

# **Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency**

*for the District of Columbia*

## **FY 2010 Budget Request**

### **Background**

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

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

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

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

**FY 2010 President’s Budget Request (CSP and PSA)**

The FY 2010 CSOSA President’s Budget request (CSP and PSA) totals \$212,408,000: an increase of \$8,918,000 or 4.4 percent over the FY 2009 Enacted Budget. The \$8,918,000 FY 2010 increase over the FY 2009 Enacted Budget consists of \$2,000,000 in program changes and \$6,918,000 in Adjustments to Base (ATB).

**CSOSA (CSP and PSA)**

- The FY 2010 Budget request for CSP is \$153,856,000, an increase of \$5,204,000 or 3.5 percent over the FY 2009 Enacted Budget.
- The FY 2010 Budget request for PSA is \$58,552,000, an increase of \$3,714,000 or 6.8 percent over the FY 2009 Enacted Budget.

**FY 2010 President’s Budget Request Versus FY 2009 Enacted Budget:**

	Thousands of Dollars			Increase/Decrease from FY 2009 Enacted	
	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 PB Request	Amount	Percent
Community Supervision Program	140,449	148,652	<b>153,856</b>	5,204	3.5
Pretrial Services Agency	49,894	54,838	<b>58,552</b>	3,714	6.8
<b>Total CSOSA Appropriation</b>	<b>190,343</b>	<b>203,490</b>	<b>212,408</b>	<b>8,918</b>	<b>4.4</b>

**FY 2010 President’s Budget Request Summary of Change:**

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
<b>FY 2009 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>\$148,652</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>\$54,838</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>203,490</b>	<b>1,293</b>
FY 2010 Pay Raise ATB	2,693	0	1,193	0	3,886	0
FY 2010 GPI ATB	503	0	95	0	598	0
Annualization of FY 2009 New Positions	390	4	642	0	1,032	4
633 Indiana Avenue, NW Rent Increase	1,118	0	784	0	1,902	0
Re-entry and Sanctions Center Reprogramming	0	6	-	-	0	6
Transitional Housing Reduction	-500	0	-	-	-500	0
<b>Sub-Total, ATBs</b>	<b>4,204</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,918</b>	<b>10</b>
CSP Global Positioning System (GPS) Monitoring	1,000	1	-	-	1,000	1
PSA Enhanced Monitoring of High Risk Defendants	-	-	1,000	5	1,000	5
<b>Sub-Total, Program Changes</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>FY 2010 PB Request</b>	<b>\$153,856</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>\$58,552</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>\$212,408</b>	<b>1,309</b>

**Community Supervision Program: (\$5,204,000):**

**Community Supervision Program – Adjustments to Base (\$4,204,000)**

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FY 2010 Pay Raise	\$2,693,000	0 positions	0 FTE
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The FY 2010 President's Budget requests \$2,693,000 as an ATB to fund CSP employee cost of living increases.

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General Price Increases	\$503,000	0 positions	0 FTE
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The FY 2010 President's Budget requests resources to fund FY 2010 cost increases to non-personnel cost categories including supplies, materials, equipment, contracts, printing costs, transportation costs and utilities.

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Annualization of FY 2009 New Positions	\$390,000	0 positions	4 FTE
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The FY 2010 President's Budget requests resources to support the FY 2010 annualization of 10 new Information Technology positions (6 FTE) received in the FY 2009 Enacted Budget.

633 Indiana Avenue, NW, New Lease  
Adjustment

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	\$1,118,000	0 positions	0 FTE
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The FY 2010 President's Budget requests resources to fund increased costs at CSOSA's headquarters due to a new GSA lease, effective 2009. Based on GSA-provided cost percentage increases, CSOSA anticipates significantly higher lease rates at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW.

Re-Entry and Sanctions Center  
Reprogramming

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	\$0	0 positions	6 FTE
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The FY 2010 President's Budget reflects the reprogramming of \$636,000 in existing, FY 2009 appropriated Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) contractor funding to support six (6) new RSC FTE: One (1) Chief Psychologist, three (3) Psychometricians, and two (2) Unit Managers.

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Re-entrant Housing Reduction	-\$500,000	0 positions	0 FTE
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CSP's FY 2009 Enacted Budget includes a \$1,000,000 program increase for contract offender re-entrant (transitional) housing in the District of Columbia. Strictly due to timing issues associated with the FY 2009 and FY 2010 budget processes, CSP's FY 2010 President's Budget request continues funding for only \$500,000 of this increase.

**Community Supervision Program – Program Changes (\$1,000,000)**

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Global Positioning System (GPS) Monitoring	\$1,000,000	1 position	1 FTE
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CSP uses Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring for the highest-risk offenders as part of a series of graduated sanctions or as a special condition imposed by the releasing authority. GPS monitoring is used to enforce curfews, establish prohibited/restricted areas, and assess and monitor offender movement in the community on an almost real-time basis. It offers a high level of accountability to both the public and crime victims by monitoring whether an offender enters prescribed areas, such as an elementary school or victim’s neighborhood, notifying CSP immediately if such prohibited movement occurs. This effective tool allows CSP to provide heightened 24-hour supervision of high-risk offenders while allowing such offenders to productively rehabilitate in the community.

To determine the effectiveness of GPS monitoring on offender compliance/behavior, CSP performed a review of offenders placed on GPS for at least 60 successive days in FY 2008. CSP determined that these offenders committed an average of 5.7 supervision violations in the 60-day period prior to placement on GPS compared to only 3.5 in the 60-day period after GPS. This program increases both offender compliance and the security of past and potential victims.

CSP requests FY 2010 resources to fund daily GPS monitoring capacity for 550 offenders and ensure timely research and timely responses to offender GPS violations by CSP and our DC public safety partners.

**Pretrial Services Agency: (\$3,714,000)**

**Pretrial Services Agency – Adjustments to Base (\$2,714,000)**

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FY 2010 Pay Raise	\$1,193,000	0 positions	0 FTE
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The FY 2010 President’s Budget requests \$1,193,000 as an ATB to fund PSA employee cost of living increases.

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Annualization of FY 2009 New Positions	\$642,000	0 positions	0 FTE
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The FY 2010 President’s Budget requests resources to support the FY 2010 annualization of 23 new supervision positions (23 FTE) received in the FY 2009 Enacted Budget.

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General Price Increases	\$95,000	0 positions	0 FTE
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The FY 2010 President’s Budget requests resources to fund projected FY 2010 cost increases to non-personnel cost categories including supplies, materials, equipment, contracts, printing costs, transportation costs and utilities.

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633 Indiana Avenue, NW, New Lease Adjustment	\$784,000	0 positions	0 FTE
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The FY 2010 President's Budget requests resources to fund increased costs at Pretrial Services Agency headquarters due to a new GSA lease, effective 2009. Based on GSA-provided cost percentage increases, PSA anticipates significantly higher lease rates at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW.

**Pretrial Services Agency – Program Changes (\$1,000,000)**

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<b>Enhanced Monitoring of High-Risk Defendants</b>	\$1,000,000	5 positions	5 FTE
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In FY 2008, PSA set as a strategic goal enhanced and more efficient supervision of high risk defendants, using cellular electronic monitoring and Global Positioning System (GPS). Cellular electronic monitoring targeted defendants would be those identified by PSA's risk assessment as high-risk, but ineligible for PSA's High Intensity Supervision Program (HISP) due to the lack of landline telephone service. Cellular electronic monitor technology bypasses traditional landline service, thus allowing electronic surveillance of these defendants. Global Positioning System (GPS) location monitoring has broadened PSA's ability to monitor court-ordered stay away (from place and/or person) conditions.

The Agency implemented the use of both technologies into HISP in June 2008. Since then, HISP's average daily population has increased from 246 defendants between January and June 2008 to 405 at the end of 2008 with caseload ratios moving up from 1:30 to 1:40. In addition to targeting domestic violence offenders, the Court, the Office of the US Attorney, the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of the City Administrator have requested that PSA utilize GPS for certain pretrial defendants charged with violent felonies or felony weapon offenses, including those who are placed into the Department of Corrections work release program. We anticipate that honoring these requests will increase HISP's daily population in FY 2010 from the current 405 to 550. With the increased use of cellular phones in the community, we are finding that the EM technology is not compatible with the equipment of many landline telephone providers. Consequently, this is necessitating the gradual conversion from landline EM to cellular EM for many of our pretrial defendants. Cellular or GPS technology costs are over 50% higher than monitoring via traditional landline EM technology. The anticipated increased costs will go from \$3.65 per defendant per day to \$7.60 per day. As of September 30, 2008, 173 high-risk defendants were monitored in HISP under either cellular or GPS technology.

The use of curfew monitoring via EM technology and location monitoring via GPS has proven to be a highly successful management tool for high-risk defendants. Maintaining this high success rate will require additional contract funding of \$200,000, and five additional Pretrial Service Officers (PSOs) for PSA to reduce the high risk unit's daily officer-to-defendant caseload level back to a 1:34 ratio to assure public safety.

The total cost of the initiative (\$1,000,000) will support enhanced high-end technology for a daily average caseload of 550 high-risk defendants throughout 2010. The per-defendant cost of the increased defendant population as well as the current level of GPS technology will remain roughly the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On September 30, 2008, CSP monitored or supervised 15,243 offenders, including 9,080 probationers and 6,163 supervised releasees or parolees. Of this number, 6,882, or 45 percent, of these offenders were supervised at the highest risk levels and 4,593, or 30 percent, of these offenders were supervised as part of a specialized caseload.

In September 2008, PSA monitored or supervised 5,857 defendants.

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

CSP does not supervise offenders charged as juveniles; this remains the responsibility of the DC Government. However, CSP does supervise offenders charged as adults, some of whom could be under the age of 18. During FY 2008, CSP supervised 46 offenders under the age of 18.

### **How many offenders entered CSP's supervision in FY 2008?**

A total of 9,778 offenders entered CSP's supervision during FY 2008; 7,277 probationers and 2,501 individuals released from prison on parole or supervised release. In FY 2008, 63 percent of prison releases transitioned directly to CSP supervision, bypassing a Residential Re-entry Center (also known as halfway house).

### **What are some characteristics of the 9,778 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2008?**

Offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2008 had been arrested (not necessarily convicted) for the following types of crimes:

<b>Arrest Charge Type</b>	<b>Percent with Arrest History*</b>
Drug-Related Offense (Excluding Alcohol)	59.0%
Property Offense	31.0%
Violent Offense	25.0%
Simple Assault	21.0%
Traffic	17.0%
Firearm Offense	15.0%
Domestic Violence	13.2%
Alcohol	5.0%
Sex Offense	4.2%
Prostitution	3.7%
Public Order	1.0%

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

Fifty-nine (59.0) percent of offenders entering supervision had been arrested for a drug related (excluding alcohol) offense. The average age of first arrest for these offenders is 26, with 24.4 percent having committed their first offense by age 18. Offenders entering supervision had, on average, been arrested for drug related (excluding alcohol) offenses 3.9 times.

**Of the 9,778 offenders entering supervision in FY 2008, how many had previously been under CSP’s supervision?**

38 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the five years (October 2002 - September 2007) prior to FY 2008.

**How long are offenders and defendants supervised by CSOSA?**

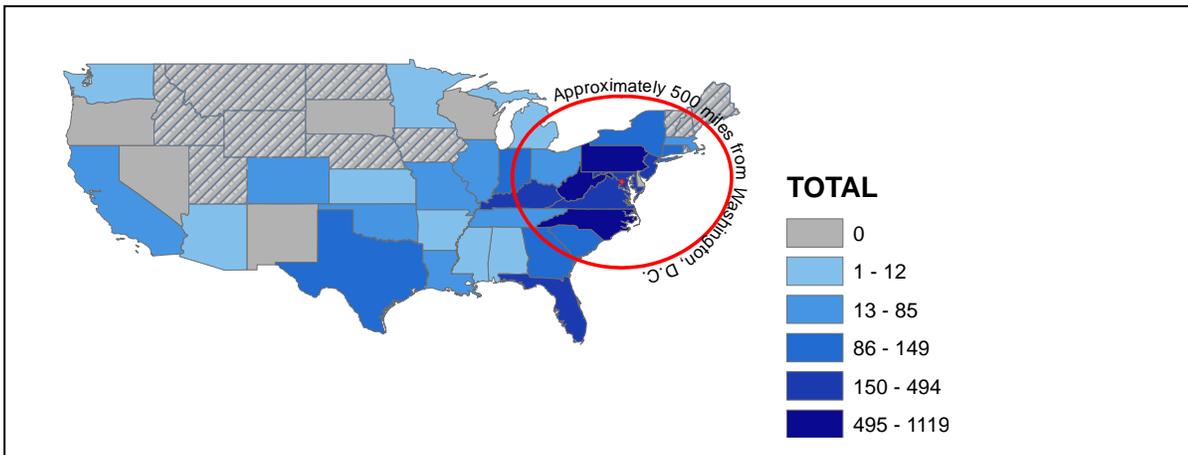
The period of supervision varies according to the individual’s status. CSP supervised releasees and parolees are typically supervised for an average of five years; CSP probationers, approximately 20 months. PSA defendants are supervised for approximately six to nine months.

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

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

As of July 31, 2008, 6,312 DC offenders were housed in BOP facilities in 34 states. The states with the highest population of DC offenders were Pennsylvania (1,119), West Virginia (922) and North Carolina (828). The BOP also operates Residential Reentry Centers, or halfway houses, in Washington, DC; less than half of the offenders returning to the District transition through these facilities prior to release. The map below illustrates the distribution of DC offenders throughout the country.

**D.C. Offenders in Federal Prisons by State (as of July 2008)**



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

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

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

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

## **Where can I find information on CSOSA's Programs?**

Information on CSOSA programs may be found online at [www.csosa.gov](http://www.csosa.gov). CSP has established an online site containing multimedia programming related to public safety in the District of Columbia at <http://media.csosa.gov> in order to share information with the community and our law enforcement partners.

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

Since inception of CSP's GPS Electronic Monitoring pilot in FY 2004 through September 2008, 3,988 different offenders have been placed on the system. As of September 30, 2008, 708 high-risk offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring.

To determine the effectiveness of GPS monitoring on offender compliance/behavior, CSP performed a review of offenders placed on GPS for at least 60 successive days in FY 2008. CSP determined that these offenders committed an average of 5.7 supervision violations in the 60-day period prior to placement on GPS compared to only 3.5 supervision violations in the 60-day period after GPS, a decrease of 39 percent. This program increases both offender compliance and the security of past and potential victims.

## **Describe CSP's planned participation in the proposed Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP)?**

The proposed Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) is a joint collaboration of CSP, the DC Government, the United States Parole Commission, and the Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The SRTP will provide a secure, residential substance abuse treatment intervention/sanction to high risk, chronic substance abusing, and criminally-involved DC Code offenders in lieu of revoking them to BOP custody. To effectively address the needs of this high-risk population and to increase their chances of successful community reintegration, the SRTP program is needed to identify and provide appropriate treatment interventions prior to revocation. Addressing the core substance abuse and criminality issues faced by these offenders locally at the SRTP, rather than returning them to a BOP institution, will attempt to break their cycle of recidivism. It is proposed to use three 32-bed units (96 total beds) at the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF), a local contract facility of the DC Government that houses inmates detained in the DC Jail. CSP plans to initiate an SRTP pilot in FY 2009 with full implementation of the program, with each of the identified program partners, beginning in FY 2010.

## **What are Accountability Tours?**

Accountability tours are visits to the homes of high-risk offenders conducted jointly by a CSP Community Supervision Officer (CSO) and a DC Metropolitan Police Department Officer. Accountability tours can be scheduled or unscheduled (unannounced) visits. Accountability tours are a visible means to heighten the awareness of law enforcement presence to the offenders and to the citizens in the community. In 2008, CSOs conducted 7,698 accountability tours on 4,570 high-risk offenders.

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

Yes. CSP developed and established a secure database for sex offender registration information. CSP assumed responsibility for the registration function in October 2000. As of October 2008, there are 762 active registrants in the DC Sex Offender Registry. The data, photographs and supporting documents are transmitted to the DC Metropolitan Police Department for community notification, as required by law. The Sex Offender Registry database is maintained by CSP; however, the website for to the public is hosted by the DC Metropolitan Police Department at [www.mpdc.dc.gov](http://www.mpdc.dc.gov).

## **Does CSP Implement Graduated Sanctions in Response to an Offender's Violation of Conditions of Release?**

Graduated sanctions are a critical element of CSP's offender supervision model. From its inception, the agency has worked closely with both DC Superior Court and the U.S. Parole Commission to develop a range of options that Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) can implement immediately, without returning offenders to the releasing authority. Research emphasizes the need to impose sanctions quickly and uniformly for maximum effectiveness. A swift response to non-

compliant behavior can restore compliance before the offender’s behavior escalates to include new crimes. Offender sanctions are defined in an Accountability Contract established with the offender at the start of supervision. Sanctions take into account both the severity of the non-compliance and the offender’s supervision level. Sanction options include increasing the frequency of drug testing or supervision contacts, assignment to community service or the CSP Day Reporting Center, placement in a residential sanctions program (including the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center and the Halfway Back program) or placement on Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring.

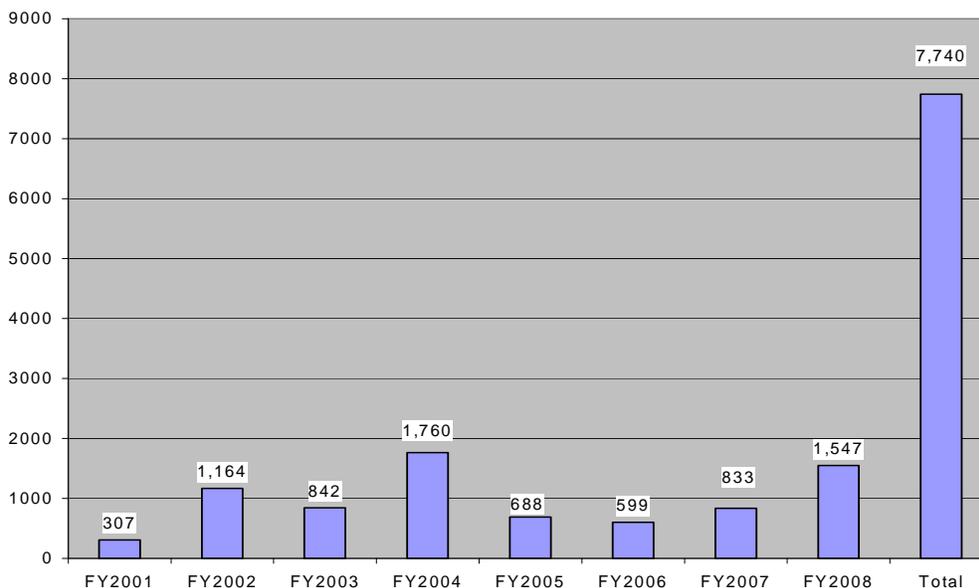
If sanctions do not restore compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, the CSO will inform the releasing authority by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). An AVR is automatically filed in response to a new arrest. In FY 2008, approximately 3,900 AVRs were filed in parole/supervised release cases; an additional 6,000 AVRs were filed in probation cases. About 45 percent of AVRs involve new arrests. The average AVR documents six violations and CSP sanctions preceding the incident that resulted in the AVR, and multiple AVRs are filed on some offenders.

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

In FY 2001 CSP assumed responsibility for collecting DNA samples from probationers and parolees convicted of certain qualifying District of Columbia offenses, typically violent crimes and sex offenses, for transmission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Offenses that require DNA collection are specified in accordance with D.C. Code § 22-4151. The FBI maintains the DNA information in their Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) used for crime solving. CSP does not collect or transmit DNA data for qualifying offenders whose information is already maintained in CODIS.

The DNA Sample Collections table below reflects CSP collection activity from FY 2001 to FY 2008. Since FY 2001 CSP has collected a total of 7,740 DNA Samples. In FY 2008, 1,547 offender samples were collected and transmitted to the FBI.

**DNA SAMPLE COLLECTIONS BY FISCAL YEAR**



## **Describe CSP's participation in Fugitive Safe Surrender?**

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

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

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

The CSOSA Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall (1900 Massachusetts Ave, SE) provides high-risk offenders and defendants with intensive assessment and reintegration programming. The RSC program is specifically tailored for offenders/defendants with long histories of crime and substance abuse coupled with long periods of incarceration and little outside support. These individuals are particularly vulnerable to both criminal and drug relapse at the point of release.

Offenders/defendants assigned to the RSC participate in a 28-day holistic and multidisciplinary program, during which they cannot leave the facility or receive visitors. The RSC has capacity to serve 102 male offenders/defendants in six units, or 1,200 offenders/defendants annually. Two of the six units are dedicated to meeting the needs of dually diagnosed (mental health and substance abuse) offenders/defendants.

Treatment readiness and motivation are the focus of each of the interventions offered at the RSC. These interventions are structured to address one or more of the factors identified as particular challenges to an offender's/defendant's successful reentry including psychological disorders, substance abuse, cognitive impairments, protracted withdrawal, poor attachment/social bonding and criminogenic factors.

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

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

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

Renovations at the Agency's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall were completed in December 2005. Phased operation of the facility began in February 2006. All six units of the facility were placed in operation in August 2008, with funding received in the FY 2008 appropriation. From February 2006 through September 30, 2008, 1,936 high-risk offenders/defendants entered the RSC, with 1,633 (or 84 percent) successfully completing the 28-day program. On September 30, 2008, 90 offenders/defendants were in residence at the RSC (88 percent capacity).

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

In FY 2009, CSP has \$15,478,000 in appropriated contract treatment funding: \$12,119,000 for general population offenders and an additional \$3,359,000 for offenders/defendants who are placed in the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center. These funds are used for contract costs related to substance abuse inpatient and outpatient treatment, and transitional (including re-entrant) housing; in addition, general population funds are used for the contract halfway back sanctions program. FY 2009 appropriated treatment funding reflects a \$1,000,000 program increase for re-entrant housing. CSP also uses High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) grant funding issued to CSP from the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA (Office of National Drug Control Policy) to support contract treatment for offenders meeting HIDTA criteria.

In FY 2009, PSA has \$3,332,000 in appropriated contractual treatment funding.

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

Approximately 70 percent of CSP offenders have a history of substance abuse. In FY 2008, 59.0 percent of offenders entering CSP supervision had been arrested for a drug related offense (excluding alcohol). In FY 2008, 52.3 percent of offenders under CSP supervision tested had at least one positive drug test (including alcohol).

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

In FY 2008, CSP made 2,247 contract substance abuse treatment placements, 402 transitional housing placements and 213 halfway back sanction placements. In addition, at any given time, up to 1,200 offenders are participating in CSP in-house substance abuse treatment or treatment readiness programming. Typically, an offender who has serious substance abuse issues requires a treatment program continuum consisting of three separate substance abuse treatment placements (in-house or contract) to fully address his or her issues. CSP has established contract substance use treatment, transitional (re-entrant) housing and halfway back sanctions capacity specifically for female offenders.

In FY 2008, PSA placed 1,788 defendants (50 percent of those found to be in need of treatment) in some type of sanction-based substance abuse treatment (in-house, contractual, or a combination of both).

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

A CSP review of offenders entering supervision in FY 2008 revealed that 63 percent had children and 56.6 percent had dependent children (age 18 or under). Twenty-one (21) percent of those offenders with dependent children are the primary caretakers of those children. Twenty-nine (29) percent of those with dependent children reside in the same household as their child(ren). Six and one-half (6.5) percent of those with dependent children have children who are involved with the juvenile justice system.

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

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

This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

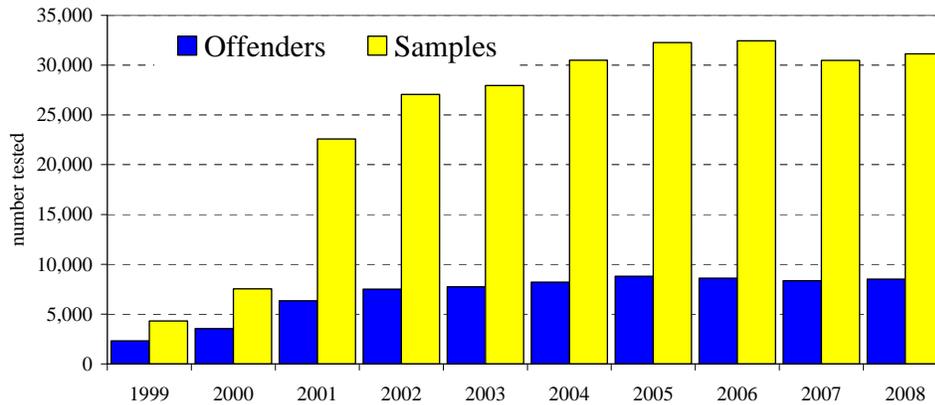
By policy, drug testing is conducted on all offenders placed on CSP supervision by the Courts and the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC), as well as offenders for whom CSP is completing a pre-sentence investigation. Surveillance drug testing is primarily intended to enforce the release condition of abstinence and identify offenders in need of treatment services. Substance abuse is a major factor in supervision failure. Through aggressive surveillance testing, CSP can identify and intervene—through sanctions and/or treatment placement—in the offender’s drug use before it escalates to the point of revocation. CSP maintains a zero tolerance of drug use. All offenders are placed on a drug testing schedule, with frequency of testing dependent upon prior substance abuse history, supervision risk level, and length of time under CSP supervision. In addition, all offenders are subject to random spot testing at any time.

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

## How many offenders has CSP drug tested?

During FY 2008, CSP tested an average of 8,512 offenders per month for drug use. This represents a 267 percent increase over the number of offenders tested in FY 1999. In addition to testing more offenders, CSP is testing the offenders more often. The number of samples tested per offender per month increased from 1.9 in FY 1999 to 3.7 in FY 2008.

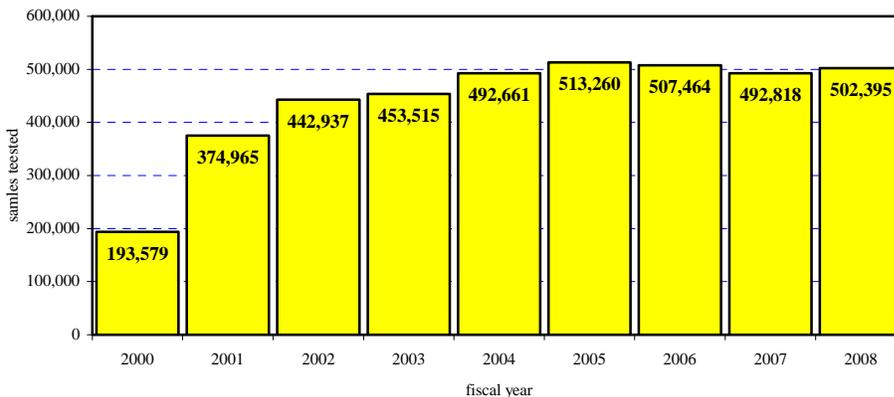
Community Supervision Program  
Average Monthly Offenders and Samples Tested  
*fiscal years 1999 - 2008*



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

During FY 2008, PSA's Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory conducted 3,230,671 tests on 502,395 urine specimens/samples (each sample may be tested for up to seven drugs). In FY 2008 more tests were done on each sample than in FY 2007. The 502,395 samples tested in FY 2008 represent a 1.94 percent increase over the number of samples tested in FY 2007; and a 29 percent increase in the number of tests done on these samples in FY 2007. Since FY 2000 there has been a 160 percent increase in the number of specimens/samples tested.

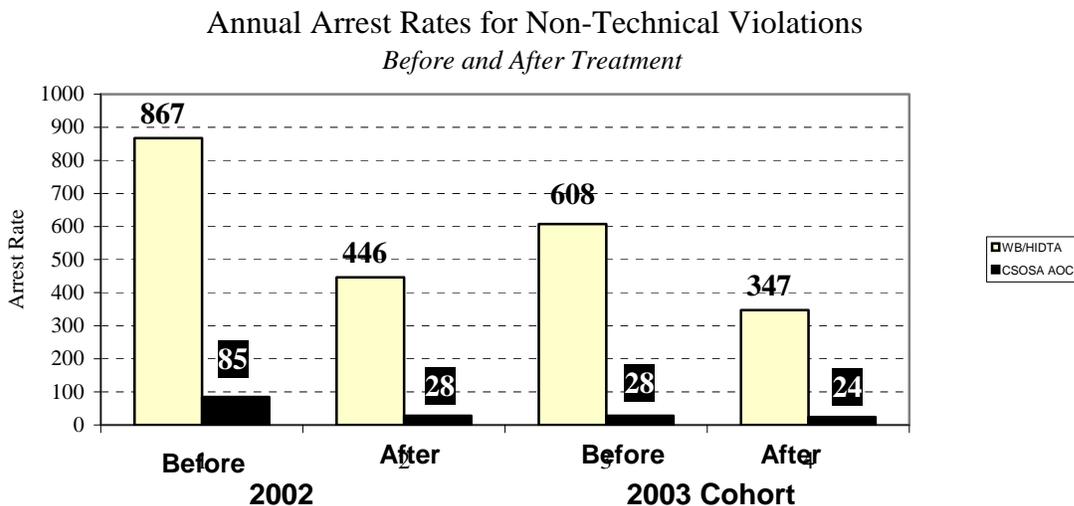
Pretrial Services Agency  
Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory  
*Samples Tested*



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

Indications are that the increase in drug testing and treatment is having a positive effect among CSP's supervised population. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health<sup>2</sup> found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA drug treatment program were less likely to commit crimes.

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



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

<sup>2</sup> The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Entering Treatment in Calendar Years 2002 and 2003. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., October 18, 2007.

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

CSP has 344 CSO positions in FY 2009 performing offender supervision, diagnostic and investigative functions.

PSA has 191 PSO positions in FY 2009.

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

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

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

Offender Type	September 2001	September 2002	September 2003	September 2004	September 2005	September 2006	September 2007	September 2008
General	64	56	48	52	50	41	38	42
Special	44	44	29	32	32	35	37	39
Interstate	75	85	75	84	79	79	81	81

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

Prior to the Revitalization Act, the General Supervision population at PSA was monitored at a ratio of over 1:400. With the hiring of additional Pretrial Supervision Officers since the Revitalization Act and a reorganization to improve supervision and monitoring programs, case ratios have improved but still remain higher than caseload ratios at Federal Pretrial offices in Maryland (1:45) and Virginia (1:42). Funding authorized in FY 2008 reduced caseloads in Extensive Supervision to 1:82. The chart below reflects the average caseloads from October 2007 through September 2008.

	<b>Caseload</b>
Extensive Supervision	1:82
Community Court	1:64
Specialized Supervision	1:28
District Court	1:44

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

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

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

Immediately after the Revitalization Act, CSP had three small field offices for supervising offenders on Probation. Parole supervision was performed centrally in downtown offices. CSP currently has six community-based offender (Probation and Parole) supervision field offices throughout the District.

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

In addition, CSP has specialized offender supervision operations co-located with the Metropolitan Police Department at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, for highest-risk offenders (sex offenders, mental health, etc.) who cannot be supervised at neighborhood field offices. CSP operates on a year-to-year lease at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, which is owned and operated by the DC Government.

CSP also operates the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall on the grounds of the former DC General Hospital (1900 Massachusetts Ave SE). In addition, CSP operates vocational and educational programs at St. Luke's Church on 4923 East Capitol Street, SE, and at 4415 South Capitol Street, SW. CSP CSOs maintain an on-site presence at three Bureau of Prisons Residential Re-entry Centers (also known as halfway houses) within the District.

**What are the characteristics (gender, race, education, age, criminal charge) of all offenders under CSP supervision as of September 30, 2008?**

As shown in the table below, the majority of offenders under CSP's supervision (52 percent) are between the ages of 26 and 45. Thirty-eight percent have not completed high school. Offenders coming under the supervision of CSP are most likely to have committed a violent offense (42%), drug offense (28%) or a property offense (16%).

**Characteristics of 15,243 Offenders Under CSP Supervision (As Of September 30, 2008)**

	Percent
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	85%
Female	15%
<b>Race</b>	
African American	89%
Caucasian	5%
Hispanic	5%
Other	1%
<b>Educational Level*</b>	
Less than High School	38%
High School Diploma/GED	39%
Above High School	18%
Missing/Unknown	5%
<b>Age</b>	
17 and Under	0%
18 to 25	18%
26 to 35	28%
36 to 45	24%
46 to 55	22%
56 and above	8%
<b>Criminal Charge**</b>	
<u>Violent Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Criminal Homicide, Robbery, Forcible Rape, Sex Offenses, Aggravated Assault, Offenses Against Family & Children, Other Assaults)	42%
<u>Drug Offenses</u> (Charge Category: Drug Abuse)	28%
<u>Property Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen property, Vandalism)	16%
<u>Public Order Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Weapons-Carrying/Possessing, Driving Under the Influence, Disorderly Conduct, Fail to Comply w/ Public Transportation Regs., Gambling, Loitering, Obstruction of Justice, Prostitution & Commercialized Vice, Traffic, Vagrancy, Liquor Laws)	12%
<u>Other Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Drunkenness, Licensing & Regulation Issues, Other Offenses, Unknown)	2%
<p><i>*As reported by the offender; not necessarily as assessed by CSOSA Educational Specialists.</i></p> <p><i>**Reflects the offenders' first, most serious charge.</i></p> <p><i>***Charge Categorization taken from the Bureau of Justice Statistics</i></p>	