

# **Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency** *for the District of Columbia*

## **FY 2011 Budget Request** **Summary Statement & Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)** February 1, 2010

### **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.

---

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

## **FY 2011 President's Budget Request (CSP and PSA)**

The FY 2011 CSOSA President's Budget request (CSP and PSA) totals \$217,783,000: an increase of \$5,375,000 or 2.5 percent over the FY 2010 Enacted Budget. The \$5,375,000 FY 2011 increase over the FY 2010 Enacted Budget consists of \$1,000,000 in program changes and \$4,375,000 in Adjustments to Base (ATB).

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

- The FY 2011 Budget request for CSP is \$156,472,000, an increase of \$2,616,000 or 1.7 percent over the FY 2010 Enacted Budget.
- The FY 2011 Budget request for PSA is \$61,311,000, an increase of \$2,759,000 or 4.7 percent over the FY 2010 Enacted Budget.

### **FY 2011 President's Budget Request Versus FY 2010 Enacted Budget:**

	Thousands of Dollars			Increase/(Decrease) from FY 2010 Enacted	
	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 PB Request	Amount	Percent
Community Supervision Program	148,652	153,856	<b>156,472</b>	2,616	1.7
Pretrial Services Agency	54,838	58,552	<b>61,311</b>	2,759	4.7
<b>Total CSOSA Appropriation</b>	<b>203,490</b>	<b>212,408</b>	<b>217,783</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>2.5</b>

### **FY 2011 President's Budget Request Summary of Change:**

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
<b>FY 2010 Enacted Budget</b>	<b>\$153,856</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>\$58,552</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>212,408</b>	<b>1,309</b>
FY 2011 Pay Raise ATB	1,926	0	1,038	0	2,964	0
FY 2011 Non-Pay Inflation ATB	889	0	276	0	1,165	0
CSP Annualization of FY 2010 New Positions ATB	62	0	0	0	62	0
PSA Annualization of FY 2010 Pay Raises ATB	0	0	159	0	159	0
PSA Annualization of FY 2010 Non-Pay Inflation ATB	0	0	286	0	286	0
CSP Transitional Housing Reduction ATB	-261	0	0	0	-261	0
<b>Sub-Total, ATBs</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,375</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FY 2011 Base</b>	<b>\$156,472</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>\$60,311</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>\$216,783</b>	<b>1,309</b>
PSA Drug Lab Relocation	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
<b>Sub-Total, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FY 2011 PB Request</b>	<b>\$156,472</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>\$61,311</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>\$217,783</b>	<b>1,309</b>
<b>Increase from FY 2010 Enacted</b>	<b>\$2,616</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$2,759</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$5,375</b>	<b>0</b>

**Community Supervision Program: (+\$2,616,000):**

**Community Supervision Program – Adjustments to Base (+\$2,616,000)**

---

<b>FY 2011 Pay Raise</b>	<b>\$1,926,000</b>	<b>0 positions</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>
--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------

---

The FY 2011 President’s Budget requests \$1,926,000 as an ATB to fund CSP employee payroll cost of living increases.

---

<b>FY 2011 Non-Pay Inflationary Increases</b>	<b>\$889,000</b>	<b>0 positions</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>
---	------------------	--------------------	--------------

---

The FY 2011 President’s Budget requests resources to fund FY 2011 cost increases to non-personnel cost categories including supplies, materials, equipment, contracts, printing costs, transportation costs and utilities.

---

<b>Annualization of FY 2010 New Positions</b>	<b>\$62,000</b>	<b>0 positions</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>
---	-----------------	--------------------	--------------

---

The FY 2011 President’s Budget requests resources to support the FY 2011 annualization of one (1) new Global Positioning System (GPS) electronic monitoring position received in the FY 2010 Enacted Budget.

---

<b>Re-entrant Housing Reduction</b>	<b>-\$261,000</b>	<b>0 positions</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>
-------------------------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------

---

CSP’s FY 2009 Enacted Budget included 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 Enacted Budget continues funding for only \$500,000 of this increase. The FY 2011 President’s Budget includes an additional \$261,000 reduction (total of \$761,000 reduced in FYs 2010/2011).

**Pretrial Services Agency: (+\$2,759,000)**

**Pretrial Services Agency – Adjustments to Base (+\$1,759,000)**

---

<b>FY 2011 Pay Raise</b>	<b>\$1,038,000</b>	<b>0 positions</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>
--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------

---

The FY 2011 President's Budget requests \$1,038,000 as an ATB to fund PSA employee cost of living increases.

---

<b>FY 2011 Non-Pay Inflationary Increases</b>	<b>\$276,000</b>	<b>0 positions</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>
---	------------------	--------------------	--------------

---

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.

---

<b>Annualized FY 2010 Pay Raise</b>	<b>\$159,000</b>	<b>0 Positions</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>
-------------------------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------

---

This request is to cover the Pay Raise ATBs that were not funded in the FY 2010 Enacted Budget. Maintaining the pay raise base is crucial in being able to pay the salaries and benefits for the upward mobility positions authorized for PSA in prior budget submissions.

---

<b>Annualized FY 2010 GPI Costs</b>	<b>\$286,000</b>	<b>0 Positions</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>
-------------------------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------

---

This request applies to the projected FY 2010 cost increases to non-personnel cost categories including supplies, materials, equipment, contracts with the private sector, printing costs, transportation costs and utilities that were not funded in the FY 2010 Enacted Budget.

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

---

<b>Drug Lab Relocation</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>0 positions</b>	<b>0 FTE</b>
----------------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------

---

The requested program change is \$1,000,000 to cover the planning, design and relocation of the PSA Forensic Toxicology and Drug Testing Laboratory. This program increase request is the result of the District of Columbia Office of Property Management notification to PSA and CSOSA that all current tenants of 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, DC (where the PSA Laboratory is currently located), will have to vacate the building in anticipation of a planned total refurbishing. The complexity of the laboratory move is considerable and requires more planning and design lead time than a move involving staff and office space alone. For this reason PSA's request of \$1,000,000 is for three-year funding (FY 2011, FY 2012, and FY 2013) and \$200,000 as annual funding in the base once the move is completed to support the anticipated rent cost increase for commercial space.

## **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 (FAQs)**

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

On September 30, 2009, CSP monitored or supervised 16,101 offenders, including 9,725 probationers and 6,376 supervised releasees or parolees. Of this number, 7,108, or 44 percent, of these offenders were supervised at the highest risk levels and 5,048, or 31 percent, of these offenders were supervised as part of a specialized caseload (e.g., sex offender, mental health).

In September 2009, PSA monitored or supervised 5,309 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 2009, CSP supervised 61 offenders under the age of 18.

## **How many offenders entered CSP's supervision in FY 2009?**

A total of 10,086 offenders entered CSP's supervision during FY 2009; 7,675 probationers and 2,411 individuals released from prison on parole or supervised release. In FY 2009, 52 percent of prison releases transitioned directly to CSP supervision, bypassing a Federal Bureau of Prison's Residential Re-entry Center (also known as halfway house).

## **What are some characteristics of the 10,086 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2009?**

Offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2009 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)	60.4%
Property Offense	39.2%
Violent Offense	30.6%
Simple Assault	26.9%
Traffic	20.8%
Firearm Offense	18.3%
Domestic Violence	12.6%
Alcohol	5.8%
Sex Offense	5.6%
Prostitution	3.8%
Public Order	13.1%

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

Sixty (60.4) 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 28, with 28.5 percent having committed their first offense by age 18. Offenders entering supervision had, on average, been arrested for drug related (excluding alcohol) offenses 2.3 times.

## Of the 10,086 offenders entering supervision in FY 2009, how many had previously been under CSP's supervision?

42 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the six years (October 2002 - September 2008) prior to FY 2009.

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

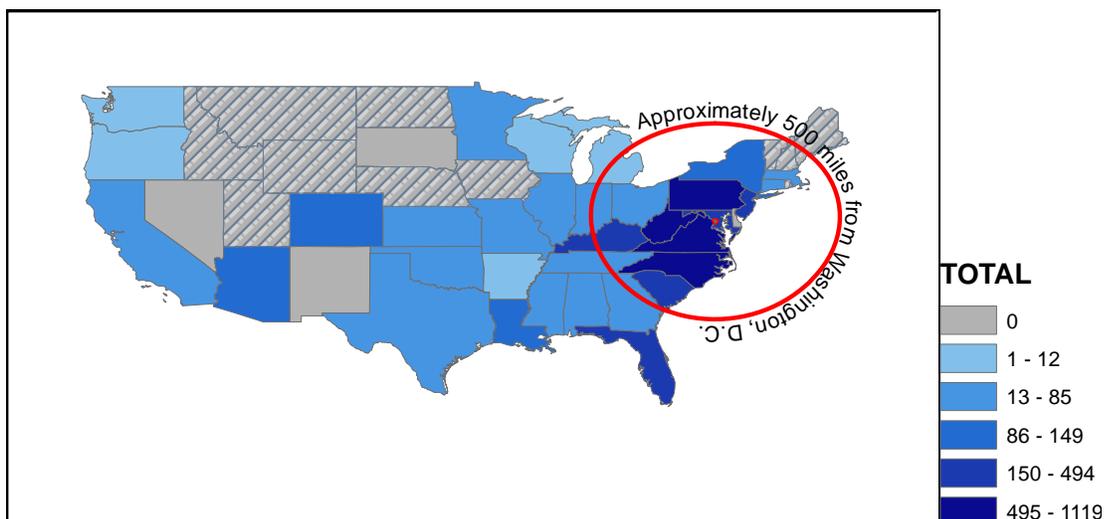
The period of supervision varies according to the individual's status. CSP parolees are typically under supervision for 7 to 11 years; supervised releasees for three years; and, CSP probationers for 2 years. PSA defendants are supervised for approximately six to nine months.

## 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.

On September 30, 2009, 6,030 DC offenders were housed in BOP facilities in 34 states. The states with the highest population of DC offenders were Pennsylvania (1,149), North Carolina (815) and West Virginia (728). 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 September 2009)**



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

As of September 30, 2009, 815 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring. In FY 2009 (October 1, 2008 – September 30, 2009), 3,101 different offenders were placed on the 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 participation in the Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) Pilot?**

The Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) Pilot is a joint collaboration of CSP, the DC Government, the United States Parole Commission, and the Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The SRTP Pilot began limited operations in September 2009 to 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 identifies and provides 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 help to break their cycle of recidivism. The SRTP Pilot uses one unit (approximately 32 beds) at the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF), a local contract facility of the DC Government that houses detained inmates. As of January 2010, 31 offenders are participating in the program as we expand the pilot to full capacity.

## **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 2009, CSOs conducted 11,068 accountability tours on 5,821 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 January 2010, there are 885 active registrants in the DC Sex Offender Registry. The data, photographs and supporting documents are transmitted by CSP 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 use by the public is hosted by the DC Metropolitan Police Department at [www.mpdc.dc.gov](http://www.mpdc.dc.gov).

## **Does CSP Track Re-arrests of Supervised Offenders?**

Yes. CSP receives arrest data from the DC Metropolitan Police Department several times each day and daily arrest information from the states of Maryland and Virginia. Arrest data is loaded into and matched against supervised offenders in our offender case management system (SMART). If it is determined a CSP offender has been arrested, an alert is immediately sent to the supervising Community Supervision Officer and their supervisor for appropriate response.

## **Does CSP Implement Graduated Sanctions in Response to an Offender's Violation of Conditions of Release, Including Re-Arrest?**

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), placement on Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring, or placement into the new Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) Pilot.

If sanctions do not restore compliance, or the non-compliant behavior escalates, the CSO will inform the releasing authority by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). An AVR is automatically filed in response to any new arrest. In FY 2009, a total of 9,895 AVRs were filed. Of those, 6,171 AVRs were filed for 4,653 offenders on parole/supervised release; and, 3,724 AVRs were filed for 2,553 offenders on probation. About 52 percent of all AVRs involve rearrests. On average, 11 technical violations were documented prior to AVR submission for offenders on parole/supervised release. For AVRs submitted for offenders on probation, 10.5 technical violations on average were documented prior to AVR submission.

## **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 2009 revealed that 63 percent had children. Of those with children, 91 percent reported the children being of dependent age (age 18 or under). 21 percent of those offenders with dependent children are the primary caretakers of those children. 28 percent of those with dependent children reside in the same household as their child(ren). Six (6) percent of those with dependent children have children who are involved with the juvenile justice system.

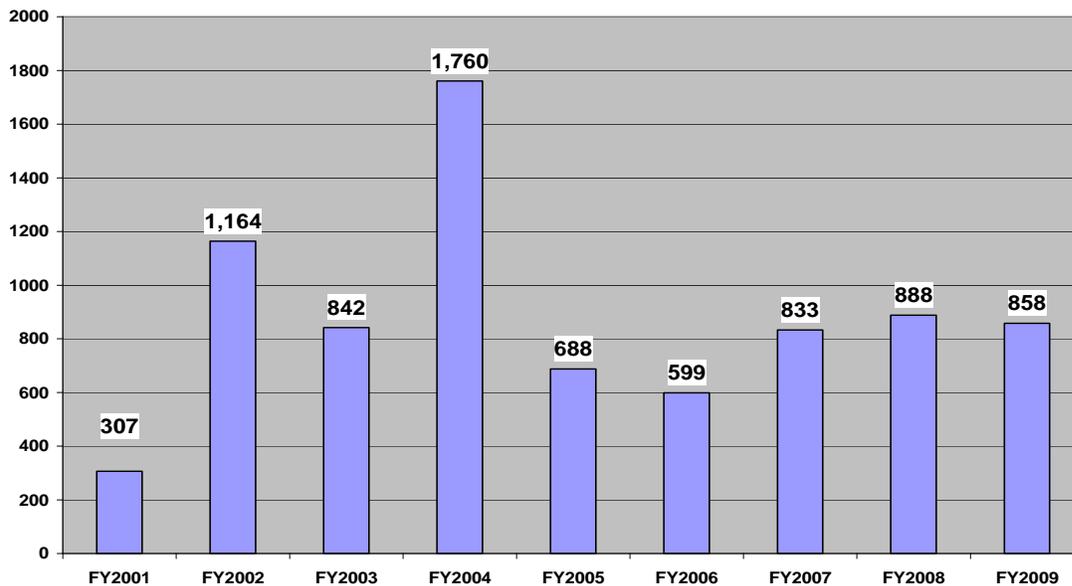
A limited number of CSP contract substance abuse treatment providers allow children (under age 11) to accompany offenders to residential drug treatment. The children are provided educational support (or are enrolled in school, if age appropriate), and receive primary health care screening and referrals.

## 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 2009. Since FY 2001, CSP has collected a total of 7,939 DNA samples. In FY 2009, 858 offender samples were collected and transmitted to the FBI.

**DNA Sample Collections by Fiscal Year**



## 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 time which they cannot leave the facility or receive visitors. The RSC has the 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, 2009, 3,033 high-risk offenders/defendants entered the RSC, with 2,443 (or 81 percent) successfully completing the 28-day treatment readiness program.

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

In FY 2010, CSP has \$14,978,000 in total appropriated contract treatment funding: \$11,619,000 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 2010 appropriated treatment funding reflects a \$500,000 program decrease 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 2010, PSA has \$3,414,000 in appropriated contractual treatment funding.

### **How many CSP offenders have illicit drug abuse issues?**

In FY 2009, 53 percent of tested offenders under CSP supervision had at least one positive drug test (excluding alcohol).

In FY 2009, 84 percent of the 10,086 offenders entering CSP supervision had a history of illicit drug use (self-reported) and 60.4 percent had been arrested for a drug related offense (excluding alcohol).

**Illicit Drug Use of Offenders Entering CSP Supervision in FY 2009 (Self-Reported)**

<b>Illicit Drug</b>	<b>Percentage of Offenders Reporting Use of the Drug</b>	<b>Average Age at First Use</b>	<b>Average Length of Use (Years)</b>
Marijuana	62.4%	16.8	14.5
PCP	25.4%	20.2	7.7
Cocaine	39.3%	25.9	14.2
Heroin	17.9%	26.2	15.3

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

In FY 2009, CSP made 3,104 contract substance abuse treatment placements, 657 transitional housing placements and 313 halfway back sanction placements using appropriated funds. 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 2009, PSA placed 1,884 defendants (52 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 does CSOSA determine who should be subject to drug testing?**

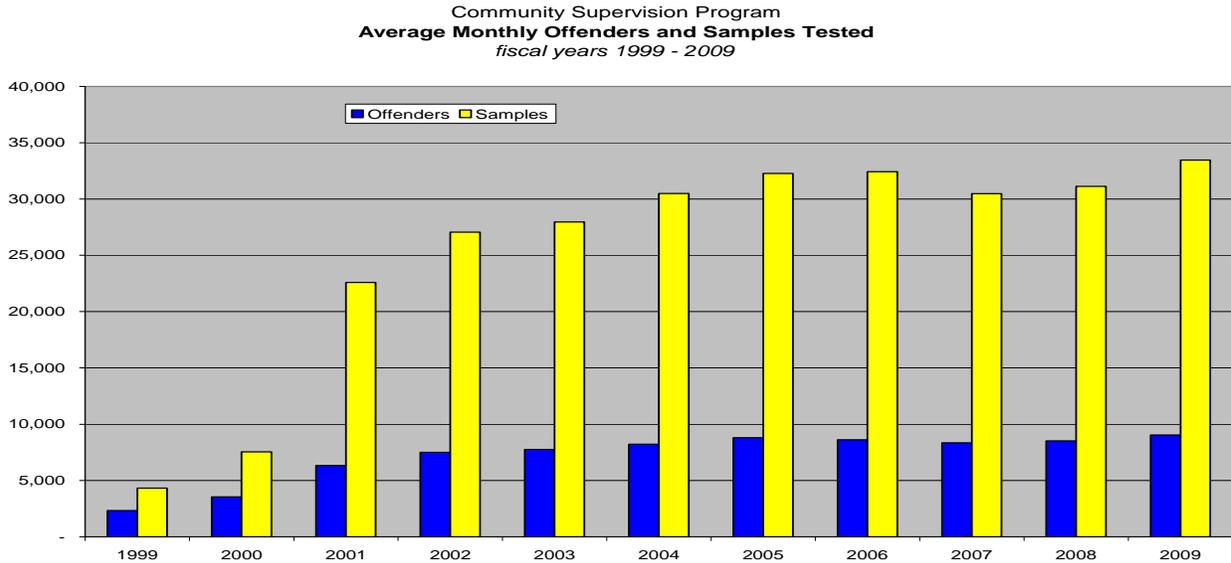
This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

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.

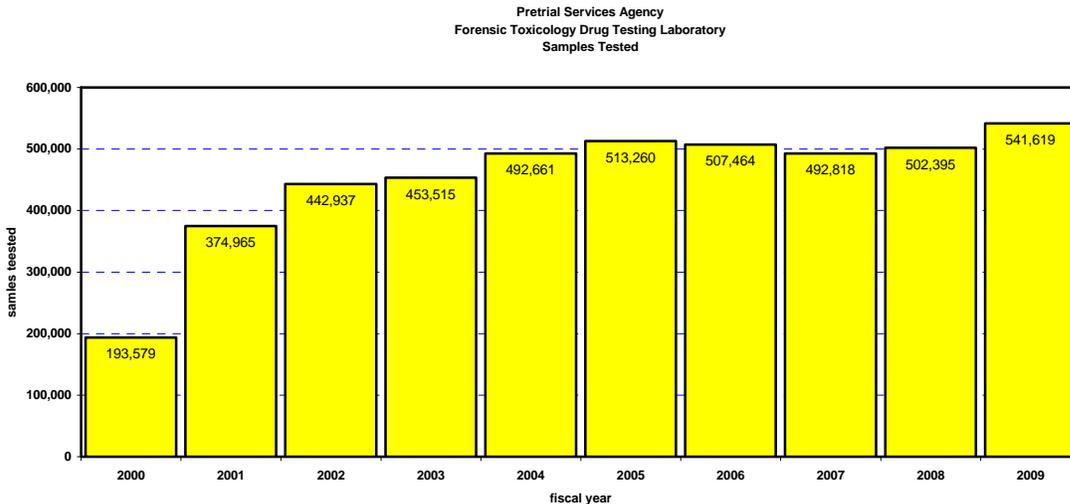
## How many offenders has CSP drug tested?

During FY 2009, CSP tested an average of 9,037 offenders per month for drug use in our four collection units/sites located throughout the District. This represents a 290 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 specimens/samples tested per offender per month increased from 1.9 in FY 1999 to 3.7 in FY 2009.



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

During FY 2009, PSA's Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory conducted 3,441,460 tests on 541,619 urine specimens/samples (each sample may be tested for up to seven drugs). In FY 2008 and in FY 2009 more tests were done on each sample than in FY 2007. The 541,619 samples tested in FY 2009 represent a 7.81 percent increase over the number of samples tested in FY 2008; and a 9.90 percent increase in the number of tests done on samples taken in FY 2007. Since FY 2000 there has been a 180 percent increase in the number of specimens/samples tested.



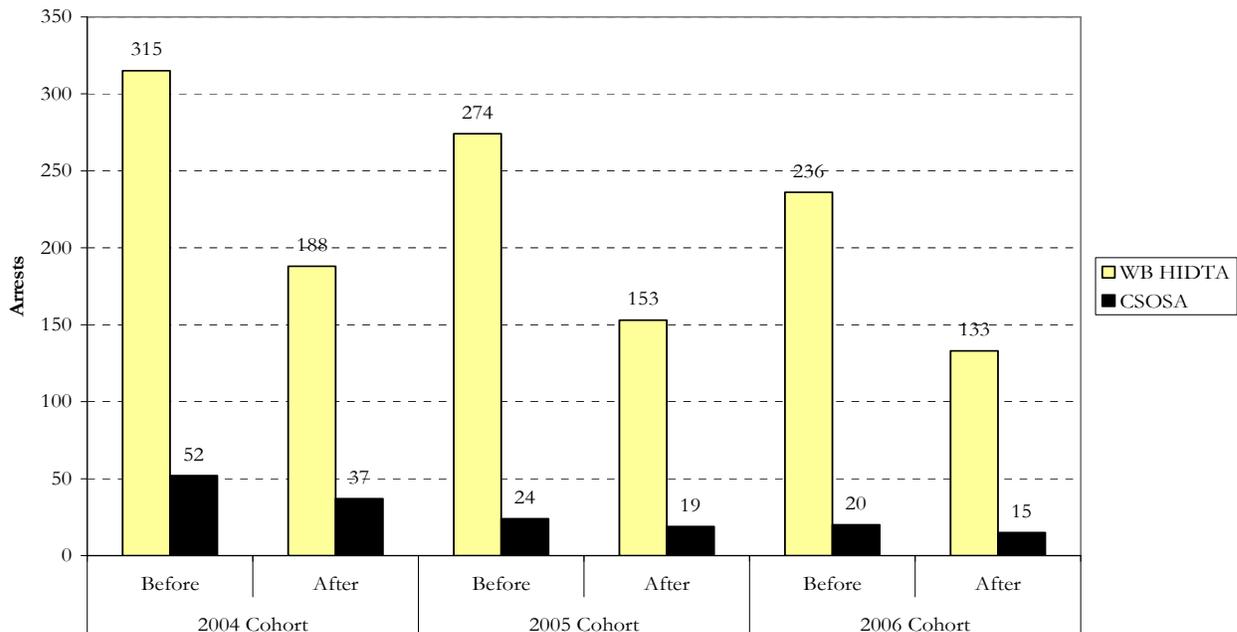
## Has the increase in drug testing and treatment been effective?

Indications are 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 in 2004, 2005 and 2006 were less likely to be arrested after completing the program.

In calendar year 2004, the overall number of participants arrested in the *entire* Washington/Baltimore (WB) HIDTA drug treatment program dropped 40.3 percent from 315 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 188 in the one year after treatment. Participants in CSOSA's Assessment and Orientation Center (AOC), a predecessor to CSOSA's Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program, within the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA, experienced a 28.8 percent decrease in arrests, from 52 in the one year prior to treatment to 37 one year after treatment. Similar results were found in 2005 and 2006 for the entire WB HIDTA and CSOSA's AOC/RSC program.

**Individuals Arrested One-Year Before and One-Year After Completing Washington/Baltimore HIDTA Treatment Programs**



<sup>2</sup> The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Entering Treatment in Calendar Years 2004, 2005 and 2006. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., August 28, 2008.

In addition, CSP performed a limited review examining the extent to which full substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders who successfully completed the full treatment program continuum in FY 2007, and determined the following:

- In the 90 days before participating in full treatment services, offenders tested positive 42.9 percent of the time;
- In the 90 days after completing the residential treatment component of treatment services, and during the time they were still attending the outpatient component, offenders tested positive 7.8 percent of the time; and
- In the 180 days after completing the residential treatment component, after most offenders had completed the full substance abuse treatment services, offenders sustained their lower drug use, testing positive just 8.9 percent of the time.

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

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

CSP has 342 CSO positions in FY 2010 performing offender supervision, diagnostic and investigative functions.

PSA has 196 PSO positions in FY 2010.

**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 Offenders Per Supervision CSO, by Case Type, as of September 30, 2009)

<b>Offender Case Type</b>	<b>Supervised Offenders</b>	<b>Supervision CSOs</b>	<b>Caseload Ratio</b>
Special	5,048	119	42:1
General	5,699	131	44:1
Interstate	3,174	36	88:1
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>13,921</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>49:1</b>
Warrant	2,180	NA	NA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,101</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>56:1</b>

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

Yes. CSP reviews detailed caseload information from our SMART offender 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.

## 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 2009 reduced caseloads in Extensive Supervision to 1:76. The chart below reflects the average caseloads from October 2008 through September 2009.

	PSA Defendant Caseload
Extensive Supervision	1:76
Community Court	1:69
Specialized Supervision	1:29
District Court	1:49

## 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 supervises high-risk offenders at our headquarters, located at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW.

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, 2009?

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 16,101 Offenders Under CSP Supervision (As Of September 30, 2009)**

	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>*As reported by the offender; not necessarily as assessed by CSOSA Educational Specialists.  **Reflects the offenders' first, most serious charge.  ***Charge Categorization taken from the Bureau of Justice Statistics</p>	