

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

FY 2012 Budget Request **Summary Statement & Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)** February 14, 2011

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 Act¹). 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 Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (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 US Parole Commission (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 programs:

- The Community Supervision Program (CSP), and
- The Pretrial Services Agency (PSA).

CSP is responsible for supervision of offenders on probation, parole or supervised release, as well as monitoring Civil Protection Orders and deferred sentencing agreements; PSA is responsible for supervising pretrial defendants.

Community Supervision Program (CSP): CSP provides a range of supervision case management and related support services for adult offenders on probation, parole and supervised release. These diverse services support CSOSA's commitment to public safety and crime reduction through the provision of timely and accurate information to judicial and paroling authorities and through the close supervision of offenders released to the community.

¹ Public Law 105-33, Title XI

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

Probationers are typically supervised by CSP for an average of two years; supervised releasees, three years; and parolees, seven to eleven years.

In FY 2010 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010), 9,897 offenders entered CSP supervision and we supervised a Total Supervised Population of 24,254 unique offenders. On September 30, 2010, CSP monitored or supervised a total of 16,166 offenders.

CSP offenders face many challenges. Many offenders under CSP supervision have substance abuse and/or mental health issues, lack stable housing and family relationships, do not have a high school diploma or GED, and are unemployed. Given these challenges, it is not surprising that a CSP review of offenders entering supervision in 2004 identified that 63 percent of these offenders were re-arrested and 36 percent were re-incarcerated within three years of their CSP supervision start date.

Pretrial Services Agency (PSA): PSA honors the constitutional presumption of innocence and enhances public safety by formulating recommendations that support the least restrictive and most effective non-financial release determinations, and by providing community supervision for defendants that promotes court appearance and public safety and addresses social issues that contribute to crime. PSA plays a critical supporting role within CSOSA to achieve its two strategic goals: supporting the fair administration of justice by providing accurate information to decision makers, and establishing strict accountability of defendants/offenders to prevent criminal activity. PSA prepares over 16,000 Pretrial Services Reports (PSRs) per year for arrestees in the D.C. Superior Court and the U.S. District Court. PSA supervises approximately 7,000 defendants on any given day and approximately 25,000 defendants over the course of a year.

FY 2012 President's Budget Request (CSP and PSA)

The FY 2012 CSOSA President's Budget request (CSP and PSA) totals \$216,846,000: an increase of \$4,438,000 or 2.1 percent over the FY 2010 enacted budget.

The \$4,438,000 FY 2012 increase over the FY 2010 enacted budget consists of net Adjustments to Base (ATB) totaling \$3,438,000 and a \$1,000,000 requested Program Change.

CSOSA (CSP and PSA)

- The FY 2012 Budget request for CSP is \$156,085,000, an increase of \$2,229,000 or 1.4 percent over the FY 2010 enacted budget.
- The FY 2012 Budget request for PSA is \$60,761,000, an increase of \$2,209,000 or 3.8 percent over the FY 2010 enacted budget.

FY 2012 President's Budget Request:

	Thousands of Dollars			FY 2012 Change	
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Annualized Continuing Resolution*	FY 2012 PB Request	Amount	Percent
Community Supervision Program	153,856	153,856	156,085	+2,229	+1.4
Pretrial Services Agency	58,552	58,552	60,761	+2,209	+3.8
Total CSOSA Appropriation	212,408	212,408	216,846	+4,438	+2.1

NOTE:

* CSOSA's FY 2011 PB submitted to Congress in February 2010 totaled \$217,783,000. A full-year FY 2011 appropriation for CSOSA was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a Continuing Resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts reported for FY 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the Continuing Resolution.

FY 2012 President's Budget Request Summary of Change:

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
FY 2010 Enacted Budget	\$153,856	931	\$58,552	378	212,408	1,309
FY 2011 Continuing Resolution*	\$153,856	931	\$58,552	378	212,408	1,309
Changes to Base:						
Adjustments to Reach FY 2011 President's Policy	1,236	0	969	0	2,205	0
Adjustments to FY 2012 Base	993	0	240	0	1,233	0
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2010 Enacted	2,229	0	1,209	0	3,438	0
FY 2012 BASE	156,085	0	59,761	0	215,846	0
Program Changes:						
PSA Drug Lab Relocation	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Sub-Total, FY 2012 Program Changes	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
FY 2012 PB Request	\$156,085	931	\$60,761	378	\$216,846	1,309
Increase from FY 2010 Enacted Budget	+\$2,229	0	+\$2,209	0	+\$4,438	0
Percent Increase from FY 2010 Enacted Budget	+1.4%	0%	+3.8%	0%	+2.1%	0%

NOTES:

*CSOSA's FY 2011 PB submitted to Congress in February 2010 totaled \$217,783,000. A full-year FY 2011 appropriation for CSOSA was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a Continuing Resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended). The amounts reported for FY 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the Continuing Resolution.

**FY 2011 PB submitted to Congress in February 2010 reflected an Adjustment to Base (ATB) for the estimated FY 2011 Pay Raise totaling \$2,964,000. Current FY 2012 Base reflects a zero percent actual CY 2011 pay raise and estimated zero percent CY 2012 pay raise.

Community Supervision Program: (+\$2,229,000 Increase Above The FY 2010 Enacted Budget:

I. Community Supervision Program – Program Changes	\$0	0 Positions	0 FTE
---	------------	--------------------	--------------

II. Community Supervision Program – Adjustments to Reach FY 2011 President’s Policy Base	\$1,236,000	0 Positions	0 FTE
---	--------------------	--------------------	--------------

The FY 2012 President’s Budget requests resources to fund non-payroll inflation adjustments necessary to reach the FY 2011 President’s Policy Base. Resources are requested for non-payroll cost categories including rent, contracts, supplies, materials, equipment, printing costs, transportation costs and utilities.

III. Community Supervision Program – FY 2012 Adjustments to Base	\$993,000	0 Positions	0 FTE
---	------------------	--------------------	--------------

The FY 2012 President’s Budget requests resources to fund FY 2012 non-payroll inflation adjustments for cost categories including rent, contracts, supplies, materials, equipment, printing costs, transportation costs and utilities. No inflation adjustment is requested for FY 2012 payroll.

Pretrial Services Agency: (+\$2,209,000 Increase Above The FY 2010 Enacted Budget:

I. Pretrial Services Agency – Program Changes	\$1,000,000	0 Positions	0 FTE
--	--------------------	--------------------	--------------

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 communicating 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. PSA’s request of \$1,000,000 includes \$200,000 as annual funding in the base once the move is completed to support the anticipated rent cost increase for commercial space.

II. Pretrial Services Agency – Adjustments to Reach FY 2011 President’s Policy Base	\$969,000	0 Positions	0 FTE
--	------------------	--------------------	--------------

The FY 2012 President’s Budget requests resources to fund non-payroll inflation adjustments necessary to reach the FY 2011 President’s Policy Base. Resources are requested for non-payroll cost categories including rent, contracts, supplies, materials, equipment, printing costs, transportation costs and utilities.

III. Pretrial Services Agency – FY 2012 Adjustments to Base	\$240,000	0 Positions	0 FTE
--	------------------	--------------------	--------------

The FY 2012 President’s Budget requests resources to fund FY 2012 non-payroll inflation adjustments for cost categories including rent, contracts, supplies, materials, equipment, printing costs, transportation costs and utilities. No inflation adjustment is requested for FY 2012 payroll.

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)

1. How many offenders and defendants are under CSOSA's supervision?

On September 30, 2010, CSP monitored or supervised 16,166 total offenders, including 9,866 probationers and 6,300 supervised releasees or parolees. This is a slight increase over the total number of offenders supervised by CSP on September 30, 2009 (16,101). Of the total number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2010, 6,923, or 43 percent, were assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels and 5,527, or 34 percent, were supervised as part of a specialized supervision caseload (e.g., sex offender, mental health).

CSP Total Supervised Offender History

September 30, 2004	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2010
15,430	15,243	16,101	16,166

On September 30, 2010, PSA monitored or supervised 6,931 defendants, including 470 defendants under the Agency's High Intensity Supervision Program and 1,680 under court-ordered substance abuse treatment or mental health services.

2. Does CSOSA supervise juvenile offenders?

Neither CSP nor PSA supervises offenders adjudicated as juveniles; this remains the responsibility of the DC Government. However, both agencies supervise defendants and offenders convicted as adults, some of whom could be under the age of 18. During FY 2010, CSP supervised 17 offenders under the age of 18.

PSA collaborated with the D.C. Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services and D.C Superior Court Social Services Division in identifying youthful defendants who have pending juvenile cases but are arrested and charged as an adult in a new case. By working with these stakeholders, PSA is better able to provide the judicial officers in arraignment court with information that will assist them in making decisions for release or detention at arraignment.

3. How many offenders/defendants entered CSOSA supervision in FY 2010?

A total of 9,897 offenders entered CSP's supervision during FY 2010; 7,544 probationers and 2,353 individuals released from prison on parole or supervised release. In FY 2010, approximately 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).

PSA supervised 17,077 defendants who entered pretrial supervision during FY 2010. This included 1,288 higher-risk defendants placed into PSA's High Intensity Supervision Program, 1,607 defendants placed into sanctions-based substance abuse treatment, and 1,641 defendants with mental health treatment needs supervised by the Agency's Specialized Supervision Unit.

4. How does CSOSA assess offender and defendant risk of re-offending while in the community?

CSP developed a proprietary automated offender screening instrument, the Auto Screener, to assess each offender's risk and needs for purposes of assigning an appropriate level of supervision and developing an automated, individualized prescriptive supervision plan that identifies programs and services that will address the offender's needs. Offenders take the Auto Screener upon intake and on a recurring basis throughout supervision. Offenders assessed as high risk pose the largest threat to re-offending and public safety.

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 flight 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. PSA's risk assessment includes public safety-related factors such as a defendant's prior criminal history, current status with the criminal justice system, and eligibility for statutory detention hearings. PSA currently is validating its safety and appearance-based risk assessment schemes to ensure that both use factors strongly correlated to pretrial failure and weight these factors according to the strength of that correlation.

5. Of the 9,897 offenders entering supervision in FY 2010, how many have been under CSP's supervision within the past three years?

26 percent of the offenders entering supervision in FY 2010 had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2010 supervision start date.

6. 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.

7. Of the 16,166 offenders under CSP supervision on September 30, 2010 how many had unstable housing?

Roughly eight (8) percent (1,275) of offenders under CSP supervision on September 30, 2010 lived in unstable housing. Over half of those (718) lived in homeless shelters. The remaining resided in halfway houses through public law placements (65), transitional housing (276 offenders), hotels or motels (17); or, were living without a fixed address (199). In addition, many more offenders lived with parents or other relatives on a temporary basis. CSP has limited funding within our overall Treatment budget to continue to contract for offender transitional housing.

8. What is the arrest history of offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2010?

Of the FY 2010 offender entrants with arrest histories identified by CSP's Auto Screener, approximately 60 percent had been arrested for a drug-related charge in the past. The average age at first arrest for these offenders is 25, and they have been arrested for drug-related offenses an average of 3.8 times.

Arrest Charge Type	Percent with Arrest History*	Average Age at First Arrest	Average Number of Arrests
Drug-Related Offense (Excluding Alcohol)	59.4%	25	3.8
Property Offense	35.8%	24	3.8
Violent Offense	27.7%	23	2.7
Simple Assault	27.4%	27	2.1
Traffic	20.4%	28	2.1
Firearm Offense	16.4%	23	1.7
Domestic Violence	13.2%	30	1.7
Public Order	12.7%	27	2.7
Alcohol	6.7%	32	1.8
Sex Offense	5.0%	28	1.5
Prostitution	3.9%	30	4.1

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

9. What has CSP accomplished towards providing specialized services for female offenders?

On September 30, 2010, CSP supervised a total of 16,166 offenders of which 2,564 (or 16 percent) were female. CSP has made great efforts toward re-organizing existing resources to provide specialized supervision services to meet the unique needs of female offenders:

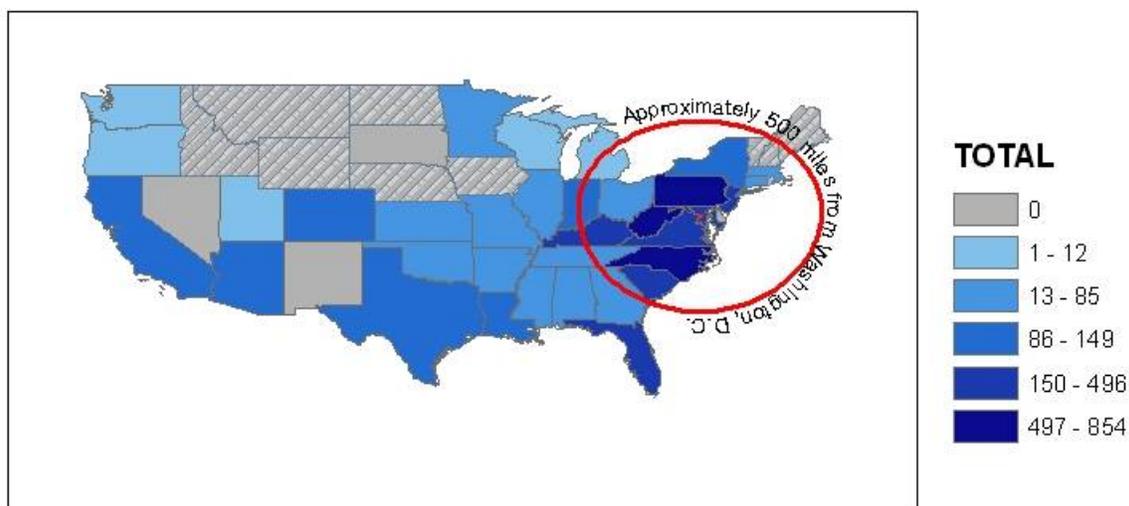
- In FY 2011, CSP re-organized existing Community Supervision Officer resources to create three supervision teams dedicated to only supervising female offenders.
- Effective November 2010, one existing male unit of the Re-entry and Sanctions Center was converted into a unit for female offenders with mental health and substance abuse issues.
- In FY 2011, CSP is re-organizing existing resources to implement plans to develop a Day Reporting Center for female offenders.

10. 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, 2010, 5,440 DC offenders were housed in BOP facilities in 35 states. The states with the highest population of DC offenders were Pennsylvania (854), North Carolina (747), and West Virginia (548). The BOP also operates Residential Reentry Centers, or halfway houses, in Washington, DC; just under 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 30, 2010)



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

Of the FY 2010 new offender entrants for whom family information was available in a completed Auto Screener, two-thirds (66 percent) reported having children. Of those with children, 62 percent had children of dependent age (under age 18). Roughly three out of ten offenders (28 percent) identified themselves as the primary caretakers of their dependents; and almost four out of ten offenders (37 percent) reside in the same household as their dependents.

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.

12. Does CSOSA Track Re-arrests of Supervised Offenders and Defendants?

Yes. CSP receives District of Columbia offender 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.

Additionally, since 2007, CSP submits current offender data to the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system. In August 2010, the FBI implemented improvements in NCIC that enable electronic notification to CSP for any new CSP offender arrest reported to NCIC by any jurisdiction in the U.S. A new SMART feature that displays any NCIC-reported nationwide new arrest, warrant, or other law enforcement inquiry for CSP offenders was deployed in FY 2011.

PSA receives automatic notification of new arrests in the District of Columbia. PSA case managers promptly notify the appropriate calendar judge of the new arrest. In addition, case managers conduct regular nationwide warrant and criminal history updates for all supervised defendants.

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

CSP and PSA are permanent members 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, 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.

14. Where can I find more information on CSP's and PSA's Programs?

Information on CSOSA programs may be found online at 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.

15. Does CSOSA perform annual financial audits?

CSOSA (CSP and PSA), like all other Federal agencies, is required by law to prepare and audit agency financial statements on an annual basis no later than November 15th. CSOSA issued our FY 2010 Agency Financial Report, including audited financial statements, on November 15, 2010. CSOSA received an Unqualified (positive) opinion on our FY 2010 financial statements from an independent auditor.

16. 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 CSP's GPS program effective?

On September 30, 2010, 742 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring. A total of 3,861 different offenders were placed on GPS Electronic Monitoring at some point during FY 2010.

CSP performed a review of offenders who were placed on GPS monitoring for at least sixty successive days in FY 2010, comparing violations and rearrests in the sixty days before GPS activation to the sixty days after GPS activation for those offenders. The table below shows that, on average, offenders accumulated more overall violations (7.4) while on GPS monitoring than they did prior to being monitored by GPS (6.2). An examination of drug, non-drug (excluding GPS) and GPS violations showed that non-drug violations, which represented a small portion of overall violations, decreased and GPS violations increased while offenders were being monitored. Drug violations drove the overall increase in violations, with an average of 5.8 drug violations occurring before and 6.8 violations occurring while on GPS monitoring. This increase may be explained in that, typically, offenders drug test more often while they are on GPS. Rearrests of offenders decreased while they were on GPS monitoring.

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

Violations and Rearrests for Offenders on GPS Monitoring for At Least 60 Successive Days in FY 2010

	Before GPS Activation (60 Days)	While on GPS Monitoring (60 Days)
Average Number of Violations	6.2	7.4
<i>Drug Violations*</i>	5.8	6.8
<i>Non-Drug Violations**</i>	0.4	0.3
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0.0	0.4
Total Number of Rearrests While on Supervision	108	31

* Drug violations include: failing to submit a sample for substance abuse testing, illegally possessing a controlled substance, illegally using a controlled substance, and waterloading. A review of drug test events showed that, on average, offenders were tested 10.3 times during the 60 days prior to GPS activation and 12.7 times during monitoring.

** Non-drug violations encompass all other violations recorded by CSOSA, excluding GPS violations.

17. Does PSA use Global Positioning System (GPS) Electronic Monitoring to track defendants?

In 2008, PSA acquired cellular electronic monitoring to track compliance to curfew and house arrest orders and GPS to monitor 24 hours a day defendants' precise locations and movements in the community while on pretrial release. (PSA also uses landline electronic monitoring to monitor curfew and house arrest conditions. However, this technology is limited to defendants with operating land-based telephones in their homes. With cellular electronic monitoring, PSA can supervise higher-risk defendants who lack traditional phone service). These technologies allow PSA to closely supervise defendants with court-ordered curfew and house arrest conditions and stay away from person and/or location orders. When monitored properly, these conditions can be highly effective at reducing the threat to public safety posed by higher-risk defendants. During FY 2010, PSA made 1,590 total location and curfew monitoring placements.

GPS and cellular electronic monitoring have proven to be highly effective in monitoring higher-end supervision conditions. PSA case managers receive timely, accurate and verifiable notification of curfew, house arrest and stay away order infractions and can respond with sanctions ranging from increase of curfew hours to home confinement to termination of pretrial release. Moreover, GPS surveillance has created an extra benefit to local law enforcement by helping identify PSA defendants and CSOSA offenders who may have been in specific areas when serious crimes occurred.

18. 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 offender 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 September 2010, 27 offenders are participating in the program as we continue the pilot phase (32 total beds). **CSP recently entered into agreements with our partners to continue the SRTP Pilot in FY 2011.**

19. 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 December 2010, there are 954 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.mpd.dc.gov. In FY 2011, CSP is re-developing the Sex Offender Registry database application to comply with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (the Adam Walsh Act).

20. 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, the Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) Pilot 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 any new arrest. In FY 2010, AVRs were filed for 2,606 offenders on parole/supervised release and 4,199 offenders on probation/CPO/DSA. About 54 percent of all AVRs involved re-arrests.

21. What are CSP offender Accountability Tours?

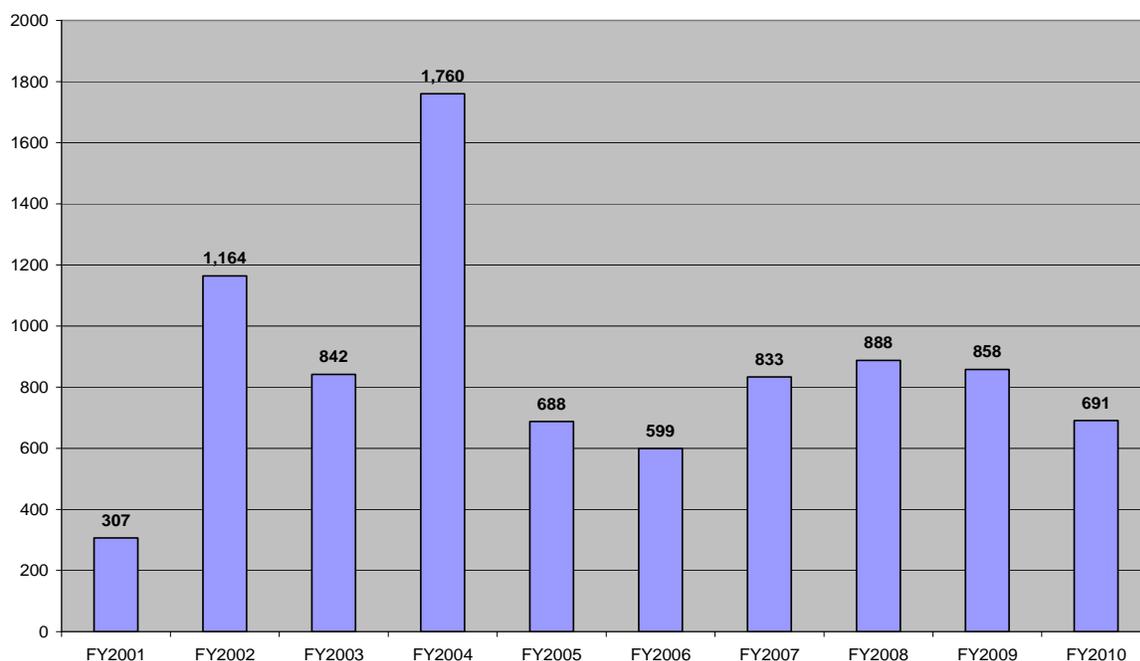
Accountability tours are visits to the homes of high-risk offenders conducted jointly by a CSP Community Supervision Officer (CSO) and a DC Metropolitan Police Department Officer. Accountability tours can be scheduled or unscheduled (unannounced) visits. Accountability tours are a visible means to heighten the awareness of law enforcement presence to the offenders and to the citizens in the community. In 2010, CSOs conducted 10,105 accountability tours on 5,551 high-risk offenders.

22. 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 2010. Since FY 2001, CSP has collected a total of 8,630 DNA samples. In FY 2010, 691 offender samples were collected and transmitted to the FBI.

DNA Sample Collection by Fiscal Years



23. 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/female 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. **Effective November 2010, one male dually diagnosed unit was converted into a unit for female offenders with mental health and substance abuse issues.**

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.

24. 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, 2010, 4,131 high-risk offenders/defendants entered the RSC, with 3,314 (or 80 percent) successfully completing the 28-day treatment readiness program.

25. How much contract treatment funding does CSP have for offenders?

In FY 2010, CSP had \$14,977,982 in total appropriated contract treatment and halfway back sanctions funding: \$11,619,000 for general population offenders and an additional \$3,358,982 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, sex offender treatment, the faith-based re-entry program and mental health assessments. 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.

26. How many CSP offenders have used illicit drugs?

In FY 2010, 90 percent of the offenders entering CSP supervision with Auto Screener data self-reported having a history of any illicit drug use.

Illicit Drug Use of Offenders Entering CSP Supervision in FY 2010, by Drug (Self-Reported)

Illicit Drug	Percentage of New FY 2010 Offenders Reporting Use of the Drug	Average Age at First Use	Average Length of Use (Years)
Marijuana	63.2%	16	10.7
PCP	24.2%	20	7.2
Cocaine	37.9%	26	13.8
Heroin	17.9%	24	17.3

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

In FY 2010, CSP made 1,949 contract substance abuse treatment placements, 613 transitional housing placements and 232 halfway back sanction placements using appropriated funds. In addition, at any given time, up to 300 offenders per month 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 2010, PSA placed 1,721 defendants (53 percent of those found to be in need of treatment) in some type of substance abuse treatment (in-house, contractual, or a combination of both). Ninety-three percent of these defendants (1,607) were placed in a sanctions-based treatment program.

28. How does CSOSA determine who should be subject to drug testing?

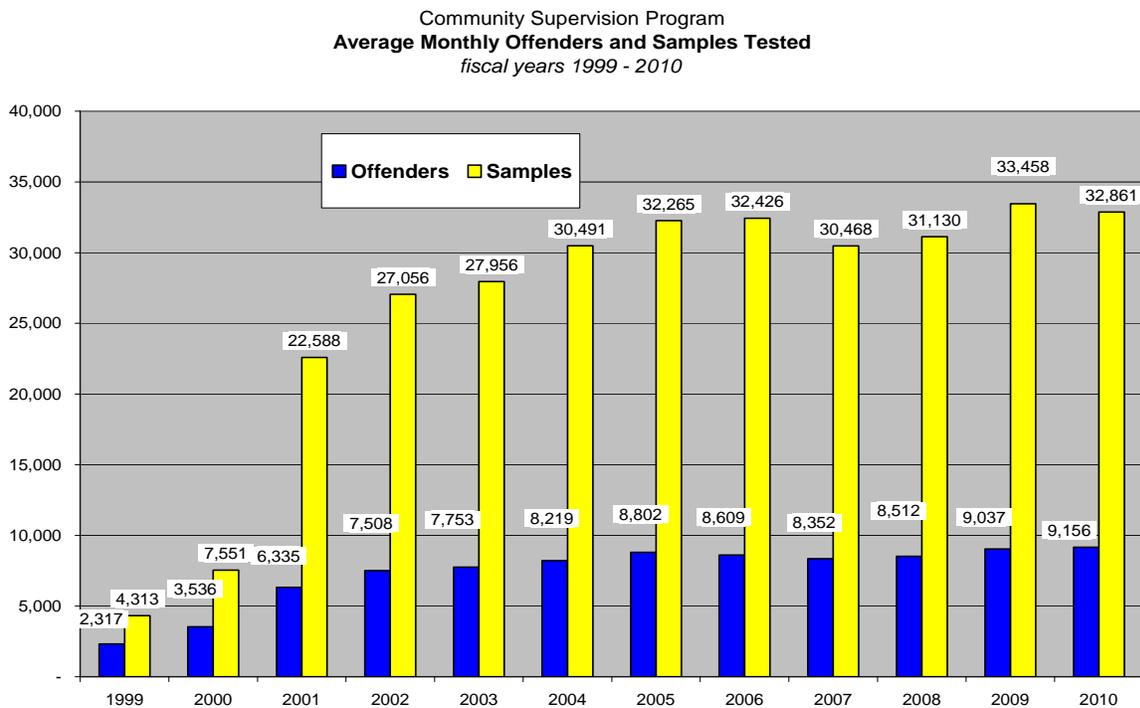
This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

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. Defendants placed in PSA's treatment programs are tested twice per week at the beginning of the treatment phase. Testing is reduced to once weekly, and then randomly, as defendant's progress through treatment requirements. Other defendants are usually tested once per week.

29. How many offenders and defendants has CSOSA drug tested?

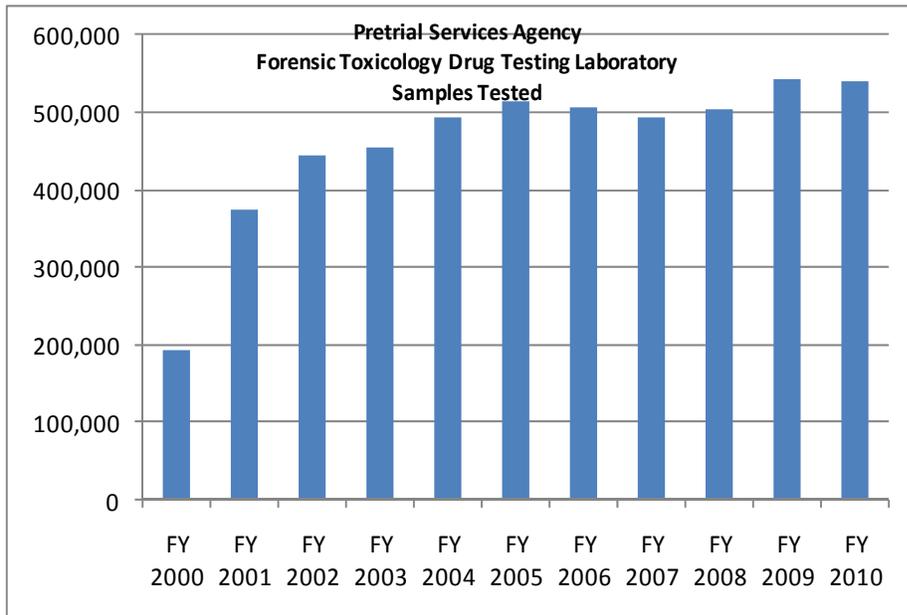
During FY 2010, CSP obtained drug samples from an average of 9,156 offenders per month in our four collection units/sites located throughout the District and the Re-entry and Sanctions Center. This represents a 295 percent increase over the number of offenders tested per month in FY 1999. In addition to testing more offenders, CSP is testing the offenders more often. The number of samples per tested offender per month increased from 1.9 in FY 1999 to 3.59 in FY 2010.



PSA tested 20,610 defendants during FY 2010, with about 51 percent (10,552) recording at least one noncompliant drug test result. To help reduce the chances that drug-using defendants could still submit negative test results, PSA instituted a system of randomized drug testing for defendants in sanctions-based treatment. This pilot program will be expanded to other testing populations in FY 2011.

30. How many drug samples are processed by PSA’s Forensic Toxicology and Drug Testing Laboratory (FTDTL)?

During FY 2010, PSA’s Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory (FTDTL) conducted 3,429,261 tests on 539,822 urine specimens/samples (each sample may be tested for up to seven drugs). Persons tested included persons on pretrial release, probation, parole, and supervised release, as well as persons (juveniles and adults) whose matters are handled in the DC Family Court. In March 2010, FTDTL completed over 200,000 tests involving 51,000 samples: this marked the most active month in the Lab’s history of providing drug testing services to the local justice system.



31. What is the status of the plans to relocate PSA’s Drug Lab? What is the cost to relocate the laboratory?

PSA provides drug testing services in support of the District of Columbia Superior Court, the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia and CSOSA. These services are provided by PSA’s Forensic Toxicology and Drug Testing Laboratory (FTDTL) located at 300 Indiana Avenue (the Metropolitan Police Department building). In FY 2010, FTDTL conducted 3,429,261 drug tests on 539,822 urine samples of persons on pretrial release, probation, parole, and supervised release, as well as for persons (juveniles and adults) whose matters are handled by the D.C. Family Court.

The President’s FY 2012 budget request for PSA includes \$1,000,000 to fund the relocation and redesign of its Laboratory. PSA has been notified by its landlord (DCOPM) that the building will likely be refurbished starting in 2013, and that all current tenants will have to vacate the building by 2013 in anticipation of the project. The additional budget authority is requested in order to relocate the Lab based on the estimated costs of new space build out, lab design expertise, increased lease cost, contract assistance and miscellaneous expenses. To offset the additional rent cost, \$200,000 will be added to PSA’s base budget.

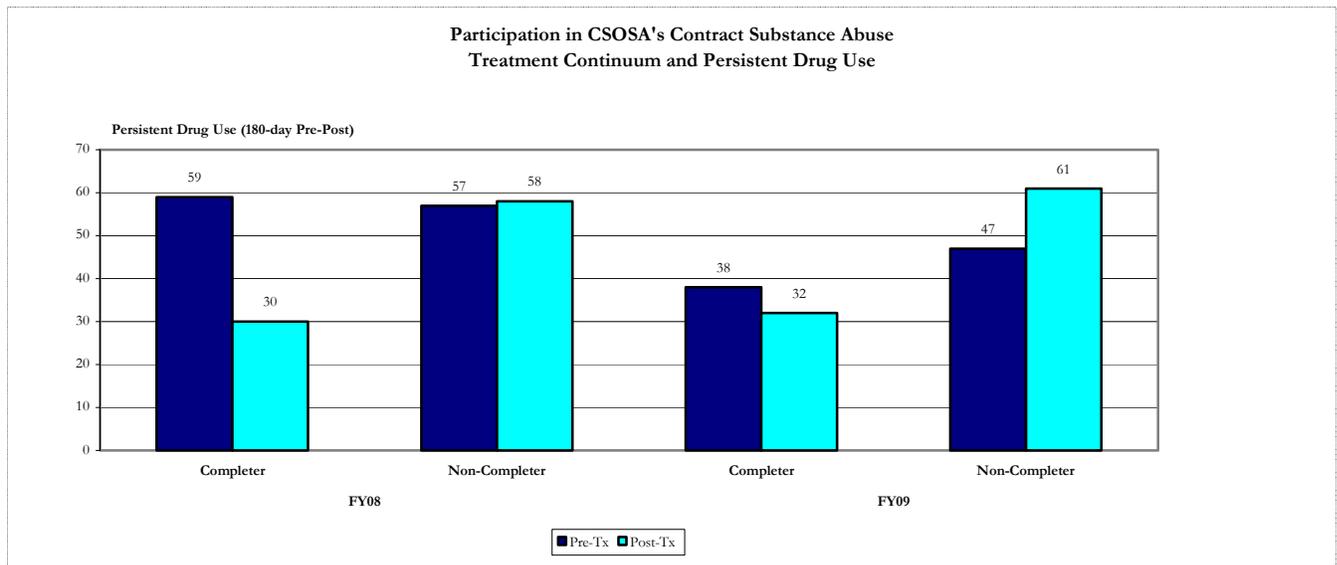
32. Has the increase in CSP offender drug testing and treatment been effective?

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

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

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

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



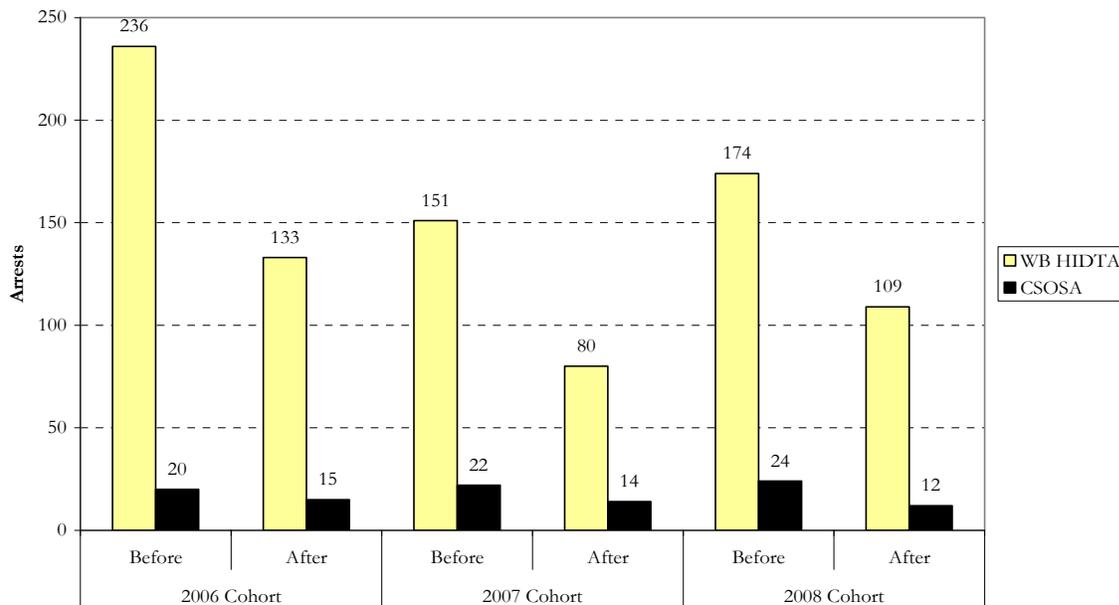
In summary, CSP's review showed that offenders who completed full substance abuse treatment services decreased their drug use and this decrease was sustained over time.

II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health² found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA drug treatment program/funding in 2006, 2007 and 2008 were less likely to be arrested after completing the program.

In calendar year 2008, the overall number of participants arrested in the *entire* Washington/Baltimore (WB) HIDTA drug treatment program dropped 37.4 percent from 174 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 109 in the one year after treatment. Participants in CSOSA’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program, a program within the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA, experienced a 50.0 percent decrease in rearrests, from 24 in the one year prior to treatment to 12 one year after treatment.

Similar results were found in 2006 and 2007 for the entire WB HIDTA and CSOSA’s RSC program.

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



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

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

PSA has 201 Pretrial Services Officers/Assistant Pretrial Services Officers in FY 2011 performing defendant diagnostic, supervision or treatment-related services.

² The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Entering Treatment in Calendar Year 2008. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., November 18, 2010.

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

Prior to the Revitalization Act, supervision 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 offender supervision resources provide early in CSP's existence, 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. As of September 30, 2010 the overall ratio of supervised offenders (16,166) to supervision CSOs (285) is **57:1**; a significant improvement since agency inception.

CSP Community Supervision Officer (CSO) / Offender Caseloads

(Total Offenders Per Supervision CSO, by Case Type, as of September 30, 2010)

Offender Case Type	Supervised Offenders	Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision (Sex Offenders, Mental Health, Domestic Violence)	5,527	120	46:1
General Supervision	5,138	129	40:1
Interstate Supervision	3,350	36	93:1
Sub-Total	14,015	285	49:1
Warrant	2,151	NA	NA
TOTAL	16,166	285	57:1

CSP Community Supervision Officer (CSO) / Offender Caseload History

Offender Case Type	September 30, 2004	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2010
Special Supervision (Sex Offenders, Mental Health, Domestic Violence)	32:1	39:1	42:1	46:1
General Supervision	52:1	42:1	43:1	40:1
Interstate Supervision	84:1	81:1	88:1	93:1
Sub-Total	48:1	45:1	49:1	49:1
Warrant	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	57:1	53:1	56:1	57:1

CSP is currently re-aligning existing supervision CSO resources to meet increases in offenders assigned to Special Supervision. The number of offender cases assigned to Special Supervision increased from 5,048 on September 30, 2009 to 5,527 on September 30, 2010 (+479), increasing Special Supervision caseload ratios.

35. 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 supervision caseloads as of September 30, 2010.

	PSA Defendant Caseload
Condition Monitoring	1:83
Extensive Supervision	1:76
High Intensity	1:26
Specialized Supervision	1:44
District Court	1:50

36. In FY 2009 CSP received Information Technology resources to fund critical infrastructure and development initiatives. What has been accomplished with this initiative?

Since the launch in January 2002 of CSP's Supervision Management Automated Records Tracking (SMART) offender case management system, CSP has continued to upgrade and enhance SMART and its data-sharing capabilities with our public safety partners. Below are examples of recent CSP IT accomplishments:

- Electronically transmit pre-sentence investigation (PSI) reports to the DC Courts and DC Sentencing Commission;
- Electronic receipt of data for incarcerated offenders being released to CSP supervision from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP);
- Daily receipt of re-arrest data from the DC Metropolitan Police Department and the states of Maryland and Virginia.
- Deployed a new SMART feature that displays any National Crime Information Center (NCIC)-reported nationwide new arrest, warrant, or other law enforcement inquiry for CSP offenders.
- Complete re-development of the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) for the District of Columbia.
- Increased and enhanced data exchange with the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's JUSTIS system

37. 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.

38. What were some characteristics (gender, race, education, age, criminal charge) of the offenders under CSP supervision during FY 2010?

As shown in the table below, offenders under CSP supervision in FY 2010 were primarily male, African-American, and between the ages of 26-45. About six in ten offenders achieved a high school diploma or GED or higher education level. Nearly one-third of the offenders committed a drug offense, and just over one-fourth of the offenders committed a violent offense.

Characteristics of the 24,254 Offenders Under CSP Supervision During FY 2010

	Percent
Gender	
Male	84%
Female	16%
Race	
African American	88%
Caucasian	5%
Hispanic	5%
Other	1%
Educational Level*	
Less than High School	37%
High School Diploma/GED	39%
Above High School	18%
Missing/Unknown	6%
Age	
17 and Under	<1%
18 to 25	18%
26 to 35	28%
36 to 45	22%
46 to 55	22%
56 and above	9%
Criminal Charge**	
<u>Violent Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Criminal Homicide, Robbery, Forcible Rape, Sex Offenses, Aggravated Assault, Offenses Against Family & Children, Other Assaults)	26%
<u>Drug Offenses</u> (Charge Category: Drug Abuse)	32%
<u>Property Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen property, Vandalism)	11%
<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)	20%
<u>Other Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Drunkenness, Licensing & Regulation Issues, Other Offenses, Unknown)	10%
<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>	