ethics Officer, shall determine whether to accept or reject the gift.

(3) CSOSA staff shall advise the person offering the gift of the Agency's determination, including, if applicable, the reason for rejection. Reasons for rejecting a gift include findings that:

- (i) There is a conflict of interest in accepting the gift;
- (ii) Acceptance of the gift is otherwise unlawful or would create the appearance of impropriety;
- (iii) Acceptance of the gift would obligate the Agency to an unbudgeted expenditure of funds; or
- (iv) Operation of the program, equipment, or vocational training services would not be practicable.

(b) *Defendant programs and equipment and vocational training services.* (1) Any person or organization wishing to donate as a gift in-kind contributions of space or hospitality to support defendant programs, or equipment or vocational training services to educate and train defendants may submit the following information in writing to the Agency's Ethics Officer in the Office of the General Counsel:

- (i) The name of the person or organization offering the gift;
- (ii) A description of the gift;
- (iii) The estimated value of the gift;
- (iv) Any restrictions on the gift placed by the donor; and
- (v) A signed statement that the gift is unsolicited.

(2) The General Counsel shall forward the request to PSA's Director with a recommendation whether to accept or reject the gift.

(3) PSA staff shall advise the person offering the gift of the Agency's determination, including the reason for re-

jection. Reasons for rejecting a gift include findings that:

- (i) There is a conflict of interest in accepting the gift;
- (ii) Acceptance of the gift is otherwise unlawful or would create the appearance of impropriety;
- (iii) Acceptance of the gift would obligate the Agency to an unbudgeted expenditure of funds; or
- (iv) Operation of the program, equipment, or vocational training services would not be practicable.

§ 804.5 Audit and public inspection.

(a) Records regarding the acceptance and use of gifts shall be made available for Federal Government audit.

(b) Public inspection of records regarding the acceptance and use of gifts shall be afforded through Freedom of Information Act requests (*see* 28 CFR part 802).

PART 810—COMMUNITY SUPERVISION: ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Sec.

810.1 Supervision contact requirements.

810.2 Accountability contract.

810.3 Consequences of violating the conditions of supervision.

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§ 810.1 Supervision contact requirements.

If you are an offender under supervision by the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia ("CSOSA"), CSOSA will establish a supervision level for you and your minimum contact requirement (that is, the minimum frequency of face-to-face interactions between you and a Community Supervision Officer ("CSO")).

§ 810.2 Accountability contract.

(a) Your CSO will instruct you to acknowledge your responsibilities and obligations of being under supervision (whether through probation, parole, or supervised release as granted by the releasing authority) by agreeing to an accountability contract with CSOSA.

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(b) The CSO is responsible for monitoring your compliance with the conditions of supervision. The accountability contract identifies the following specific activities constituting substance abuse or non-criminal violations of your conditions of supervision.

(1) *Substance abuse violations.*

- (i) Positive drug test.
- (ii) Failure to report for drug testing.
- (iii) Failure to appear for treatment sessions.

(iv) Failure to complete inpatient/outpatient treatment programming.

(2) *Non-criminal violations.*

(i) Failure to report to the CSO.

(ii) Leaving the judicial district without the permission of the court or the CSO.

(iii) Failure to work regularly or attend training and/or school.

(iv) Failure to notify the CSO of change of address and/or employment.

(v) Frequenting places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered.

(vi) Associating with persons engaged in criminal activity.

(vii) Associating with a person convicted of a felony without the permission of the CSO.

(viii) Failure to notify the CSO within 48 hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer.

(ix) Entering into an agreement to act as an informer or special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the Court or the United States Parole Commission ("USPC").

(x) Failure to adhere to any general or special condition of release.

(c) The accountability contract will identify a schedule of administrative sanctions (see §810.3(b)) which may be imposed for your first violation and for subsequent violations.

(d) The accountability contract will provide for a reduction in your supervision level and/or the removal of previously imposed sanctions if:

(1) You maintain compliance for at least ninety days,

(2) The Supervisory Community Supervision Officer concurs with this assessment, and

(3) There are no additional reasons unrelated to the imposed sanction requiring the higher supervision level.

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§810.3 Consequences of violating the conditions of supervision.

(a) If your CSO has reason to believe that you are failing to abide by the general or specific conditions of release or you are engaging in criminal activity, you will be in violation of the conditions of your supervision. Your CSO may then impose administrative sanctions (see paragraph (b) of this section) and/or request a hearing by the releasing authority. This hearing may result in the revocation of your release or changes to the conditions of your release.

(b) Administrative sanctions available to the CSO include:

(1) Daily check-in with supervision for a specified period of time;

(2) Increased group activities for a specified period of time;

(3) Increased drug testing;

(4) Increased supervision contact requirements;

(5) Referral for substance abuse addiction or other specialized assessments;

(6) Electronic monitoring for a specified period of time;

(7) Community service for a specified number of hours;

(8) Placement in a residential sanctions facility or residential treatment facility for a specified period of time.

(9) Travel restrictions.

(c) You remain subject to further action by the releasing authority. For example, the USPC may override the imposition of any of the sanctions in paragraph (b) of this section and issue a warrant or summons if you are a parolee and it finds that you are a risk to the public safety or that you are not complying in good faith with the sanctions (see 28 CFR 2.85(a)(15)).

PART 811—SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION

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