

Court Services and Offender Supervision
Agency

**Community Supervision
Program**



Congressional Budget Justification and
Performance Report
Fiscal Year 2013

February 13, 2012

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**COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Fiscal Year 2013 Budget Request**

Community Supervision Program

The Community Supervision Program (CSP) provides supervision for adult offenders released by the D.C. Superior Court or the U.S. Parole Commission on probation, parole or supervised release. The CSP strategy emphasizes public safety, successful re-entry into the community, and effective supervision through an integrated system of comprehensive risk assessment, close supervision, routine drug testing, treatment and support services, and graduated sanctions and incentives. CSP also develops and provides the Courts and the U.S. Parole Commission with critical and timely information for probation and parole decisions.

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 the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, D.C. Superior Court, and D.C. Department of Corrections, as well as the Federal Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Parole Commission, U.S. Attorneys Office and U.S. Marshals Service to increase public safety for everyone who lives, visits or works in the District of Columbia. CSP also relies upon the District of Columbia government, local faith-based and non-profit organizations to provide critical social services to the offender population.

CSP supervises approximately 16,000 offenders on any given day and 25,000 different offenders over the course of a year. Approximately 10,000 offenders enter CSP supervision each year; 2,500 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal Bureau of Prisons facility on parole or supervised release, and 7,500 men and women sentenced to probation by the D.C. Superior Court. Supervised releasees serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community; parolees serve a minimum of their sentence in prison before they are eligible for parole at the discretion of the U.S. Parole Commission.

On September 30, 2011, CSP supervised 15,775 offenders, including 9,563 probationers and 6,212 on supervised release or parole. Approximately 84 percent are male and 6,016, or 38 percent, were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels. Roughly 13,000 of these offenders reside in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 38 adult residents of the District. Remaining supervised offenders reside in another jurisdiction and their cases are monitored by CSP.

Offenders typically remain under CSP supervision for the following time periods:

Probation: Two years

Parole: Seven to eleven years

Supervised Release: Three years

CSP has established one long-term outcome related to improving public safety: **decreasing recidivism among the supervised offender population.** CSP's challenge in effectively supervising and reducing recidivism among its offender population is substantial. The FY 2011 CSP offender population is characterized by the following:

- 83 percent of FY 2011 offender intakes reported having a history of substance abuse;
- 32 percent have diagnosed or self-reported mental health issues;
- 35 percent have less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 33 percent are unemployed;
- 9 percent lack stable housing; and
- 20 percent are aged 25 or younger.

Further, many of our offenders do not have supportive family relationships, particularly those who have served long periods of incarceration. The recent economic downturn has only increased the difficulties faced by offenders in obtaining employment and housing.

Given the challenges faced by CSP offenders, it is not surprising that 1,941 offenders, or 8 percent of our total supervised population, were revoked to incarceration in FY 2011. A CSP review of offenders entering supervision in FY 2006 identified that 51 percent were re-arrested while under supervision, and 29 percent were incarcerated, within 36 months after their FY 2006 CSP supervision start date. Accordingly, of the 9,404 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2011, 26 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their FY 2011 supervision start date.

CSP research has shown that, compared to the total supervised population, offenders who are incarcerated (recidivate) are more likely to be younger, test positive for drugs, have unstable housing, lack employment, and be assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels.

CSP will continue to work closely with our public safety and community partners and focus our resources on these highest-risk offenders to provide effective offender supervision, increase the number of offenders who successfully reintegrate into the community and improve public safety in the District of Columbia.

FY 2013 Budget Request:

Community Supervision Program
Summary of Change
fiscal year 2013

	FTE	Amount
		\$(000)
FY 2012 Enacted	913	153,548
Adjustments to Base:		
Adjustments to Reach FY 2013 President's Policy	7	(448)
FY 2013 Pay Raise	0	448
FY 2013 Non-Pay Inflation	0	1,030
Sub-Total, Adjustments to Base	7	1,030
FY 2013 BASE	920	154,578
Program Changes:		
Field Unit Relocation	0	2,017
Sub-Total, FY 2013 Program Changes	0	2,017
Total Changes	7	3,047
FY 2013 Request	920	156,595
Increase over FY 2012 Enacted:	7	3,047
Percent Increase over FY 2012 Enacted:	1%	2.0%

NOTE:

CSOSA projects FY 2012 FTE to total 913 and FY 2013 FTE to total 920. Projected FY 2012 and 2013 FTE reflect anticipated temporary lapses in authorized on-board FTP staff due to normal attrition.

Justification:

CSP requests funding to move into replacement space for community supervision operations currently performed at 25 K Street, NE. Resources are required in FY 2013 to ensure CSP can continue essential public safety operations in close proximity to the neighborhoods in which offenders reside. The request estimates that CSP will vacate 25 K Street and move into new space effective March 2013.

Relocation cost estimates are based on tenant move cost estimates issued by GSA for the National Capital Region of \$20,000 per person ($90 * \$20,000 = \$1,800,000$) plus additional funds for increased rent, parking and security equipment.

\$400,000 of the requested funding to support this initiative in FY 2013 will be requested for FY 2014 to support anticipated increased annual costs at the new location. \$1,617,000 of the FY 2013 request will be non-recurred in FY 2014.

CSP Program Purpose and Structure

Mission and Goals

As articulated in our Strategic Plan, CSOSA's mission is to improve public safety in the District of Columbia through effective community supervision. The Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) has a separate strategic plan specific to its mission and role within the criminal justice system. PSA supports CSOSA's overall objectives.

Two strategic goals support CSOSA's mission. The first goal targets **Public Safety**:

- *Prevent the population supervised by CSOSA from engaging in criminal activity by establishing strict accountability and substantially increasing the number of offenders who successfully reintegrate into society.*

The second goal targets the **Fair Administration of Justice**:

- *Support the fair administration of justice by providing accurate and timely information and meaningful recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers.*

These goals shape CSOSA's, and specifically CSP's, vision for the District of Columbia and are the foundation of its programmatic activities. To translate these goals into operational terms, CSOSA has adopted four Critical Success Factors (CSFs) that define the key activities through which these goals will be achieved:

1. *Risk and Needs Assessment* – Establish and implement (a) an effective risk and needs assessment and case management process, including regular drug testing, to help officials determine whom it is appropriate to release and at what level of supervision, including identification of required treatment and support services, and (b) an ongoing evaluation process that assesses an offender's compliance with release conditions and progress in reforming behavior so that further interventions can be implemented if needed;
2. *Close Supervision* – Provide close supervision of offenders, including immediate graduated sanctions for violations of release conditions and incentives for compliance;
3. *Treatment and Support Services* – Provide appropriate treatment and support services, as determined by the needs assessment, to assist offenders in reintegrating into the community; and
4. *Partnerships* – Establish partnerships with other criminal justice agencies, faith institutions, and community organizations in order to facilitate close supervision of the offender in the community and to leverage the diverse resources of local law enforcement, human service agencies, and other local community groups.

CSP has organized both its budget and its system of performance measurement according to the CSFs since the agency's inception. Because the CSFs define the program's core operational strategies, any new programmatic initiative must enhance functioning in at least one of these four areas. The Agency's critical administrative initiatives are essential to operations but cannot be specifically allocated to a CSF.

Performance Outcomes

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 has established one long-term outcome related to improving public safety: decreasing recidivism among the supervised population.** CSP defines recidivism as the loss of liberty resulting from revocation for a new conviction and/or for violating release conditions. Five *intermediate* performance measures support the long-term outcome:

- 1) Rearrest
- 2) Technical violations
- 3) Drug use
- 4) Employment/job retention
- 5) Education

We believe that, by focusing our case management strategies and interventions on these five areas, more offenders will complete supervision successfully, resulting in improved public safety in the District of Columbia. As discussed below, supervised releasees and parolees supervised by CSP are being convicted and revoked to incarceration at rates lower than national recidivism rates found by a BJS study. While many complex factors impact recidivism, we believe the CSOSA Strategic Plan and the funding provided to CSP are significant factors. The following sections discuss progress toward each outcome.

Total Supervised Population is used as the basis for several of our performance reporting measures.¹ In FY 2011, CSP's Total Supervised Population from October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011 included 24,325 unique offenders. Compared to FY 2010 (24,254 unique offenders), this represents less than a one (1) percent increase.

CSP Total Supervised Population by Supervision Type (FYs 2009 - 2011)

Supervision Type	FY 2009 (October 1, 2008 – September 30, 2009)		FY 2010 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010)		FY 2011 (October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2011)	
	Number of Supervision Cases	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases	Number of Supervision Cases	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases	Number of Supervision Cases	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases
Probation*	15,832	65.5%	15,874	65.4%	16,113	66.2%
Parole	3,743	15.6%	3,559	14.7%	3,017	12.4%
Supervised Release	4,572	18.9%	4,821	19.9%	5,195	21.4%
Total Supervised Population	24,147	100.0%	24,254	100.0%	24,325	100.0%

*Includes Civil Protection Order (CPO) and Deferred Sentence Agreement (DSA) cases

¹ Total Supervised Population includes all Probation, Parole, Supervised Release, Civil Protection Orders, and Deferred Sentence Agreement cases supervised for at least one day and who were assigned to a Community Supervision Officer over the 12-month reporting period.

Probationers continue to represent the largest percentage of our Total Supervised Population. Supervised release offenders committed their offense on or after August 5, 2000 and are sentenced to serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community. Parolees committed their offense on or prior to August 4, 2000 and serve a minimum of their sentence in prison before they are eligible for parole at the discretion of the USPC. The number of parolees under CSP supervision continues to decrease and supervised release offenders increase, as we move further from the effective date (August 4, 2000) when individuals convicted of D.C. Code offenses transitioned from parole to supervised release status.

Long-Term Outcome: Recidivism

CSP defines recidivism as the loss of liberty resulting from revocation for a new conviction and/or for violating release conditions. Most offenders return to prison after a series of events demonstrate 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 Annual Recidivism (Incarceration of Supervised Offenders):

CSP measures supervision cases that were closed in SMART due to an offender being incarcerated during the fiscal year. Annual recidivism of the Total Supervised Population steadily decreased from 11 percent in FY 2006 to 7 percent in FY 2010. In FY 2011, however, overall re-incarceration increased to 8 percent. By supervision type, re-incarceration for probationers dropped from 9 percent to 8 percent, but for persons on parole and supervised release, re-incarceration increased from 6 percent to 8 percent.

Percent of Total Supervised Population Incarcerated, FY 2006 – FY 2011*

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Probation	10%	9%	9%	10%	9%	8%
Parole / Supervised Release	15%	12%	9%	9%	6%	8%
Total Supervised Population	11%	10%	9%	9%	7%	8%
Number of Revocations to Incarceration (Recidivism)	2,603	2,239	2,102	2,170	1,810	1,941

*Reported revocation (incarceration) data excludes a small number of cases that are closed and revoked but the offender is not incarcerated.

FY 2011 Revocations to Incarceration: Compared to the overall supervised population, offenders who were revoked in FY 2011 were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (73 percent compared to 38 percent of the total supervised population); tended to be younger (average age 36 compared to 38 for the total supervised population); more likely to have unstable housing situations (18 percent versus 9 percent for the total supervised population), more likely to test positive for drugs at least once during the fiscal year (57 percent versus 43 percent for the total supervised population), and, if employable, less likely to be employed (33 percent versus 46 percent for the total supervised population). Women made up 17 percent of the overall supervision population in FY 2011, but only twelve percent of offenders revoked to incarceration. By supervision type, the revoked population for each supervision type was representative of the total supervised population.

Alleged Violation Reports:

If sanctions do not restore offender compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, CSP informs the releasing authority (D.C. Superior Court or the U.S. Parole Commission) by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). An AVR is the first step toward re-incarceration.

When a new arrest occurs, an AVR is automatically filed by CSP. Each releasing authority handles AVRs for new arrests differently. For probation cases, the D.C. Superior Court generally waits for a conviction before revoking an offender who has been rearrested. For parole/supervised release cases in which the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC) issues a warrant, the USPC will first hold a preliminary hearing to determine probable cause. If probable cause is determined, the USPC then will hold a revocation hearing at which time the offender can be revoked without having been convicted on a new charge.

AVRs submitted for new arrests most often result in revocation if the offender has a history of non-compliance and if the rearrest is of a serious nature or similar offense for which release was granted. The majority of AVRs, however, are submitted for technical violations and generally do not result in revocation. Once the technical violation issue is addressed with the releasing authority, the offender is continued in supervision, often with additional compliance instructions or added special conditions from the releasing authority.

On average, CSP files AVRs for approximately 6,500 offenders annually. In FY 2011, AVRs were filed for 2,566 offenders on parole/supervised release and 4,168 offenders on probation; About 55 percent of all FY 2011 AVRs involved re-arrests.

CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation performed a review of AVRs issued for offenders who entered CSP supervision in FYs 2010 and 2011. In FY 2011, twenty-nine (29) percent of the 9,404 offender entrants had an AVR filed against them during the fiscal year while under CSP supervision. This compares to thirty-two (32) percent of the FY 2010 entrants who had an AVR submitted to releasing authorities from the date they began supervision through the end of FY 2010.

Recidivism: The National Picture

The U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) conducted a study that tracked a cohort of offenders for three years following release from prison.¹ The study of nearly 300,000 inmates released in 15 states found that by the end of 36 months:

- 68 percent of the sample had been arrested for a new crime;
- 47 percent had been convicted of a new crime; and,
- 52 percent returned to prison as a result of either conviction or revocation of release due to technical violations.

Three-Year Arrest, Conviction and Revocations to Incarceration (FYs 2005-2007 CSP Offender Entry Cohorts)

Like BJS, CSP uses more than one measure of recidivism. CSP measures revocations to incarceration as its long-term recidivism outcome. Revocations to incarceration occur when an offender's supervision has been revoked by the releasing authority and a custodial sentence of at least one day has been imposed. Arrests and convictions are intermediate recidivism measures. A person may be arrested or convicted more than once. When measuring recidivism, CSP counts only the first arrest or first conviction occurring after the start of supervision.

In its most recent recidivism study, CSP tracked three separate cohorts of offenders entering supervision in FYs 2005, 2006, and 2007. Each cohort was tracked for three years following the start of supervision and all supervision types were included in the study: parole, supervised release, probation, civil protection order (CPO), and deferred sentence agreements (DSA). Revocations to incarceration data came from SMART; arrests and convictions data came from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database.

Overall, the figures suggest little change in recidivism rates from FY 2005 to FY 2006. Including all supervision types, arrests remained steady at about 50 percent; convictions stayed close to 13 percent; and revocations to incarceration changed by less than one percentage point. CSP intends to report three-year recidivism data for the FY 2007 during the next reporting period. Based on two years of tracking data for the FY 2007 cohort, 42.9 percent of offenders were arrested; 9.6 percent were convicted; and, 22.9 percent were revoked to incarceration.

Recidivism differs by supervision type. For parolees, recidivism rates declined from FY 2005 to 2006 on all three measures. Results varied for other supervision types. For those on supervised release and probation, arrests and revocations increased from FY 2005 to FY 2006. Conversely, convictions declined for supervised releasees, but increased for persons on probation. During FY 2005 and FY 2006, persons on supervised release had the highest rates of arrest, conviction, and revocation. After two years of tracking the FY 2007 cohort, supervised releasees continue to recidivate at rates higher than other supervision types.

¹ Langan, Patrick A., and David J. Levin. 2002. *Recidivism of Released Prisoners in 1994*. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Compared to the BJS rates, CSP parolees are being arrested at similar rates and supervised releasees are being arrested at higher rates. However, both supervised releasees and parolees are being convicted and revoked to incarceration at rates lower than those rates found by the BJS study. Since the BJS study reports recidivism of state prison releases only, recidivism comparisons between the BJS study population and CSP probationers are not made.

Percent of Offenders Arrested, Convicted, and Revoked to Incarceration within Three Years of Supervision Start, Entry Cohort Years 2005-2007

	2005 <i>n=9,780</i>	2006 <i>n=9,596</i>	2007 ^a <i>n=9,901</i>
Arrests	50.1	50.9	42.9
<i>Parole</i>	69.4	67.1	56.1
<i>Supervised Release</i>	71.2	75.8	66.7
<i>Probation</i>	44.6	43.9	36.3
<i>CPO</i>	40.7	40.5	29.9
<i>DSA</i>	12.7	22.6	14.7
Convictions	13.5	13.3	9.6
<i>Parole</i>	17.3	14.5	10.6
<i>Supervised Release</i>	26.4	24.5	15.8
<i>Probation</i>	11.3	11.1	8.2
<i>CPO</i>	9.8	8.8	7.9
<i>DSA</i>	1.9	3.5	2.0
Revocations to incarceration	28.3	28.7	22.9
<i>Parole</i>	42.5	41.3	25.9
<i>Supervised Release</i>	42.1	45.6	31.8
<i>Probation</i>	25.3	24.7	21.6
<i>CPO</i>	1.0	2.3	1.2
<i>DSA</i>	3.5	6.3	7.0
a. Data for FY 2007 only reflect arrests, convictions, and revocations reported within two years of supervision start. Three-year follow up data for FY 2007 will be available for the next reporting period.			

Progress Toward Intermediate Outcomes

1. Rearrest: Rearrest is a commonly used indicator of criminal activity among offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release, though it does not in itself constitute recidivism (or a return to incarceration). Until FY 2008, CSP captured data for arrests occurring in D.C., but not in neighboring Maryland or Virginia. Beginning in FY 2009, improved data collection techniques allowed CSP to also begin tracking arrests in Maryland and Virginia. This capability has allowed more accurate reporting of rearrests.

Although the rearrest rate for the Total Supervised Population in FY 2011 was relatively unchanged from FY 2010 (27 percent in FY 2010 to 26.7 percent in FY 2011), there was some variation in rearrest by supervision type. As has been the trend, offenders on supervised release had the highest rearrest rate (36.3 percent) in FY 2011. This represented an increase from 35 percent in FY 2010. The rearrest rate for parolees also increased, from 23 percent in FY 2010 to 25 percent in FY 2011. The rearrest rate for probationers declined from 26 percent to 24 percent, in FY 2010 and FY 2011, respectively. For the first time since FY 2008, parolees had a higher rearrest rate than probationers in FY 2011.

Percentage of Total Supervised Population Rearrested, FY 2006 - FY 2011*

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009**	FY 2010	FY 2011
Probation	18%	16%	16%	21% (26%)	20% (26%)	18.3% (24.0%)
Parole	23%	19%	19%	18% (21%)	20% (23%)	21.6% (25.0%)
Supervised Release	30%	28%	29%	31% (36%)	30% (35%)	31.5% (36.3%)
Total Supervised Population	20%	18%	19%	22% (26%)	22% (27%)	21.5% (26.7%)

* Computed as the number of unique offenders arrested in reporting period as a function of total number of unique offenders supervised (active, monitored and warrant supervision status) in the reporting period.

For FY 2004 – FY 2008, CSP reports arrest data obtained from MPD for Washington, D.C. arrests. Beginning in FY 2009, CSOSA was able to obtain access to daily MD and VA state-wide arrest records. **The percentages in parentheses for FY 2009 and after represent the expanded set of arrest data to include Maryland and Virginia arrests (D.C./MD/VA).

D.C. Rearrests: The percentage of the Total Supervised Population rearrested in D.C. (excluding MD and VA rearrests) remained unchanged at roughly 22 percent from FY 2009 through FY 2011. As shown in the table below, the number of charges filed against CSP offenders rearrested in D.C. decreased from 9,135 in FY 2009 to 8,544 in FY 2011. (Note that CSP offenders arrested in D.C. may be charged with one or more offense.) Public order and “other” offenses have consistently made up the bulk of all charges but, in FY 2011, represented a smaller percentage of the total than in previous years. In FY 2011, “other” offenses accounted for 34 percent of all charges (compared to 39 percent in FY 2010) and public order offenses made up 24 percent of all charges (compared to 27 percent the previous year). Conversely, drug, violent and property offenses increased from FY 2010, accounting for 22 percent, 12 percent and 7 percent of all charges, respectively, in FY 2011.

While these data demonstrate that there may be some changes in offending patterns for offenders who are arrested while under CSP supervision, they should be interpreted with caution. In FY 2011, D.C.

began working to reclassify some of their charges and the decrease in “other” offenses suggests that that this work may result in charges being more appropriately classified into the other major categories. CSP will continue to monitor these trends.

**D.C. Arrest Charges for Offenders Rearrested While Under CSP Supervision
FY 2008 - FY 2011 (DC Arrests Only)***

Charge Category**	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Public Order Offenses	2,091 (24.6%)	2,512 (27.5%)	2,438 (27.3%)	2,040 (23.9%)
Violent Offenses	892 (10.5%)	981 (10.7%)	995 (11.1%)	1,054 (12.3%)
Property Offenses	498 (5.9%)	524 (5.8%)	470 (5.3%)	614 (7.2%)
Drug Offenses	1,466 (17.3%)	1,583 (17.3%)	1,504 (16.9%)	1,906 (22.3%)
Other Offenses	3,546 (41.7%)	3,535 (38.7%)	3,511 (39.4%)	2,930 (34.3%)
TOTAL D.C. ARREST CHARGES***	8,493 (100.0%)	9,135 (100.0%)	8,918 (100.0%)	8,544 (100.0%)

* Charges determined by the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD)

** Each Charge Category includes the following charges:

Public Order Offenses: Weapons - Carrying/Possessing, DUI/DWI, Disorderly Conduct, Gambling, Prostitution, Traffic, Liquor Laws

Violent Offenses: Murder/Manslaughter, Forcible Rape, Sex Offenses, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Other Assaults, Offenses Against Family & Children

Property Offenses: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-theft, Fraud, Forgery, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen Property, Vandalism

Drug Offenses: Drug Abuse

Other Offenses: Suspicion, Other Offenses

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

2. 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. Examples of technical violations include testing positive for drugs, failing to report for drug testing, failing to report to the community supervision officer and new arrests. 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. To capture the extent of this instability among the supervised population, CSP has adopted as its measure the percentage of offenders who accumulate three or more technical violations during a reporting period.

Technical violations rose from 57,517 in FY 2006 to 175,395 in FY 2009, and further increased to 192,910 in FY 2010. In FY 2011, violations decreased to below FY 2009 and FY 2010 levels, with 173,151 violations recorded in SMART for the fiscal year. In line with the rise and fall in the number of recorded violations from FY 2009 to FY 2011, the percent of the total supervised population with three or more violations increased from 47 percent in FY 2009 to 49 percent in FY 2010, and

decreased to 47.5 percent in FY 2011. The average number of violations by offenders with three or more violations was comparable in each of the three years (15 in FY 2009, 16 in FY 2010 and 14.6 in FY 2011).

The overall increase in the number of total recorded violations in recent years can be attributed to SMART data recording and policy changes that occurred in FY 2009. That year, policy established that multiple violations occurring during a single incident would be recorded as separate violations. Previously, if offenders incurred multiple violations related to a single incident, the violations were recorded as a single violation event. In addition, drug-related violations were automatically captured in SMART beginning in FY 2009, bypassing the previous manual recording process. Non-drug violations that come to the attention of the supervision officer must be manually recorded in the SMART system.

Total Technical Violations Summary, FY 2006 – FY 2011

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Total Violations Recorded in SMART	57,517	61,808	80,910	175,395	192,910	173,151
Percent of Total Supervised Population with 3 or More Violations	26%	27%	30%	47%	49%	47.5%
Average Violations Per Offender (w/3 or more violations)	5	6	7	15	16	14.6

In FYs 2010 and 2011, over 90 percent of total violations recorded in SMART were related to drug use and drug testing violations. Drug-related violations are automatically captured in SMART when offenders illegally use or possess controlled substances, when offenders fail to submit specimens for drug testing, and/or when testing indicates water-loading or other non-compliant behavior. During each year, instances where offenders illegally use controlled substances accounted for over half of the total drug violations, while offenders failing to submit specimens for drug testing accounted for over one-third of the total drug violations captured in SMART.

Detailed Drug Technical Violations, FY 2010 - FY 2011 (%)

Drug Violation Type	FY 2010	FY 2011
Illegally used a controlled substance	54.7	53.6
Failed to submit a specimen for substance abuse testing	36.5	38.4
Testing of submitted specimen indicates potential waterloading	8.7	8.0
Illegally possessed a controlled substance	<1.0	<1.0
Total Number of Drug Violations*	174,605	156,390
(Drug Violations as a Percentage of Total Violations Recorded in SMART)	(90.5%)	(90.3%)

*There are instances where violations included in the Total Violations Recorded in SMART are missing violation codes. Therefore, Total Number of Drug Violations reported above may be understated and reported totals will not equate to Total Violations Recorded in SMART.

For non-drug violations, three violation types accounted for roughly 75 to 80 percent of the total recorded non-drug violations: 1) failing to obey all laws (new arrest), 2) failing to report for supervision as directed, and 3) failing to comply with GPS monitoring. Each year, new arrests accounted for roughly one-third of non-drug violations. While GPS violations increased from 12 percent to 19 percent of total non-drug violations between FY 2010 and FY 2011, this may be due to expanded contract monitoring and contact services added to CSP's GPS contract in FY 2011.

Detailed Other (Non-Drug) Technical Violations, FY 2010 - FY 2011 (%)

Non-Drug Violation Type	FY 2010**	FY 2011**
Failed to obey all laws (New Arrest)	34.5	33.7
Failed to report for supervision as directed	29.0	26.1
Failed to comply with Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring to enforce a curfew and/or exclusion zones, as deemed appropriate by CSP	12.4	19.5
Total Number of Non-Drug Violations*	15,417	16,016
(Non-Drug Violations as a Percentage of Total Violations Recorded in SMART)	(8.0%)	(9.2%)

*There are instances where violations included in the Total Violations Recorded in SMART are missing violation codes. Therefore, Total Number of Non-Drug Violations reported above may be understated and reported totals will not equate to Total Violations Recorded in SMART.

**Only the most common Non-Drug violation types are listed so column percentages do not add up to 100%. In FY 2010, 42 other violation types constituted the remaining 24.1% of non-drug violations; in FY 2011, 43 other violation types constituted the remaining 20.7% of non-drug violations

3. Drug Use: CSP has a drug testing policy to both monitor the offender's compliance with the releasing authority's requirement to abstain from drug use (usually including alcohol) and to assess the offender's level of need for substance abuse treatment. This policy also defines the schedule under which eligible offenders are drug tested. Offenders can become ineligible for testing (other than initial testing at intake) for a variety of administrative reasons, including change from active to warrant status, case transfer from D.C. to another jurisdiction, rearrest, and admission to substance abuse treatment (at which point testing is conducted by the treatment provider). The policy also includes spot testing for offenders who are on minimum supervision, as well as those who do not have histories of drug use and who have established a record of negative tests.

The D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) tests CSP offender drug samples obtained at four CSP illegal substance collection units and the Re-entry and Sanctions Center at their Forensic Toxicology and Drug Testing Laboratory, located at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW. Each sample may be tested for up to seven drugs (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates, Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines and Alcohol). Drug testing results are transmitted electronically from PSA into SMART on a daily basis and drug test results are typically available in SMART for CSO action within 48 hours after the sample is taken.

On average, CSP drug tested 31,113 samples from 9,044 unique offenders each month in FY 2011 (October 2010 through September 2011). In FY 2010, CSP drug tested, on average, 32,861 samples from 9,156 unique offenders per month.

Of the tested population, approximately 40 percent tested positive for illicit drugs at least one time (excluding alcohol) during FY 2011. This is a decrease from FY 2010, when 42 percent tested positive. When taking into consideration alcohol use, 45 percent of the tested population had at least one positive result in FY 2011, compared to 48 percent testing positive at least once in FY 2010.

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test, FY 2006 – FY 2011

	FY 2006*	FY 2007*	FY 2008*	FY 2009**	FY 2010	FY 2011
Tests including alcohol	51%	51%	52%	59% (49%)	(48%)	(45.2%)
Tests excluding alcohol	46%	46%	47%	53% (43%)	(42%)	(39.8%)

* FY 2005 – FY 2008: Computed as the number of unique offenders on active supervision status at some point during the year (even if they were not necessarily on active supervision for the entire year) testing positive at least once in the reporting period as a function of total number of unique offenders on active supervision status at some point in the reporting period.

**Beginning in FY 2009, the methodology for this measure was changed to include only offenders who were on active status throughout the entire year. This change in methodology enhances measure reliability by reducing data noise associated with non-testing due to supervision status. For example, persons unavailable for testing are not at risk of testing positive. With the introduction of new offender supervision statuses on a seemingly regular basis, this approach provides the type of stability in the denominator that is needed. The FY 2009 - FY 2011 data in parentheses represent the percentages derived using the new methodology. CSP will continue to report data using the new FY 2009 methodology in future years.

Data indicate that cocaine use continues to decline among the supervised population. In FY 2011, 13.3 percent of offenders tested positive for cocaine, compared to 15 percent in FY 2010 and 16 percent in FY 2009. PCP use also declined in FY 2011, with 3.0 percent of offenders testing positive for the drug compared to 4 percent in FY 2010. Use of other drugs including marijuana opiates, and methadone changed little between FY 2010 and FY 2011, while amphetamine use increased slightly. CSP aggressively addresses high-risk, non-compliant offenders by initiating actions to remove them from the community through placement in residential treatment or through sanctions. CSP will continue to monitor these trends and their implications for drug testing procedures to ensure that drug testing is conducted in a manner to most effectively detect and deter use for those persons at risk of illicit drug use.

Percentage of Active Tested Population Reporting at Least One Positive Drug Test (Excluding Alcohol), by Drug, by Fiscal Year

Drug	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Marijuana	16%	17%	16%	15.6%
PCP	4%	3%	4%	3.0%
Opiates	19%	19%	18%	17.8%
Methadone	4%	4%	5%	5.0%
Cocaine	18%	16%	15%	13.3%
Amphetamines	6%	3%	3%	3.6%

* CSP tests each offender drug sample for up to seven drugs, including alcohol. An offender/sample may not necessarily be tested for all seven drugs. In FY 2011, the average sample was tested for 5.8 drugs (including alcohol).

**The column data are not mutually exclusive. Examples: One offender testing positive for marijuana and PCP during FY 2011 will appear in the FY 2011 data row/percentage for both marijuana and PCP. One offender who tests positive for only marijuana on multiple occasions throughout FY 2011 will count as a value of one in the FY 2011 data row/percentage for marijuana.

4. Employment: Through our Vocational Opportunities, Training, Education, and Employment (VOTEE) program, 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 offender is maintaining both stability in the community and regular, legitimate income. These factors improve the offender’s ability to meet family obligations, such as paying child support, obtain independent housing, and maintain stable relationships.

The VOTEE module was launched in SMART in November 2009. It will enhance CSP’s ability to better track offender’s progress in the VOTEE program and report outcomes on offender’s education, employment, and vocational training. CSP continues to use the percentage of the population that is employed on the date that end-of-period statistics are generated to measure employment. The VOTEE module provides data to develop improved measures to assess the rate and duration employment.

The employment rates for the supervised population has remained relatively stable from FY 2005 – FY 2009, with roughly half of the total employable supervised population employed. In FY 2009, a new methodology was developed to calculate offender employment based on active, employable offenders. Employable offenders excludes offenders currently participating in a residential treatment or sanctions program, offenders with a severe disability or medical condition, and offenders who are retired. In FY 2009, 72 percent of the employable supervised population was employed, which declined to 68 percent in FY 2010. In FY 2011, consistent with the economic downturn, employment continued to decline with roughly two-thirds of employable offenders employed.

Percentage of Supervised (Employable) Population Reporting Employment (End of Fiscal Year), FY 2006 – FY 2011 (FY 2011 as of June 30, 2011)

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009*	FY 2010	FY 2011
Employed Offenders	53%	50%	48%	50% (72%)	(68%)	(66.5%)

*For FY 2005 – FY 2008, statistics were computed based on employed offenders as a percentage of the total daily Supervised Offender Population. Beginning in FY 2009, the methodology for this measure was changed, and percentages were calculated based on active, continuing employable offenders only. It is believed that the new methodology will provide a more accurate representation of employment that is comparable between years. The FY 2009 - FY 2011 data in parentheses represent the percentages derived using the new methodology. CSP will report data only using the new methodology in FY 2010 and future years.

5. Education: CSP is committed to working with offenders to develop life skills to increase productivity and support successful community reentry. VOTEE program staff partner with community based organizations to provide literacy, computer training, and vocational development programs to improve the offenders’ opportunity for gainful employment. CSP’s objective is to refer all offenders who enter supervision without a high school diploma or GED to VOTEE staff for assessment and appropriate services. The VOTEE module of SMART launched in November 2009 provides CSO and VOTEE staff the capability to track an offender’s educational status upon entering supervision, participation in learning lab programs (such as GED preparation, adult literacy training, and English as a Second Language classes), and educational gains as measured by achievement test scores and post-tests.

The percent of offenders without a GED or high school diploma continues to decline. In FY 2009, 38 percent of the total supervised population reported having no GED or high school diploma. This percentage declined to 37 percent in FY 2010 and further declined to just over 35 percent in FY 2011. By supervision type, the largest decline has been among persons on probation. In FY 2011, 31 percent of persons on probation lacked a GED or high school diploma, compared to 43 percent in FY 2006. For parolees, the percentage has not declined during the same period. The percentage of offenders on supervised release without a GED or high school diploma declined from 51 percent in FY 2006 to 48.5 percent in FY 2011.

Percentage of Supervised Population Reporting No GED or High School Diploma, FY 2006 – FY 2011

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Probation	43%	40%	39%	34%	33%	31.0%
Parole	39%	43%	42%	41%	40%	38.2%
Supervised Release	51%	52%	51%	50%	50%	48.5%
Total Supervised Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	38%	37%	35.3%

Data and Performance Measurement

Since its inception, CSP has continued to improve the quality and availability of data for performance measurement and reporting. Shortly after its creation, CSOSA integrated the separate legacy systems in use prior by the predecessor agencies and created the Supervision Management and Automated Record Tracking System (SMART). CSP has now successfully developed SMARTStat. Modeled after New York City’s CompStat and Baltimore City’s CitiStat, SMARTStat provides managers with a tool to analyze and access decision-support and performance data at the individual employee, team, branch, and organization levels. SMARTStat focuses on a series of critical case management practices, with the goal of improving the rate of offenders who successfully complete supervision and reintegrate into society. CSP’s Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) is the source of SMARTStat data. The implementation of SMARTStat represents a major enhancement of the agency’s ability to use current, accurate data as the basis for monitoring day-to-day operations and making operational, program and policy decisions based on the most effective practices for reducing recidivism and improving offender outcomes.

Refining Measures and Enhancing Information Systems

As part of its commitment to continuous quality improvement, CSP is examining its current performance measures to ensure both their alignment with strategic goals and objectives and their validity as indicators of agency progress. Moreover, ongoing enhancements to SMART, SMARTStat, and CSP’s Enterprise Data Warehouse, continue to improve data quality and analysis. While CSP continues to refine and re-evaluate its current performance measures, it also closely manages and protects its data and information systems to enhance performance measurement across all domains of activity at CSP.

Organizational Structure

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

- CSOSA Office of the Director
- Research and Evaluation
- Community Justice Programs
- Community Supervision Services
- General Counsel
- Legislative, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs
- Management and Administration (Budget, Financial Management, Procurement, Facilities/Property and Security)
- Human Resources and Training
- Equal Employment Opportunity, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Diversity, and Special Programs
- Information Technology

CSP's largest division is Community Supervision Services (CSS). CSS is organized under an Associate Director and is comprised of nine branches providing offender investigations, diagnostics and evaluations; offender intake; general and special supervision; interstate supervision; and drug testing services:

CSS Branch I: Investigations, Diagnostics and Evaluations

This branch is responsible for the preparation of pre-sentence reports and special investigations of offenders awaiting sentencing/case disposition before the D.C. Superior Court, interstate investigations, and reentry planning for offenders returning to the community from incarceration. Six teams prepare and perform pre- and post-sentence investigations. In addition, three specialized teams prepare transitional parole supervision plans for offenders placed in Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) residential reentry centers (also known as halfway houses) pending release to the community (one team) or offenders who are transitioning from an institution to community-based supervision (two teams). These three teams also investigate home and employment plans and make recommendations to accept offenders convicted in other jurisdictions who desire to relocate to the District of Columbia to complete their term of community supervision.

CSS Branches IIA, IIB and V: General Supervision and Interstate Compact

These branches supervise the majority of probation, parole and supervised release offenders in the District of Columbia who are assigned to general supervision teams, which comprise all teams in Branches IIA and IIB and two teams in Branch V. Supervision and monitoring of probationers and parolees is conducted by officers assigned to 17 general supervision teams (seven teams in Branch IIA, eight teams in Branch IIB, and two teams in Branch V) located in field units situated throughout the city. These field units enable officers to closely monitor offenders in the communities where they live and enhance partnership initiatives with the police, other criminal justice system agencies, treatment resources, and various supportive services. **In FY 2011, CSP reallocated existing supervision resources to create a team dedicated to working with our public safety partners to apprehend offenders on warrant status.** Branch IIA also has Day Reporting Centers (DRC)

operating at two field units that provides services to unemployed, non-compliant offenders . **In FY 2012, CSP is planning to implement DRCs at other other field units for male and female offenders by merging existing DRC and Vocational Opportunities, Training, Education and Employment (VOTEE) resources into one cohesive program.**

CSS Branch III: Mental Health / Female Supervision

This branch supervises offenders with mental health issues with special emphasis on female offenders with current or historical mental health needs. Six dedicated mental health supervision teams provide intensive case management services to special needs offenders with medically diagnosed mental health conditions requiring close monitoring, including requirements for offender compliance with the administration of certain medications as directed by order of the Court or the United States Parole Commission (USPC). One general supervision team supervises females with a prior history of mental health needs. **Effective in FY 2011, CSP dedicated two of the six mental health teams to supervise only female offenders. In addition, one existing General Supervision team was transferred from Branch IIA to Branch III to supervise general supervision female offenders with a history of mental health needs.**

CSS Branch IV: Special Supervision (Domestic Violence, Traffic and Alcohol Program (TAP) & Sanctions Team for Addiction and Recovery (STAR)

This branch provides supervision and treatment services related to domestic violence convictions, as well as electronic monitoring of court-imposed curfews and “stay-away” orders. Three dedicated domestic violence supervision teams provide case management services for batterers referred by the Court in criminal, deferred sentencing and civil protection order matters. One domestic violence treatment team provides psycho-educational and direct treatment services for batterers referred with special Court-ordered conditions. This team also monitors the treatment services provided by private vendors on a sliding fee scale to batterers mandated into treatment by Court order.

In addition, Branch IV also has two specialized teams, TAP & STAR, for offenders convicted of traffic and alcohol crimes and offenders with chronic substance-abuse issues. Offenders assigned to the TAP team have been convicted of traffic and alcohol-related crimes. STAR offenders have a history of severe drug dependency and high levels of prior criminal behavior, or have been convicted of traffic and alcohol crimes. Both groups of offenders are assessed as being very high risk to re-offend in the community.

CSS Branch V: Interstate Compact

In addition to providing general supervision services, Branch V also provides administrative and case management services for offenders under the auspices of the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) Agreement. Three Interstate Compact teams conduct screening and intake functions, as well as monitoring services, for probation and parole offenders whose cases originated in the District of Columbia but are being supervised in other jurisdictions. In addition, two Interstate Compact teams provide a full range of case management services to adult offenders being supervised in the District of Columbia, but whose originating offenses occurred in other jurisdictions. Case management services for the Out-of-Town Supervision caseload are provided in neighborhood field units situated throughout the city. One newly created Warrant Team to perform warrant supervision/investigation functions for cases in warrant status for more than 90 days.

CSS Branch VI: Illegal Substance Abuse Collection Units

This Branch conducts drug collection activities for all D.C. offenders under CSP's supervision at four collection sites co-located with our community supervision offices. Urinalysis samples are collected at:

- 1) 1230 Taylor Street, NW
- 2) 3850 South Capitol Street, SE
- 3) 25 K Street, NE
- 4) 300 Indiana Avenue, NW

In addition, CSP collects samples at the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center. Collection of offender drug test result data using a drug testing management system is provided for community supervision case management. The Pretrial Services Agency's forensic toxicology drug testing laboratory performs all urinalysis studies and cooperates with CSS to maintain the drug testing database.

CSS Branch VII: Special Supervision: Sex Offender & Substance Abuse Intervention and Treatment (SAINT)

This branch is comprised of three specialized sex offender supervision teams, which provide assessment, supervision, and treatment monitoring services to offenders convicted of or with a history of sex offenses. These teams work closely with the Metropolitan Police Department.

The branch also has two specialized teams (SAINT) for chronic substance-abusing offenders/parolees. Offenders assigned to these specialized teams have a history of severe drug dependency and high levels of prior criminal behavior. These offenders are assessed as being very high risk to re-offend in the community.

In addition, Branch VII also provides Global Positioning System (GPS) Electronic Monitoring services to Court-ordered probationers, as well as high risk parole, supervised release and probation offenders referred by the general supervision and special programs teams as a condition of the sanctions-based supervision requirements now in place throughout the agency.

CSS Branch VIII: Offender Processing Unit (Intake)

This branch processes the intake of offenders into supervision and assigns offenders for pre-sentence, post-sentence, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) and interstate investigations (three teams). In addition, a File Management Unit (FMU) processes requests for offender files and is responsible for the operation of a central filing system for the storage of current and archived offender records. Another team, the Special Projects Unit (SPU), tracks offender rearrests in the District of Columbia, prepares rearrest and compliance reports, and works with the Bureau of Prisons to make halfway house placements. This branch also includes the Sex Offender Registry team, which works closely with the Metropolitan Police Department in coordinating oversight responsibility for the registration process of all convicted sex offenders in the District of Columbia.

The Office of Community Justice Programs provides treatment, vocational, education and employment services for CSP:

Treatment Management Team

The Treatment Management Team (TMT) provides screening and treatment referrals for substance abusing offenders. Drug-involved offenders are evaluated through individualized assessment inventories and are subsequently referred to a variety of contracted treatment services, including residential and intensive out-patient treatment programs, continued drug surveillance monitoring, and other specialized assessment and treatment services as indicated through continuing evaluations. These services are delivered within the context of a sanctions-based case management process through which individualized offender supervision plans are continually reviewed and updated throughout the supervision term. Offenders served within the general supervision caseload, as well as special programs populations, participate in the services provided by TMT.

TMT provides the judiciary with timely substance abuse assessments for offenders with pending actions. This capability enables the Court to make informed decisions with respect to dispositions in criminal matters and impose special supervision conditions for drug-involved offenders.

Re-Entry and Sanctions Center

The Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall provides high risk offenders and defendants with a 28-day intensive assessment and treatment readiness program in a residential setting. The RSC program is specifically tailored for offenders/defendants with long histories of crime and substance abuse coupled with long periods of incarceration and little outside support. These individuals are particularly vulnerable to both criminal and drug relapse. **CSP converted one male RSC unit to a new female-only unit on November 1, 2010.**

Vocational Opportunities, Training, Education and Employment Unit

The Vocational Opportunities, Training, Education and Employment (VOTEE) unit provides and coordinates vocational and education services for offenders. In addition, VOTEE works with District partners to train, educate and place offenders into jobs. VOTEE operates four Learning Labs:

- 1) 1230 Taylor Street, NW
- 2) 4923 East Capitol Street, SE (St. Luke's Center)
- 3) 25 K Street, NE
- 4) 4415 South Capitol Street, SE

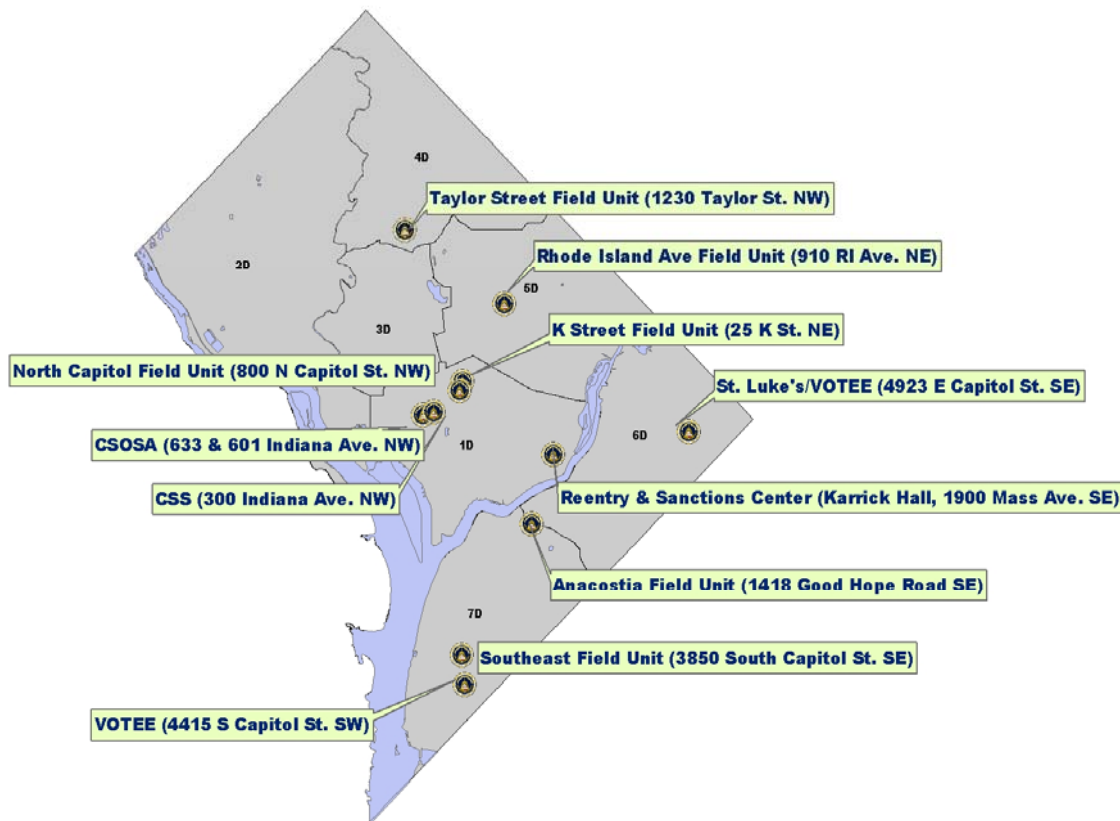
In FY 2012, CSP is planning to merge our existing VOTEE and DRC program resources into one cohesive program.

Field Unit Locations

CSP's operations are located at six existing field offices (CSOSA headquarters also houses one supervision program) and various program locations throughout the city. In addition, CSP has specialized offender supervision operations co-located with the Metropolitan Police Department at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, for highest risk offenders (sex offenders, mental health, etc.) who cannot be supervised at neighborhood field offices.

CSP's lease for the 25 K Street, NE, Field Unit expires January 2012. CSP anticipates having to relocate to another field site in this area of the city in FY 2013. In addition, CSP operates on a year-to-year lease at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, which is owned and operated by the DC Government.

CSP's program model emphasizes decentralizing supervision from a single headquarters office to the neighborhoods where offenders live and work. By doing so, Community Supervision Officers maintain a more active, visible community presence, collaborating with neighborhood police in the various Police Service Areas, as well as spending more of their time conducting home visits, work site visits, and other activities that make community supervision a visible partner in public safety. The following map depicts CSP's field operations.



CSOSA Offices and Learning Labs by Police District

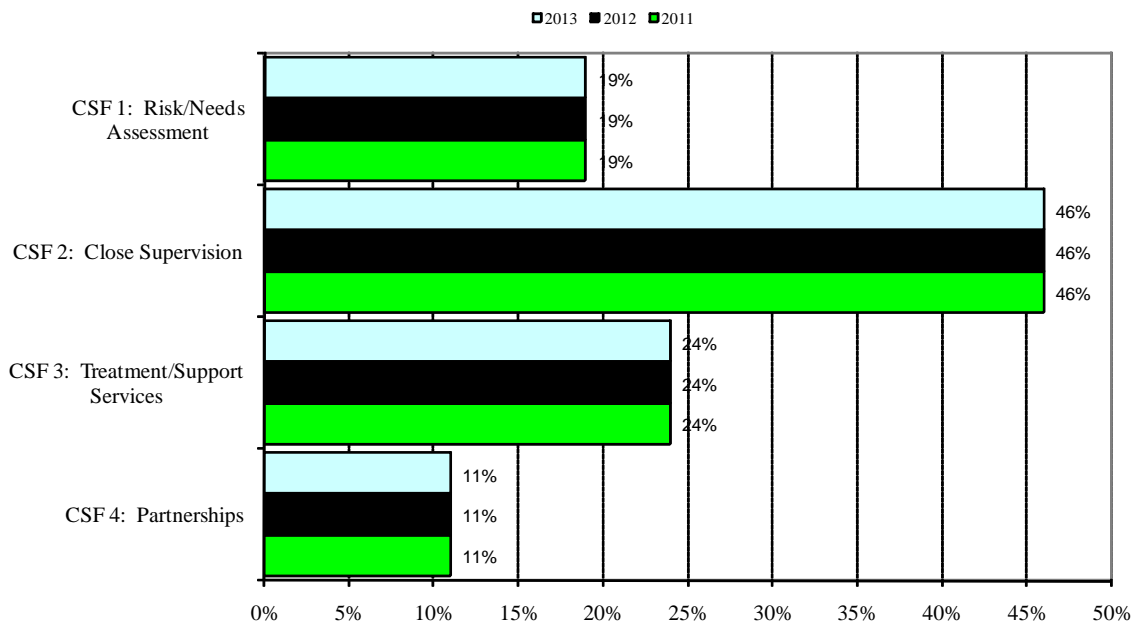
Resource Requirements by Critical Success Factors (CSFs)

The FY 2013 Budget Request for CSP is \$156,595,000, an increase of \$3,047,000 or 2.0 percent over CSP's FY 2012 Enacted Budget. CSP's FY 2013 increase includes \$1,030,000 in net adjustments to base (pay raises and inflation adjustments necessary to continue existing programs) plus \$2,017,000 necessary to relocate one offender supervision field unit.

CSP's strategic plan structure adopts four Critical Success Factors (CSFs) that define the key strategies through which our goals will be achieved. In addition, CSP's strategic plan structure outlines five major operational activities supporting one or more of the CSFs: Diagnostic, Drug Testing, Supervision, Sanctions and Treatment. CSP uses a cost allocation methodology to determine actual and requested appropriated resources, including both directly allocated (e.g., staff performing direct offender supervision) and indirect (e.g., rent, management) resources, supporting each CSF and operational activity. The resource requirements for each CSF and operational activity form the basis for the FY 2013 Budget Request.

The chart below reflects the funding allocation by CSF for FYs 2011, 2012, and 2013. CSF 2, Close Supervision, has consistently received the majority of CSP's budget.

Community Supervision Program Funding by CSF *by fiscal year*



The tables on the following page illustrate the relationship between the agency's goals, CSFs, major operational activities, and budget authority/request. The program strategy, major accomplishments, and resource requirements of each CSF is discussed in the following sections.

Funding by Strategic Plan Critical Success Factor (CSF)

Community Supervision Program

	Critical Success Factor	Major Activity	FY 2011 Actual		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 PB Request		Change FY 2012 Enacted - FY 2013 PB	
			\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE
Goal 1 Establish strict Accountability and Prevent the population supervised by CSOSA from engaging in criminal activity	CSF 1 Risk/Needs Assessment	Diagnostic Drug Testing	28,755	182	28,888	194	29,419	196	531	2
			322	2	323	2	325	3	2	0
			29,077	184	29,211	197	29,744	199	533	2
Goal 2 Support the fair administration of justice by providing accurate information and meaningful recommendations to criminal justice decision makers	CSF 2 Close Supervision	Drug Testing Supervision Sanctions	6,114	45	6,137	47	6,175	48	38	0
			47,528	314	47,721	332	49,160	334	1,439	2
			16,344	65	16,416	72	16,739	73	324	1
		69,986	424	70,273	451	72,074	454	1,802	3	
	CSF 3 Treatment/Support Services	Supervision Treatment	7,644	49	7,678	52	7,938	52	260	0
			29,146	99	29,216	106	29,338	106	121	1
			36,790	148	36,895	157	37,276	159	382	1
CSF 4 Partnerships	Supervision	17,094	100	17,169	108	17,500	109	331	1	
All Strategies and All Activities		152,947	856	153,548	913	156,595	920	3,047	7	

Funding by Major Activity

Community Supervision Program

Major Activity	Critical Success Factor	FY 2011 Actual		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 PB Request		Change FY 2012 Enacted - FY 2013 PB	
		\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE
Diagnostic	Risk/Needs Assessment	28,755	182	28,888	194	29,419	196	531	2
Drug	Risk & Needs Assessment	322	2	323	2	325	3	2	0
Testing	Close Supervision	6,114	45	6,137	47	6,175	48	38	0
		6,436	48	6,460	50	6,500	50	40	0
Sanctions	Close Supervision	16,344	65	16,416	72	16,739	73	324	1
Supervision	Close Supervision	47,528	314	47,721	332	49,160	334	1,439	2
	Treatment/Support Serv.	7,644	49	7,678	52	7,938	52	260	0
	Partnerships	17,094	100	17,169	108	17,500	109	331	1
		72,266	463	72,568	491	74,599	495	2,030	4
Treatment	Treatment/Support Services	29,146	99	29,216	106	29,338	106	121	1
	All Activities	152,947	856	153,548	913	156,595	920	3,047	7

CSF 1: Risk and Needs Assessment

Analysis by Critical Success Factor						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
Activity	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	ATB	Program Changes	FY 2013 PB	Change From FY 2012
Diagnostic	28,755	28,888	228	303	29,419	531
Drug Testing	322	323	2	0	325	2
CSF 1:Risk and Needs Assessment	29,077	29,211	230	303	29,744	533

Approximately 19 percent of FY 2013 requested funding (\$29,744,000) and 199 FTE support Risk and Needs Assessment.

Program Summary

Effective supervision begins with a comprehensive knowledge of the offender. An initial risk and needs assessment provides a basis for case classification and identification of the offender's specific needs. The assessment process identifies an appropriate supervision level, which addresses the risk the offender 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 individual offenders are measurable based on particular attributes that are predictive of future offender 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 offender'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 offender's attitudes and associations. If positive changes occur in these areas, the likelihood of recidivism is reduced.

CSP's classification system consists of a comprehensive risk and needs assessment that results in a recommended level of supervision and the development of an automated, individualized prescriptive supervision plan that identifies programs and services that will address the offender's identified needs. CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation and Office of Information Technology have completed a major initiative to update and improve CSP's automated screening instrument, the **AUTO Screener**. The revised AUTO Screener is a tool used by CSP to recover information about offenders that has proved to be critical for effective supervision. It comprises two service level inventories:

1. Supervision Level Inventory, and
2. Needs and Services Level Inventory

Both inventories are subdivided into subject domains, and these domains are represented by multiple, adaptive questionnaire items.

The Supervision Level Inventory assesses offenders across seven domains. These are: (1) education, (2) community support/social networking, (3) residence, (4) employment, (5) criminal history, (6) victimization, and (7) supervision, pre-release and institutional violations and failures.

The Needs and Services Level Inventory assesses offenders across five domains. These are: (1) substance use and history, (2) mental health, (3) physical health and disability, (4) leisure time, and (5) attitude and motivation.

Responses to the AUTO Screener questionnaire items contribute to several scores that collectively quantify the risk of likelihood that an offender will commit a non-traffic criminal offense; commit a violent, sexual, or weapons-related offense; continue using illicit substances; and have an Alleged Violation Report sent to the releasing authority requesting revocation. Currently, CSOSA’s primary measure of risk is whether an offender will commit a violent, sexual, or weapon-related offense. Other scores inform the intervention service delivery required to increase the offender’s likelihood of successful supervision completion. Scores are based on a series of complex, non-parametric statistical models, and these scores are subsequently used in determining an offender’s assignment to an appropriate level of supervision. In addition, the AUTO Screener results in the automatic generation of a Prescriptive Supervision Plan that identifies appropriate supervision and support interventions based on the offender’s needs and services profile.

The AUTO Screener was initially developed by CSP in FY 2006 with substantial testing and enhancements made through FY 2008. It was validated by an independent, external review in FY 2009 was deployed agency-wide in May 2011.

**CSP Risk Assessments
Fiscal Year 2011**

Function	FY 2011 Activity	Description
Offender Risk and Needs Assessments	18,223	<p>As of September 30, 2011, Diagnostic, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS), and Supervision CSO positions performed 18,223 Risk and Needs Assessments using the CSP AUTO Screener Instrument in SMART. An initial risk assessment provides a basis for determining an offender's initial level of supervision, which addresses the risk the offender may pose to public safety. 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 those offenders who initially report to supervision and did not have a PSI prepared within the past six months, who did not transition through a Federal Bureau of Prison’s (BOP) Residential Reentry Center (RRC) within the past six months, or who are Interstate offenders. In addition, offenders with a supervision level of intensive, maximum, or medium are reassessed by supervision CSOs every 180 days, and upon any rearrest or significant life event. TIPS CSOs perform risk assessments for parolees and supervised released offenders who transition through a RRC.</p> <p>Note: In FY 2010 (as of September 30, 2010), CSP completed 18,294 Risk and Needs Assessments.</p>

One of CSP's key responsibilities is to produce accurate and timely information and to provide meaningful recommendations, consistent with the offender's risk and needs profile, to criminal justice decision-makers. The Courts and the U.S. Parole Commission rely on CSP to provide accurate, timely, and objective **pre-sentence and post-sentence investigation (PSI) reports** that are used in determining the appropriate offender disposition. CSOs in CSP's Investigations, Diagnostics, and Evaluations Branch (Branch I) research and write thousands of these reports each year. The quality and timeliness of this information has a direct impact on public safety in the District of Columbia.

**CSP Diagnostic and Investigative Functions
Fiscal Year 2011**

Function	FY 2011 Activity	CSOs	Description
Diagnostic PSIs (Pre and Post)	2,650	29	As of September 30, 2011, 29 Diagnostic CSO positions completed 2,650 Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) reports . PSI reports contain comprehensive criminal and social history information that is used by CSP staff to recommend a sentence to the judiciary, and for the judiciary to determine the offender's sentence. The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) also uses this report, in conjunction with other information, to determine an offender's incarceration classification. In addition, the United States Parole Commission (USPC) uses this report-for background information and support for their decisions. In rare instances when a PSI has not been performed, a Post Sentencing Investigation will be prepared by CSP staff prior to the offender being designated to a maintaining institution with the BOP. Note: In FY 2010 (as of September 30, 2010), 3,026 PSI reports were completed.
		29	TOTAL Diagnostic CSOs (CSS Branch I)

Function	FY 2011 Activity	CSOs	Description
TIPS Transition Plans	900	21	As of September 30, 2011, 21 Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO positions completed 900 Transition Plans for offenders transitioning from prison to the community through a BOP Residential Reentry Center (RRC) and 1,085 Release Plans for offenders transitioning directly to the community from prison.
Release Plans	1,085		Note: In FY 2010 (as of September 30, 2010), 1,140 Transition Plans and 1,316 Release Plans were completed. The TIPS Program ensures that offenders transitioning directly to the community or through a RRC receive assessment, counseling, and appropriate referrals for treatment and/or services. TIPS CSOs work with each offender to develop a Transition Plan while the offender resides in a RRC under the jurisdiction of BOP.
		21	TOTAL TIPS CSOs (CSS Branch I)

Initial drug screening also is an important element of Risk and Needs Assessment. All offenders submit to drug testing during the intake process. Offenders transitioning to release in the community through BOP Residential Re-entry Centers submit to twice-weekly tests during the period of residence. Drug testing is an essential component of supervision because it provides information about both 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). Drug testing is discussed more extensively under CSF 2, Close Supervision.

Accomplishments

- CSP's Intake Branch (CSS Branch VIII) processed 9,404 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2011, including 7,281 probationers and 2,123 parolees/supervised releasees.
- Submitted 2,650 Pre and Post-Sentence Investigation reports (PSIs) electronically to the judges of the D.C. Superior Court and the United States Attorney's Office in FY 2011. These reports assist the judiciary in improving the efficiency and timeliness of sentencing hearings. CSOSA completes all PSIs within a seven-week time frame and continues to improve the quality, investigation and analysis of these reports.
- Provided Sentencing Guidelines recommendations on all eligible criminal offenses as part of the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) report.
- Incorporated vocational assessments into the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) process so that offenders classified by BOP receive the appropriate, needed vocational opportunities.
- Conducted Mass Orientation programs for new offenders. Mass Orientation programs are conducted at CSP field sites in collaboration with our community partners to provide new offenders with the knowledge and resources needed to successfully complete their term of supervision. CSP recently revised its Mass Orientation program to align it with its evidence-based practices supervision philosophy. Along with revising the program, CSP staff developed a Mass Orientation brochure and a Mass Orientation Program video for offenders and their families. In FY 2011, 7,089 offenders attended CSP Mass Orientation events.
- Implemented evidence-based practices in the Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) CSO Teams' release planning and the Diagnostic Teams' pre-sentence investigation processes. TIPS staff employ motivational interviewing techniques as a method of encouraging offenders in Federal Bureau of Prisons Residential Reentry Centers (RRCs) to increase their participation in programs. In FY 2011, TIPS staff completed 1,085 release plans and 900 transition plans for offenders released from prison into CSP supervision.
- Continued to collaborate with the Bureau of Prisons on offender release planning issues, via regularly scheduled teleconferencing and video conferencing.
- Completed validation of the Automated Risk and Needs Assessment (AUTO Screener) instrument. The initial validation study resulted in significant enhancements to the instrument, which was deployed in May 2011.
- Since August 2008, Transitional Intervention for Parole Supervision (TIPS) Teams have conducted group mass orientations at the Fairview and Efforts for Ex Convicts (EFEC) Residential Reentry Centers (RRCs), also known as halfway houses. Monthly Mass Orientations began at the Hope Village RRC in December 2008.

Performance Measures

CSP's performance measures in this area focus on the timeliness of diagnostic and assessment activities. Each offender's supervision plan should be informed by the offender's risk level and programmatic needs; this cannot happen if the assessment is not completed within an appropriate timeframe.

MEASURE	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
1.1. Pre-Sentence Investigation reports ordered by the Court are completed and submitted by the assigned due date.	96%	97%	97%	96%	97%	97.9%
1.2. Each offender's risk level is assessed, and a consistent supervision level is assigned, within 25 working days of assignment to a Community Supervision Officer.	#	55%	50%	39%	42%	34.8%
	<p>CSP conducts risk and need assessments as part of the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) and institutional release/transition planning process. These assessments typically occur within 180 days prior to intake for offenders sentenced to probation following a PSI or within 60 to 90 days prior to intake for inmates transitioning through a halfway house prior to starting community supervision. For all other offenders beginning supervision without a risk and need assessment already conducted within 180 days prior to the start of community supervision, the expectation is that the risk and need assessment will be completed within 25 working days following offender assignment to a Community Supervision Officer.</p> <p># CSP revised this performance measure effective FY 2007.</p>					
1.3. Eligible offenders are reassessed to determine any change in risk level at intervals no greater than 180 days throughout the period of supervision.	NA**	33%#	25%#	51%	65%	60.4%
	<p>Offenders with a supervision level of intensive, maximum, or medium are reassessed by supervision CSOs every 180 days, and upon any rearrest or significant life event.</p>					

CSF 2: Close Supervision

Analysis by Critical Success Factor						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
Activity	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	ATB	Program Changes	FY 2013 PB	Change From FY 2012
Drug Testing	6,114	6,137	38	0	6,175	38
Supervision	47,528	47,721	330	1,109	49,160	1,439
Sanctions	16,344	16,416	122	202	16,739	324
CSF 2: Close Supervision	69,986	70,273	491	1,311	72,074	1,802

Approximately 46 percent of FY 2013 requested funding (\$72,074,000) and 454 FTE support Close Supervision.

Program Summary

Close supervision in the community is the basis of effective offender management. Offenders 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 offender population is substantial.

Nationally, the number of adults in the correctional population is staggering. The United States Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that as of December 31, 2010, more than 7.1 million adults were incarcerated (approximately 2.2 million held in custody in state, Federal or local prisons) or on some form of community supervision (approximately 4.9 million on parole or probation) in the United States. The 4.9 million adults on community supervision as of December 31, 2010 is the equivalent of **one in every 48 adults** in the United States¹. The number of offenders supervised in the community in the United States increased from 4.6 million (2000) to 4.9 million (2010); an increase of approximately 7 percent.

The size of CSP's offender population is relatively more substantial than the National community supervision population.

As of September 30, 2011, CSP supervised 15,775 total adult offenders, including 9,563 probationers and 6,212 on supervised release or parole. Approximately 84 percent of CSP supervised offenders are male and 16 percent are female. Of the offenders supervised on September 30, 2011, 6,016, or 38.1 percent, were assessed and supervised at the highest (Intensive/Maximum) assessed risk levels. Of the 15,775 total offenders under supervision on September 30, 2011, roughly 13,000 resided in the District of Columbia. This is the equivalent of approximately **one in every 38 adults** in the District of Columbia².

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin; Correctional Population in the United States, 2010; December 2011.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (485,722)

On September 30, 2011, there were 5,396 inmates (5,167 male, 229 female) housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) prison facilities who were adjudicated by D.C. Superior Court. This represents a slight decrease from those housed in BOP facilities on September 30, 2010 (5,440). On September 30, 2011, D.C. offenders were housed in BOP facilities in 35 states as far away as Florida and California. The states with the highest population of D.C. offenders were North Carolina (975), Pennsylvania (758) and West Virginia (517).

In FY 2011 (October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2011), 9,404 offenders entered CSP supervision; 7,281 probationers and 2,123 individuals released from BOP prison facilities on parole or supervised release. Approximately 58 percent of prison releases transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a BOP Residential Reentry Center (also known as halfway house). Approximately 26 percent of total FY 2011 new offender entrants had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their FY 2011 supervision start date.

CSP Supervised Offenders by Supervision Type (September 30, 2009/2010/2011)

Supervision Type	FY 2009 (On September 30, 2009)		FY 2010 (On September 30, 2010)		FY 2011 (On September 30, 2011)	
	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases
Probation*	9,726	60.4%	9,866	61.0%	9,563	60.6%
Parole	2,878	17.9%	2,562	15.9%	2,257	14.3%
Supervised Release	3,497	21.7%	3,738	23.1%	3,955	25.1%
Total Supervised Offenders	16,101	100%	16,166	100.0%	15,775	100.0%

* FY 2011 (September 30, 2011) Probation includes offenders with Civil Protection Orders (356) and those with Deferred Sentence Agreements (331).

CSP Supervised Offenders by Assessed Supervision Risk Level* (September 30, 2009/2010/2011)

Supervision Level	FY 2009 (As of September 30, 2009)		FY 2010 (As of September 30, 2010)		FY 2011 (As of September 30, 2011)	
	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases	Number of Supervised Offenders	Percentage of Total Supervision Cases
Intensive	2,295	14.3%	2,063	12.8%	1,836	11.6%
Maximum	4,813	29.9%	4,860	30.1%	4,180	26.5%
Medium	3,675	22.8%	3,753	23.2%	3,597	22.8%
Minimum	4,449	27.6%	4,648	28.8%	4,586	29.1%
To Be Determined**	869	5.4%	842	5.2%	1,576	10.0%
Total Supervised Offenders	16,101	100%	16,166	100%	15,775	100%

* Supervision Risk Level is primarily determined by the **CSP AUTO Screener**.

** Offenders in To Be Determined status have not been assessed using the CSP AUTO Screener. Offenders in To Be Determined status are supervised by CSP at the Maximum supervision level until they are assessed.

The most important component of effective Close Supervision is **Caseload Size**. Prior to the Revitalization Act, offender caseload ratios were over **100** offenders for each officer, far in excess of those recommended by nationally recognized standards and best practices. Caseload ratios of this magnitude made it extremely difficult for CSOs to acquire thorough knowledge of the offender's behavior and associations in the community to apply supervision interventions and swift sanctions, or to hold offenders accountable through close monitoring.

With resources received in prior fiscal years, the CSP made great progress in reducing community supervision officer caseloads to more manageable levels. The ratio of total offenders supervised on September 30, 2011 (15,775) to supervision CSO positions (284) is **55.5:1**.

Community Supervision Program
Supervisor Caseload Comparison
September 30, 2009 - September 30, 2011

	September 30, 2009			September 30, 2010			September 30, 2011		
	Total	Authorized CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total	Authorized CSOs	Caseload Ratio	Total	Authorized CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision:									
Sex Offender	616	21	29.3:1	645	21	30.7:1	599	22	27.2:1
Mental Health	1,901	44	43.2:1	2,318	44	52.7:1	2,246	50	44.9:1
Domestic Violence	1,127	21	53.6:1	1,192	24	49.7:1	1,240	24	51.7:1
Traffic Alcohol Program	298	8	37.2:1	303	7	43.3:1	348	6	58:1
STAR/HIDTA	316	7	45.1:1	295	6	49.2:1	152	6	25.3:1
SAINT/HIDTA	790	18	43:1	774	18	43:1	521	19	27.4:1
Special Sub-Total	5,048	119	42.4:1	5,527	120	46:1	5,106	127	40.2:1
General Supervision:	5,699	131	43.5:1	5,138	129	39.8:1	5,318	119	44.7:1
Interstate Supervision:									
Active	1,617		44.9:1	1,605		44.6:1	1,770		53.6:1
Monitored	1,557			1,745			1,438		
Interstate Sub-Total	3,174	36	88.1:1	3,350	36	93.1:1	3,208	33	97.2:1
Total: (Special, General, Interstate)	13,921	286	48.6:1	14,015	285	49.2:1	13,632	279	49:1
Warrants:	2,180			2,151			2,043	5	
Kiosk Reporting:							100		
Total Supervision:	16,101	286	56.2:1	16,166	285	56.7:1	15,775	284	55.5:1

Status Definitions:

Special	Sex offenders, mental health, domestic violence, traffic alcohol and substance abusing offenders (STAR/HIDTA and SAINT/HIDTA).
General	All other convicted felons and misdemeanants.
Interstate	Active – Offenders who are supervised in DC from another jurisdiction. Monitored - Offenders who are supervised in another jurisdiction, but whose cases are monitored by CSP
Warrants	Includes 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.
Kiosk CSOs	Minimum risk offenders reporting for supervision through an automated Kiosk CSP had a total of 342 CSO positions as of September 30, 2011: 284 Supervision CSOs (includes Warrant Team) and an additional 58 CSP CSOs performing Diagnostic (29), TIPS (21) and Domestic Violence Treatment (8) functions.

The second focus under Close Supervision is the establishment of offender accountability and the implementation of **Graduated Sanctions** to respond to violations of conditions of release. Graduated sanctions are a critical element of CSP's offender supervision model. From its inception, the agency has worked closely with both D.C. Superior Court 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. 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 offender's behavior escalates to include new crimes. Offender sanctions are defined in an Accountability Contract established with the offender at the start of supervision. Sanctions take into account both the severity of the non-compliance and the offender's supervision level. Sanction options include:

- Increasing the frequency of drug testing or supervision contacts,
- Assignment to Community Service or the CSP Day Reporting Center,
- Placement in a residential sanctions program (including the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center and the Halfway Back program),
- Placement on Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring, and
- Placement into the new Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP).

If sanctions do not restore compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, the CSO will inform the releasing authority by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). An AVR is automatically filed in response to any new arrest.

The third focus of efforts falling under Close Supervision is CSP's commitment to implement a **community-based approach to supervision**, taking proven evidence-based practices and making them a reality in the District of Columbia. When CSOSA was first established, supervision officers supervised large offender caseloads from centralized downtown locations and had minimal contact with the offenders in the community (known as fortress parole and probation). The agency created a new role for its supervision staff, Community Supervision Officers (CSOs), instead of Probation and Parole Officers and located the CSOs in field sites throughout the community (known as geographic-based parole and probation). CSOs are assigned caseloads according to geographic locations, or Police Service Area (PSAs), allowing CSOs to supervise groups of offenders in the same neighborhood and get to know the community. This supervision practice also complements the Metropolitan Police Department's (MPD's) community-oriented policing strategy. Now, most officers now spend part of their workday in the community, making contact with the offenders, where they live and work. CSOs supervise a mixed probation and parole caseload and perform home and employment verifications and visits, including accountability tours, which are face-to-face field contacts with offenders conducted jointly with an MPD officer.

CSP GPS Program Effectiveness: On September 30, 2011, 533 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring. A total of 2,819 different offenders were placed on GPS Electronic Monitoring at some point during FY 2011.

CSP performed a review of offenders who were placed on GPS monitoring for at least sixty successive days in FY 2011, comparing violations and rearrests in the sixty days before GPS activation to the sixty days after GPS activation for those offenders. The table below shows that,

on average, offenders accumulated more overall violations (7.2) while on GPS monitoring than they did prior to being monitored by GPS (6.0). An examination of drug, non-drug (excluding GPS) and GPS violations showed that non-drug violations, which represented a small portion of overall violations, decreased and GPS violations increased while offenders were being monitored. Drug violations drove the overall increase in violations, with an average of 5.6 drug violations occurring before and 6.2 violations occurring while on GPS monitoring. This increase may be explained in that, typically, offenders drug test more often while they are on GPS. Rearrests of offenders decreased while they were on GPS monitoring.

These findings suggest that the overall increase in recorded violations for offenders under GPS monitoring may be the result of changes in CSP supervision conditions that accompany GPS placement, such as increased drug testing. If offenders who are placed on GPS monitoring are required to drug test more often, it may follow that they accumulate more drug testing violations. Importantly, however, these findings also suggest that GPS may be effective in reducing non-drug violations and that, while on GPS, offenders may be less likely to commit violations that result in their arrest.

Violations and Rearrests for Offenders on GPS Monitoring for At Least 60 Successive Days in FY 2011

	Before GPS Activation (60 Days)	While on GPS Monitoring (60 Days)
Average Number of Violations	6.0	7.2
<i>Drug Violations*</i>	5.6	6.2
<i>Non-Drug Violations**</i>	0.4	0.3
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0.0	0.7
Total Number of Rearrests While on Supervision	113	31

* Drug violations include: failing to submit a sample for substance abuse testing, illegally possessing a controlled substance, illegally using a controlled substance, and waterloading. A review of drug test events showed that, on average, offenders were tested 9.9 times during the 60 days prior to GPS activation and 13.2 times during monitoring.
 ** Non-drug violations encompass all other violations recorded by CSOSA, excluding GPS violations.

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 offenders who are abusing substances and to allow for appropriate sanctions and/or treatment interventions for offenders under supervision, and treatment recommendations for those offenders under investigation. CSP has a zero tolerance drug use policy. All offenders are placed on a drug testing schedule, with frequency of testing dependent upon prior substance abuse history, supervision risk level, and length of time under CSP supervision. In addition, all offenders are subject to random spot testing at any time.

One of CSOSA’s most important accomplishments was the opening of the Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall in February 2006. The RSC provides intensive assessment and reintegration programming for high risk offenders/defendants who violate conditions of their release. The RSC has the capacity to serve 102 offenders/defendants in six units, or 1,200

offenders/defendants annually. Two of the six units are dedicated to meeting the needs of dually diagnosed (mental health and substance abuse) male offenders. Effective November 1, 2010, one male re-entry unit was converted into a female unit for dually diagnosed female offenders.

In FY 2005, CSOSA implemented the Violence Reduction Program (VRP), a programmatic intervention started with the goal of changing high-risk offender's criminal thinking patterns and instilling social and problem-solving skills to reduce violent behavior. CSOSA's VRP blends best practices such as cognitive behavioral therapy and mentoring into a three-phase, approximately 24 week-long treatment program for male offenders, aged 18-34, who have histories of violent crime.

The VRP begins with Phase I, a Pre-Treatment and Assessment Phase, which prepares offenders for Phase II, cognitive behavioral therapy, and concludes with Phase III, a Community Restoration/Aftercare component. Phase III pairs participants with "Community Coaches" who volunteer to guide offenders as they navigate their neighborhoods, while reinforcing the cognitive skills acquired during therapy

Accomplishments

- In FY 2009, CSP implemented the Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) Pilot in collaboration with the D.C. Government, the United States Parole Commission, and the Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The SRTP Pilot provides a secure, residential substance abuse treatment intervention/sanction to high risk, chronic substance abusing, and criminally-involved D.C. Code offenders in lieu of revoking them to BOP custody. The SRTP uses one unit (approximately 32 beds) at the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF), a local contract facility of the D.C. Government that houses detained inmates. As of September 30, 2011, 26 offenders are participating in the program (32 total beds) and 79 offenders have successfully completed the 180-day program. **The SRTP has been extended with plans to make the program a permanent BOP and D.C. Government function in FY 2012.**
- CSP's Kiosk Reporting program transitioned from a pilot program effective April 2011. As of September 30, 2011, 100 offenders (Minimum assessed supervision level cases) performed regular supervision reporting using Kiosks located at our 25 K Street, 1230 Taylor Street, 300 Indiana Avenue and 3850 South Capital Street field unit locations. CSP plans to increase the number of low-risk offenders performing supervision reporting via a Kiosk in FY 2012.
- Since the Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) became operational in February 2006, 5,047 high risk offenders/defendants have entered the RSC through September 30, 2011, and 4,067 (or 80 percent) successfully completed the 28-day treatment readiness program. **CSP opened a new female unit at the RSC on November 1, 2010.**
- In response to increasing Mental Health supervision caseloads and to address the specialized needs of our female offenders, CSP reallocated existing supervision CSO resources to **create two new Mental Health CSO supervision teams.** The target population for these two teams is female offenders who have at least six months remaining under supervision, who are suffering from mental health challenges, substance abuse or trauma, and who have the propensity to carry out acts of violence or be reconvicted on weapons, sex or drug offenses. In addition, **CSP created one General Supervision CSO team** that supervises female offenders only.
- Significantly increased the number and frequency of offender drug tests since FY 1999. The average number of offenders tested per month during FY 2011 (as of September 2011) was 9,044 compared to 2,317 in FY 1999. In addition to testing fewer offenders, CSP is testing offenders less often. During FY 2011, the monthly average of samples collected per offender tested was 3.44 (offender tested 3.44 times per month) compared to only 1.86 samples collected per offender tested during FY 1999.
- In FY 2011 (as of September 2011), Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) conducted 8,788 home verifications on 3,185 offenders. Home verifications are conducted by a CSO with the owner of the residence in which the offender resides to ensure that the offender lives at the address provided to CSP, and not in some other unapproved location. In

addition, CSOs conducted 23,771 home visits on 3,185 offenders. Home visits are conducted by a CSO and an offender to assess the offender's living quarters, interact with other residents, determine how the offender is adjusting to his or her living situation, and to assess any potential problems/barriers that the offender may be experiencing in the home or community that may affect the offender's success under supervision.

- Performed Global Positioning System (GPS) electronic monitoring for high risk offenders. On September 30, 2011, 533 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring. Throughout FY 2011 (October 2010 – September 2011), a total of 2,819 different offenders were placed on GPS Electronic Monitoring at some point during the year.
- In FY 2011, CSP collected DNA samples from 699 offenders at its collection unit. As of September 30, 2011, CSP had documented the collection of DNA samples from 9,329 offenders who either are or were under CSP supervision or investigation since FY 2001.
- In FY 2001, CSP was charged with setting up a Sex Offender Registry (SOR) for the District of Columbia. CSP developed and established a secure database for sex offender registration information and assumed responsibility for the registration function in October 2000. As of September 2011, there are 1,177 active registrants in the D.C. Sex Offender Registry. The data, photographs and supporting documents are transmitted by CSP to the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) for community notification, as required by law. In FY 2011, 66 new offender registrants were transmitted by CSP to D.C. MPD. The Sex Offender Registry database is maintained by CSP; however, the website for use by the public is hosted by D.C. MPD at www.mpdc.dc.gov. In FY 2012, CSP is continuing to develop the Sex Offender Registry database application to comply with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (the Adam Walsh Act); the re-development project began in 2009.
- CSP operates two Day Reporting Centers (DRC) providing on-site intermediate sanction-based cognitive restructuring programming designed to change an offender's adverse thinking patterns, provide education and job training to enable long-term employment, and hold unemployed offenders accountable during business days (primary hours 10am-3pm). The DRC located at 1230 Taylor Street field unit has been in operation since June 2004 and primarily serves male offenders residing in NW Washington D.C.. **In June 2011, CSP opened a second DRC at the 25 K Street field unit location for female offenders reporting to this field unit.** As of September 30, 2011, 146 male offenders were enrolled in the Taylor Street DRC and 14 female offenders were enrolled in the Women's DRC at 25 K Street. In FY 2012, CSP plans to open **additional Day Reporting Centers** at other agency field unit locations using current resources.
- In FY 2011, CSP placed 205 offenders into a contract Halfway Back Residential Sanctions program.

- 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 2011, CSP completed 1,778 Community Service placements. These placements were made possible through collaborations with local government agencies or non-profit organizations that have signed agreements to serve as a regular Community Service referral site.
- Expanded Geographical Information System (GIS) capabilities within SMART to include GIS verification of the addresses of an offender's employer, victims, and collateral contacts.
- Between April 2005 and September 2011, CSP completed 17 separate cohorts of the agency's Violence Reduction Program (VRP) in five District locations. The VRP is a programmatic intervention designed with the goal of changing offender's criminal thinking patterns and instilling social and problem-solving skills to reduce violent behavior. In FY 2011, there were three VRP cohorts; two cohorts (one male, one female) located at our 25 K Street field unit completed in March 2011 and one male cohort located at our 300 Indiana Avenue location completed in September 2011.

Performance Measures

CSP's performance measures for this CSF focus on completion of key supervision activities, such as drug testing and Community Service, as well as timely response to the breakdown of close supervision (loss of contact). These are the critical measures of whether close supervision is being maintained.

MEASURE	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
2.1. All eligible offenders on active supervision are drug tested at least once per month.	77%	77%	77%	74%	65%	68.7%
Issues related to the timing of changes in case status recorded in the SMART system may lead to reported active offenders not being drug tested.						
2.2 A warrant is requested within three calendar days of loss of contact status change with an offender, as defined by agency policy.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
The SMART system does not currently measure the length of time between the offender's placement on loss of contact status and the issuance of a warrant. This measure is therefore under review to determine how CSP's response to loss of contact can be tracked given our current capabilities.						
2.3 Community Service is completed within one year of the offender completing orientation.	#	#	#	40%	41%	20.2%
All community service orientations completed in the previous fiscal year are tracked in the subsequent fiscal year for completion of community service requirements. As such, the FY 2011 performance measure reflects community service requirements completed in FY 2011 as a function of community service orientations completed by offenders in FY 2010. # CSP revised this performance measure effective FY 2009.						
2.4 Technical violations resulting in corresponding sanctions within 5 business days.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72%	66.0%
Prior to FY 2010, the SMART system was not able to reliably capture the association between technical violations and sanctions. However, enhancements made to the system have allowed for more accurate reporting on this measure.						

CSF 3: Treatment and Support Services

Analysis by Critical Success Factor						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
Activity	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	ATB	Program Changes	FY 2013 PB	Change From FY 2012
Supervision	7,644	7,678	59	202	7,938	260
Treatment	29,146	29,216	121	0	29,338	121
CSF 3: Treatment & Support Services	36,790	36,895	180	202	37,276	382

Approximately 24 percent of FY 2013 requested funding (\$37,276,000) and 159 FTE support Treatment and Support Services.

Program Summary

The connection between substance abuse and crime has been well established. Long-term success in reducing recidivism among drug-abusing offenders, who constitute the majority of individuals under supervision, depends upon two key factors:

1. Identifying and treating drug use and other social problems among the defendant and offender population; and
2. Establishing swift and certain consequences for violations of release conditions.

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 adult literacy, anger management, and life skills training to help offenders develop the skills necessary to sustain themselves in the community.

CSP 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 is also committed to helping offenders build skills and support systems to improve their chances for success in the community. Nowhere is this more evident than in our Learning Labs, which provide literacy training and job development services for our offenders.

CSP Transitional Housing Need: A CSP review revealed that approximately 1,367 offenders, or 8.7 percent of total offenders supervised on September 30, 2011 (15,775), had unstable housing, most of which resided in homeless shelters.

CSP Substance-Abuse Treatment Need: In FY 2011, a total of 9,404 offenders entered CSP supervision. A review performed by CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) revealed that about one-third (3,012 offenders) of these FY 2011 intakes tested positive for drugs (excluding positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions during FY 2011. Seventy-three

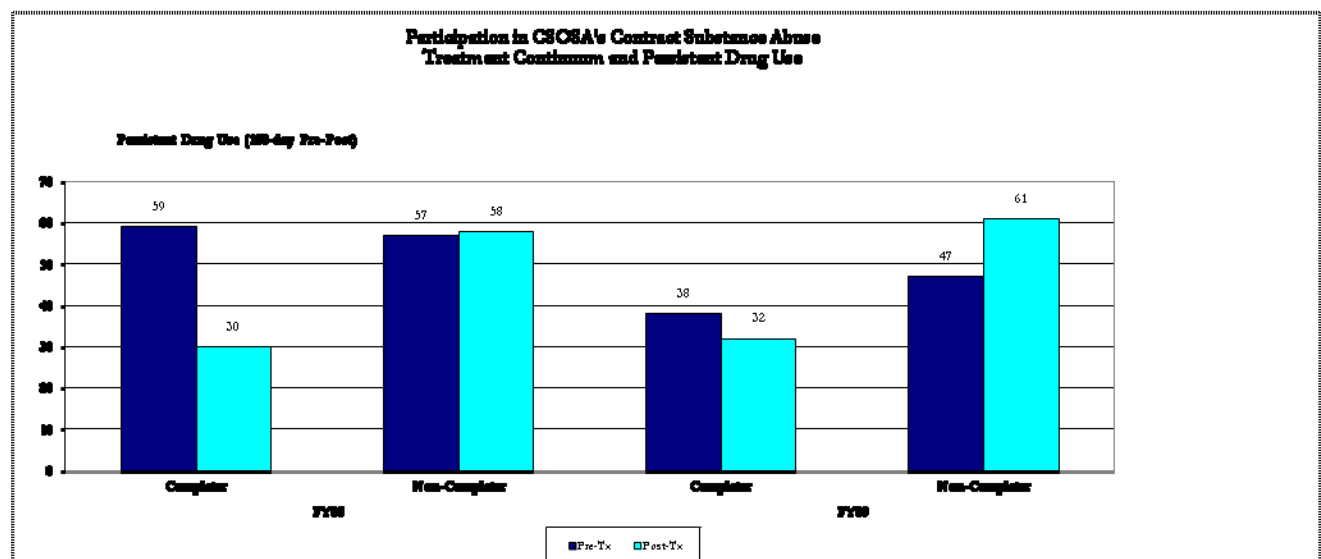
(73) percent of these 3,012 offenders entered CSP supervision with special conditions for drug treatment imposed by the Court or the U.S. Parole Commission, and half of these offenders were supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive and maximum). Many of these offenders require full substance abuse treatment services to address their issues, which consists of residential detoxification services (7 days) (where applicable), followed by residential treatment (28 days), and outpatient treatment (54 sessions) or transitional housing (90 days).

CSP Program Effectiveness: Results of two studies of CSP offenders indicate the increase in drug testing and substance abuse treatment is having a positive effect among CSP's supervised population:

- I. CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation performed a limited review examining the extent to which completion of full substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders who successfully completed the full treatment program continuum in FYs 2008 and 2009, and determined that offenders placed and completing the treatment continuum were less likely than those not completing the continuum to be classified as persistent drug users (three or more positive drug tests, excluding alcohol) 180 days pre and post discharge from the continuum.

FY 2008: For offenders who completed the treatment continuum, 59 percent of sample offenders tested positive on three or more occasions prior to treatment and 30 percent tested positive on three or more occasions post treatment. Non-completers experienced an increase in persistent drug use post treatment.

FY 2009: For offenders who completed the treatment continuum, 38 percent of sample offenders tested positive on three or more occasions prior to treatment and 32 percent tested positive on three or more occasions post treatment. Non-completers experienced an increase in persistent drug use post treatment.



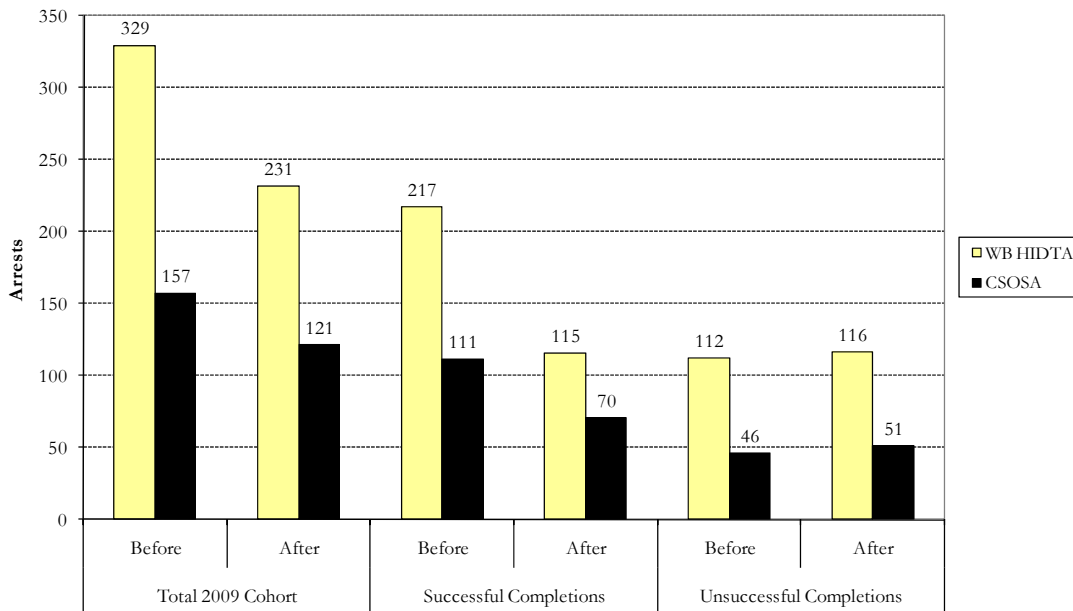
In summary, CSP's review showed that offenders who completed full substance abuse treatment services decreased their drug use and this decrease was sustained over time.

II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health¹ found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Agency’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program and successfully completed post –RSC drug treatment funded by the Washington/Baltimore (W/B) HIDTA were less likely to be arrested after completing the program. CSOSA is one of nine jurisdictions within the W/B HIDTA area that received grant funding to support drug treatment in calendar year 2009. CSOSA uses W/B HIDTA funding to support post-RSC contract treatment for offenders/defendants meeting HIDTA eligibility criteria.

In 2009, the overall number of participants arrested in the *entire* W/B HIDTA drug treatment program, including CSOSA offenders/defendants, dropped 29.8 percent from 329 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 231 in the one year after treatment. The decrease in arrests is even more pronounced for those participants who successfully completed the treatment program; a 47 percent decrease from 217 arrested in the one year prior to treatment to 115 participants arrested in the one year after treatment.

In 2009, the number of CSOSA offenders/defendants arrested dropped 22.9 percent from 157 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 121 in the one year after treatment. Those offenders/defendants who successfully completed the treatment program experienced a 36.9 percent decrease in arrest from 111 arrested in the one year prior to treatment to 70 participants arrested in the one year after treatment. The number of offenders and defendants who did not successfully complete the treatment program actually experienced an increase in arrest after treatment.

**Individuals Arrested One-Year Before and One-Year After
Completing Treatment Funded by Washington/Baltimore HIDTA (2009
Cohort)**



¹ The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Leaving Treatment in Calendar Year 2009. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., June 22, 2011.

Accomplishments

- In FY 2011, CSP made 2,117 contract substance abuse treatment placements using appropriated funds:

Substance Abuse Treatment Type	FY 2010	FY 2011
Detoxification	252	229
Residential	981	1,040
Outpatient	716	848
Total Contract Placements	1,949	2,117

In addition, at any given time, up to 300 offenders are participating in CSP in-house substance abuse intervention/education or treatment readiness programming. Typically, an offender who has serious substance abuse issues requires a treatment program continuum consisting of five separate substance abuse treatment placements (in-house or contract) to fully address his or her issues (Assessment and Orientation Group (AOG) – Detoxification-Residential-Transitional-Outpatient).

- In FY 2011, CSP made 624 contract transitional housing (including re-entrant and faith-based housing) placements using appropriated funds. In comparison, CSP made 613 such placements in FY 2010.
- In FY 2011, CSP made 227 contract sex offender assessment placements and 546 contract sex offender treatment placements.
- The Vocational Opportunities, Training, Employment and Education (VOTEE) Team provides educational and vocational specialists at Learning Labs in four community field sites to work with offenders needing to improve their educational level, obtain vocational skills training, and/or find employment. In FY 2011, VOTEE received the following referral activity for offender services:

Referrals to VOTEE for Services	FY 2011
Employment Referrals	3,431
Education Referrals	995
PSI Skill Assessments	53

- The CSP Victim Services Program (VSP) serves residents in the District of Columbia who have been victims of domestic violence, sexual offenses, traffic/alcohol-related crimes, or property crimes. VSP works diligently with Community Supervision Officers (CSO's) and other Federal and community-based victim service agencies in identifying victims of crime, providing education on victim rights, delivering orientations, and arranging technical assistance to victims and the community. In Fiscal Year 2011, the VSP performed the following services:

VSP Activities	FY 2010	FY 2011
Victim Needs Assessments Completed	94	554
Advocacy Activities Conducted*	2,704	3,744
Completed CSO Requests for Victim Contacts and other services	115	185

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

Performance Measures

CSP's treatment performance measures focus on ensuring that the offender accesses treatment in a timely manner and monitors the rate of successful program completion. These measures provide a foundation for assessing overall treatment effectiveness.

MEASURE	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
3.1 Substance abuse treatment referrals are made according to the recommendations of the assigned treatment specialist within 7 working days.	61%	66%	68%	79%	80%	83.7%
	The mean referral time is 9 days. Further analysis is needed to determine whether this can be reduced given the resources available to process referrals, and whether particular types of cases are lengthening the mean referral time.					
3.2 Offenders referred to substance abuse treatment are placed in treatment within an acceptable timeframe (30 calendar days).	70%*	70%#	74%#	72%	82%	88.3%
	<p>*Before FY 2006, CSP was unable to accurately measure the amount of time between the CSO referral for treatment and the actual placement with a treatment vendor. An interim measure was therefore adopted to reflect the time from the start of a referral record (which may be initiated somewhat later than the actual referral date) to the start of placement with a treatment provider.</p> <p>#The mean referral time has stabilized at approximately 21 days, with a median of 19 days. A relatively small number of complex placements can significantly decrease compliance with this performance measure.</p>					
3.3 Offenders placed in contractual treatment satisfactorily complete the programs.	68%	63%	60%	66%	63%	59.1%
The measure includes all modalities of contract treatment including detoxification, residential treatment, and outpatient treatment. When deciphering treatment completion by modality, we find that offenders placed in detoxification programs and short-term residential treatment programs consistently and typically completed these programs more than 85% of the time. However, only one-third of the offenders placed in outpatient treatment programs completed those programs. Given that outpatient treatment programs are the most commonly prescribed treatment modality, the measure is driven down by the lower performing modality.						

CSF 4: Partnerships

Analysis by Critical Success Factor						
<i>dollars in thousands</i>						
Activity	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	ATB	Program Changes	FY 2013 PB	Change From FY 2012
Supervision	17,094	17,169	129	202	17,500	331
CSF 4: Partnerships	17,094	17,169	129	202	17,500	331

Approximately 11 percent of FY 2013 requested funding (\$17,500,000) and 109 FTE support Partnerships.

Program Summary

Establishing effective partnerships with other criminal justice agencies and community organizations facilitates close supervision of offenders in the community and enhances the delivery of treatment and support services. CSP's Community Relations Specialists are mobilizing the community, identifying needs and resources, building support for our programs, and establishing relationships with local law enforcement and human service agencies, as well as the faith-based community, businesses, and non-profit organizations. These efforts, formalized in Community Justice Partnerships, Community Justice Advisory Networks, and the CSP/Faith Community Partnership, 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

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

Mentoring has been the primary focus of this initiative. The Mentoring Initiative links offenders with concerned members of the faith community who offer support, friendship, and assistance during the difficult period of re-entry. During the transition from prison to neighborhood, returning offenders can be overwhelmed by large and small problems. Participating offenders are matched with a volunteer mentor from one of the participating faith-based institutions.

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 linkages to faith-based resources that assist in the growth and development of mentees.

Since the Faith-Based Initiative began in 2002 through September 2011, approximately 258 faith institutions have been certified as mentor centers, 1,402 community members have been recruited and trained as volunteer mentors, and 2,830 offenders have been referred to the program.

In the month of September 2011, 113 faith institutions and 230 mentors remained actively engaged with the program, resulting in 267 offenders being matched with a mentor. Approximately 605 offender mentees have successfully completed the program since August 2007.

In terms of assessing the intermediate outcomes, early results derived by CSP indicate that offenders who participate in the mentoring program may experience lower rates of technical violations, positive drug tests, and re-arrests the longer they remained actively engaged with a mentor. Although CSP has not introduced experimental or quasi-experimental design to assess the direct relationship between Faith-Based Initiative participation and performance on these intermediate outcome measures, we believe that this alternative intervention strategy is promising. CSP is looking to expand the program into other areas suffering from limited resources that could be offset by joint ventures with our faith community partners.

Mentoring is just one aspect of faith-based reintegration services. CSP is working with its partners to develop a citywide network of faith-based services, including job training, substance abuse aftercare and support, transitional housing, family counseling, and other services. CSP has divided the city into three service areas, or clusters, and funded a Lead Faith Institution in each cluster. We are in the process of working with these institutions to map resources, identify service gaps, and build additional faith-based capacity throughout the city.



The East of the River Clergy-Police Community Partnership is one of over 100 faith institutions currently participating in the CSOSA Faith Community Partnership.



CSP/Police Community Partnership

To improve public safety and increase offender accountability, CSP is working closely with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to form partnerships with the community. Partnerships enhance the contribution CSP can make to the community by increasing law enforcement presence and visibility.

Working in specific Police Service Areas (PSAs), our Community Supervision Officers collaborate with police officers to share information and provide joint supervision of offenders in the area through regular meetings and joint accountability tours. CSP also works in partnership with the community through the development of community service opportunities for offenders. These opportunities enable offenders to contribute to the community while developing work skills and habits, building positive relationships, and fulfilling court-imposed community service requirements.

CSP/Grant Fiscal Agent Partnerships

In FY 2004, CSP assumed fiscal agent duties on a year-to-year basis for two Department of Justice (DOJ) grant programs with the purpose of increasing public safety for the District of Columbia: 1) Weed and Seed, and 2) Project Safe Neighborhoods.

Acting in the capacity of the fiscal agent for the grant programs, CSP's responsibilities include:

- Administrative/fiscal oversight;
- Joint management of sub-grantee's, report sub-grantee activity to the steering committee and monitoring the activity of the community advisory boards;
- Monitoring each program for its fiscal capabilities and programmatic progress; review and monitor progress and disburse funding as approved;
- Prepare the categorical assistance progress reports and financial reports to DOJ;
- Oversight of overall program strategy, follow-on application submission and provide technical assistance as needed; and
- Address program and problematic issues; and conduct site visits.

These functions are expected to end in FY 2012 commensurate with the end of these grant programs.

Accomplishments

- CSP participated in Fugitive Safe Surrender events in August 2011 with the United States Marshals Service, the U.S. Parole Commission and the D.C. Superior Court. The 2011 Fugitive Safe Surrender events offered persons with outstanding warrants for non-violent or misdemeanor offenses in the District of Columbia the opportunity to surrender voluntarily at the Moultrie Courthouse over the course of three weeks. The goal of the program is to reduce the number of outstanding warrants. A total of 810 people surrendered of which only one (1) percent were taken into custody; the rest returned to the community.
- In FY 2011, CSP staff participated in 13 accountability tour and warrant initiatives with our D.C. public safety partners. FY 2011 initiatives include four All Hands On Deck events with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Project Pinpoint with MPD and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Cupid's Watch with MPD and the Tyler House Warrant initiative with MPD.
- In FY 2011, Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) conducted 8,613 accountability tours on 4,932 high risk offenders. Accountability tours are visits to the homes of high risk offenders and are conducted jointly by a CSO and a Metropolitan Police Department Officer. Accountability tours can be scheduled or unscheduled (unannounced) visits to ensure offenders are at home, working, or otherwise engaged in an appropriate activity. Accountability tours are a visible means to heighten the awareness of law enforcement presence to the offenders and to the citizens in the community.
- CSP continued to collaborate and enhance the Cross Borders Initiative with community supervision staff and law enforcement in Maryland and Virginia. Beginning in October 2008, CSP and Maryland began joint accountability tours on CSP non-transferrable interstate offenders residing in Maryland, and Maryland offenders residing in the District of Columbia.
- As of September 2011, CSP has trained 1,023 staff from 15 other law enforcement agencies, including D.C. MPD, USMS, Montgomery County Police Department, Prince George's County Police and Sheriff Department, Fairfax and Arlington Police Departments, the U.S. Attorney's Office, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States Postal Inspectors, District Government Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services Employees, the Federal Protective Service and the FBI, on the use of CSP's Global Positioning System (GPS) offender tracking data
- In FY 2011 (as of September 2011), CSP's VOTEE unit organized and hosted (3) Education & Training Resource Fairs for CSP offenders and a VOTEE Participant Recognition Ceremony. 43 offenders, 13 education/training providers, and 20 additional guests participated in the events.
- CSP participates in GunStat, a collaborative information sharing process among local law enforcement agencies, including the D.C. Government, the D.C. Metropolitan Police

Department , the United States Attorneys Office, D.C. Superior Court, D.C. Pretrial Services Agency, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. GunStat tracks gun cases from arrest to prosecution, and allows DC law enforcement partners to identify repeat offenders, follow trends, and create law enforcement strategies that will prevent gun-related crimes. Since the beginning of FY 2010, CSP has participated in GunStat sessions that have focused on the following: identifying the most dangerous repeat gun offenders and determining how to focus resources on those offenders; developing and updating GunStat eligibility criteria; discussing and analyzing relevant trends, policies and initiatives that impact gun-related crimes; and developing additional interagency strategies to reduce the likelihood of repeat gun-related offenses in D.C.. CSP currently supervises an average of 35 offenders per month that meet GunStat eligibility criteria. When an offender meets GunStat criteria, CSP places the offender on Global Positioning System (GPS) for a minimum of 90 days. Select supervision information on all CSP GunStat offenders, including current address information, is shared with the other participating agencies on a monthly basis.

- CSP is a permanent member of the DC Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), which is a forum for collaboration among law enforcement entities within the District. Other permanent members include the Federal Bureau of Prisons, United States Marshals Service, Metropolitan Police Department, U.S. Attorneys Office, U.S. Parole Commission, D.C. Department of Corrections, Pretrial Services Agency, D.C. Public Defender Service, D.C. Superior Court, Attorney General for the District of Columbia, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services.
- In June 2003, CSP expanded its Faith Community Partnership to include inmates housed at the Federal Bureau of Prison's Rivers Correctional Institution in Winton, NC, which has a large population of District of Columbia inmates. CSOSA activities with Rivers include Community Resource Day (CRD) presentations on D.C. programs and services available to returning offenders. In FY 2011, CSP organized and presented four day-long CRD video-conference events with offenders at Rivers Correctional Institute.
- In FY 2008 CSP began participating in MPD's newly created Intelligence Fusion Division (IFD), where information on offenders can be quickly developed in connection with any given incident or person. CSP's current participation in the IFD is comprised of assigning full-time staff to the Fusion Intelligence Unit to query CSP's offender case management information system (SMART), CSP's global positioning system (GPS) offender monitoring system, Pretrial Services Agency's defendant case management system (PRISM), and other criminal justice record systems to compile relevant intelligence on CSP offenders determined to be at risk of being a victim or perpetrator of a violent crime. Staff serve as a liaison between MPD and CSP. CSP's participation in the IFD will result in improved public safety through more comprehensive data analysis and more efficient allocation of key resources. An MOU between CSP and MPD went into effect on November 4, 2008.
- CSP receives daily arrest data electronically from the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department and the states of Maryland and Virginia. The data is loaded into the CSP offender case management system (SMART) on a daily basis to determine if CSP offenders were re-

arrested in the District or a neighboring state. If an offender was re-arrested, SMART provides the supervising community supervision officer (CSO) with an immediate automatic notification of the arrest.

- CSP receives daily offender drug testing data electronically from the DC Pretrial Services Agency (PSA). The data is loaded into the CSP offender case management system (SMART) on a daily basis and positive test results automatically generate a supervision violation.
- CSP's Faith-Based Initiative (FBI) is a partnership with District of Columbia faith institutions to provide individual mentoring and other support services for offenders. As of September 2011, FBI matched 267 offenders with volunteer mentors.
- Acted as fiscal agent for the Weed and Seed and Project Safe Neighborhoods initiatives.
- Developed partnerships with BOP and community groups to improve offender re-entry.

Performance Measures

Throughout the first years of CSOSA’s existence, performance measures for this CSF focused on establishing the framework for community partnerships. CSP adopted two “milestone” measures: Establishing active partnerships with the Metropolitan Police Department in all Police Districts and establishing functional Community Justice Advisory Networks in all police districts. These measures have been achieved and have resulted in scheduled partnership activities: case presentations and accountability tours with MPD, CJAN meetings, and offender Mass Orientations in each police district. In addition, CSP’s partnership activities have expanded to encompass our work with the faith community and our role in grant administration.

We are in the process of developing additional measures that focus on the *effectiveness* of our partnership activities rather than the *extent* of these activities. Such measures may involve different methodologies, such as survey research or sampling.

MEASURE	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004 Target	FY 2004	FY 2005
4.1. Agreements are established and maintained with organizations through which offenders can fulfill community service requirements.	38	41	+10%	41	Measure under review.
	An estimated 41 Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) have been established between CSP and providing organizations. This measure is being revised to reflect the availability of effective community service slots rather than the number of agencies providing those slots.				
4.2. Agreements are established and maintained with organizations to provide offenders with job opportunities.	2,632 slots	NA	Baseline	NA	Measure under review.
	This measure is being revised to reflect the number of employment slots developed through CSP’s VOTEE unit rather than the number of agreements with potential employers.				
4.3. Each offender classified to intensive or maximum supervision has his/her case presented at Metropolitan Police Department partnership meetings within 60 days of the classification.	53%	60%	60%	NA	Measure under review.
	Data for this activity has proven difficult to retrieve because it is embedded in the offender’s “running record,” or case notes. Efforts are continuing to develop a reliable methodology to extract this data.				

Measure Under Development

- **Accountability Tours with the Metropolitan Police Department occur per CSP policy.**

Budget Displays

Community Supervision Program Summary of Change *fiscal year 2013*

	FTE	Amount \$(000)
FY 2012 Enacted	913	153,548
Adjustments to Base:		
Adjustments to Reach FY 2013 President's Policy	7	(448)
FY 2013 Pay Raise	0	448
FY 2013 Non-Pay Inflation	0	1,030
Sub-Total, Adjustments to Base	7	1,030
FY 2013 BASE	920	154,578
Program Changes:		
Field Unit Relocation	0	2,017
Sub-Total, FY 2013 Program Changes	0	2,017
Total Changes	7	3,047
FY 2013 Request	920	156,595
Increase over FY 2012 Enacted:	7	3,047
Percent Increase over FY 2012 Enacted:	1%	2.0%

NOTE:

CSOSA projects FY 2012 FTE to total 913 and FY 2013 FTE to total 920. Projected FY 2012 and 2013 FTE reflect anticipated temporary lapses in authorized on-board FTP staff due to normal attrition.

**Community Supervision Program
FY 2013 Requested Program Increases**

	Positions	Amount (\$000)
GS-15	0	0
GS-14	0	0
GS-13	0	0
GS-12	0	0
GS-11	0	0
GS-10	0	0
GS-9	0	0
GS-8	0	0
GS-7	0	0
GS-6	0	0
GS-5	0	0
Total Positions	0	0
Total FTE	0	
11.1 Full Time Permanent		0
11.3 Other Than Full Time Permanent		0
11.5 Other Personnel Cost		0
11.8 Special Personnel Services		0
12.1 Benefits		0
Total Personnel Cost		0
21.0 Travel and Training		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		90
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		376
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc.		461
25.0 Contract Services		0
25.2 Other Services		-56
25.3 Purchases from Government Accounts		24
25.6 Medical Care		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		222
32.0 Buildout		900
Total Non-Personnel Cost		2,017
Total Cost		2,017

Community Supervision Program
Salaries and Expenses

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actual		FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Request		Variance	
	FTP Pos	Amt	FTP Pos	Amt	FTP Pos	Amt	FTP Pos	Amt
EX	1	-	1	156	1	157	-	1
SES	8	1,201	8	1,299	8	1,305	-	6
GS-15	22	2,698	23	3,105	23	3,119	-	14
GS-14	56	6,407	56	6,993	56	7,025	-	32
GS-13	119	11,362	119	11,605	119	11,659	-	54
GS-12	316	25,889	320	26,560	320	26,683	-	123
GS-11	101	6,462	113	7,694	113	7,730	-	36
GS-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-09	65	3,756	76	4,228	76	4,248	-	20
GS-08	30	1,610	30	1,440	30	1,447	-	7
GS-07	138	5,101	123	5,472	123	5,497	-	25
GS-06	40	1,399	40	1,480	40	1,487	-	7
GS-05	28	787	15	510	15	512	-	2
GS-04	7	205	7	210	7	211	-	1
GS-03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriated FTP Positions	931	66,877	931	70,752	931	71,080	-	328
11.1 Full Time Permanent	931	66,877	931	70,752	931	71,080	-	328
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		476		477		477	-	-
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		1,551		1,299		1,299	-	-
11.8 Special Personal Services		-		-		-	-	-
12.0 Personnel Benefits		25,134		25,616		25,736	-	120
13.0 Unemployment Compensation		50		50		50	-	-
Total Personnel Obligations	931	94,088	931	98,194	931	98,642	-	448
21.0 Travel & Training		1,218		1,062		1,084	-	22
22.0 Transportation of Things		-		-		90	-	90
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		4,644		5,000		5,462	-	462
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		6,410		6,336		6,444	-	108
23.3 Comm, Utilities & Misc.		2,221		2,269		2,775	-	506
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		87		60		61	-	1
25.1 Consulting Services		6,943		5,542		5,672	-	130
25.2 Other Services		29,444		27,338		27,287	-	(51)
25.3 Purchases from Gov't Accts		1,160		1,160		1,204	-	44
25.4 Maintenance of Facilities		770		770		776	-	6
25.6 Medical Care		1,689		1,740		1,768	-	28
25.7 Maintenance of Equipment		376		376		389	-	13
26.0 Supplies and Materials		1,426		1,326		1,350	-	24
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		1,749		1,650		1,964	-	314
32.0 Buildout		640		650		1,552	-	902
42.0 Claims		79		75		75	-	-
Total Non-Personnel Obligations	-	58,856	-	55,354	-	57,953	-	2,599
TOTAL	931	152,944	931	153,548	931	156,595	-	3,047
OUTLAYS		152,979		153,427		155,986		2,558