

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

FY 2013 Budget Request **Summary Statement & Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)** February 13, 2012

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 D.C. Superior Court Adult Probation Division and its parole function from the D.C. 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 U.S. 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.

¹ Public Law 105-33, Title XI

Community Supervision Program (CSP): The Community Supervision Program (CSP) provides supervision for adult offenders released by the D.C. Superior Court or the U.S. Parole Commission on probation, parole or supervised release. The CSP strategy emphasizes public safety, successful re-entry into the community, and effective supervision through an integrated system of comprehensive risk assessment, close supervision, routine drug testing, treatment and support services, and graduated sanctions and incentives. CSP also develops and provides the Courts and the U.S. Parole Commission with critical and timely information for probation and parole decisions.

The criminal justice system in the nation's capital is complex, with public safety responsibility spread over both local and Federal government agencies. CSP works closely with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, D.C. Superior Court, and D.C. Department of Corrections, as well as the Federal Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Parole Commission, U.S. Attorneys Office and U.S. Marshals Service to increase public safety for everyone who lives, visits or works in the District of Columbia. CSP also relies upon the District of Columbia government, local faith-based and non-profit organizations to provide critical social services to the offender population.

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 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal Bureau of Prisons facility on parole or supervised release, and 7,500 men and women sentenced to probation by the D.C. 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 US Parole Commission.

On September 30, 2011, CSP supervised 15,775 offenders, including 9,563 probationers and 6,212 on supervised release or parole. Approximately 84 percent are male and 6,016, or 38 percent, were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels. Roughly 13,000 of these offenders reside in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 38 adult residents of the District. Remaining supervised offenders reside in another jurisdiction and their cases are monitored by CSP.

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

CSP has established one long-term outcome related to improving public safety: **decreasing recidivism among the supervised offender population.** CSP's challenge in effectively supervising and reducing recidivism among its offender population is substantial. The FY 2011 CSP offender population is characterized by the following:

- 83 percent of FY 2011 offender intakes reported having a history of substance use;
- 32 percent have diagnosed or self-reported mental health issues;
- 35 percent have less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 33 percent are unemployed;
- 9 percent lack stable housing; and
- 20 percent are aged 25 or younger.

Further, many of our offenders do not have supportive family relationships, particularly those who have served long periods of incarceration. The recent economic downturn has only increased the difficulties faced by offenders in obtaining employment and housing.

Given the challenges faced by CSP offenders, it is not surprising that 1,941 offenders, or 8 percent of our total supervised population, were revoked to incarceration in FY 2011. A CSP review of offenders entering supervision in FY 2006 identified that 51 percent were re-arrested while under supervision, and 29 percent were incarcerated, within 36 months after their FY 2006 CSP supervision start date. Accordingly, of the 9,404 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2011, 26 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their FY 2011 supervision start date.

CSP research has shown that, compared to the total supervised population, offenders who are incarcerated (recidivate) are more likely to be younger, test positive for drugs, have unstable housing, lack employment, and be assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels.

CSP will continue to work closely with our public safety and community partners and focus our resources on these highest-risk offenders to provide effective offender supervision, increase the number of offenders who successfully reintegrate into the community and improve public safety in the District of Columbia.

Pretrial Services Agency (PSA): PSA's mission is to promote pretrial justice and community safety by assisting judicial officers in making appropriate release decisions, and by providing supervision and pro-social interventions to defendants released to the community. PSA assists judicial officers in both the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia by formulating release recommendations and providing supervision and treatment services to defendants that reasonably assure that those on conditional release return to court and do not engage in criminal activity pending their trial and/or sentencing. When PSA performs these tasks effectively, unnecessary pretrial detention is minimized, jail crowding is reduced, public safety is increased and the pretrial release process is administered fairly. Consistent with its mission—and the legal status of pretrial defendants—PSA's three key strategic outcomes are:

- ✓ *Minimizing rearrests* among defendants released to the community pending trial, particularly new arrests on violent and drug crimes to help assure public safety.
- ✓ *Reducing failures to appear for scheduled court appearances* to help promote more efficient administration of justice.
- ✓ *Maximizing the number of defendants who stay on pretrial supervision with no pending requests for removal or revocation at the conclusion of their pretrial status* to encourage defendant accountability.

For FY 2011, PSA met or exceeded all of its outcome measure targets:

- ✓ 88 percent of released defendants remained arrest free, meeting our established target.
- ✓ 88 percent of released defendants also made all scheduled court appearances, one percent better than the established target.
- ✓ 88 percent of defendants remained on release at the conclusion of their pretrial status without a pending request for removal or revocation due to non-compliance, 13 percent above the established target.

PSA also tracks the rate of rearrests on violent crimes and drug crimes as well as differences in pretrial misconduct between defendants who use drugs and those who do not:

- ✓ PSA exceeded the established target for rearrests on violent crimes (one percent actual versus a three percent target) and met the four percent target of rearrests on drug crimes.
- ✓ 84 percent of drug-using defendants remained arrest free, two percent better than the fiscal year target. 93 percent of defendants who did not use drugs remained arrest free in FY 2011, compared to the fiscal year target of 95 percent.
- ✓ 86 percent of drug users (one percent above target) and 91 percent of the defendants who did not use drugs (matching the target) made all scheduled court appearances.

FY 2013 President’s Budget Request (CSP and PSA)

The FY 2013 CSOSA President’s Budget request (CSP and PSA) totals \$215,506,000: an increase of \$2,523,000 or 1.2 percent over the FY 2012 Enacted.

The \$2,523,000 FY 2013 increase over the FY 2012 Enacted budget consists of net Adjustments to Base (ATB) totaling \$506,000 and a \$2,017,000 requested Program Change.

CSOSA (CSP and PSA)

- The FY 2013 Budget request for CSP is \$156,595,000, an increase of \$3,047,000 or 2.0 percent over the FY 2012 Enacted.
- The FY 2013 Budget request for PSA is \$58,911,000, a decrease of \$524,000 below the FY 2012 Enacted. Excluding \$800,000 in FY 2012 non-recurring funds, PSA’s FY 2013 Budget is a \$276,000 increase over the FY 2012 Enacted.

FY 2013 President’s Budget Request:

	Thousands of Dollars				Increase/(Decrease) from FY 2012 Enacted	
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted*	FY 2013 PB Request	Amount*	Percent*
Community Supervision Program	153,856	153,548	153,548	156,595	3,047	2.0
Pretrial Services Agency	58,552	58,435	59,435	58,911	(524)	(.9)
Total CSOSA Appropriation	212,408	211,983	212,983	215,506	2,523	1.2

NOTE:

* PSA’s FY 2012 Enacted contains a \$1,000,000 Program Increase to relocate the PSA Drug Lab. \$800,000 of this Program Increase non-recurs in FY 2013. \$200,000 remains in base for FY 2013 to fund cost increases associated with the relocated Drug Lab.

FY 2013 President's Budget Request Summary of Change:

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
FY 2012 Enacted	\$153,548	913	\$59,435	376	212,983	1,289
Changes to Base:						
Adjustment for One-Time FY 2012 Funding	0	0	-800	0	-800	0
Adjustment to Reach FY 2013 President's Policy	-448	7	-197	0	-645	7
FY 2013 Pay Raise	448	0	197	0	645	0
FY 2013 Non-Pay Inflation	1,030	0	276	0	1,306	0
Sub-Total, Adjustments to Base	1,030	0	-524	0	506	0
FY 2013 BASE	154,578	920	58,911	376	213,489	1,296
Program Changes:						
CSP Field Unit Relocation	2,017	0	0	0	2,017	0
Sub-Total, FY 2013 Program Changes	2,017	0	0	0	2,017	0
FY 2013 PB Request	\$156,595	920	\$58,911	376	\$215,506	1,296
Increase from FY 2012 Enacted	+\$3,047	+7	-\$524	0	+\$2,523	+7
Percent Increase from FY 2012 Enacted	+2.0%	+8%	-0.9%	0%	+1.2%	+5%

NOTES:

* PSA's FY 2012 Enacted contains a \$1,000,000 Program Increase to relocate the PSA Drug Lab. \$800,000 of this Program Increase non-recurs in FY 2013. \$200,000 remains in base for FY 2013 to fund cost increases associated with the relocated Drug Lab.

** CSOSA projects FY 2012 FTE to total 1,289; 913 for CSP and 376 for PSA. CSOSA projects FY 2013 FTE to total 1,296; 920 for CSP and 376 for PSA. Projected FY 2012 and 2013 FTE reflect anticipated temporary lapses in authorized on-board FTP staff due to normal attrition.

Community Supervision Program: (+\$3,047,000 Net Increase Above FY 2012 Enacted:

I. Community Supervision Program – Program Change (Offender Supervision Field Unit Relocation)	+\$2,017,000	0 Positions	0 FTE
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When CSOSA was first established, supervision officers supervised high caseloads of offenders from downtown centralized locations and had minimal levels of contact with the offenders in the community (known as fortress parole and probation). One of CSP’s primary strategies is ‘community’ supervision which includes close collaboration with community and law enforcement partners in decentralized supervision offices located in the neighborhoods where offenders live and work.

CSP requests funding to support relocation from our current 25 K Street, NE, field unit location. This supervision unit houses approximately 90 CSP staff performing direct offender supervision, substance abuse collection, learning lab and Day Reporting Center functions for approximately 3,100 offenders currently assigned to this location. In addition, 25 K Street serves as the location for most of our female-specific offender supervision programs. CSP’s lease for this location ended effective January 2012. We are currently working with GSA on a lease extension and on the acquisition project for replacement space in FY 2013.

\$400,000 of the requested funding to support this initiative in FY 2013 will be requested for FY 2014 to support anticipated increased annual costs at the new location. \$1,617,000 of the FY 2013 request will be non-recurred in FY 2014.

II. Community Supervision Program – FY 2013 Net Adjustments to Base	+\$1,030,000	0 Positions	+7 FTE
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The FY 2013 President’s Budget requests resources to fund payroll and non-payroll inflation adjustments. Resources are requested for non-payroll cost categories including rent, contracts, supplies, materials, equipment, printing costs, transportation costs and utilities. Funds are also requested for the proposed FY 2013 pay raise (0.5 percent). FY 2013 President’s Budget projects an increase of 7 FTE over FY 2012 projected levels.

Pretrial Services Agency: -\$524,000 Net Decrease Below FY 2012 Enacted:

I. Pretrial Services Agency – Adjustments to One-time FY 2012 Funding for PSA Drug Testing Lab Relocation	-\$800,000	0 Positions	0 FTE
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The FY 2013 President’s Budget request reflects a reduction of \$800,000 in one-time costs associated with FY 2012 funding to relocate PSA’s drug testing laboratory.

II. Pretrial Services Agency – FY 2013 Net Adjustments to Base	+\$276,000	0 Positions	0 FTE
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The FY 2013 President’s Budget requests resources to fund payroll and non-payroll inflation adjustments. Resources are requested for non-payroll cost categories including rent, contracts, supplies, materials, equipment, and utilities. Funds are also requested for the proposed FY 2013 pay raise (0.5 percent).

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, 2011, CSP monitored or supervised 15,775 total offenders, including 9,563 probationers and 6,212 supervised releasees or parolees. This is a slight decrease below the total number of offenders supervised by CSP on September 30, 2010 (16,166). Of the total number of offenders supervised on September 30, 2011, 6,016, or 38.1 percent, were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels and 5,106, or 32 percent, were supervised as part of a specialized supervision caseload (e.g., sex offender, mental health).

CSP Total Supervised Offender History (FYs 2004 – 2011)

09/30/2004	09/30/2008	09/30/2009	09/30/2010	09/30/2011
15,430	15,243	16,101	16,166	15,775

On September 30, 2011, PSA monitored or supervised 7,161 defendants in the following supervision/treatment programs. PSA monitored or supervised 13,992 unique defendants over the course of the fiscal year:

Category	Defendants	Functional Description
General Supervision		
Condition Monitoring/ Courtroom Support	1,546	Low risk defendants requiring minimal level supervision
Extensive Supervision	3,340	Medium-to-high risk defendants with drug testing, stay away, and reporting conditions
Subtotal – General Supervision	4,886	
High Intensity Supervision	340	Higher-risk defendants placed on electronic surveillance or home confinement
Work Release	88	Higher-risk defendants ordered to the Department of Corrections halfway house. Supervision may include other conditions.
Treatment Oriented Supervision (includes Drug Court, New Directions, SSU, and DCMTI)	1,576	Higher-risk defendants ordered to substance abuse or mental health treatment
US District Court	271	Felony and Misdemeanor defendants charged in US District Court
Total	7,161	

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

CSP had 342 authorized CSO positions in FY 2011 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.

3. 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, 2011 the overall ratio of supervised offenders (15,775) to supervision CSOs (284) is **55.5:1**; 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, 2011)

Offender Case Type	Supervised Offenders	Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision (Sex Offenders, Mental Health, Domestic Violence)	5,106	127	40.2:1
General Supervision	5,318	119	44.7:1
Interstate Supervision	3,208	33	97.2:1
Sub-Total	13,632	279	49:1
Warrant	2,043	5	NA
TOTAL	15,775	284	55.5:1

CSP CSO / Offender Caseload Ratio History (FYs 2004–2011)

Offender Case Type	09/30/2004	09/30/2009	09/30/2010	09/30/2011
Special Supervision (Sex Offenders, Mental Health, Domestic Violence)	32:1	42:1	46:1	40.2:1
General Supervision	52:1	43:1	40:1	44.7:1
Interstate Supervision	84:1	88:1	93:1	97.2:1
Sub-Total	48:1	49:1	49:1	49:1
Warrant	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	57:1	56:1	57:1	55.5:1

CSP is continuing to re-align existing supervision CSO resources to meet increases in offenders assigned to Special Supervision.

4. What are the defendant supervision ratios for PSA?

The chart below reflects PSA’s supervision caseloads by program as of September 30, 2011.

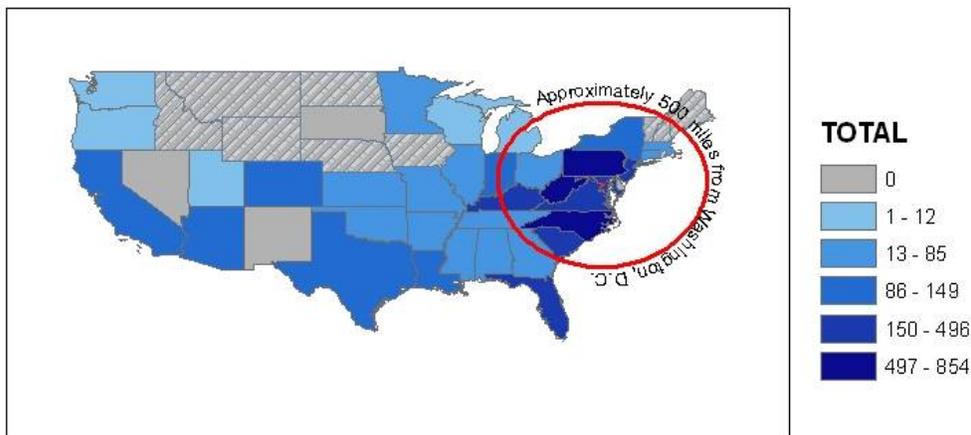
	PSA Defendant Caseload
Condition Monitoring/Courtroom Support	1:110
Extensive Supervision	1:80
High Intensity Supervision	1:24
Treatment Oriented Supervision (includes Drug Court, New Directions, SSU, and DCMTI)	1:38
Work Release	1.44
U.S. District Court	1:45

5. 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 D.C. 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 (D.C. Superior Court or the United States Parole Commission) are placed in BOP facilities around the country.

On September 30, 2011, 5,396 D.C. offenders were housed in BOP facilities in 35 states. The states with the highest population of D.C. offenders were Pennsylvania (796), North Carolina (976), and West Virginia (565). The BOP also operates Residential Reentry Centers, or halfway houses, in Washington, D.C.; just under half of the offenders returning to the District transition through these facilities prior to release. The map below illustrates the distribution of D.C. offenders throughout the country.

D.C. Offenders in Federal Prisons by State (as of September 30, 2011)



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 two years.

The length of pretrial supervision fluctuates, depending on the time needed to adjudicate a criminal case and the length of time a defendant may be under a specific PSA unit. In FY 2011, defendants under PSA's supervision spent an average of just under four months on supervision.

7. How many offenders/defendants entered CSOSA supervision in FY 2011?

A total of 9,404 unique offenders entered CSP's supervision during FY 2011; 7,281 probationers and 2,123 individuals released from prison on parole or supervised release. In FY 2011, approximately 58 percent of prison releases transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a Federal Bureau of Prison's Residential Re-entry Center (also known as halfway house).

In FY 2011, PSA supervised 13,992 unique defendants in pretrial supervision programs. Defendants may be placed in one or more of PSA's supervision programs over the course of the pretrial release period depending on the release conditions ordered by the Court and/or if they have multiple cases pending. In total, PSA supervised 26,752 unique placements during FY 2011; 20,546 placements were ordered by the Court into pretrial supervision during FY 2011, and 6,206 placements continued under PSA supervision from the previous fiscal year.

FY 2011 PSA Supervised Placements

Program	Total Placements in FY 2011	Total Placements Continued from FY 2010	Total New Placements in FY 2011
General Supervision	18,108	3,833	14,275
High Intensity Supervision Program (HISP)	1,550	380	1,170
Work Release	587	56	531
Superior Court Drug Intervention Program (SCDIP) (referred to as Drug Court)	1,037	314	723
New Directions	916	219	697
Sanctions Based Treatment Program	127	30	97
Specialized Supervision Unit	2,374	600	1,774
D.C. Misdemeanor and Traffic Court (Drunk Driving) Initiative (DCMTI)	1,514	476	1,038
US District Court	539	298	241
TOTAL	26,752	6,206	20,546

8. Does CSOSA supervise juvenile offenders?

Neither CSP nor PSA supervises offenders/defendants adjudicated as juveniles; this remains the responsibility of the D.C. Government's Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS). However, both agencies supervise defendants and offenders charged or convicted as adults, some of whom could be under the age of 18. During FY 2011, CSP supervised 11 offenders (male only) under the age of 18.

PSA collaborates with the DYRS and the 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. On average, there were 60 defendants per month who were dually supervised by DYRS and PSA during the period July – December 2011. 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.

9. Of the 9,404 offenders entering supervision in FY 2011, how many have been under CSP's supervision within the past three years?

Twenty-six (26) percent of the offenders entering supervision in FY 2011 had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2011 supervision start date.

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

CSP developed an automated offender screening instrument, the CSP 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, public safety and returning to prison.

PSA's pre-release process classifies defendants into risk categories (for both risk of rearrest and failure to appear for court) based on criminal history, pending charges, substance use/dependence, mental health history, drug test results, and factors such as community ties. Assessment is successful when PSA has formulated its release recommendations using all available and relevant defendant information. PSA's assessment process has two components:

PSA Risk Assessment: 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 failure to appear for scheduled court appearances 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 Recommendation to the Court: PSA recommends the least restrictive non-financial release conditions needed to protect the community and reasonably assure the defendant's return to court. PSA begins the defendant assessment process with a presumption in favor of release

without conditions. Based on evidence gathered during the pretrial investigation, PSA recommends the least restrictive conditions warranted for each defendant given the need for public safety, and does not make financial release recommendations. When warranted, PSA recommends to the Court a variety of restrictive conditions including, but not limited to, drug testing, drug treatment, mental health treatment, stay-aways from specified persons or places, regular and frequent face-to-face contact with a Pretrial Services Officer (PSO), halfway house placement, Global Position Surveillance and electronic monitoring. The electronic monitoring may include a period of home confinement with release authorized by the PSO for limited purposes.

PSA currently is validating its risk assessment scheme to ensure that the assessment uses factors strongly correlated to pretrial failure and weighs these factors according to the strength of that correlation.

11. Of the 15,775 offenders under CSP supervision on September 30, 2011 how many had unstable housing?

Roughly nine (9) percent (1,367) of offenders under CSP supervision on September 30, 2011 lived in unstable housing. Over half of those (804) lived in homeless shelters. The remaining resided in halfway houses through public law placements (44), transitional housing (283), hotels or motels (6); or, were living without a fixed address (230). 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.

12. What portion of offenders and defendants entering CSOSA supervision in FY 2011 had mental health issues?

Based upon self-reported information provided from the CSP AUTO Screener, eight (8) percent of the 9,404 offenders who began supervision with CSP in FY 2011 had been formally diagnosed with a mental health disorder; were in a community-based mental health treatment program; had a history of or were taking medication to treat a mental health disorder; or had been hospitalized as result of a mental health disorder. Many more offenders have undiagnosed mental health conditions.

Of the 20,546 new placements in PSA programs in FY 2011, 1,774 placements (9 percent) had sufficiently serious mental health problems to merit placement in PSA's Specialized Supervision Unit. Many more defendants have less serious mental health conditions that are handled by the general supervision units.

13. What is the arrest history of offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2011?

Of the FY 2011 offender entrants with arrest histories identified by CSP's AUTO Screener, over 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)	61.2%	25	3.8
Property Offense	41.0%	23	3.8
Simple Assault	32.6%	27	2.0
Violent Offense	29.9%	23	2.4
Traffic	22.2%	29	2.1
Firearm Offense	18.9%	23	1.6
Public Order	17.1%	27	2.6
Domestic Violence	15.9%	30	1.7
Alcohol	7.5%	32	1.8
Sex Offense	5.3%	27	1.4
Prostitution	4.6%	30	3.3

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

14. How many CSP offenders have used illicit drugs?

In FY 2011, 83 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 2011, by Drug (Self-Reported)

Illicit Drug	Percentage of New FY 2011 Offenders Reporting Use of the Drug	Average Age at First Use	Average Length of Use (Years)
Marijuana	66.7%	16	10.8
Cocaine	38.1%	25	13.6
PCP	27.9%	21	7.5
Opiates	18.7%	25	15.1

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

On September 30, 2011, CSP supervised a total of 15,775 offenders of which 2,515 (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 re-organized existing resources to establish a second Day Reporting Center (DRC) solely for female offenders at 25 K Street, NE. There are three programs for female offenders that are offered at the 25 K Street DRC site:
 1. Women In Control Again: A three phase program that provides intensive case management services and focused monitoring to ensure offender compliance and assist offenders to recognize alternative choices while making positive behavioral changes;
 2. Life Time Make Over: An eight (8) week, cognitive thinking program designed to assist female offenders in improving their social, decision-making, and motivation skills so that they can become employed, productive members of the community; and
 3. Thinking for a Change: An eight (8) week program that addresses offenders' criminal thinking.

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

Of the FY 2011 new offender entrants for whom family information was available in a completed CSP AUTO Screener, two-thirds (66 percent) reported having children. Of those with children, 69 percent had children of dependent age (under age 18). Just under one-fourth of offenders with dependent children (24 percent) identified themselves as the primary caretakers of their dependents; and one-third (33 percent) reported residing 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.

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

Yes. CSP receives District of Columbia offender arrest data from the D.C. 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 electronic 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.

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

CSP and PSA are each 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, U.S. Marshals Service, Metropolitan Police Department, U.S. Attorneys Office, U.S. Parole Commission, D.C. Department of Corrections, D.C. Public Defender Service, D.C. 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.

19. 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. PSA's website can be found at <http://www.psa.gov/>.

20. 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 2011 Agency Financial Report, including audited financial statements, on November 15, 2011. CSOSA received an Unqualified (positive) opinion on our FY 2011 financial statements from an independent auditor; the auditor did not identify any material internal control issues or significant deficiencies.

21. 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, 2011, 533 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring. A total of 2,819 different offenders were placed on GPS Electronic Monitoring at some point during FY 2011.

CSP performed a review of offenders who were placed on GPS monitoring for at least sixty successive days in FY 2011, 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 (7.2) while on GPS monitoring than they did prior to being monitored by GPS (6.0). 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 5.6 drug violations occurring before and 6.2 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 2011

	Before GPS Activation (60 Days)	While on GPS Monitoring (60 Days)
Average Number of Violations	6.0	7.2
<i>Drug Violations*</i>	5.6	6.2
<i>Non-Drug Violations**</i>	0.4	0.3
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0.0	0.7
Total Number of Rearrests While on Supervision	113	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 9.9 times during the 60 days prior to GPS activation and 13.2 times during monitoring.

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

22. 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. In FY 2011, the High Intensity Supervision Program (HISP) handled 1,550 higher risk placements, including 1,170 placements ordered into the program during the fiscal year. This included 1,426 defendants placed on electronic surveillance (702 cellular EM placements, 579 GPS placements, and 145 landline placements).

Electronic surveillance has proven highly effective in monitoring higher-risk defendants and community safety-oriented conditions of supervision. 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. However, while GPS and electronic monitoring are appropriate for their respective conditions (stay away orders for GPS and curfews for electronic monitoring), neither can handle both court-ordered requirements simultaneously. As a result, the Court is now asked to choose between technology that more effectively monitors a curfew (landline or cellular electronic monitoring) or technology that monitors stay-away conditions (GPS). The Court is increasingly asking PSA to monitor both conditions, but utilizing both technologies is unduly expensive as well as burdensome for the defendant to wear two ankle bracelets.

To meet the Court's growing demand to utilize both conditions for higher-risk defendants, and as budgetary resources are available, PSA plans to move all current GPS and electronically-monitored defendants under a more state-of-the-art "presence beacon" technology. The beacon technology will improve tracking of a defendant's presence or absence at a specific location at specified time periods (curfew or house arrest) and the defendant's precise location at specific times (stay away orders). Beacon technology also allows for precise tracking in areas—such as densely populated urban areas—where traditional GPS technology is insufficient. Acquiring this technology will allow PSA to provide the Court and the community with a secure means for monitoring higher risk defendants who are required to stay away from individuals in the community and remain on a specified curfew.

23. Describe CSP's participation in the Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP)?

The Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) is a joint collaboration of CSP, the D.C. Government, the United States Parole Commission, and the Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The SRTP 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 D.C. 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 uses one unit (32 beds) at the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF), a local contract facility of the D.C. Government that houses detained inmates.

Since the SRTP Program began in September 2009 through December 31, 2011, **154** high risk-offenders/defendants have entered the SRTP. Ninety (**90**) of these offenders/defendants have successfully completed the 180-day treatment program (26 of the 154 were still participating as of December 31, 2011). Of the 90 successful completions, 71 offenders have remained in the community continuously since their date of release and 45 have found employment at some point following release.

24. 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 September 2011, there are 1,177 active registrants in the D.C. Sex Offender Registry. The data, photographs and supporting documents are transmitted by CSP to the D.C. 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 D.C. Metropolitan Police Department at www.mpdcd.c.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).

25. 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 D.C. 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 2011, CSOs conducted 8,613 accountability tours on 4,932 high-risk offenders.

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

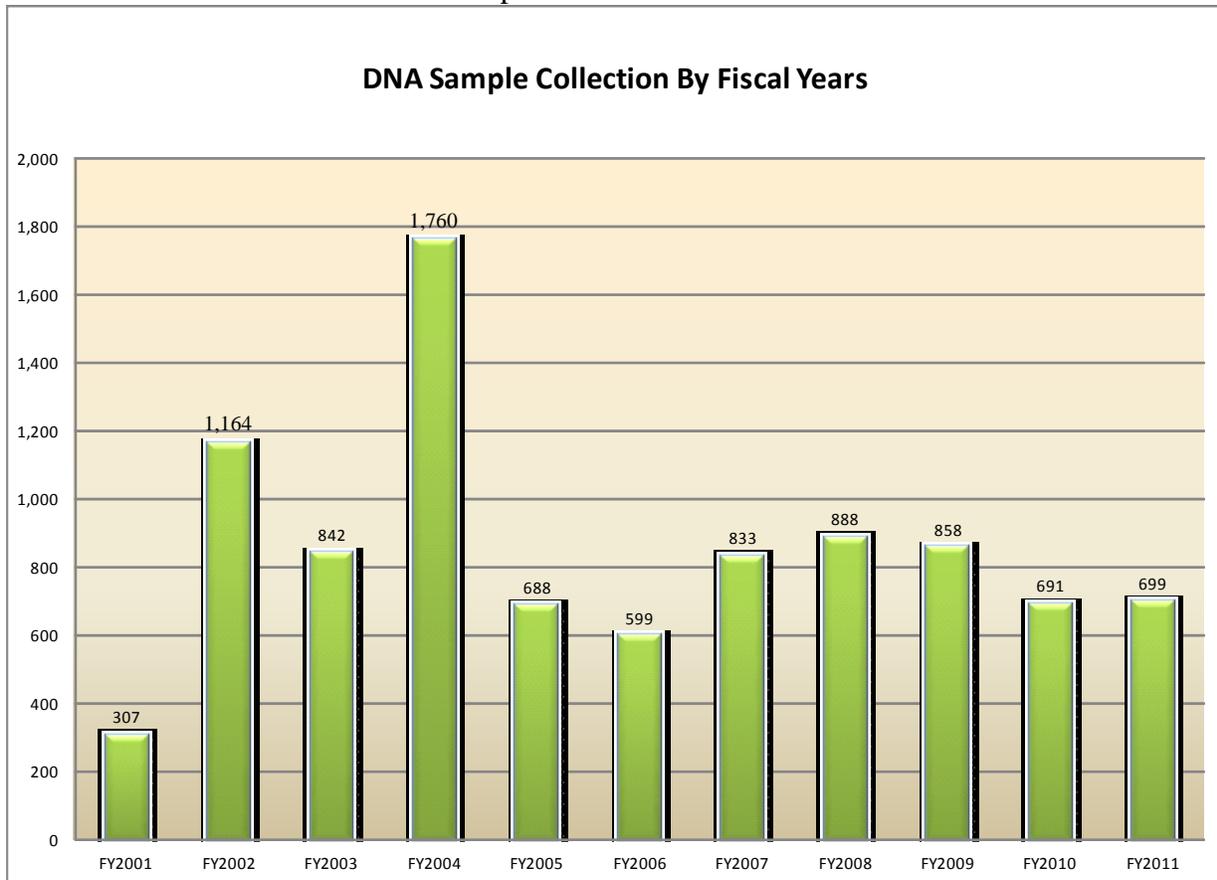
Graduated sanctions are a critical element of CSP's offender supervision model. From its inception, the agency has worked closely with both D.C. Superior Court and the U.S. Parole Commission to develop a range of options that Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) can implement immediately, without returning 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) 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 (US Parole Commission or the Court) by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). CSP issues AVRs for approximately 6,500 offenders per year and an AVR is automatically filed in response to any new arrest. In FY 2011, AVRs were filed for 2,566 offenders on parole/supervised release and 4,168 offenders on probation/CPO/DSA; About 55 percent of all FY 2011 AVRs involved re-arrests.

27. 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 2011. Since FY 2001, CSP has collected a total of 9,329 DNA samples. In FY 2011, 699 offender samples were collected and transmitted to the FBI. CSP anticipates a significant increase in DNA sample collection in FY 2012 due to D.C. ST 22-4151 (Bill 18-138, the “Omnibus Anti-Crime Amendment Act of 2009) that expands qualifying D.C. offenses for which a DNA sample is required when in the Bureau of Prisons or under CSOSA Supervision.



28. 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.

29. 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. From February 2006 through September 30, 2011, 5,047 high-risk offenders/defendants entered the RSC, with 4,067 (or 80 percent) successfully completing the 28-day treatment readiness program.

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

In FY 2011, 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. 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.

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

In FY 2011, CSP made 2,117 contract substance abuse treatment placements, 624 transitional housing (including faith-based) placements and 205 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.

Defendants may be placed in one or more of PSA's treatment programs during the pretrial release period. PSA supervised 4,454 treatment placements in FY 2011 (2,080 substance abuse treatment placements and 2,374 mental health treatment placements).

- Drug Court (SCDIP) managed 1,037 placements, including 723 new placements during the fiscal year — 272 defendants graduated the program and 17 exited early but were compliant with treatment requirements. (These numbers include some defendants that were placed in the program during the previous fiscal year). On September 30, 2011, Drug Court managed 356 defendants, a 13 percent increase over the number of Drug Court participants at the end of FY 2010 (314).
- The New Directions Program supervised 916 placements — 697 were new placements into the treatment program during the fiscal year. Unlike Drug Court, these defendants' cases appear on multiple criminal calendars whose timelines often do not facilitate defendants completing treatment prior to case disposition. If sentenced to a term of probation, defendants continue their treatment with CSOSA's CSP. On September 30, 2011, 195 defendants were under New Directions treatment and supervision.
- One hundred twenty-seven placements were under sanction-based treatment contracts, including 97 ordered into treatment during this period. The sanction-based program is designed for those defendants who are not eligible for Drug Court or New Directions. On September 30, 2011, 21 defendants were under sanction-based treatment and supervision.
- The SSU supervised 2,374 placements in need of mental health services, including 1,774 placed into the unit during the fiscal year. The SSU caseload on September 30, 2011 stood at 660, a 10 percent increase in census over the same period last year.

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

This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

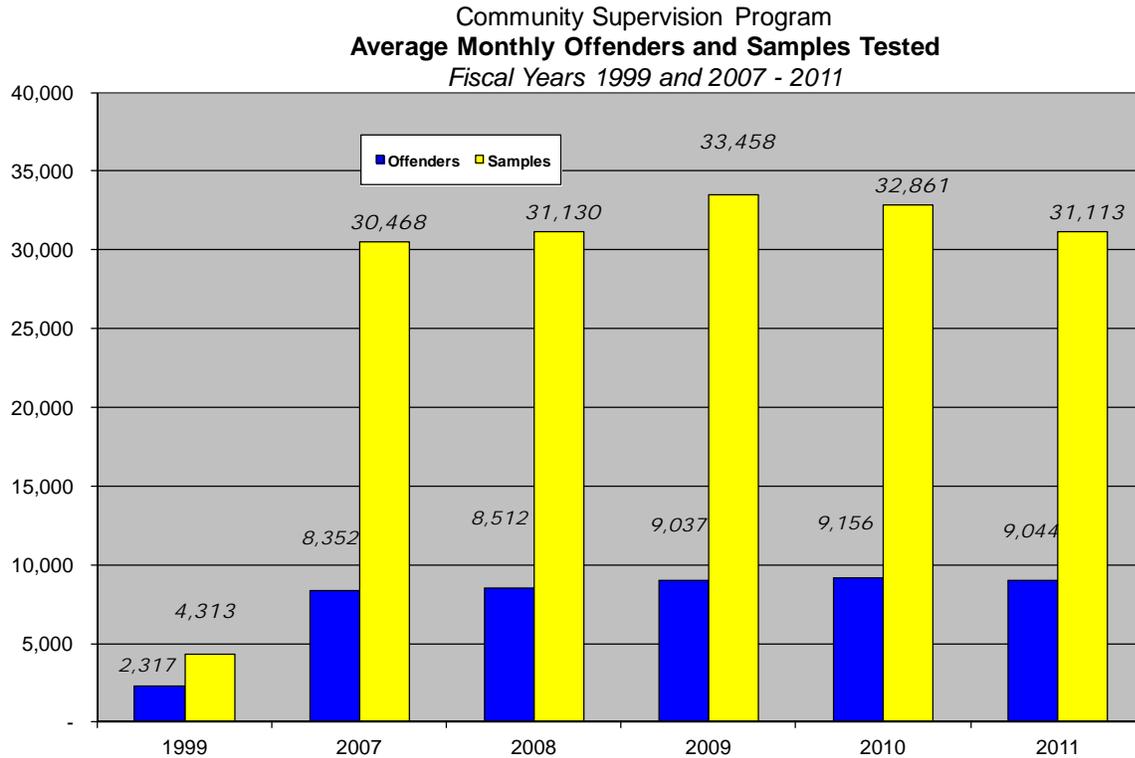
By policy, drug testing is conducted on all offenders placed on CSP supervision by the Courts and the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC), as well as offenders for whom CSP is completing a pre-sentence investigation. Surveillance drug testing is primarily intended to enforce the release condition of abstinence 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 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 defendants’ progress through treatment requirements. Other defendants are usually tested once per week.

In order to meet funding targets in FY 2012 and FY 2013, PSA has determined it must reprioritize how substance-involved defendants are drug tested and treated. PSA must focus treatment and drug testing resources on defendants under its supervision with the highest risk/need indicators. As part of PSA’s efforts to channel its resources to the high risk population, effective November 30, 2011, PSA no longer tests for marijuana in the adult pretrial population (PSA defendants only), except in limited circumstances such as defendants participating in treatment programs.

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

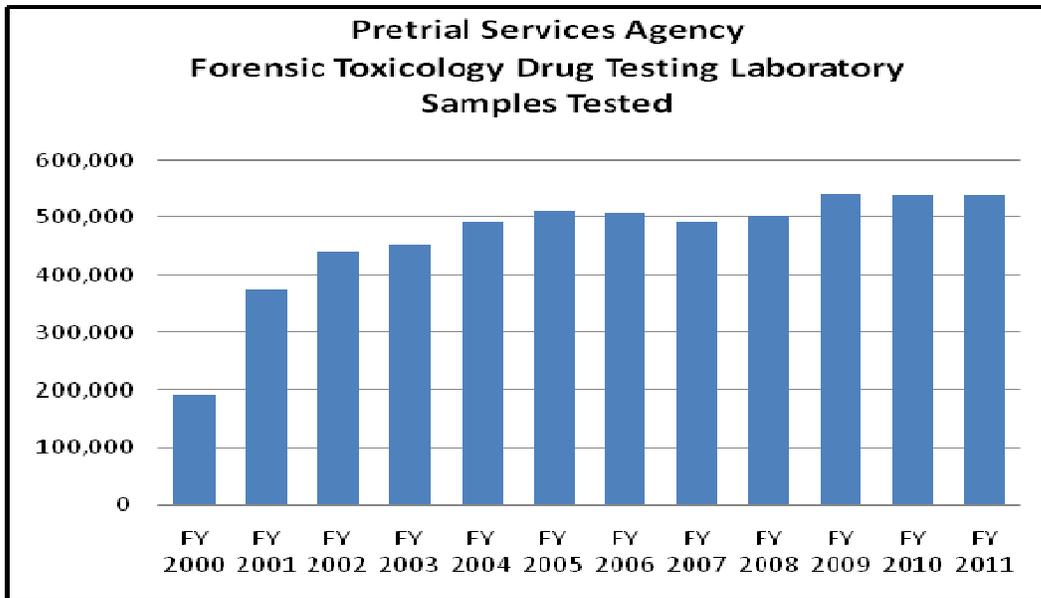
During FY 2011, CSP obtained drug samples from an average of 9,044 offenders per month in our four collection units/sites located throughout the District and the Re-entry and Sanctions Center. This represents a 290 percent increase over the number of offenders tested per month in FY 1999. In addition 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 3.4 in FY 2011.



PSA tested 21,244 defendants during FY 2011, with about 52 percent (11,066) recording at least one non-compliant drug test result.

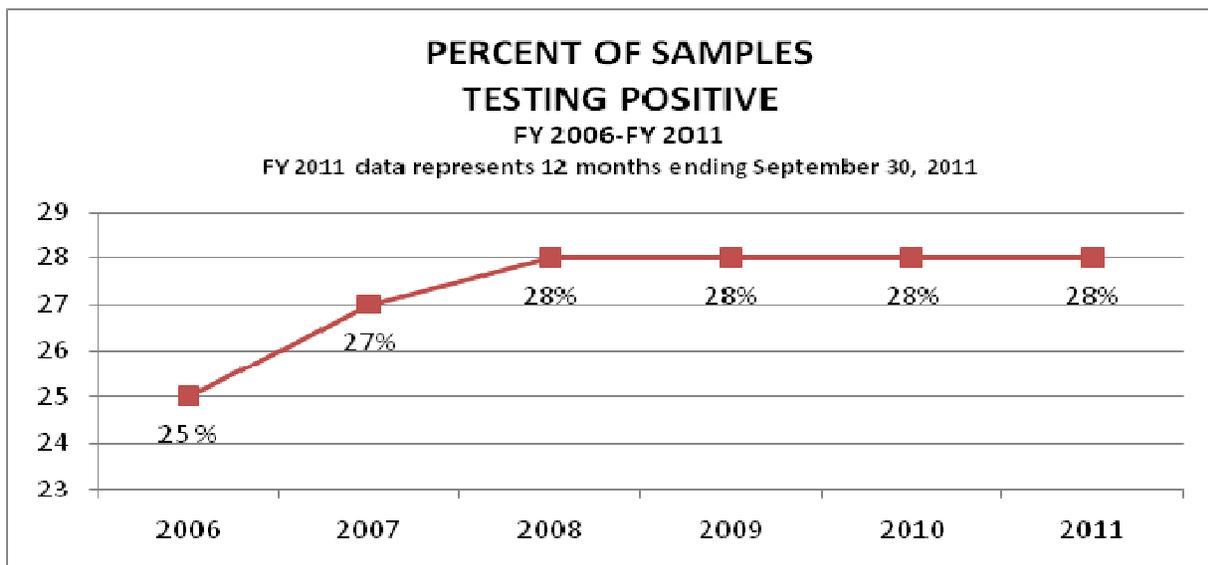
34. How many drug samples are processed by PSA's Forensic Toxicology and Drug Testing Laboratory (FTDTL)?

In FY 2011, the FTDTL conducted 3,470,274 drug tests on 538,272 urine samples of persons on pretrial release, probation, parole, and supervised release, as well as for persons (juveniles and adults) whose matters are handled in the D.C. Family Court. Each sample can be tested for up to seven different drugs. These results are critical to assessing risk and needs levels.



35. How many drug samples collected by PSA tested positive?

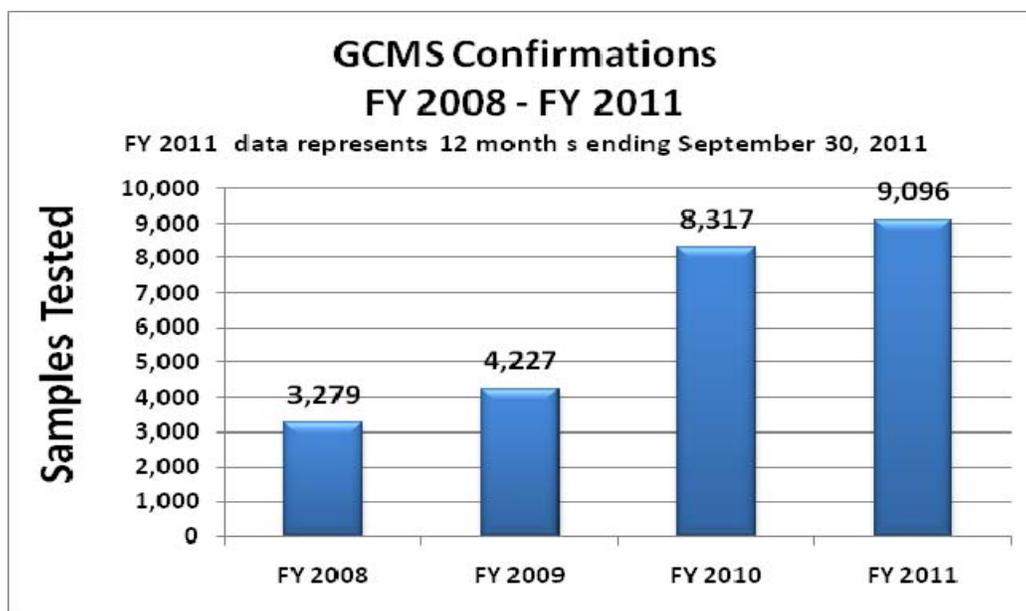
In general 28% of all drug samples collected test positive for at least one drug. This has remained relatively consistent over the last 6 years.



36. What is the procedure when a drug test result is disputed?

When a defendant/offender disputes a drug test result the supervising Pretrial Services Officer/Community Supervision Officer (PSO/CSO) may request a Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (GC/MS) confirmation on the specimen. Results are then reviewed and then reported back through automated systems. PSO/CSOs also almost always request a confirmation if the test result is triggering a judicial sanction or adverse action to preclude any issue. GC/MS confirmations are also run to confirm opiates and amphetamines where a verification of medication has been submitted; and to verify low levels of PCP to rule out other drug involvement. A majority of the GC/MS confirmations performed are confirmations of amphetamines and PCP.

The PSA FTDTL experienced increased requests for GC/MS confirmations, with 9,096 requests recorded during FY 2011. This represents a nine percent increase from FY 2010. Additionally, laboratory staff performed over 29,000 levels analysis. These interpretations are essential to the courts for determining continued drug use by a defendant. The FTDTL processed approximately 860 affidavit requests and provided technical toxicological information to assist the courts. Laboratory staff served as expert witnesses approximately 240 times to interpret drug test results in the face of challenges by defendants. Continuing education and training seminars to incoming Drug Court judges, PSOs, and CSOs were also provided as needed



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

The FY 2012 enacted budget for PSA includes \$1,000,000 to fund the relocation and redesign of its Forensic Toxicology Drug Testing Laboratory currently located at the District of Columbia, Henry J. Daly Building, 300 Indiana Avenue. The additional budget authority will fund the 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. The General Services Administration is seeking appropriate space that meets the Lab's requirements.

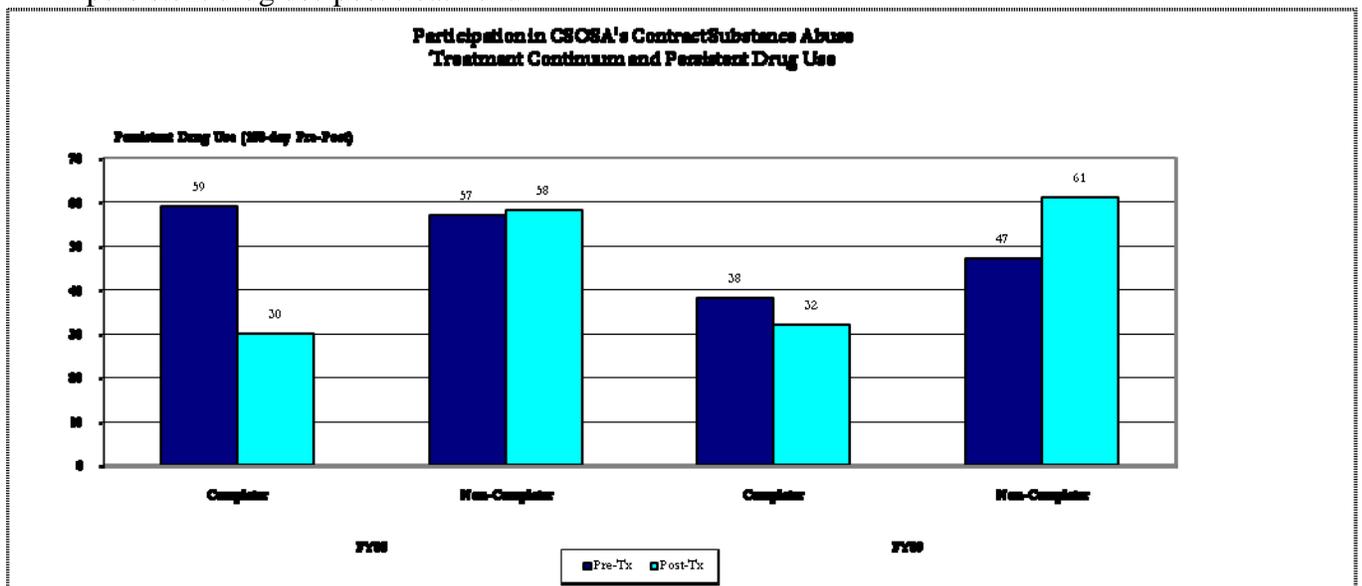
38. Has the increase in CSP offender drug testing and treatment been effective?

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.



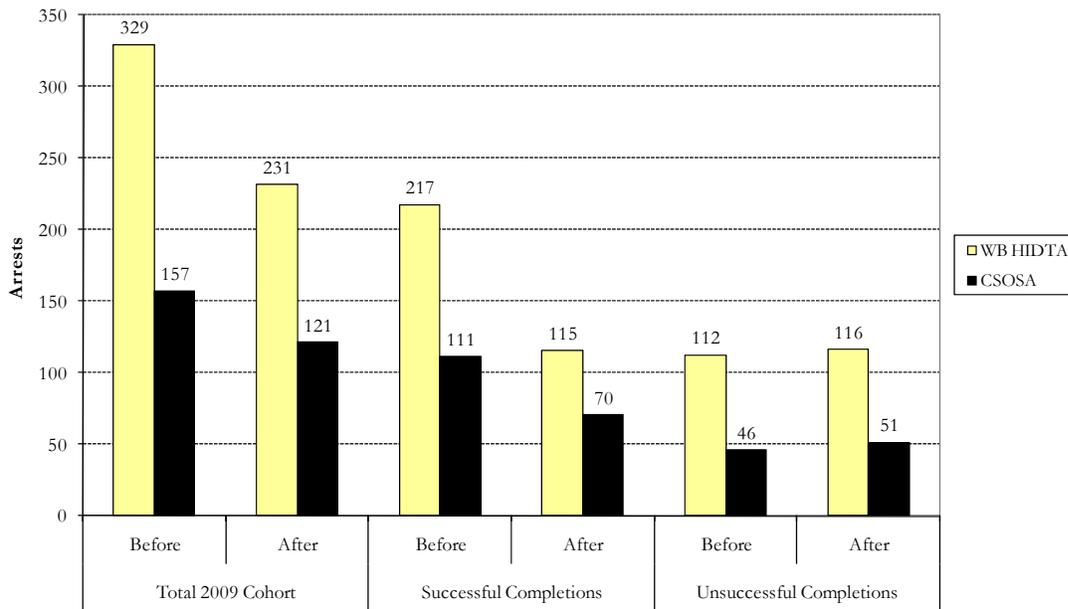
In summary, CSP's review showed that offenders who completed full substance abuse treatment services decreased their drug use and this decrease was sustained over time.

II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health² found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Agency’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program and successfully completed post –RSC drug treatment funded by the Washington/Baltimore (W/B) HIDTA were less likely to be arrested after completing the program. CSOSA is one of nine jurisdictions within the W/B HIDTA area that received grant funding to support drug treatment in calendar year 2009. CSOSA uses W/B HIDTA funding to support post-RSC contract treatment for offenders/defendants meeting HIDTA eligibility criteria.

In 2009, the overall number of participants arrested in the *entire* W/B HIDTA drug treatment program, including CSOSA offenders/defendants, dropped 29.8 percent from 329 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 231 in the one year after treatment. The decrease in arrests is even more pronounced for those participants who successfully completed the treatment program; a 47 percent decrease from 217 arrested in the one year prior to treatment to 115 participants arrested in the one year after treatment.

In 2009, the number of CSOSA offenders/defendants arrested dropped 22.9 percent from 157 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 121 in the one year after treatment. Those offenders/defendants who successfully completed the treatment program experienced a 36.9 percent decrease in arrest from 111 arrested in the one year prior to treatment to 70 participants arrested in the one year after treatment. The number of offenders and defendants who did not successfully complete the treatment program actually experienced an increase in arrest after treatment.

**Individuals Arrested One-Year Before and One-Year After
Completing Treatment Funded by Washington/Baltimore HIDTA (2009
Cohort)**



² The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Leaving Treatment in Calendar Year 2009. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., June 22, 2011.

39. 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 D.C. Courts and D.C. 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 D.C. 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
- Deployed a Mental Health Module in SMART to allow staff to make electronic mental health referrals, schedule and confirm appointments, and to track offender outcomes.
- Deployed several changes to SMART in support of the Gender Specific Project.
- Deployed an enhanced version of the AUTO Screener and Prescriptive Supervision Plan, to include additional screener questions, new risk scoring, graphical display of risk scores, automatic forwarding of open plan items.
- Multiple enhancements to SMART to support changes to the Day Reporting Center that facilitate placement, tracking, and monitoring of activities.
- Enabled staff to access and complete an electronic version of Sentencing Guidelines within SMART.
- Updated SMART to address changes to the D.C. Law for when an offender must be DNA tested.
- Implemented the Kiosk offender reporting system.

40. 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 D.C. Government.

CSP's lease for the 25 K Street, NE, Field Unit expires January 2012. CSP anticipates having to relocate to another field site in this area of the city in FY 2013. CSP also supervises high-risk offenders at our headquarters, located at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW.⁴

CSP also operates the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall on the grounds of the former D.C. 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.

41. What were some characteristics (gender, race, education, age, criminal charge) of the offenders under CSP supervision during FY 2011?

As shown in the table below, offenders under CSP supervision in FY 2011 were primarily male, African-American, and between the ages of 26-45. About six in ten offenders achieved a high school diploma, GED or higher education level. Three in ten offenders committed a drug offense, and just over one-fourth of offenders committed a violent offense.

Characteristics of the 24,325 Offenders Under CSP Supervision During FY 2011

	Percent
Gender	
Male	83%
Female	17%
Race	
African American	88%
Caucasian	5%
Hispanic	5%
Other/Unknown	2%
Educational Level*	
Less than High School	36%
High School Diploma/GED	40%
Above High School	18%
Missing/Unknown	6%
Age	
17 and Under	<1%
18 to 25	19%
26 to 35	29%
36 to 45	21%
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)	27%
<u>Drug Offenses</u> (Charge Category: Drug Abuse)	30%
<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)	21%
<u>Other Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Drunkenness, Licensing & Regulation Issues, Other Offenses, Unknown)	11%
<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>	