

# **Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency**

## *for the District of Columbia*

### **Budget Request**

#### **Background**

The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) was established by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (the Revitalization Act<sup>1</sup>). Following a three-year period of trusteeship, CSOSA was certified as an independent Executive Branch agency on August 4, 2000. CSOSA's mission is to increase public safety, prevent crime, reduce recidivism, and support the fair administration of justice in close collaboration with the community.

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

The CSOSA appropriation is composed of two components: The Community Supervision Program (CSP) and the DC Pretrial Services Agency (PSA). The Public Defender Service (PDS) for the District of Columbia began submitting a separate budget in FY 2008.

CSP monitors or supervises approximately 15,000 offenders on a daily basis. PSA monitors or supervises approximately 5,500 defendants at any given time. The period of supervision varies according to the individual's status. Parolees are typically supervised for an average of five years; probationers, approximately 20 months; and pretrial defendants, approximately six to nine months.

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<sup>1</sup> Pubic Law 105-33, Title XI

## **FY 2009 President's Budget Request (CSP and PSA)**

The 2009 President's Budget request (CSP and PSA) totals \$202,490,000: an increase of \$12,147,000 or 6.4 percent over the FY 2008 enacted levels.

The \$12,147,000 FY 2009 increase over the FY 2008 enacted consists of \$5,923,000 in program changes and \$6,224,000 in Adjustments to Base (ATB).

### **CSOSA (CSP and PSA)**

- The 2009 Budget request for CSP is \$147,652,000, an increase of \$7,203,000 or 5.1 percent over FY 2008 enacted level.
- The 2009 Budget request for PSA is \$54,838,000, an increase of \$4,944,000 or 9.9 percent over the FY 2008 enacted level.

### **FY 2009 President's Budget Versus FY 2008 Enacted:**

	Thousands of Dollars				Increase/Decrease From FY 2008 PB	
	FY 2006 Enacted*	FY 2007 Enacted*	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 PB Request	Amount	Percent
Community Supervision Program	128,066	134,140	140,449	<b>147,652</b>	7,203	5.1
Pretrial Services Agency	41,773	45,463	49,894	<b>54,838</b>	4,944	9.9
<b>Sub-total CSP and PSA</b>	<b>169,839</b>	<b>179,603</b>	<b>190,343</b>	<b>202,490</b>	<b>12,147</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Public Defender Service	29,535	31,103	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total CSOSA Appropriation</b>	<b>199,374</b>	<b>210,706</b>	<b>190,343</b>	<b>202,490</b>	<b>12,147</b>	<b>6.4</b>

\* FY 2006 and FY 2007 Enacted includes rescissions

### **FY 2009 President's Budget Summary of Change:**

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
<b>FY 2008 Enacted</b>	<b>\$140,449</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>\$49,894</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>190,343</b>	<b>1,264</b>
FY 2009 Pay Raise ATB	2,865	0	1,271	0	4,136	0
FY 2009 GPI ATB	1,755	0	333	0	2,088	0
<b>Sub-Total, ATBs</b>	<b>4,620</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,224</b>	<b>0</b>
Information Technology Enhancement	2,583	6			2,583	6
Traffic Community Court			3,340	23	3,340	23
<b>Sub-Total, Program Changes</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5,923</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>FY 2009 PB Request</b>	<b>\$147,652</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>\$54,838</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>202,490</b>	<b>1,293</b>

**Community Supervision Program: (\$7,203,000):**

**Community Supervision Program – Adjustments to Base (\$4,620,000)**

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Pay Raises and General Pricing Increases	\$4,620,000	0 positions	0 FTE
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The FY 2009 President’s Budgets requests \$4,620,000 as an ATB to fund CSP employee cost of living increases and cost increases for supplies, materials, equipment and contracts.

**Community Supervision Program – Program Changes (\$2,583,000)**

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Information Technology Enhancements	\$2,583,000	10 positions	6 FTE
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It is vital that CSP have the information technology (IT) capability to effectively perform its law enforcement and public safety functions for the nation’s capital. CSP has been able to temporarily support significant IT accomplishments to date through delayed operational costs at two new field units. One of those field units became operational in FY 2006 and the second is planned for implementation in FY 2009. Funds to support the continued development of IT infrastructure and applications will therefore no longer be available from this source. Resources are necessary to continue enhancements to the offender case management system (SMART) infrastructure and improve critical data sharing with our law enforcement partners.

When CSOSA was established there was no agency network, email or automated case management. Less than one-third of the employees had desktop computers. In addition, communication between CSP and our law enforcement partners in the District was totally paper-based, inefficient and prone to error. Since that time, CSP has launched and maintains the SMART case management system, the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) for the District of Columbia, an Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) and Business Intelligence Portal, and is in the process of implementing secure, remote disaster recovery capability. More recently, CSP implemented the SMARTStat performance accountability system that uses EDW data to provide relational views of caseloads and core performance indicators. SMARTStat will soon provide management with near complete visibility into the agency’s core practices, activities and outcomes of offender supervision and treatment. As a result of these enhancements, CSOSA is now recognized by the corrections industry, our local criminal justice partners, and federal small agency peers as an IT leader.

CSOSA requests resources to sustain the progress we have made in optimizing our ability to assess, manage, and respond to the risk our population poses to public safety, as well as continue its leadership of information management within the District’s criminal justice community.

**Pretrial Services Agency: (\$4,944,000)**

**Pretrial Services Agency – Adjustments to Base (\$1,604,000)**

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Pay Raises and General Pricing Increases	\$1,604,000	0 positions	0 FTE
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The 2009 President’s Budget requests \$1,604,000 as an ATB over the FY 2008 estimated funding level to fund 2009 PSA employee cost of living increases and cost increases for supplies, materials, equipment and contracts.

**Pretrial Services Agency – Program Changes (\$3,340,000)**

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Traffic Community Court	\$3,340,000	23 positions	23 FTE
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In 2006, the Office of the Attorney General’s (OAG) Criminal Section brought charges in over 12,400 D.C. misdemeanor and traffic cases. Based on estimates from the OAG’s Public Safety Division and the D.C. Superior Court, over 3,600 of these cases (29%) involved defendants in need of mental health and/or substance abuse treatment services. To better address the problems and community safety issues presented by this population, beginning in FY 2009, the D.C. Superior Court and OAG will spearhead a court-centered, problem-solving initiative geared to the unique problems and service requirements of mentally ill and substance abusing arrestees. Consistent with other efforts nationwide,<sup>2</sup> this initiative is a collaborative effort that will establish timely identification of mental health and substance abuse issues and prompt linkages to community-based services; ensure the least restrictive diversion and community supervision options needed to address public safety and treatment concerns; ensure comprehensive and individualized treatment and supervision placements; provide a comprehensive team-oriented approach to addressing health and social issues geared to a defendant’s criminal behavior; and provide strict supervision of participants, including appropriate sanctions and court notice for infractions of supervision conditions.

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<sup>2</sup> See, for example, The Consensus Project, *The Essential Elements of a Mental Health Court (Third Edition, Draft)*, Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2005.

## **Mission and Goals (CSOSA: CSP and PSA)**

CSOSA's mission is to increase public safety, prevent crime, reduce recidivism, and support the fair administration of justice in close collaboration with the community. Given that 70 percent of convicted offenders serve all or part of their sentence in the community and approximately 80 percent of pretrial defendants are released to the community, CSOSA's functions of effective supervision of pretrial defendants and convicted offenders, along with effective service to the courts and paroling authority, are critical to public safety. Although CSP and PSA have two distinct mandates, they share common strategic goals for the Agency's management and operations:

- Establish strict accountability and prevent the population supervised by CSOSA from engaging in criminal activity.
- Support the fair administration of justice by providing accurate information and meaningful recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers.

To achieve these goals, CSOSA has developed operational strategies, or Critical Success Factors, encompassing all components of community-based supervision. The four Critical Success Factors are:

1. Establish and implement (a) an effective risk and needs assessment and case management process to help officials determine whom it is appropriate to release and at what level of supervision, and (b) an ongoing evaluation process that assesses a defendant's compliance with release conditions and an offender's progress in reforming his/her behavior.
2. Provide close supervision of high-risk defendants and offenders, with intermediate graduated sanctions for violations of release conditions.
3. Provide appropriate treatment and support services, as determined by the needs assessment, to assist defendants in complying with release conditions and offenders in reintegrating into the community.
4. Establish partnerships with other criminal justice agencies and community organizations.

The Critical Success Factors are the foundation for CSOSA's structure and operations, as well as the Agency's plans for allocating resources, measuring performance, and achieving outcomes. In terms of both day-to-day operations and long-term performance goals, these four principles guide what CSOSA does. They unite CSP's and PSA's strategic plans, operations, and budgets.

## **CSOSA (CSP and PSA) Frequently Asked Questions**

### **How many offenders and defendants are under CSOSA's supervision?**

On September 30, 2007, CSP monitored or supervised 15,336 offenders, including 9,483 probationers and 5,856 on supervised release or parole. 6,724, or 44 percent, of these offenders were supervised at the highest risk levels.

In September 2007, PSA monitored or supervised 5,425 defendants.

### **Does CSP supervise juvenile offenders?**

CSP does not supervise any juvenile offenders. This remains the responsibility of the D.C. government.

### **How many offenders entered CSP's supervision in FY 2007?**

A total of 9,530 offenders entered CSP's supervision during FY 2007; 6,957 probationers and 2,573 individuals released from prison on parole or supervised release. Approximately 50 percent of prison releases to CSP supervision transition through a Residential Re-entry Center (also known as halfway house).

### **What are some characteristics of the 9,530 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2007?**

Offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2007 had been arrested (not necessarily convicted) for the following types of crimes:

<b>Arrest Charge Type</b>	<b>Percent with Arrest History*</b>
Violent Offense	28.0
Drug-Related Offense	58.1
Sex Offense	5.1
Domestic Violence	12.0
Simple Assault	18.4
Property Offense	25.7
Prostitution	3.1
Traffic	14.1
Alcohol	4.7
Firearm Offense	14.7
Public Order	6.0

\* An offender may have arrests for multiple charge types.

Fifty-eight (58.1) percent of offenders entering supervision had been arrested for a drug related (excluding alcohol) offense. The average age of first arrest for these offenders is 23, with 25 percent having committed their first offense by age 18. Offenders entering supervision had, on average, been arrested for drug related (excluding alcohol) offenses 2.48 times.

## Describe CSOSA's participation in Fugitive Safe Surrender?

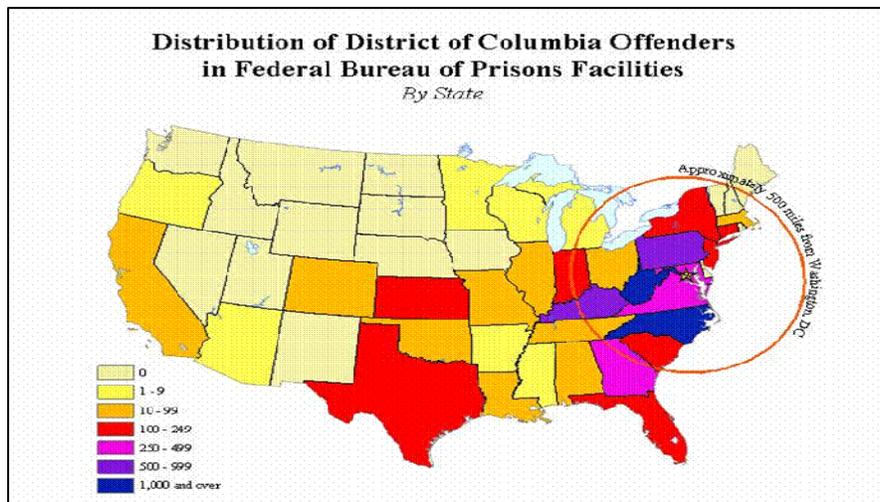
A national program of the United States Marshals Service (USMS), Fugitive Safe Surrender offers persons with outstanding warrants for non-violent offenses the opportunity to surrender voluntarily in the safe, neutral setting of a church. CSOSA and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) collaborated with the USMS to bring Fugitive Safe Surrender to Washington, DC in November 2007. The program was hosted by Bible Way Church and extended over three days (November 1, 2, and 3). During the three days, 450 people surrendered, of whom approximately 70 percent had outstanding criminal warrants; the remaining 30 percent had traffic warrants.

Individuals who participated in Fugitive Safe Surrender either resolved their cases at the site or departed with a new court date. Only ten of the Washington, DC participants were taken into custody; the rest returned home. The Washington, DC program repeated the success that Fugitive Safe Surrender has achieved in other cities.

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

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

As of December 2007, approximately 6,500 D.C. offenders were housed in BOP facilities in 34 states. The BOP also operates Residential Reentry Centers, or halfway houses, in Washington, DC. Approximately half of the offenders returning to the District transition through these facilities prior to release. The map below illustrates the distribution of D.C. offenders throughout the country.



## **What is CSP's SMARTStat initiative?**

CSP implemented the SMARTStat performance management and accountability initiative in FY 2007. SMARTStat enables managers at all levels to gain a data driven understanding of Agency performance at the individual employee, team, branch or organization levels. SMARTStat uses data contained in the agency's Enterprise Data Warehouse to generate multidimensional, relational views of caseload according to key performance indicators. SMARTStat provides management with visibility into the agency's core practices, activities and outcomes of offender supervision and treatment. CSP executive and program staff meet regularly to review SMARTStat results and plan operational strategies to improve supervision outcomes.

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

CSOSA is a permanent member of the CJCC, which is a forum for collaboration among law enforcement entities within the District. CSOSA Director Paul A. Quander, Jr., currently co-chairs the CJCC with the Mayor of the District of Columbia. Other permanent members include the Federal Bureau of Prisons, United States Marshals Service, Metropolitan Police Department, US Attorneys Office, US Parole Commission, DC Department of Corrections, Pretrial Services Agency, DC Public Defender Service, DC Superior Court, Attorney General for the District of Columbia, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services. The Chairs of the Council of the District of Columbia Council and Council Judiciary Committee also serve as permanent CJCC members.

## **In FY 2004 CSP received resources to implement Global Positioning System (GPS) Electronic Monitoring of high-risk offenders. What is the status of this initiative?**

Since inception of CSP's GPS Electronic Monitoring pilot in FY 2004, 2,045 different offenders have been placed on the system and, as of September 30, 2007, 314 high-risk offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring.

## **In FY 2001 CSP was charged with setting up a Sex Offender Registry for the District of Columbia. Has this been accomplished?**

Yes. CSP developed and established a secure database for sex offender registration information. CSP assumed responsibility for the registration function in October 2000. As of January 2008, there are 732 active registrants in the DC Sex Offender Registry. The data, photographs and supporting documents are transmitted to the DC Metropolitan Police Department for community notification, as required by law.

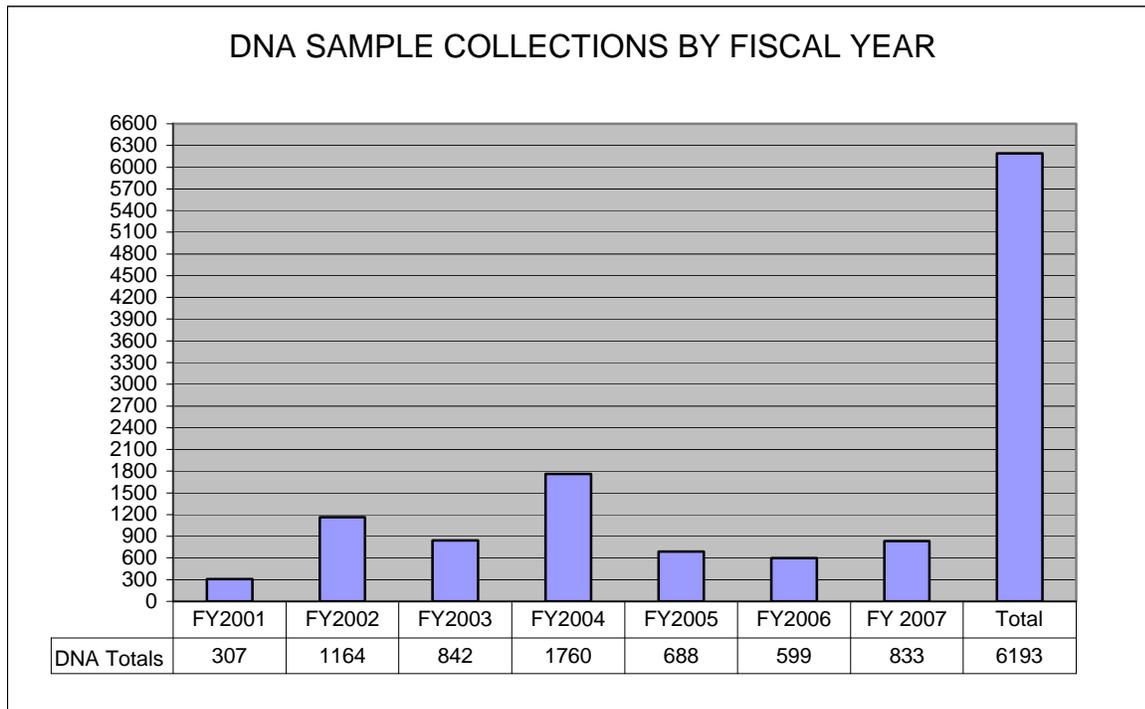
## What are Accountability Tours?

Accountability tours are visits to the homes of high-risk offenders conducted jointly by a Community Supervision Officer (CSO) and a Metropolitan Police Department Officer. Accountability tours can be scheduled or unscheduled (unannounced) visits. Accountability tours are a visible means to heighten the awareness of law enforcement presence to the offenders and to the citizens in the community. In 2007, CSOs conducted 8,140 accountability tours on 5,201 high-risk offenders.

## Does CSP collect DNA samples from its offender population?

In FY 2001, CSP assumed responsibility for collecting DNA samples from probationers and parolees convicted of violent crimes and sex offenses, who had not previously provided a sample to the Bureau of Prisons. The samples are sent by CSOSA to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which records the results into a database used for crime solving.

The DNA Sample Collections table below reflects CSP collection activity from FY 2001 to FY 2007. Since FY 2001, CSP has collected a total of 6,193 DNA Samples. In FY 2007, 833 samples were collected.



## Describe CSOSA's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center at Karrick Hall.

The Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) provides high-risk offenders and defendants with intensive assessment and reintegration programming. 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 at the point of release.

Offenders/defendants assigned to the RSC will participate in a 28-day holistic and multidisciplinary program, during which they cannot leave the facility or receive visitors. Treatment readiness and motivation is the focus of each of the interventions offered at the RSC. These interventions are structured to address one or more of the factors identified as particular challenges to an offender's/defendant's successful reentry including psychological disorders, substance abuse, cognitive impairments, protracted withdrawal, poor attachment/social bonding and criminogenic factors.

RSC offenders/defendants also receive counseling; a complete physical, psychological and behavioral assessment; and a referral to inpatient, residential or daily outpatient substance abuse treatment programs. Upon completion of the program, offenders/defendants are equipped with the tools needed to prevent relapse, succeed in a treatment modality, improve familial relationships and modify deviant behaviors.

The RSC also allows CSOSA to impose prompt and meaningful residential sanctions for offenders and defendants who violate the conditions of their release, improving the likelihood of successful supervision.

Once fully operational, the RSC will serve 102 offenders/defendants in six units. Five units will house male offenders and one unit is dedicated to meeting the needs of dually diagnosed (mental health and substance abuse) offenders/defendants. The fully operational RSC will have the capacity to treat 1,200 offenders/defendants annually.

### **What is the status of operations at the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center?**

Renovations at the Agency's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall were completed in December 2006. Phased operation of the facility began in February 2006. Five male units are currently in full operation. The sixth unit was recently funded with the FY 2008 appropriation. From February 2006 through January 2008, 1,188 high-risk offenders/defendants entered the RSC at Karrick Hall, with 1,021 (or 86%) successfully completing the 28-day program. As of January 2008, approximately 70 offenders/defendants were in residence on any given day at the RSC.

### **How much contract treatment funding does CSOSA have?**

In FY 2008, CSP has \$11,119,000 in contract treatment and halfway back sanctions non-personnel funding for general population offenders. CSP has an additional \$3,359,000 in contract treatment funding for the clients of the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center.

In FY 2008, PSA has \$3,332,000 in contractual treatment appropriated funding.

## **How many defendants and offenders have been placed in contract treatment programs?**

In FY 2007, CSP made 2,289 substance abuse treatment placements, 155 sex offender assessments, 396 transitional housing placements and 170 halfway back sanction placements. In addition, at any given time, up to 1,200 offenders are participating in CSP in-house substance abuse treatment or treatment readiness programming. Typically, an offender who has serious substance abuse issues requires a treatment program continuum consisting of three separate substance abuse treatment placements (in-house or contract) to fully address his or her issues.

In FY 2007, PSA placed 1,326 defendants (about 40 percent of those found to be in need of treatment) in some type of sanction-based substance abuse treatment (in-house, contractual, or a combination of both).

## **How many CSP offenders have substance abuse issues?**

Approximately 70 percent of CSP offenders have a history of substance abuse. In FY 2007, 51.3 percent of offenders under supervision tested had at least one positive drug test (including alcohol).

## **How does CSOSA determine who should be subject to drug testing?**

This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

Drug testing is conducted on all offenders placed on CSP supervision by the Courts and the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC), as well as offenders for whom CSP is completing a pre-sentence investigation. Surveillance drug testing is primarily intended to enforce the release condition of abstinence and identify offenders in need of treatment services. Substance abuse is a major factor in supervision failure. Through aggressive surveillance testing, CSP can identify and intervene—through sanctions and/or treatment placement—in the offender’s drug use before it escalates to the point of revocation. CSP maintains a zero tolerance of drug use. 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.

PSA attempts to obtain a baseline drug test for every defendant being processed through lock-up. Subsequent testing is done pursuant to court order. Defendant’s placed in PSA’s treatment programs are tested twice per week. Other defendants are usually tested once per week.

## **Has the increase in drug testing and treatment been effective?**

Indications are that the increase in drug testing and treatment is having a positive effect among CSP’s supervised population. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health<sup>3</sup> found that

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<sup>3</sup> The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Entering Treatment in Calendar Years 2002 and 2003. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., October 18, 2007.

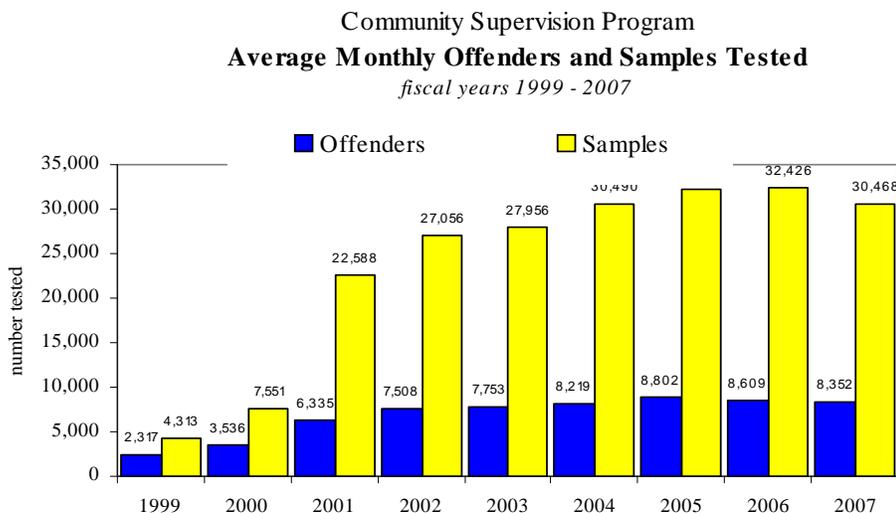
CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA drug treatment program were less likely to commit crimes.

In calendar year 2002, the overall arrest rate for participants in the *entire* Washington/Baltimore HIDTA drug treatment program dropped 48.6 percent from 867 arrests in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 446 in the one year after treatment. Participants in CSOSA's Assessment and Orientation Center, a program within the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA, experienced a 67.1 percent decrease in rearrests, from 85 in the one year prior to treatment to 28 one year after treatment. In calendar year 2003, the overall arrest rate for participants in the *entire* Washington/Baltimore HIDTA drug treatment program dropped 42.9 percent from 608 arrests in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 347 in the one year after treatment. CSOSA participants experienced a 14.3 percent decrease in rearrests, from 28 in the one year prior to treatment to 24 one year after treatment.

Drug treatment effectiveness studies performed by CSP show promising results. The studies provide preliminary indication of the short-term (90 and 180 days post-treatment) effect of treatment on persistent drug use (testing positive 3 or more times) patterns. The studies indicate that drug use persistence decreased more among offenders who completed the treatment program when compared with those who failed to complete the prescribed treatment. Specifically, the number of persistent drug users decreased 78 percent for offenders who completed treatment and 43 percent for treatment drop-outs within 90 days post-treatment. Using available data for offenders who were under CSOSA supervision 180 days post-treatment, the number of persistent drug users decreased 70 percent for offenders who completed treatment and 64 percent for treatment drop-outs. Further analysis is required to determine if the closing of the persistent drug use gap is at least partially attributable to timely and appropriate aftercare support or to other pre-identified factors about treatment participants that may influence treatment continuum decisions.

### How many offenders has CSP drug tested?

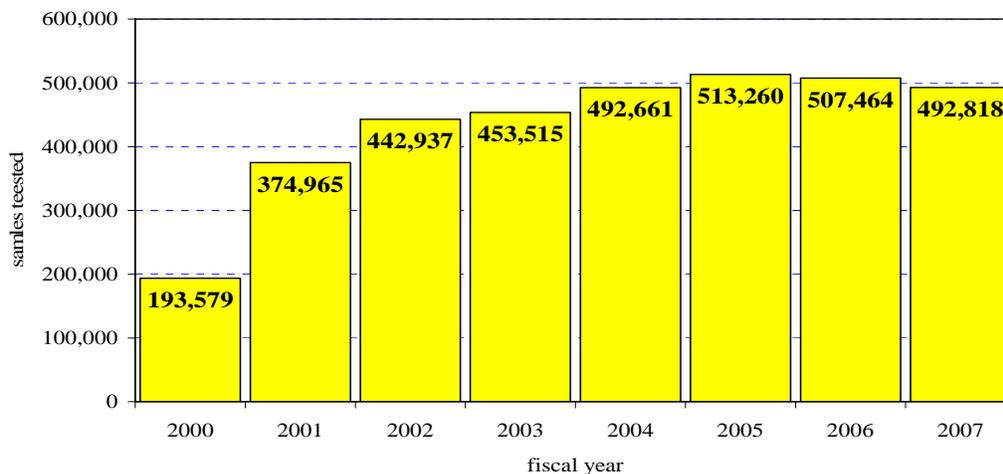
During FY 2007, CSP tested an average of 8,352 offenders per month for drug use. This represents a 136 percent increase over the number of offenders tested in FY 2000. In addition to testing more offenders, CSP is testing the offenders more often. The number of samples tested per offender per month increased from 2.1 in FY 2000 to 3.6 in FY 2007.



## How many drug samples are processed by PSA's laboratory?

During FY 2007, PSA's Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory conducted 2,503,322 tests on 492,818 urine specimens/samples (each sample may be tested for up to seven drugs). In FY 2007 more tests were done on each specimen than in FY 2006. The 492,818 specimens tested in FY 2007 represents a 2.9 percent decrease in the number of samples tested in FY 2006 and a 155 percent increase in the number of samples tested in FY 2000.

**Pretrial Services Agency  
Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory**  
*Samples Tested*



## In previous budgets, CSP requested and Congress provided funding to allow CSP to reduce the number of offenders supervised by each Community Supervision Officer (CSO). What has been the effect of this additional funding on caseloads?

Prior to the Revitalization Act, CSO caseloads averaged over 100 offenders, far in excess of the nationally recognized standards of the American Probation and Parole Association and best practices. As a result of increased funding, CSP has been able to increase the number of CSOs supervising high-risk general and specialized caseloads. This additional funding has resulted in closer monitoring and supervision of high-risk offenders and allowed staff to implement evidence-based practices.

**Community Supervision Officer Offender Caseloads**  
(Total Active and Monitored Offenders Per Supervision CSO- excludes Warrant Cases)

Offender Type	September 2001	September 2002	September 2003	September 2004	September 2005	September 2006	September 2007
General	64	56	48	52	50	41	38
Special	44	44	29	32	32	35	37
Interstate	75	85	75	84	79	79	81

## **What are the defendant supervision ratios for PSA?**

Prior to the Revitalization Act, the General Supervision population at PSA was monitored at a ratio of over 1:400. With the hiring of additional Pretrial Supervision Officers since the Revitalization Act and a reorganization to improve supervision and monitoring programs, case ratios have improved but still remain higher than caseload ratios at Federal Pretrial offices in Maryland (1:45) and Virginia (1:42). Funding authorized in FY 2008 will reduce caseloads in Extensive supervision to approximately 1:75. The chart below reflects the average caseloads from July 2006 through June 2007.

	<b>Caseload</b>
Extensive Supervision	1:98
Community Court	1:101
Specialized Supervision	1:27
District Court	1:72

## **How many Community Supervision Officers (CSO) and Pretrial Services Officers (PSO) is CSOSA authorized to have?**

CSP has 355 CSO positions in FY 2008. PSA has 178 PSO positions in FY 2008.

## **Does CSP realign Community Supervision Officer (CSO) resources based on fluctuations in offender cases and types?**

Yes. CSP reviews detailed caseload information from our Supervision & Management Automated Records Tracking (SMART) case management system for changes in the number, type, and risk level of offenders supervised by CSOs. CSO resources are realigned to meet these changes and ensure the close supervision of offenders.

## **How many community-based offender supervision offices does CSP have?**

Immediately after the Revitalization Act, CSP had three, small field offices for supervising offenders on Probation. Parole supervision was performed centrally in downtown offices. CSP currently has six community-based offender (Probation and Parole) supervision offices throughout the District. CSOSA is continuing its efforts to establish a field office to service the NE section of DC, east of the Anacostia River.

1. 1230 Taylor Street, NW
2. 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE
3. 1418 Good Hope Road, SE
4. 3850 South Capitol Street, SE
5. 25 K Street, NE
6. 800 North Capitol Street, NW

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 operates on a year-to-year lease at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, which is owned and operated by the DC Government.

CSP also operates vocational and educational programs at St. Luke's Church on 4923 East Capitol Street, SE, and at 4415 South Capitol Street, SW. CSP CSOs maintain an on-site presence at five Bureau of Prisons Residential Re-entry Centers (also known as halfway houses) within the District.

### **How many offenders have dependent children? How is CSP attempting to meet the needs of offenders with children?**

A review of offenders entering supervision in FY 2007 revealed that 64 percent had children and 47 percent had dependent children (age 18 or under). Twenty-eight percent of those offenders with dependent children are the primary caretakers of those children. Thirty-five percent of those with dependent children reside in the same household as their child(ren). Five percent of those with dependent children have children who are involved with the juvenile justice system.

A limited number of CSP contract treatment providers allow up to two children (under age 11) to accompany offenders to residential drug treatment. The children are provided educational support (or are enrolled in school, if age appropriate), and receive primary health care screening and referrals.

**What are the characteristics (gender, race, education, age, criminal charge) of all offenders under CSP supervision as of September 30, 2007?**

As shown in the table below, the majority of offenders under CSP’s supervision (54 percent) are between the ages of 26 and 45. Thirty-eight percent have not completed high school. Offenders coming under the supervision of CSP are most likely to have committed a violent offense (41%), drug offense (27%) or a property offense (17%).

**Characteristics of 15, 336 Offenders Under CSP Supervision (As Of September 30, 2007)**

	Percent
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	84%
Female	16%
<b>Race</b>	
African American	88%
Caucasian	6%
Hispanic	5%
Other	1%
<b>Educational Level*</b>	
Less than High School	38%
High School Diploma/GED	39%
Above High School	18%
Missing/Unknown	5%
<b>Age</b>	
17 and Under	0%
18 to 25	15%
26 to 35	29%
36 to 45	25%
46 to 55	22%
56 and above	9%
<b>Criminal Charge**</b>	
<u>Violent Offense</u> (Charge Categories: Criminal Homicide, Robbery, Forcible Rape, Sex Offenses, Aggravated Assault, Offenses Against Family & Children, Other Assaults)	41%
<u>Drug Offense</u> (Charge Category: Drug Abuse)	27%
<u>Property Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen property, Vandalism)	17%
<u>Public Order</u> (Charge Categories: Weapons-Carrying/Possessing, Driving Under the Influence, Disorderly Conduct, Fail to Comply w/ Public Transportation Regs., Gambling, Loitering, Obstruction of Justice, Prostitution & Commercialized Vice, Traffic, Vagrancy, Liquor Laws)	11%
<u>Other</u> (Charge Categories: Drunkenness, Licensing & Regulation Issues, Other Offenses, Unknown)	4%
<p><i>*As reported by the offender; not as assessed by CSOSA Educational Specialists.</i></p> <p><i>**Reflects the offenders’ first, most serious charge.</i></p> <p><i>***Charge Categorization taken from the Bureau of Justice Statistics</i></p>	