

Susan W. Shaffer
Director

Clifford T. Keenan
Deputy Director



Management:

Kim M. Whatley
Operations

Johnny Cahn
*Finance and
Administration*

Donald E. Brady
*Human Capital
Management*

Ron Hickey
*Information
Technology*

James Jones, Ph.D.
*Forensic Toxicology and
Drug Testing Laboratory*

Spurgeon Kennedy
*Research, Analysis and
Development*

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Congressional Budget Justification And Performance Information Fiscal Year 2009

District of Columbia

Pretrial Services Agency



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Appendix A

PSA Role in the Criminal Justice System

Mission Statement

The mission of the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) is to assess, supervise, and provide services for defendants, and collaborate with the justice community, to assist the courts in making pretrial release decisions. PSA promotes community safety and return to court while honoring the constitutional presumption of innocence.

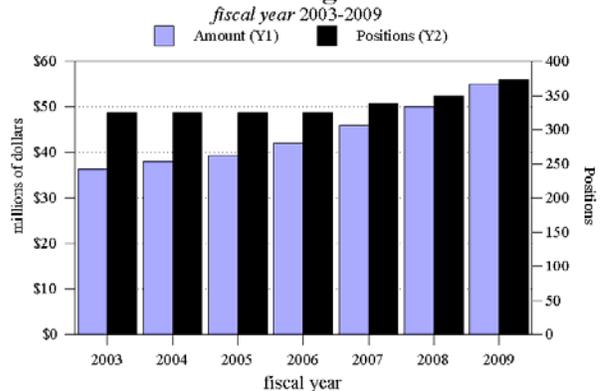
In Brief

Funding History

As a new Federal Agency, PSA experienced substantial growth in both funding and number of positions between FY 1998 and FY 2003. From FY 2003 through FY 2006, PSA's authorized positions grew more gradually and funding increases were limited mainly to inflation adjustments and modest programmatic expansions. The Agency experienced more robust growth in FY 2007 and FY 2008 to address the issue of overwhelming caseloads.

The FY 2009 President's Budget request is \$54,838,000, a total budget increase of \$4,944,000 or 9.9% over the FY 2008 President's Budget. Total adjustments to base (ATB) represent mandatory pay increases and non-personnel inflation adjustments. The requested program change is \$3,340,000 and 23 FTEs. The program increase would provide drug testing, supervision, assessments and linkage to treatment services to D.C. Misdemeanor and Traffic Court (drunk driving) defendants with mental health and substance abuse issues.

**Pretrial Services Agency
Increase in Funding and Positions**



Supervision Caseloads

Twelve Month Average Caseload Ratios <i>July 2006 thru June 2007</i>			
Category	PSOs	Defendants	Ratio
General Supervision			
Condition Monitoring/ Courtroom Support	13	517	
Extensive Supervision	31	3,046	1:98
Community Court	4	405	1:101
Subtotal – General	48	3,968	
Specialized Supervision	43	1,170	1:27
U. S. District Court	4	287	1:72
TOTAL	95	5,425	
BENCH WARRANTS OVER 60 DAYS		5,470	
Total Supervision		10,895	

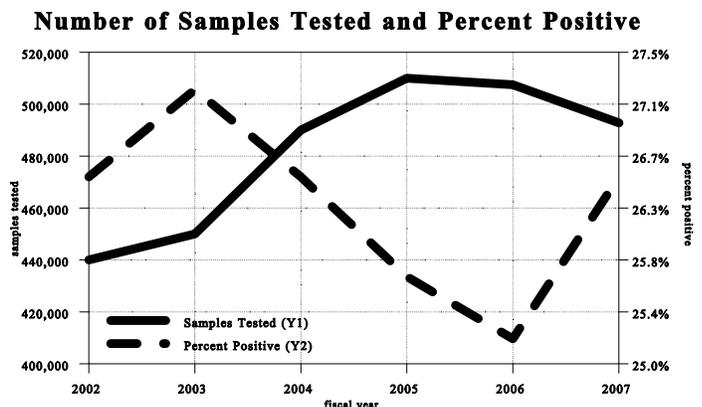
Defendants with extensive supervision conditions within the General Supervision Unit account for approximately 56% of all cases with pretrial conditions of release. Defendants who fall into this category have been charged with a range of offenses — from serious misdemeanors to dangerous and/or violent felonies. Even though many of the felony defendants potentially are eligible for pretrial detention based on their charge (e.g., robbery, burglary, aggravated assault) or criminal history (e.g., a pending case or on probation), the Court has determined that initial supervised release placement in the

community under extensive conditions is appropriate and cost effective by avoiding the high cost of incarceration. The Court’s expectation, however, is that, in order to mitigate the risk to public safety while on pretrial release, conditions such as drug testing and regular reporting will be supervised closely by PSA, and violators will be reported promptly to the Court. This expected and statutorily required response has not always occurred because of extremely high caseload ratios. In FY 2006, caseloads averaged 1:115 for extensively supervised General Supervision cases. However, with FY 2007 funding, caseloads in Extensive Supervision were reduced to 1:98 and the additional funds approved for FY 2008 will further reduce the ratio to 1:75.

Drug Testing

The PSA Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory conducts drug testing for pretrial defendants under PSA’s supervision and for offenders under Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency’s (CSOSA) supervision (i.e., probation, parole, and supervised release). During FY 2007, PSA conducted 2,503,322 drug tests on 492,818 urine samples, (each sample can be tested for up to seven different drugs) collected from defendants and offenders. The number of samples taken by the lab decreased in FY 2007, but the number of tests per

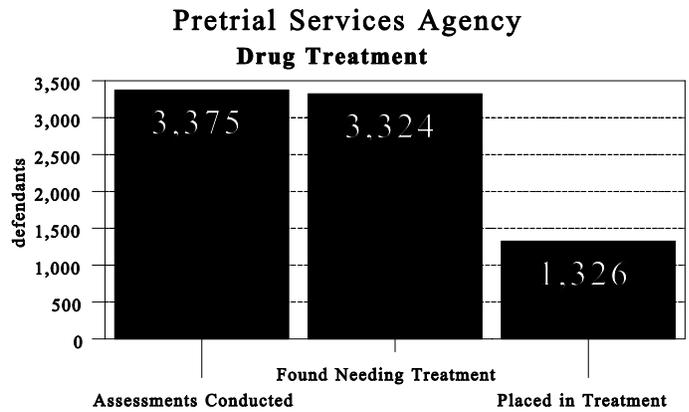
Pretrial Services Agency



sample increased. The current volume of tests has stretched both the lab's testing equipment and the ability of current staff to process and analyze test results in a timely manner. Over the last few years, CSOSA and PSA have added new programs and facilities such as additional drug collection sites, treatment programs, Saturday testing, and additional programs to support the Court by reallocating resources from other programs. The lab currently stays open 24 hours per day during the week and has extended hours on weekends as well.

Drug Treatment

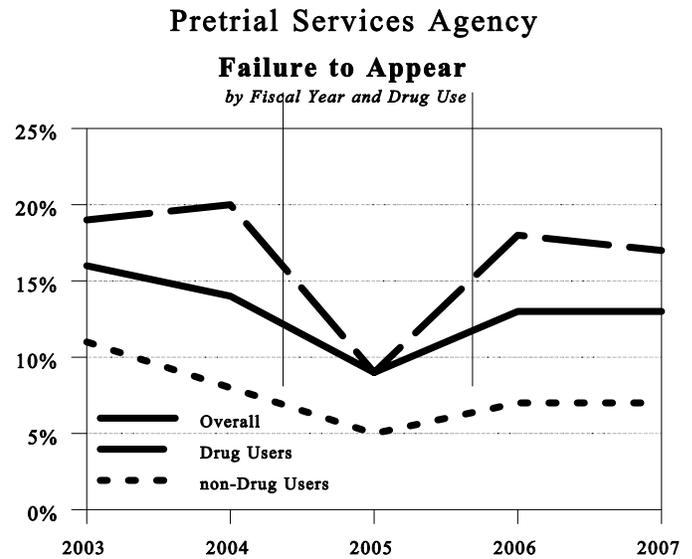
PSA conducted 3,375 Addiction Severity Index (ASI) assessments in FY 2007. Of these, 98% indicated the defendant was in need of treatment. PSA placed 1,326 defendants (40% of those found to be in need of treatment) into some type of sanction-based substance abuse treatment (i.e., in-house, contractual, or a combination of both).



Failure to Appear

When defendants fail to appear (FTA) for scheduled court hearings, court resources are expended even though the case does not advance through the system. PSA assists the Court by notifying defendants in writing and in person of scheduled hearings.

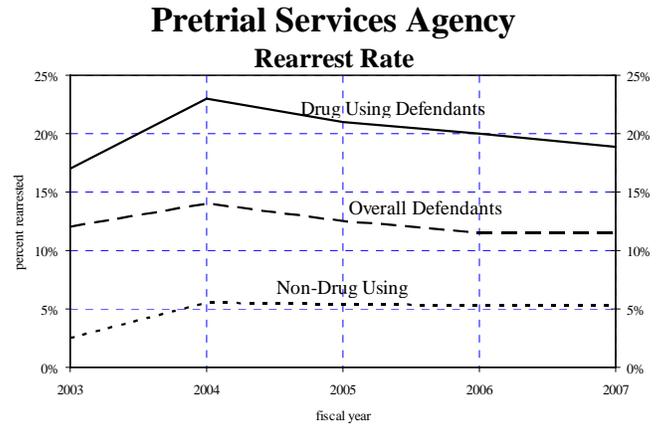
Between FY 2003 and FY 2007, the FTA rate decreased substantially for all defendants, both non-drug using defendants and drug using defendants. Overall, the FTA rate decreased from 16% to 13%. The FTA rate for non-drug using defendants decreased from 10% to 7%, while the FTA rate for defendants using drugs decreased from 20% to 17%. The FTA rate for defendants who do not use drugs is only 40% that of drug using defendants.



Rearrest Rate

Rearrest is the outcome most closely related to public safety. PSA identifies each defendant's risk of rearrest and provides a corresponding level of supervision to minimize that risk. Through its automated system, PSA is alerted immediately if a defendant is rearrested in the District of Columbia so that the appropriate response can occur.

Similar to its causal link to FTA, drug use also appears related to rearrest. The rearrest rates for both drug using and non-drug using defendants have decreased only slightly during the period FY 2003 – FY 2007. The rearrest rate for drug using defendants is almost four times the rearrest rate for non-drug using defendants.



District of Columbia
Pretrial Services Agency
FY 2009 Budget Justification

Resource Requests

Pretrial Services Agency
Summary of Change
fiscal year 2009

	Permanent Positions	FTE	Amount \$(000)
FY 2008 President's Budget	350	350	49,894
Adjustments to Base:			
FY 2009 Pay Raise	0	0	1,271
Annualization of FY 2007 Positions	0	0	0
General Price Increase	0	0	333
Total Adjustments to Base	0	0	1,604
FY 2009 Base	350	350	51,498
Program Changes:			
Traffic Community Court & DC Misdemeanor	23	23	3,340
Total Program Changes	23	23	3,340
Total Changes	23	23	4,944
FY 2009 Request	373	373	54,838
Percent Increase over FY 2008 President's Budget	6.6%	6.6%	9.9%

The total FY 2009 President's Budget Request for the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) is \$54,838,000, an increase of 9.9 %, or \$4,944,000 over the President's FY 2008 budget request. The request includes \$1,604,000 in Adjustments to Base (ATB), which includes mandatory pay increases, as well as non-personnel cost adjustments. In addition to the ATB increases, PSA is proposing \$3,340,000 in program increases.

Strategic Plan, Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Goals, Outcomes, and Strategies

PSA's Strategic Plan (2005-2010) contains PSA's vision for fiscal years 2005 through 2010, and includes the steps PSA will take to complete its evolution to a performance-based results-oriented organization that directly can link costs and outcomes. The Strategic Plan presents a set of core beliefs and values that guide PSA in carrying out its day-to-day activities in support of its mission. These core values and beliefs include:

- The Constitutional presumption of innocence of each pretrial defendant should lead to:
 - Least restrictive release in the community.
 - Preventive detention only as a last resort based on a judicial determination of the risk of non-appearance at Court and/or danger to any person or to the community.
- Accountability to the public for carrying out the PSA mission is essential.
- Non-financial conditional release, based on the history, characteristics, and reliability of the defendant, is more effective than financial release conditions. Reliance on money bail discriminates against indigent defendants and cannot effectively address conditioning defendants' conduct to protect the public.
- Pro-social interventions that address substance abuse, employment, housing, medical, educational, and mental health issues afford defendants the opportunity for personal improvement and decrease the likelihood of criminal behavior.
- All of PSA's work is performed to the highest professional and ethical standards.
- Innovation and the development of human capital lead to organizational excellence.

Based on the Strategic Plan, PSA has identified two critical outcomes:

- Reduction in the rearrest rate for violent and drug crimes during the period of pretrial supervision, and,
- Reduction in the rate of failure to appear for Court.

Achievement of these two outcomes depends on many factors. Evaluating each defendant's potential for flight and rearrest is critical as it allows PSA to make the most appropriate release recommendations for each defendant. Based on PSA's understanding of the defendant population and research conducted in the District and in other jurisdictions, providing close supervision coupled with sanctions for noncompliance and reducing drug use are also of primary importance. Further, PSA's use of social services

(e.g., job training and employment) contributes to behavioral change in the defendant population.

PSA established the following four Critical Success Factors (CSFs) corresponding to the basic operational strategies. CSFs form the core of PSA's day-to-day activities. Without these activities, it would be impossible to make progress toward the long-term outcomes.

1. *Risk and Needs Assessment* – Support judicial officers in making the most informed and effective nonfinancial release determinations throughout the pretrial period by formulating and recommending to the courts the least restrictive release conditions to promote the defendant's appearance for scheduled court dates and minimize the risk the defendant's release may pose to any person or to the community.
2. *Close Supervision* – Provide effective monitoring or supervision of pretrial defendants, consistent with release conditions, so that they return to court and do not engage in criminal activity while under pretrial supervision.
3. *Treatment and Support Services* – Provide for, or refer defendants to, effective substance abuse, mental health, and social services that will assist in reasonably assuring that defendants return to court and do not pose a danger to the community.
4. *Partnerships* – Establish and maintain effective partnerships with the judicial system, law enforcement, and the community to enhance PSA's ability to provide effective community supervision, enforce accountability, increase community awareness of PSA's public safety role, and develop opportunities for defendants under pretrial supervision and pretrial diversion.

The CSFs shape the primary activities through which PSA achieves both intermediate and long-term outcomes. These outcomes are interdependent. Risk and needs assessments continually determine how defendants are supervised and which services they receive. Through partnerships with the community and other criminal justice agencies, PSA develops and expands service capacity and improves its supervision practices.

Eleven performance measures are used to track activities and results. These measures are used to manage PSA's progress toward achievement of its goals. PSA has selected measures that address the most important activities conducted for each CSF. Many other activities occur, but those selected for presentation in this document are ones that PSA has identified as making the most important contributions to outcomes.

Fiscal Year 2009 Proposed Budget Distribution of New Initiatives by Performance Measure and Major Program Office

dollars in thousands

Performance Measure	Total	150	0	1,322	884	1	349	615	0	0	0	18	3,340
Diagnostic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Release Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diagnostic Evening/Midnight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US District Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Supervision	0	0	0	826	643	0	349	0	0	0	0	18	1,836
High Intensity Supervision Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Court Representation Team	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specialized Supervision Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Services and Assessment Center	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Superior Drug Court Intervention Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Directions Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanction Based Treatment Program	0	0	0	273	91	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	454
Contract Treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Testing/Compliance Unit	150	150	0	0	150	0	0	301	0	0	0	0	601
Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory	0	0	0	224	0	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	448
TOTAL	0	150	0	1,322	884	1	349	615	0	0	0	18	3,340

Pretrial Services Agency
Summary of Proposed Program Increases
Fiscal year 2009

D. C. Misdemeanor & Traffic Court (Drunk Driving), Mental Health & Substance Abuse
\$3,340,000 **23 FTE**

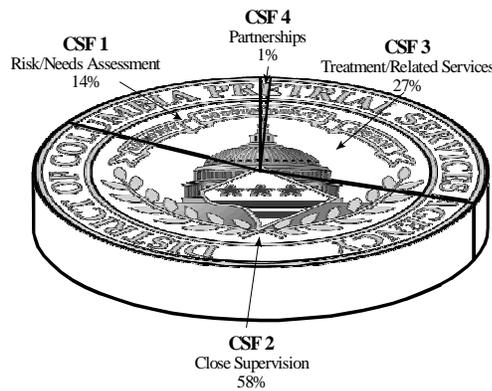
In 2006, the Criminal Section of the District of Columbia Office of the Attorney General (OAG) brought charges in over 12,400 D.C. misdemeanor and traffic cases. Based on estimates from the OAG's Public Safety Division and the D.C. Superior Court, over 3,600 of these cases (29 %) involved defendants in need of mental health and/or substance abuse treatment services.¹ To better address the problems and community safety issues within 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,² 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. This program increase will provide \$3,340,000 and 23 FTEs to this effort.

1 The traffic offense figure includes only Driving While Intoxicated (DWI), Driving Under the Influence (DUI), Operating While Intoxicated (OWI), and Reckless Driving offenses.

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

Pretrial Services Agency
Proposed FY 2009 Funding
by Critical Success Factor

For FY 2009, Close Supervision will receive the majority of PSA’s resources, 58%. Treatment and Support Services will receive 27% while Risk and Needs Assessment will receive 14% of PSA’s resources. Partnerships will receive the smallest share, approximately 1%. The activities under each Critical Success Factor play a crucial role in the overall accomplishment of PSA’s mission and goals.



Pretrial Services Agency
Funding by Strategic Plan Critical Success Factor (CSF)
fiscal year 2009

	Critical Success Factors	Major Activities	FY 2009	
			(\$000)	FTE
Goal 1 Support the fair administration of justice by providing accurate information to the Court. Goal 2 Establish strict accountability of defendants to prevent criminal activity	CSF 1 Risk/Needs Assessment	Diagnostics Risk Assessment Drug Testing Court Reports	\$8,203	69
	CSF 2 Close Supervision	Monitoring Drug Testing Supervision Sanctions	\$31,348	246
	CSF 3 Treatment/Related Activities	Supervision Treatment Sanctions	\$14,986	56
	CSF 4 Partnerships	Supervision through Community Linkages	\$ 301	2
			\$54,838	373

The above table illustrates the relationship between the agency’s Critical Success Factors (CSF), major operational activities, and budget authority/request. Management, program development and operational support functions are represented within each activity based on a prorated share of direct operational costs.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

The Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) is OMB's method for assessing program performance and how well the program achieves goals. The PART reinforces the ambitious outcome-oriented performance measurement framework developed under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). Also, PART builds on GPRA by encouraging agencies to integrate operational decisions with strategic and performance planning and improve performance measurement when existing measures are not outcome-oriented or sufficiently ambitious. Performance measures in GPRA plans and reports, and those developed or revised through the PART process, must be consistent.

PSA participated in the PART process in FY 2006. PSA's score of 71% translated into a rating of Moderately Effective. As a relatively new agency, it was not surprising that PSA's lowest scores were in the Program Results section. PSA is still in the process of cultivating resources for independent evaluation of its programs and processes. PSA's budget request reflects its growth process, and its progressively sophisticated understanding of the resources needed to serve its stakeholders and enhance public safety.

PART Summary Pretrial Services Agency

Section	OMB Weighting	Score	Weighted Score
Program Purpose/Design	20%	100%	20%
Strategic Planning	10%	75%	8%
Program Management	20%	100%	20%
Program Results	50%	47%	23%
Total Score	100%		71%

PSA Organizational Structure

PSA provides risk assessment, drug testing, monitoring, supervision, and treatment services for pretrial defendants and performs a variety of other management, program development and support functions. The Agency's **Office of Operations**, the office responsible for providing court and defendant-related services, consists of the Court Services Branch, the Supervision Branch, the Treatment Branch, and the Drug Testing and Compliance Unit. The Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory along with other management, program development, and support functions report to the Office of the Agency Director.

The **Court Services Branch** consists of the Diagnostic Unit and U. S. District Court Unit. The Diagnostic Unit staff interview defendants charged with criminal offenses in the D.C. Superior Court and formulate release recommendations. This pre-release process includes background investigations and defendant interviews. Diagnostic Unit staff verifies information collected from the defendant, researches and updates prior and/or current criminal history, formulates a risk assessment, and prepares a written recommendation to the judicial officer. The Diagnostic Unit also conducts citation interviews and investigations, and schedules citation arraignment dates.

Following a defendant's release, the Diagnostic Unit conducts a post-release interview that includes a review of the defendant's release conditions and an advisement to the defendant of the penalties that could result from non-compliance, failure to appear, and rearrest. This unit also investigates outstanding bench warrants for the purpose of re-establishing contact with defendants who have failed to appear for court. In preparing the surrender of defendants to the Court, the Unit updates PSA's existing records and conducts a new risk assessment to determine whether or not additional release conditions are warranted. The Unit also prevents the issuance of bench warrants by verifying a defendant's inability to appear in court (e.g., due to incarceration in another jurisdiction) and notifying the Court. The Diagnostic Unit is also responsible for conducting criminal history investigations and preparing the pretrial service reports on D.C. Code violation and Traffic lock-ups.

The U.S. District Court Unit follows the same pre-release procedures as the Diagnostic Unit for Federal defendants. In addition to those responsibilities, the Unit supervises released defendants and convicted persons pending surrender for service of their sentences. Like their counterparts in the D.C. Superior Court, Pretrial Services Officers (PSOs) in the U. S. District Court Unit notify U.S. District Court judges and magistrate judges of violations of release conditions in federal criminal cases. An added responsibility of the U.S. District Court Unit is preparation of compliance reports that are incorporated into pre-sentence investigations by the U.S. Probation Office.

The **Supervision Branch** consists of the General Supervision Unit (GSU) and the High Intensity Supervision Program (HISP). GSU supervises compliance with release conditions imposed by the D.C. Superior Court for the majority of defendants released to PSA's supervision. Release conditions may include stay away orders from designated people and places, regular contact with PSA, drug testing, and referrals for treatment. The GSU PSO ensures that relevant information regarding compliance is current and available to the judge. If the defendant cannot be brought into compliance with the conditions of release, the PSO sends a violation report to the Court, including specific recommendations such as drug treatment or mental health treatment designed to address the violation. PSOs also provide daily courtroom support to judicial officers to ensure placement of defendants in appropriate pretrial programs.

The High Intensity Supervision Program (HISP) consists of two primary components – the Community Supervision Phase and the Home Confinement Phase.

The Community Supervision component targets defendants who have supervision-related failures from General Supervision, Sanction-Based Contract Treatment, New Directions and Drug Court; violent misdemeanors and felonies, based on risk classification; and compliant defendants on work release who may be able to be moved out of the halfway house. Supervision requirements include face-to-face contact and drug testing at least once per week, and curfew with electronic monitoring (EM) daily from 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. Unemployed defendants charged with violent crimes also are required to attend the Violence Interruption Program session once per week.

Home Confinement is intended primarily for defendants who violate the program requirements under Community Supervision. However, the Court maintains the option of ordering defendants

directly into this increased level of supervision. Defendants are subject to 21 days of 24-hour curfew and otherwise will have the same supervision requirements as Community Supervision. They are allowed to leave their homes only for work, to attend school, to report to PSA for face-to-face contacts and drug testing, and for other pre-approved purposes. Defendants are returned to Community Supervision once they have completed the 21 days without incurring any infractions. PSA continues to notify the court of all program violations.

The HISP staff also co-supervises, with the D.C. Department of Corrections, defendants placed in work release with conditions such as drug testing, and reports non-compliance to the Court.

The **Treatment Branch** includes the Superior Court Drug Intervention Program (Drug Court), the New Directions Program, and the Sanction-Based Contract Treatment Unit. Each of these sanction-based drug treatment programs includes a system of sanctions and incentives designed to motivate compliant behavior and to reduce drug use. Further, each program features the use of a treatment plan that guides case managers in tailoring and modifying therapeutic interventions for a population involved in the criminal justice system. The Specialized Supervision Unit and the Social Services and Assessment Center also are in the Treatment Branch.

Drug Court is a sanction-based program with a proven approach to dealing with a non-violent population of drug-involved defendants. Participants in the program appear before one judge throughout their time in the program, must meet strict eligibility criteria to participate, must submit to twice-weekly drug testing, must participate in substance abuse treatment, and must agree to immediate administrative or court-imposed sanctions for noncompliance with program requirements. Sanctions are graduated and initially involve a treatment response (e.g., mandatory participation in motivational enhancement groups) leading up to two days participation in the jury box and then three nights in jail for ongoing drug-testing infractions. Incentives, such as recognized phase progression and reduced drug testing, also are offered to motivate defendants' compliance and recovery from addiction.

The New Directions Program includes many of the features of the Drug Court. The key differences are that New Directions provides treatment to defendants charged with violent as well as non-violent crimes, does not offer diversion from prosecution, and does not maintain strict eligibility criteria. Defendants in New Directions also must participate in sanction-based substance abuse treatment. PSOs in New Directions utilize swift administrative sanctions in response to defendant noncompliance and rely on court-imposed sanctions only when a defendant refuses to comply with an administrative sanction or when discharge from the program seems warranted. Sanctions in New Directions also are graduated and also initially involve treatment responses. However, jury box and jail sanctions are replaced with enhanced treatment placements. Incentives, such as recognized phase progression ceremonies and reduced drug testing and reporting requirements, also are offered to motivate defendants' compliance and recovery from addiction.

The Sanction-Based Contract Treatment Unit (SBTU) also includes many features of Drug Court. Defendants in SBTU are subject to the same administrative and court-imposed sanctions as Drug Court defendants. Like other Treatment Branch programs, PSOs in SBTU recommend swift sanctions and provide recognized incentives to defendants, but the SBT program is unique in that

all forms of substance abuse treatment are provided by contracted treatment providers. Like New Directions, the eligibility criteria for participating in SBTU are minimal (violent as well as non-violent charges are eligible), and diversion from prosecution is not offered.

The Specialized Supervision Unit provides critical supervision and case management services for defendants with severe and persistent mental health disorders, as well as for those with co-occurring mental illness and substance use disorders. The Unit ensures that these defendants are linked with community-based mental health treatment through the D.C. Department of Mental Health. Personnel in this unit have mental health expertise and/or specialized training in working effectively with the mentally ill and dually diagnosed defendants.

The Social Services and Assessment Center (SSAC) provides substance abuse assessments and social service referrals for any defendant under pretrial supervision. These services are provided in response to a court-ordered release condition and/or as the result of a needs assessment. The SSAC conducts almost 300 substance abuse assessments per month. The center also tests and evaluates defendants suspected of having a mental illness. Staff in the unit identify and maintain information on treatment, employment, education, housing and other social services that may be utilized by defendants in meeting pretrial release obligations. In addition, the SSAC liaisons with community organizations that provide opportunities for defendants to perform community service as part of diversion in the East of the River Community Court.

The **Drug Testing and Compliance Unit** is responsible for collecting urine samples for analysis. With a majority of all criminal defendants having substance abuse problems, drug testing is vital for several reasons. The criminal justice system must identify defendants using drugs for *risk assessment* purposes. Drug-dependent defendants are significantly more likely to become involved in future criminal activity than their non-drug using counterparts. Drug testing also is critical for *risk reduction* purposes. Supervision of drug-dependent individuals is most effective when the criminal justice system is capable of responding quickly – through treatment and immediate sanctions – to continued drug use.

The **Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory** processes urine specimens for all of PSA and CSOSA. This includes testing for the sentenced offender population as well as those under pretrial supervision. Each sample is tested for three to seven drugs of abuse. All positive samples are retested. Toxicologists conduct levels analysis to determine drug concentration, gas chromatograph/mass spectrometry to confirm test results, and provide forensic consultations and court testimony.

The following areas within the Agency provide management, program development, and frontline operational support:³

- Justice and Community Relations
- Forensic Research
- Finance and Administration
- Office of Human Capital Management and Training

³ Certain functions are performed by CSOSA for PSA, including those of the Office of General Counsel; Legislative, Intergovernmental, Public Affairs; Equal Employment Opportunity; Diversity and Special Programs; and Professional Responsibility.

- Information Technology
- Research, Analysis and Development (RAD)

Progress Towards Outcomes

Driven by its mission to enhance public safety through the formulation of appropriate and fair release recommendations and to provide effective community supervision for defendants, PSA has established two critical outcomes: 1) reduction in the rearrest rate for violent and drug crimes during the period of supervision and 2) reduction in the rate of failures to appear for court. These outcomes are related to the defendant population and are the end result of PSA activities.

Outcomes	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Percentage of defendants rearrested for violent or drug crimes during the period of pretrial supervision.							
For all defendants rearrested for:							
- any crimes	14%	13%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
- violent crimes	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%
- drug crimes	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
For drug-using defendants rearrested for:							
- any crimes	23%	20%	19%	18%	18%	18%	18%
- violent crimes	5%	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%
- drug crimes	8%	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%
For non-drug-using defendants rearrested for:							
- any crimes	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
- violent crimes	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
- drug crimes	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Percentage of cases in which a defendant failed to appear for at least one court hearing.							
- any defendants	14%	9%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
- drug-users	20%	13%	18%	17%	15%	15%	15%
- non-drug-users	8%	6%	7%	7%	9%	9%	9%

Rearrest: Rearrest is the outcome most closely related to public safety. PSA identifies a defendant's risk of rearrest and provides a corresponding level of supervision to reasonably assure the defendant will not be a danger to the community while on pretrial release. Through its automated system, PSA is alerted immediately if a defendant is rearrested in the District of Columbia so that the appropriate response can occur.

Failure to appear: When defendants fail to appear for scheduled court hearings, court resources are expended even though the case does not advance through the system. PSA assists the court by notifying defendants of scheduled hearings in writing and in person.

Justification for Change

D.C. Misdemeanor and Traffic Court (Drunk Driving), Mental Health and Substance Abuse

		FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	Change 2008/ 2009
D.C. Misdemeanor and Traffic Court (Drunk Driving), Mental Health and Substance Abuse	(\$000)	0	0	\$3,340	\$3,340
	Positions	0	0	23	23
	FTE	0	0	23	23

Background

In 2006, the Office of the Attorney General’s (OAG) Criminal Section papered 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.⁴ To better address the problems and community safety issues within 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,⁵ this initiative is a collaborative effort that will attempt to 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.

The initiative already has the support of many local criminal justice and community partners. The District of Columbia’s Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration (APRA) and the Department of Mental Health (DMH) will provide treatment services to in-need defendants. DMH also will establish a crisis care center within the D.C. Superior Court to temporarily assist defendants with severe mental health issues. The city’s Department of Employment Services (DOES) will offer job referral and training geared to the special needs of this population. Finally, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council will help evaluate this problem-solving approach as a pilot program. The missing elements to the initiative are a strong defendant supervision and drug

4 The traffic offense figure includes only Driving While Intoxicated (DWI), Driving Under the Influence (DUI), Operating While Intoxicated (OWI), and Reckless Driving offenses.

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

testing function, as well as assessments for and linkages to needed treatment and social services in the community. Therefore, the OAG and the D. C. Superior Court have requested PSA's involvement to provide supervision, substance abuse and mental health assessments, linkage to treatment, and drug testing services. Supervision would include conditions such as weekly drug testing, in-person contact as needed with a case manager, and referrals to treatment and social services agencies. Besides helping the OAG, the Court, and other collaborative partners meet an important strategic goal, this assistance would also help PSA meet its statutory obligation—under D.C. Code §23-1303(h)—to provide supervision to all defendants released with conditions and to address within this population what potentially may be unacceptable safety risk to the Washington metropolitan community.⁶

To ensure proper management of treatment and other conditions as well as prompt administrative and judicial responses to infractions, PSA recommends a maximum case manager-to-defendant ratio of 1:75. Based on the Superior Court's annual estimate of defendants needing these services (3,664) and PSA data on the median time-to-disposition of D.C. and traffic cases (89 days), the D.C. misdemeanor/Traffic supervised population would average 893 defendants a day. This would require the resources reflected below.

Summary of Requested Resources

The proposed request would fund the following supervision, drug testing, and treatment assessment personnel costs:

- 12 Pretrial Service Officers
- 1 Supervisory Pretrial Service Officer
- 3 Community Treatment Specialists
- 2 Chemists
- 1 Laboratory Technician
- 3 Drug Testing Technicians
- 1 Program Assistant
- \$120,000 for chemical reagents

Justification

PSA's data supports the Court's recommendation for enhanced supervision of persons with serious mental health and substance abuse needs who are charged with D.C. misdemeanor and drunk driving offenses. For example, in FY 2005, where information was known, defendants charged with these offenses had similar appearance and safety risk scores as persons charged with other misdemeanor charges. This group also had a 31.9% failure to appear rate. PSA's FY 2007 performance measure data on criminally-charged defendants—many of whom circulate between the criminal and traffic/misdemeanor courts—show that drug-involved defendants are

⁶ For example, in 2004, the latest year for which statistics are available, 41% of all traffic deaths in the District of Columbia were alcohol related.

far likelier to be rearrested (18% vs. 5%) and fail to appear (17% vs.7%) than non-users. Introducing pretrial supervision to the high risk defendants in DC Misdemeanor and Traffic Court who have mental health and substance abuse challenges will assist the Court in enhancing public safety and assuring that these defendants return to Court—PSA’s main performance goals.

Addressing the issue of mental health and substance abuse is as critical for this population as it is for other PSA populations, as people with mental illness have been traditionally overrepresented in the criminal justice system. One New York State study found that “men involved in the public mental health system over a five-year period were four times as likely to be incarcerated as men in the general population; for women the ratio was six to one.”⁷ Another study focused on jail detainees found that almost three-quarters of the mentally ill defendants in jail also suffered from a co-occurring substance abuse problem.⁸ Many of the mentally ill defendants face incarceration for non-violent crimes.⁹ Without appropriate treatment and supervision in the community, these defendants are more likely to return to jail as a result of repeated arrests.¹⁰ This initiative seeks to provide for the supervision of these defendants in the community as part of a multi-disciplinary and collaborative effort with other District of Columbia agencies.

This initiative also will enhance PSA’s collaboration efforts with the D.C. Superior Court, OAG, and other criminal justice and community partners. The proposed initiative is a combined effort to screen, assess, and supervise potentially high-risk defendants who are now receiving little or no supervision and support. Local agencies such as DMH and APRA will be providing resources for treatment services. However, no other partner in the D.C. Misdemeanor and Traffic Court initiative can provide the assessment, close supervision and drug testing of this population needed to help assure court appearance and public safety.

Relationship to the PART/Strategic Plan

Introducing pretrial supervision to the D.C. Misdemeanor and Traffic Court relates to PSA’s performance goal of providing supervision and monitoring necessary to address each defendant’s potential for pretrial misconduct and PSA’s statutory requirement under D.C. Code §23-1303 (h)(1) to supervise all persons released except those on surety bond. This initiative also will enhance PSA’s collaboration efforts with the DC Superior Court, OAG, and other criminal justice and community partner agencies.

7 Judith F. Cox, Pamela C. Morschauer, Steven Banks, James L. Stone, “A Five-Year Population Study of Persons Involved in the Mental Health and Local Correctional Systems”, *Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research* 28:2, May 2001, pp. 177 – 187.

8 Linda Teplin and Karen Abram, “Co-Occurring Disorders among Mentally Ill Jail Detainees: Implications for Public Policy”, *American Psychologist* 46:10, pp. 1036- 45.

9 Ditton, *Mental Health and Treatment*.

10 Phyllis Solomon, Jeffrey Draine, and Arthur Meverson, “Jail Recidivism and Receipt of Community Mental Health Services,” *Hospital and Community Psychiatry* 45:8, August 1994.

Critical Success Factor 1: Risk and Needs Assessment

Analysis by Critical Success Factor

Budget Request

CSF 1		2008 Pres. Budget	Total ATBs	Total Program Changes	2009 Request	Change 2008/2009
Risk/Needs Assessment	\$000	\$7,747	\$306	\$150	\$8,203	\$456
	FTE	69		0	69	0

\$150,000 for D.C. Misdemeanor & Traffic Court (Drunk Driving), Mental Health & Substance Abuse

Program Summary

The foundation of effective pretrial supervision is based upon appropriate release conditions. The bail report provides much of the information the judicial officer uses to make a determination of the risk the defendant poses to the community and to determine what level of supervision, if any, the defendant requires. The bail report includes prior and current criminal history, lock-up drug test results, risk assessment, and verified defendant information (residence, employment status, community ties, etc.). An initial drug test at lock-up is fundamental to the determination of PSA release conditions. Approximately 49% of defendants test positive at lock-up for cocaine, opiates, or PCP.

For individuals arrested and charged with nonviolent misdemeanors, citations issued by law enforcement officers

constitute the quickest and least restrictive form of release. In providing background criminal history checks and verified information on community ties, PSA may elicit additional data that supports the release of the defendant on citation. This reduces the unnecessary detention of defendants charged with misdemeanors (with the exception of domestic violence), regulatory and traffic offenses. Alternatively, data provided by PSA may indicate that the defendant is not a good risk for citation release, and should be held pending a first appearance before the Court.

PSA operates as an independent component of the criminal justice system and avoids biases toward either the defense or the prosecution. The Agency conveys factual information to the Court and in deference to the fact that the defendant is presumed innocent, bail recommendations reflect

Support judicial officers in making the most informed and effective non-financial release determinations throughout the pretrial period by formulating and recommending to the courts the least restrictive release conditions that will reasonably assure that the defendant will:

- Appear for scheduled court dates; and
- Not pose a threat to any person or to the community while on release.

the statutory preference for the least restrictive release that reasonably assures appearance in Court and minimizes potential danger to the community.

Performance Measures

Measures		FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual)	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
1.1	Percentage of defendants who are assessed for risk of failure to appear and rearrest.	99%	94%	93%	93%	99%	99%	99%
1.2	Percentage of defendants for whom PSA recommends the least restrictive conditions consistent with public safety and return to Court.	89%	89%	85%	93%	94%	94%	94%

PSA’s pre-release process strives to classify defendants properly. Defendants are classified into risk categories (for both risk of rearrest and failure to appear for court) based on criminal history, substance abuse and mental health history, drug test results, and individual factors such as community ties. Assessment is successful when PSA has formulated its release recommendations using all available and relevant defendant information. PSA’s assessment process has two components:

Risk Assessment: PSA conducts a risk assessment for each defendant to determine the probability of the risk of flight and the potential for criminal behavior. By statute, PSA is required to collect information on each defendant and use the information to assess risk. Factors associated with the risk of rearrest and flights from prosecution are identified. Each defendant is assessed and recommendations are made to the Court that match the risk associated with each defendant to appropriate levels of monitoring and supervision.

Recommendation to the Court: For each defendant, PSA recommends the least restrictive non-financial release conditions needed to protect the community and reasonably assure the defendant’s return to Court. PSA begins the defendant assessment process with a presumption in favor of release without conditions. Based on evidence gathered during the pretrial investigation, PSA recommends the least restrictive conditions warranted for each defendant given the need for public safety, and does not make financial release recommendations. When warranted, PSA recommends to the Court a variety of restrictive conditions including, but not limited to, drug testing, drug treatment, mental health treatment, stay-aways from specified persons or places, regular and frequent face-to-face contact with a Pretrial Services Officer (PSO), halfway house placement, and electronic monitoring. The electronic monitoring may include a period of home confinement with release authorized by the PSO for limited purposes.

Accomplishments

- In response to concerns raised about the number of cases called without reports in Arraignment and Presentment Court, as well as the increased number of reports prepared that did not include defendant interviews, Operations staff conducted a process review. This review allowed PSA senior management to better understand the workflow and to make decisions for corrective actions based on objective and substantive data. More seasoned senior staff was assigned to Diagnostic to manage the day-to-day operations of the Unit and additional staff was added to ensure adequate coverage and improve scheduling.

As a result of this review and the subsequent management decisions, two new Special Assistant positions were created to improve in-court coordination. This has substantially reduced the number of cases called without reports and has facilitated better coordination with government and defense attorneys, court staff, and judicial officers who work in the arraignment court in D.C. Superior Court.

FY 2006		FY 2007	
Month	# cases called without reports	Month	# cases called without reports
March 06	101	March 07	91
April 06	111	April 07	54
May 06	96	May 07	38
June 06	184	June 07	54
July 06	183	July 07	47
August 06	191	August 07 ¹¹	20

In addition, coordination with the United States Attorney's Office, the U.S. Marshals, and the Clerk of Court has been improved.

The diagnostic functions of PRISM, PSA's case management system, were also examined as a part of this process and recommendations were made for improvements in the areas of: 1) pre-interview case planning, 2) diagnostic interview, 3) prior criminal record data entry requirements, 4) format and content of reports, and 5) initial case release planning. PSA completed a draft Functional Requirements document to allow PSA to improve its data collection and management of information.

- PSA initiated a Quality Assurance program for the Court Services Branch. There are three Pretrial Service Officers (PSOs), assigned to the Branch who will work with the Special Assistants and Branch Manager to identify and improve problem areas associated with the preparation and submission of Pretrial Services Reports (PSR). They also share in the day-to-day responsibilities of the PSOs who prepare and submit the Pretrial

¹¹ As of August 15, 2007.

Services Reports (PSRs).

- PSA's staff begins the preparation of bail reports earlier in the process by working on criminal histories the previous evening for the next days' lock up list. This has reduced the workload for the day staff and has increased the number of cases completed for the Court.
- In order to provide the Court with more immediate drug test results, PSA has implemented new procedures to ensure that test result labels are affixed to the court files when the results have not been included in the PSR.
- Over 21,000 PSRs with recommendations were sent to D. C. Superior Court or U. S. District Court and over 5,500 criminal history reports were sent to D. C. Superior Court for DC/Traffic cases in FY 2007.
- Judicial officers in Superior Court are required to consider a defendant's juvenile record when determining whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure appearance in court and the safety of the community. PSA has traditionally only required juvenile record checks for persons who were arrested for a dangerous or violent crime and are under the age of 24, or for other persons at the request of the Court. The internal procedures to conduct juvenile record checks were cumbersome and inefficient. Earlier this year, Operations staff expanded the juvenile record check procedures so that any person under the age of 21 arrested for any crime—felony or misdemeanor—would be subject to a juvenile record check. The juvenile record check procedures were streamlined to ensure that juvenile record check results are completed in a timely manner and are made available to the Court.
- PSA established a second telephone line dedicated to D.C. Metropolitan Police Department citation calls. This will allow improved processing of calls for citation investigations in the Diagnostic Unit.
- PSA developed new criteria and successfully implemented new citation procedures to speed up the process for identifying eligible candidates for citation release.

Critical Success Factor 2: Close Supervision

Analysis by Critical Success Factor

Budget Request

CSF 2		2008 Pres. Budget	Total ATBs	Total Program Changes	2009 Request	Change 2008/2009
Close Supervision	\$000	\$28,222	\$919	\$2,207	\$31,348	\$3,126
	FTE	223		23	246	23

\$2,207,000 for D.C. Misdemeanor & Traffic Court (Drunk Driving), Mental Health & Substance Abuse

Program Summary

Conditions of release are imposed in an effort to reduce the probability of nonappearance in court and to reasonably assure that the community is not endangered. Compliance with release conditions must be supervised strictly. Compliance monitoring allows PSA to detect and respond to condition violations. Noncompliant defendants are subject to administrative or judicial sanctions. Information on a defendant's performance during the pretrial period also may be useful to the judge for consideration during sentencing.

PSA provides a wide range of supervision programs to support local and federal courts. Some defendants are released without conditions, but the majority of defendants are monitored or extensively supervised by the General Supervision Unit. These defendants have a wide variety of risk profiles, from those posing limited risk and requiring condition monitoring, to those posing considerable risk with extensive release conditions such as frequent drug testing, stay away orders, drug treatment or mental health treatment if deemed appropriate through PSA's assessment process, and/or frequent contact requirements with PSOs.

Provide effective monitoring or supervision of pretrial defendants, consistent with release conditions, so that they return to court and are less likely to engage in criminal activity while under pretrial supervision.

The Agency also has a number of programs that provide increasing levels of restrictive and specialized supervision. In addition to the extensive conditions noted above, the highest risk defendants who are eligible may be subject to curfew, electronic monitoring, home confinement or residence in a halfway house. Sanctions for this population are immediate.

Caseload size affects the quality of supervision. Successful pretrial supervision hinges on the ability of the PSO to respond quickly to violations of the conditions of release. To be effective, sanctions must be swift and certain in order to prompt changes in behavior. Prior to the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, with the exception of a

few specialized programs such as Drug Court and Intensive Supervision, most of the pretrial population was monitored at a ratio of over 1:400, which allowed for no more than general monitoring of defendants' drug test results. PSA has made significant strides in reducing caseloads to somewhat more appropriate levels. Current PSA supervision caseloads are profiled in the chart below.

Supervision Caseload Ratios

for June 2006 - June 2007

Category	PSOs	Defendants	Ratios	
General Supervision				
Condition Monitoring/ Courtroom Support	13	517	NA	Lower risk defendants requiring only monitoring plus daily courtroom representation regarding release condition compliance
Extensive Supervision	31	3,046	1:98	Higher risk felony and serious misdemeanor defendants with drug testing, drug treatment, and reporting conditions.
Community Court	4	405	1:101	Misdemeanor defendants in East of the River Community Court who are extensively supervised.
Subtotal	48	3,968		
Specialized Supervision	43	1,170	1:27	Highest risk defendants ordered to electronic monitoring, home confinement or residence in a halfway house, in-house and contractual sanction-based substance abuse treatment programs, or mental health treatment.
U.S. District Court	4	287	1:72	Felony and misdemeanor defendants charged in U. S. District Court.
Total	95	5,425		
Extended Bench Warrants <i>(over 60 days old)</i>		5,470		
Total		10,895		

Performance Measures

Measures		FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
2.1	Percentage of defendants who are in compliance with release conditions at the end of the pretrial period.	51%	56%	77%	75% ¹²	55%	80%	80%
2.2	Percentage of defendants whose noncompliance is addressed by PSA either through the use of an administrative sanction or through recommendation for judicial action.							
	- drug testing violations	80%	90%	95%	95%	80%	80%	80%
	- contact violations	79%	84%	77%	88%	70%	70%	70%
	- sanction-based treatment program violations	97%	75%	67%	82%	80%	80%	80%
	- electronic monitoring violations	83%	88%	99%	100%	92%	92%	92%

PSA supervises defendants in accordance with release conditions that are designed to minimize risk to the community and maximize return to court. PSA is concerned with assuring defendant compliance with all conditions it recommends. PSA's monitoring and supervision has multiple components:

Notification of Upcoming Court Dates: Research conducted on various pretrial programs, including PSA, clearly demonstrates that most instances of failure to appear for court result from misunderstandings on the part of the defendants. Very few failures to appear are deliberate flights from prosecution. In order to minimize failures to appear, PSA notifies defendants of upcoming court hearings in person (when possible) and in writing. PSA is notified by the court system of upcoming court appearance dates. Once PSA receives this information, automatic notification letters are generated and mailed to defendants.

¹² PSA changed the categorization for this measure from a final compliance rating to a level rating in October, 2006 which likely accounts for the dramatic increase in the actual percentage of defendants classified as compliant at the end of the pretrial period. Under the new system, a defendant is rated as a Level 1 if there was no pending request for removal from PSA supervision in that case that applied at the time of closeout, there was no rearrest on a papered U.S. or serious D.C. charge during the entire supervision period, and there was no unexcused failure to appear in that case during the entire supervision period. A defendant is rated as Level 2 if there was a pending request for removal from PSA supervision in that case that applied at the time of closeout, there was a papered rearrest for a U.S. or serious D.C. charge during the entire supervision period, there was an unexcused failure to appear in that case, or the defendant had been removed at the time of closeout from PSA supervision in that case due to noncompliance. The actual percentage represents the exiting defendants for whom a levels rating was recorded and who were rated as Level 1.

Appropriate Supervision: Appropriate supervision may reduce rearrest and failures to appear. Defendants who are appropriately supervised are held accountable to the Court. Supervision provides structure for defendants and reinforces the courts' expectations. An important function that PSOs perform is to make defendants aware of behavioral expectations while on pretrial release. Defendants are informed of the conditions by which they must abide and the consequences of noncompliance. Because violations of conditions may indicate that defendants are about to engage in illegal behavior, noncompliance must be addressed as quickly as possible. Holding defendants accountable is critical to keeping PSA's supervision credible in as perceived by defendants, the court and the community. When violations of conditions are detected, PSA informs the Court, and when warranted, seeks sanctions, including revocation of release. Defendants in certain programs are also subject to administrative sanctions for noncompliance.

Accomplishments

- PSA's Drug Testing and Compliance Unit began directing new defendants to report to the unit on slower days for drug testing. The Unit also balanced collections between the main courthouse and satellite office by identifying and diverting defendants to the satellite location. These actions substantially shortened long waiting lines at the courthouse testing site and improved unit performance. The productivity of the unit was further improved by removing artificial distinctions between adult and juvenile teams so that staff scheduling and assignments became more flexible.
- New procedures for the screening of amphetamine use among pretrial defendants arrested in the District of Columbia have been implemented. As of July 2006, defendants are routinely screened for amphetamines in all lock-up, evaluation, and spot tests. All defendants receiving drug treatment and those defendants in our Specialized Supervision Unit are also regularly screened for amphetamines. Comparable protocols were also developed for juvenile amphetamine testing.
- PSA's Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory added a creatinine level test to drug test profiles to identify PSA defendants and CSOSA offenders who "water-load" or attempt to "beat" their drug tests by drinking large volumes of fluid. Water-loading is considered a drug testing infraction and specific sanctions are applicable depending on the PSA program requirements.
- In FY 2007, the PSA Lab conducted 2,503,322 drug tests on 492,818 urine samples collected from both defendants and offenders during this year. Each sample was tested for multiple drugs.
- State-of-the-art supervision technologies, such as cellular telephone electronic monitoring, GPS, automated telephone check-ins, and random drug testing systems were explored to improve PSA's ability to closely supervise defendants. A statement of work has been completed and efforts are currently underway to procure cellular telephone electronic monitoring and GPS capability for PSA's high-risk defendants. This will allow judicial officers to order such conditions of supervision starting in fiscal year 2008.

- PSA has reduced the caseloads of the Extensive Supervision cases in the General Supervision Unit (GSU) from 115 to 98. This was achieved by adding some additional positions and by realigning workload and staffing resources through the internal reassignment of higher risk GSU defendants to staff in the High Intensity Supervision Program (HISP) who have smaller caseloads and by identifying earlier those defendants who could benefit from treatment to Treatment Branch caseloads.
- Staff in the General Supervision Unit responded with administrative sanctions or requests for judicial action for over 19,000 drug testing infractions in FY 2007. Community Court PSOs responded to almost 2,500 drug testing infractions during the same time period.
- PSOs have continued to improve the rate with which they respond to drug testing violations and electronic monitoring violations. In FY 2007, PSOs levied administrative sanctions or requested judicial sanctions for 95% of drug testing violations, 88% of contact violations, 82% of treatment program violations and 100% of electronic monitoring violations.
- PSA improved the quality of supervision for defendants with monitored conditions by assigning records and warrant checks of these defendants to officers on the Court Representative Team and reducing the time those officers were spending in court.
- PSA has begun work on new protocols for supervising pretrial defendants to establish the principles of effective supervision and to provide guidance to officers in carrying out their supervision responsibilities. During this fiscal year, a workgroup made up of PSOs, supervisors and managers produced a comprehensive list of recommendations aimed at improving supervision outcomes. This work is expected to be completed early next fiscal year.
- A critical incident reporting and tracking process has been developed so that senior management can be made immediately aware of all critical or hazardous incidents that occur in the workplace. New cellblock security procedures have been developed with the assistance of the United States Marshal Service, to ensure that PSA staff follow appropriate safety procedures, while conducting interviews or collecting urine specimens in the cellblocks of the D.C. Superior and U.S. District Courts.
- A guide to office safety has been drafted so that staff can take corrective measures when office security breaches occur or are observed. The guide also provides procedures staff must follow when suspicious packages are discovered, bomb threats are received, and officers facilitate in-office arrests with the assistance of court security staff.
- PSA continues to provide morning courtroom coverage to all assigned Criminal Division judges, including daily coverage of the domestic violence and community courts.

Critical Success Factor 3: Treatment and Related Services

Analysis by Critical Success Factor Budget Request

CSF 3		2008 Pres. Budget	Total ATBs	Total Program Changes	2009 Request	Change 2008/2009
Treatment Related Services	\$000	\$13,652	\$370	\$964	\$14,986	\$1,334
	FTE	56		0	56	0

\$964,000 for D.C. Misdemeanor & Traffic Court (Drunk Driving), Mental Health & Substance Abuse

Program Summary

The connection between substance abuse and crime has been well established. Success in reducing rearrest and failure to appear for court depends on two key factors: 1) identifying and treating drug use and other social problems, and 2) establishing swift and certain consequences for continued drug use. Sanction-based treatment is one of the most effective tools for breaking the cycle of substance abuse and crime. In addition to public safety benefits, the community also benefits from the cost savings of providing treatment in lieu of incarceration. PSA is committed to providing sanctions-based treatment programs to the defendant population as a mechanism for enhancing community safety. In FY 2007, defendants using drugs had a rearrest rate of 18%, while non-drug using defendants had a rearrest rate of only 5%.

Provide for, or refer defendants to, effective substance abuse, mental health, and social services that will assist in reasonably assuring that defendants return to court and do not pose a danger to the community.

Drug use also can contribute to failures to appear for scheduled court dates. Drug use is often an indicator of a disorganized lifestyle, and disorganization is the most frequently cited reason for failures to appear.¹³ Assuring that defendants appear for scheduled court hearings is central to PSA's mission. To fulfill its mission, the Agency therefore must address drug usage issues with the defendants the Agency supervises.

The D.C. Superior Court Drug Intervention Program (Drug Court), which is administered by PSA, participated in an independent experimental evaluation¹⁴ designed to compare the impact of sanction-based contingency contracts with an intensive drug treatment program. The sanction-based contingency contract program, which did not require mandatory treatment, and the

¹³ Clarke, Stevens H., "Pretrial Release: Concepts, Issues and Strategies for Improvement," Research in Corrections, Vol. 1, Issue 3, National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1988.

¹⁴ Harrell, A., Cavanagh, S., and John Roman, "Evaluation of the D.C. Superior Court Drug Intervention Programs," Research in Brief, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 2000.

intensive drug treatment program both were compared with traditional case processing. PSA used drug test results to identify defendants in need of drug treatment. Drug testing was found to be an effective and efficient way of identifying habitual drug users, and test results helped PSA focus its resources on known users.

The evaluation established that defendants participating in the intensive drug treatment program had greater reductions in drug use and reported significantly fewer drug-related social problems in the year following sentencing than did those defendants whose cases traditionally were processed through the D.C. Superior Court. Defendants participating in the sanction-based contingency contract program received graduated sanctions for failing compulsory drug tests. Participants in this program were significantly less likely than traditionally processed defendants to be arrested in the year following sentencing. In response to the evaluation findings, PSA has combined intensive drug treatment with graduated sanctions for all defendants participating in the Drug Court. The synergistic impact of treatment and graduated sanctions is expected to produce better results than either approach individually.

Research performed by the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area project has found that the length of time in treatment contributes proportionately to reductions in arrest, drug use and technical violations. In addition, this study found that involvement in drug treatment programs with regular drug testing and immediate sanctions for violations resulted in a 70% reduction in recidivism in the 12 months following completion of the programs.¹⁵

Given PSA's mission of enhancing public safety, the Agency must address drug use in the defendant population and has done this in a number of ways. PSA has expanded the use of sanction-based drug treatment and continues to expand the range of tools available to assist in the supervision of higher risk defendants. Defendant access to education, employment and other types of social services has improved. PSA also is working closely with CSOSA's Community Supervision Program (CSP) to leverage their investments in community-based resources.

¹⁵ Certification Report, CSOSA, 2000

Performance Measures

Measures		FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
3.1	Percentage of referred defendants who are assessed for substance abuse treatment	99%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
3.2	Percentage of eligible assessed defendants placed in substance abuse treatment programs	46%	49%	44%	40% ¹⁶	70%	50%	50%
3.3	Percentage of defendants who have a reduction in drug usage following placement in a sanction-based treatment program	72%	81%	81%	75%	65%	80%	80%
3.4	Percentage of defendants connected to educational or employment services following assessment by the Social Services and Assessment Center ¹⁷	36%	99%	81%	94%	65%	75%	75%
3.5	Percentage of referred defendants who are assessed or screened for mental health treatment	99%	98%	99%	100%	99%	99%	99%
3.6	Percentage of eligible assessed defendants connected to mental health services		63%	76%	75%	80%	80%	80%

Drug using, mentally ill, or dually diagnosed defendants are at higher risk for rearrest and failure to appear for court. The measures associated with PSA's integration of supervision with treatment are focused on addressing the specialized needs (e.g., drug use, unemployment, and mental health problems) of released defendants and are applied to in-house and contractual sanction-based substance abuse treatment programs and social and mental health services.

In addition to drug use, other factors such as unemployment, low educational attainment, and homelessness can contribute to criminal activity. As PSA builds successful relationships with a

¹⁶ Target shown for FY 2007 was based on the previous method of doing calculations. The new FY2008 target reflects the new method to reflect a more realistic goal. The target has been lowered because treatment is voluntary for many defendants and for others their cases are disposed of before they can be placed. Adequate resources are also an issue.

¹⁷ This represents the percentage of defendants referred to the Social Services and Assessment Center (SSAC) for educational or employment services for whom an appointment was made with community service providers. Because PSA does not regularly track actual placements for services that are not court ordered, connection to service (an appointment made for the defendant with an external service provider) was used as a proxy.

broad range of service providers, other services are being identified that may impact criminal behavior or provide support to defendants. Treatment and support services are provided in the following three areas:

Substance Abuse: PSA responds to drug use by referring defendants to appropriate treatment and working to ensure their placement. PSA utilizes a variety of treatment resources. For certain categories of defendants, PSA provides both close supervision and in-house treatment. For others, PSA refers and places defendants in sanction-based treatment via contractual providers while continuing to provide supervision. Finally, if sanction-based treatment is not available or is not ordered by the Court, PSA will provide supervision and refer defendants to community-based providers.

Social Services: Research supports the premise that employment and education services can contribute to a reduction in recidivism. Recognizing this, PSA utilizes its Social Services and Assessment Center to coordinate education, employment and other social services for defendants on the “front end” of the criminal justice system and begin the process through which defendants will be able to secure gainful employment.

Mental Health: Many defendants in the District’s criminal justice population have mental health problems severe enough to affect their ability to appear in court and to remain arrest-free. Based on surveys in jail systems across the country, it is expected that over 15% of defendants will have a serious mental illness. Many of these defendants are in need of substance abuse treatment as well. The Specialized Supervision Unit addresses the needs of this dually diagnosed population by providing specialized supervision and by arranging for needed mental health and substance abuse services.

Accomplishments

- PSA reorganized its Treatment Branch to better utilize staff resources and to allow for closer supervision and more intensive treatment of defendants. The reorganization merged the Sanctions-Based Treatment Unit and created a separate track within the existing Superior Court Drug Intervention Program (SCDIP) to manage clinical caseloads.
- A clinical services specialist position was created to provide full-time clinical oversight, development, and consultation to PSOs in SCDIP and New Directions. The creation of this position will allow the Agency to ensure that the highest quality of treatment services is delivered individually and in group sessions.
- Three new quality control opportunities were created within the Treatment Branch to ensure the quality of assessment, supervision and treatment services. These PSOs are involved in a variety of quality control functions such as monitoring supervision, defining supervision and treatment protocols, and recommending enhancements.
- PSA added two new full-time positions to its Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU) to lower caseload size and enable closer supervision of mentally ill defendants.

- Attention has been focused this fiscal year on enhancing in-house treatment group services. In October of 2006, PSA convened a work group to review the current group services menu and to recommend enhancements to both its structure and content. The work group is currently preparing its formal recommendations which are due early in the next fiscal year.
- Operations staff worked closely with CSOSA as PSA and CSOSA moved to open the pretrial men's 18-bed treatment readiness floor at CSOSA's Re-entry and Sanction Center (RSC) last year. Currently, the PSA floor at the RSC has a waiting list. Operations staff is managing the defendant placement process by working closely with judicial officers. As defendants are placed in the RSC each month for a 28-day stay, Operations staff expects to be able to move most defendants off the waiting list and into treatment within two weeks or sooner.
- PSA amended its procedures to more effectively transition defendants in treatment to CSOSA by ensuring that all eligible SCDIP, New Directions and Sanctions-Based Treatment Unit defendants are referred for substance abuse treatment at case disposition. This involved screening all defendants scheduled for sentencing, developing standard language for court reports recommending substance abuse treatment placement and notifying CSOSA Treatment Branch staff of any defendant placed on probation who requires continued treatment or aftercare.
- The Social Services and Assessment Center conducted over 3,000 substance abuse assessments and over 900 mental health assessments in FY 2007.
- In FY 2007, over 100 defendants in need of mental health services have been connected for the first time to such services.

Critical Success Factor 4: Partnerships

Analysis by Critical Success Factor

Budget Request

CSF 4		2008 Pres. Budget	Total ATBs	Total Program Changes	2009 Request	Change 2008/2009
Partnerships	\$000	\$273	\$9	\$19	\$301	\$28
	FTE	2		0	2	0

\$19,000 for D.C. Misdemeanor & Traffic Court (Drunk Driving), Mental Health & Substance Abuse

Program Summary

Effective partnering with other justice agencies and community organizations is a major strategy through which PSA enhances public safety in the District's neighborhoods and builds the capacity for support services for defendants under pretrial supervision. It is through these partnerships with the courts, the United States Attorney's Office, Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia, various District government agencies, and non-profit community-based organizations that PSA can effectuate close supervision to assure that defendants will return to court and not be a danger to the community while on pretrial release. In addition, treatment and social service options are developed and/or expanded to enhance PSA's ability to address the social problems that contribute to criminal behavior, thereby increasing defendant's likelihood of success under pretrial supervision. In order for partnerships to be viable, PSA proactively identifies initiatives, seeks partnering entities, and collaborates with stakeholders to develop goals, objectives, and implementation plans.

Establish and maintain effective partnerships with the judicial system, law enforcement, and the community to enhance PSA's ability to provide effective community supervision, enforce accountability, increase community awareness of PSA's public safety role, and develop opportunities for defendants under pretrial supervision and pretrial diversion.

The Office of Justice and Community Relations leads interagency planning for community-based initiatives, develops interagency collaborations with CSOSA's Community Supervision Program, and identifies opportunities for partnerships with other justice agencies and community organizations that enhance the work of PSA.

Performance Measures

The measure associated with Critical Success Factor 4 is an output measure and provides the foundation for other targeted outcomes. For example, this measure contributes to the achievement of the targets established for Measure 3.2 (placement in substance abuse treatment), Measure 3.3 (reduction in drug use), Measure 3.4 (connection to educational or employment services) and Measure 3.6 (connection to mental health services).

Measures		FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
4.1	Number of agreements established and maintained with organizations and/or agencies to provide education, employment, or treatment related services or through which defendants can fulfill community service requirements	13	19	20	19	17	17	20

Accomplishments

- PSA has facilitated development of the city’s strategic plan for persons with serious and persistent mental illness or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders involved in the criminal justice system. Development of the plan is funded by a grant from Bureau of Justice Assistance Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program awarded to the Department of Mental Health and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. A Substance Abuse Treatment and Mental Health Services Integration Taskforce was designated as the collaborative group through which the strategic plan would be developed. The strategic plan initiates systemic change for the identification and treatment of individuals with serious and persistent mental illness or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders with specific focus on intercepting them from the criminal justice system at the earliest point possible while promoting public safety. The strategic goals set forth in this plan reflect the priorities identified through an extensive collaborative process that involved the key stakeholder agencies and information was provided by consumers and their families, with the intention that these goals would guide decisions surrounding current and future resource allocation and funding.
- PSA has continued work with the DC Department of Mental Health (DMH) to fully implement the MOU that was signed three years ago. At DMH’s request, PSA has begun referring mentally ill defendants to a targeted group of mental health core service

agencies (CSA) that specialize in servicing individuals involved in the criminal justice system. PSA has participated in training for the CSAs to assist their understanding of the unique requirements for court-involved defendants. PSA collaborated with DMH and CSOSA to develop a DMH/CSA referral form, a mental health services participation report and a report advising the CSA of a defendant's supervision compliance and upcoming court dates.

- At the request of the Superior Court, PSA entered into partnerships with additional community agencies which have agreed to serve as host sites for defendants who have a community service requirement through the East of the River Community Court. Partnering with these agencies (such as the Ward 7 Neighborhood Services and East of the River Police/Clergy Partnership) will make it easier for defendants to complete community service in the same neighborhoods where they are accused of committing crimes.
- The Agency continued to build citywide partnerships to ensure the provision of social services for defendants in need. PSA worked with several city leaders and the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) to create better job opportunities for D.C. residents—including PSA defendants—by coordinating a major job fair during the CBC's annual meeting in September, 2007. PSA hopes to use the relationships developed during the planning for this event and its aftermath to forge lasting relationships with potential employers.
- PSA has made progress in its Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) discussions with the D.C. Department of Health (DCDOH) and the Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration (APRA). While the MOU has not been finalized, PSA and APRA have begun to implement some of the agreed upon items. For example, PSA has appointed a single point of contact for all referrals and compliance reports. This has facilitated the efficiency of defendants receiving APRA assessment, detoxification and treatment services, as well as allowed PSA to advise the Court of a defendant's compliance more reliably and expeditiously.
- PSA and CSOSA developed and implemented an action plan to ensure coordination of services for Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU) defendants on or about to be placed on probation. SSU staff meets monthly with CSOSA mental health unit staff to discuss SSU defendants who are being dually supervised, as well as those whose cases are nearing disposition.

Pretrial Services Agency
Summary of Change
fiscal year 2009

	Permanent Positions	FTE	Amount \$(000)
FY 2008 President's Budget	350	350	49,894
Adjustments to Base:			
FY 2009 Pay Raise	0	0	1,271
Annualization of FY 2007 Positions	0	0	0
General Price Increase	0	0	333
Total Adjustments to Base	0	0	1,604
FY 2009 Base	350	350	51,498
Program Changes:			
Traffic Community Court & DC Misdemeanor	23	23	3,340
Total Program Changes	23	23	3,340
Total Changes	23	23	4,944
FY 2009 Request	373	373	54,838
Percent Increase over FY 2008 President's Budget	6.6%	6.6%	9.9%

Pretrial Services Agency
New Initiatives
 Salaries and Expenses
 Financial Analysis - Program Changes

	Positions	Amount \$(000)
GS-15	0	0
GS-14	0	0
GS-13	1	92
GS-12	17	820
GS-11	0	0
GS-10	0	0
GS-9	1	43
GS-8	0	0
GS-7	4	140
GS-6	0	0
GS-5	0	0
Total Positions	23	1,095
Total FTE	23	
11.1 Full Time Permanent	23	1,095
11.3 Other Than Full Time Permanent		0
11.5 Other Personnel Cost		57
12.1 Benefits		436
Total Personnel Cost		1,588
21.0 Travel and Training		33
22.0 Transportation of Things		7
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		465
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Misc.		140
24.0 Printing		0
25.1 Consulting Services		152
25.2 Other Services		0
25.3 Purchases from Government Accounts		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		176
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		373
32.0 Buildout		406
Total Non-Personnel Cost		1,752
Total Cost		3,340

Pretrial Services Agency
SALARIES and EXPENSES
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS by GRADE and OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grade	2007 Actual		2008 Pres. Budget		2009 Request		Variance	
	Pos	Amount	Pos	Amount	Pos	Amount	Pos	Amount
SL - Subtotal	3	490	3	512	3	530	0	18
GS-15	8	1,119	8	1,169	8	1,210	0	41
GS-14	22	2,544	22	2,657	22	2,751	0	94
GS-13	39	3,623	40	3,874	41	4,103	1	229
GS-12	140	10,659	147	11,849	164	13,048	17	1,199
GS-11	33	2,001	33	2,090	33	2,164	0	74
GS-10	2	131	2	137	2	142	0	5
GS-09	29	1,515	29	1,583	30	1,682	1	99
GS-08	12	592	12	618	12	640	0	22
GS-07	33	1,522	37	1,770	41	1,973	4	203
GS-06	6	258	6	269	6	279	0	10
GS-05	11	456	11	476	11	493	0	17
Total Appropriated Positions	338	24,912	350	27,004	373	29,014	23	2,010
Object Class								
11.1 Full Time Permanent	338	24,912	350	27,004	373	29,014	23	2,010
11.3 Other Than Full-Time Permanent		0		0		0		0
11.5 Other Personal Compensation		141		188		244		56
12.0 Personnel Benefits		8,833		9,906		10,698		792
13.0 Unemployment Compensation		18		19		19		0
Personnel Costs	338	33,903	350	37,116	373	39,975	23	2,858
21.0 Travel & Training		319		361		403		42
22.0 Transportation of Things		9		13		20		7
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA						1,555		1,555
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		3,987		3,338		2,470		-868
23.3 Communications, Utilities & Misc.		556		659		815		156
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		19		19		19		0
25.2 Other Services		4,843		6,225		6,412		187
26.0 Supplies and Materials		613		649		842		193
31.0 Furniture and Equipment		1,142		1,411		1,818		407
32.0 Buildout		73		102		510		408
42.0 Claims		0		0		0		0
Non-Personnel Costs		11,560		12,778		14,864		2,086
TOTAL	338	45,463	350	49,894	373	54,838	23	4,944
OUTLAYS		43,962		49,008		53,849		4,841

Pretrial Services Agency								
Salaries and Expenses								
Outyear Projections								
FY 2009 - 2014								
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>								
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Base Program:								
	Personnel		39,975	41,386	42,847	44,359	45,925	47,546
	Non-Personnel		14,863	15,220	15,585	15,959	16,342	16,734
	Subtotal		54,838	56,606	58,432	60,318	62,267	64,281

APPENDIX A

PSA's Role in the Criminal Justice System

As with any criminal justice system, the District of Columbia's system is composed of numerous agencies. PSA performs two critically important tasks that contribute significantly to the effective administration of justice.

- PSA investigates and presents demographic and criminal history information about newly arrested defendants and recommends release options for use by judicial officers and law enforcement agencies in deciding what, if any, release conditions are to be set; and
- PSA supervises defendants released from custody during the pretrial period by monitoring their compliance with conditions of release, bringing them into compliance through an array of supervision and treatment options, or alternatively, recommending revocation of release and by notifying defendants about scheduled court hearings.

Pretrial Services Agency's Collaborative Role With Its Major Partners in the D.C. Criminal Justice System



CSOSA: PSA works closely with CSOSA's Community Supervision Program (CSP) because many defendants are eventually convicted and transfer to CSP's supervision. CSP information can be useful during initial hearings on new charges in identifying patterns of criminal behavior. PSA considers information about a defendant's compliance with community supervision (probation or parole) conditions in assessing flight and public safety risks. This timely exchange of information significantly improves PSA's initial release recommendations. Criminal history information collected and researched by PSA is used by CSP for Pre-Sentence Investigation reports. PSA also works with CSP to provide for a smooth transition for defendants sentenced to probation by the D.C. Superior Court. Compliance and substance abuse treatment information is made available to CSP for defendants sentenced to probation. Offenders who began treatment programming prior to conviction are transferred seamlessly from PSA to CSP.



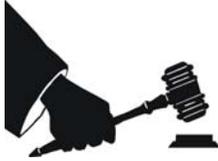
DC Metropolitan Police Department: PSA worked with MPD to reinstate the citation release program, which was closed down in 1996 due to fiscal constraints. PSA assists MPD in determining whether defendants charged with misdemeanor offenses (excluding domestic violence charges) and traffic and regulatory offenses can be released from the police substation to appear for arraignment at a later date. As part of this process, PSA conducts a criminal history check, interviews the defendant, and verifies the defendant's personal background information to formulate a release recommendation for MPD.



DC Department of Corrections: PSA supervises release conditions for defendants on pretrial work release. Drug testing is the most likely condition to be supervised. Work release defendants are assessed for substance abuse/dependence if there is a drug testing and/or drug treatment requirement, and referrals to treatment programs are made as indicated. If requested by the DOC contracted halfway house, defendants are assessed by the PSA Specialized Supervision Unit for mental health problems, and, when required, are referred to the Department of Mental Health for treatment. PSOs communicate with halfway house personnel to obtain halfway house compliance information, and report non-compliant information to the Court.



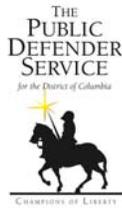
Federal Probation: Seamless transition from one type of supervision to another is also in place for defendants convicted of federal crimes. Defendants sentenced to probation by the U.S. District Court are 'handed-off' by PSOs to their federal probation counterparts in the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. These seamless transitions ensure strict accountability, enhance public safety, and promote successful reintegration into the community. PSA also supervises persons awaiting placement to serve their sentence in a Federal facility.



D.C. Superior Court and U.S. District Court: At the point of release, PSA relies upon the Courts to order release conditions based on PSA risk assessments. During the remainder of the pretrial supervision period, PSA looks to the courts to adjust release conditions and administer sanctions and incentives as needed, based on PSA recommendations. Increasingly, PSA is relying upon electronic monitoring and sanction-based treatment to reduce the risk of flight and the public safety risk to the community. PSA will continue to work with the Court to create a series of administrative sanctions, such as those in place in some of PSA’s specialized supervision programs, which the PSOs are authorized to apply without returning for a court hearing. PSA also manages the Citation calander for the Superior Court.



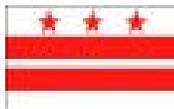
U.S. Attorney’s Office: The U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia decides whether to “paper” (process) a case for prosecution. At the initial court hearing, PSA provides an objective assessment of a defendant’s likelihood of flight and rearrest, and recommends the least restrictive conditions necessary for each defendant. Assistant U.S. Attorneys (AUSAs) may request additional conditions of release or may request detention. PSA provides the AUSAs with information about a defendant’s performance during the period of pretrial supervision. The support of the prosecutor is helpful in getting judicial sanctions imposed on noncompliant defendants, up to and including revocation of release.



Federal/D.C. Public Defender Services/Defense Bar: The support of the defense bar has been particularly evident in the success of pretrial programs such as Drug Court, Options (a specialized supervision program for the mentally ill), the Community Court and various diversion programs.



Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC): The CJCC is made up of the relevant local and federal criminal justice agencies. The CJCC is intended to facilitate coordination and collaboration among D.C.’s criminal justice agencies. As a CJCC member agency, as well as a member of the Pretrial Systems and Community Options Committee of the CJCC, PSA participates in system-wide efforts to improve the operation of the city’s criminal justice system.



D.C. Office of Attorney General: The D.C Office of Attorney General processes D.C. misdemeanor and traffic offenses. PSA provides a Pretrial Services report containing a criminal history for these defendants.