

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

FY 2014 Budget Request **Summary Statement & Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)** April 10, 2013

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: 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 15,500 offenders on any given day and 24,000 different offenders over the course of a year. Approximately 9,500 offenders enter CSP supervision each year; 2,200 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal Bureau of Prisons facility on parole or supervised release, and 7,300 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.

A total of 9,417 offenders entered CSP supervision in FY 2012. On September 30, 2012, CSP supervised 15,399 offenders, including 9,338 probationers and 6,061 on supervised release or parole. Approximately 84 percent are male and 3,466, or 37 percent of those with whom CSP has regular contact², were assessed, classified and supervised at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive). Roughly 12,300 of these offenders reside in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 41 adult residents of the District³. The 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 established two long-term performance outcomes in our new FY 2011 – 2016 Strategic Plan related to improving public safety:

- 1. Decreasing recidivism among the supervised offender population, and**
- 2. Successful completion of supervision.**

² Of those offenders under CSOSA supervision on September 30, 2012, 9,365 were in supervision statuses that allowed for regular contact with their supervision officers

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (512,937)

The connection between substance abuse and crime has been well established. Long-term success in reducing recidivism among drug-abusing offenders, who constitute the majority of individuals under CSP supervision, depends upon two key factors:

1. Identifying and treating drug use and other social problems among the offender population; and
2. Establishing swift and certain consequences for violations of release conditions.

CSP's challenge in effectively supervising and reducing recidivism among its offender population is substantial. The 9,417 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2012 are characterized by the following:

- 84.3 percent self-reported having a history of substance use;
- 76.0 percent were unemployed (self-reported at intake);
- 40.8 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 37.3 percent had diagnosed or self-reported mental health issues;
- 25.2 percent were aged 25 or younger; and
- 9.4 percent reported that their living arrangement was unstable at intake.

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 2,370 offenders, or 10 percent of our FY 2012 total supervised population, were revoked to incarceration during the fiscal year. In addition, 31.1 percent of case closures in FY 2012 represented unsuccessful completion of supervision. A CSP review of offenders entering supervision in FY 2008 identified that 50.2 percent were re-arrested and 24.8 percent were revoked to incarceration, within 36 months after their FY 2008 CSP supervision start date. Accordingly, of the 9,417 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2012, 27.0 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their FY 2012 supervision start date.

CSP research of FY 2012 offender outcomes 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, be supervised as part of a mental health caseload, and be assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels. **As such, CSP is realigning existing supervision and offender support services in FY 2013 to provide focused interventions for high-risk young adult offenders.** This strategy builds upon recent efforts to reallocate and focus resources to increase specialized supervision and support programming for our female and mental health offenders.

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 into 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 conducting a risk assessment for every arrested person who will be presented in court and formulating release or detention recommendations based upon that risk assessment. This assessment is based upon the arrestee's demographic information, criminal history, as well as substance abuse and/or mental health information. For defendants who are placed on conditional release pending trial, PSA provides supervision and treatment services that reasonably assure they return to court and do not engage in criminal activity pending their trial and/or sentencing. The result is that, in the District of Columbia, unnecessary pretrial detention is minimized, jail crowding is reduced, public safety is increased and, most significantly, the pretrial release process is administered fairly.

Defendants may be placed into 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 FY 2012, PSA supervised 16,887 defendants in pretrial supervision programs. In total, PSA supervised defendants in 24,663 cases – 17,920 cases originated during FY 2012, and 6,743 cases continued under PSA supervision from the previous fiscal year.

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.

In FY 2012, PSA exceeded its outcome measure targets:

- ✓ 89 percent of released defendants remained arrest free, exceeding the established target by 1 percent.
- ✓ 89 percent of released defendants also made all scheduled court appearances, 2 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, 15 percent above the established target.

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 strategies encompassing all components of community-based supervision. These strategies include:

- 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.
- Provide close supervision of high-risk defendants and offenders, with intermediate graduated sanctions for violations of release conditions.
- 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.
- Establish partnerships with other criminal justice agencies and community organizations.
- Provide timely and accurate information with meaningful recommendations to criminal justice decision-makers so they may determine the appropriate release conditions and/or disposition of cases.

These Strategies 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 strategies guide what CSOSA does. They unite CSP's and PSA's strategic plans, operations, and budgets.

FY 2014 President's Budget Request (CSP and PSA)

The FY 2014 CSOSA President's Budget request (CSP and PSA) totals \$227,968,000: an increase of \$14,985,000 or 7.0 percent over the FY 2012 Enacted.

The \$14,985,000 FY 2014 increase over the FY 2012 Enacted budget consists of net Adjustments to Base (ATB) totaling \$4,043,000 and \$10,942,000 in requested Program Changes.

CSOSA (CSP and PSA)

- The FY 2014 Budget request for CSP is \$168,449,000, an increase of \$14,901,000 or 9.7 percent over the FY 2012 Enacted budget.
- The FY 2014 Budget request for PSA is \$59,519,000, an increase of \$84,000 or 0.1 percent over the FY 2012 Enacted budget.

FY 2014 President's Budget Request:

	Thousands of Dollars					FY 2014 Change	
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted ²	FY 2013 Annualized Continuing Resolution ¹	FY 2014 PB Request	Amount	Percent
Community Supervision Program	153,856	153,548	153,548	154,488	\$168,449	14,901	9.7
Pretrial Services Agency	58,552	58,435	59,435	59,801	\$59,519	84	0.1
Total CSOSA Appropriation	212,408	211,983	212,983	214,289	\$227,968	14,985	7.0

NOTE:

¹ CSOSA's FY 2013 PB submitted to Congress in February 2012 totaled \$215,506,000 (or a net increase of \$2,523,000 above FY 2012 Enacted). A full-year FY 2013 appropriation for CSOSA was not enacted at the time the FY 2014 budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a Continuing Resolution (P.L. 112-175, as amended). The amounts reported above for FY 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the Continuing Resolution (including a computed .612% adjustment to base).

² FY 2012 Enacted Budget includes \$1,000,000 to relocate the PSA drug testing laboratory. \$200,000 of this amount remains in FY 2014 Base to support anticipated costs at the new location.

FY 2014 President's Budget Request Summary of Change:

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE ³
FY 2012 Enacted Budget¹	\$153,548	900	\$59,435²	367	212,983	1,267
Changes to Base:						
Adjustments to Reach FY 2013 President's Policy	3,047	0	-524	0	2,523	0
Adjustments to FY 2014 Base	912	10	608	5	1,520	15
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2012 Enacted	3,959	10	84	5	4,043	15
FY 2014 BASE	157,507	910	59,519	372	217,026	1,282
Program Changes:						
CSP Field Unit Relocations	8,108	0	0	0	8,108	0
CSP/PSA Physical and IT Security	2,834	2	0	0	2,834	2
Sub-Total, FY 2014 Program Changes	10,942	2	0	0	10,942	2
FY 2014 PB Request	\$168,449	912	\$59,519	372	\$227,968	1,284
Increase from FY 2012 Enacted Budget	+\$14,901	+12	+\$84	+5	+\$14,985	+17
Percent Increase from FY 2012 Enacted Budget	+9.7%	+1.3%	+0.1%	+1.4%	+7.0%	+1.3%

NOTES:

¹ CSOSA's FY 2013 PB submitted to Congress in February 2012 totaled \$215,506,000 (or a net increase of \$2,523,000 above FY 2012 Enacted). A full-year FY 2013 appropriation for CSOSA was not enacted at the time the FY 2014 budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a Continuing Resolution (P.L. 112-175, as amended).

² FY 2012 Enacted Budget includes \$1,000,000 to relocate the PSA drug testing laboratory. \$200,000 of this amount remains in FY 2014 Base to support anticipated costs at the new location.

³ CSOSA projects FY 2014 FTE to total 1,284; 912 for CSP and 372 for PSA. Projected FY 2014 FTE reflect anticipated lapses in authorized on-board FTP staff due to normal attrition and postponed hiring.

Community Supervision Program: (+\$14,901,000 Increase Above FY 2012 Enacted):

I. Community Supervision Program – Program Change (Offender Supervision Field Unit Relocations)	+\$8,108,000	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.

For FY 2014, CSP requests a total of **\$8,108,000** to support relocation costs for field unit locations in the District of Columbia where leases are scheduled or expected to end and/or where conditions are not suitable for employees. CSP requests funding to relocate offender supervision and operations functions currently performed at some of the following Agency locations:

1. 25 K Street, NE (Lease ends March 2014) and 800 North Capitol Street, NW;
2. 655 15th Street, NW;
3. 1418 Good Hope Road, SE; and
4. 300 Indiana Ave, NW.

The requested resources will support relocation from some of these locations. Resources are required to ensure CSP can continue essential public safety operations and offender support services in close proximity to the neighborhoods in which offenders reside.

CSP has worked closely with GSA to plan for relocation of the three field units (25 K Street, NE; 800 North Capitol Street, NW; 655 15th Street, NW) with imminent lease end-dates. It is CSP’s intent to remain at our current 800 North Capitol Street location, but it is unknown at this time if this is possible. CSP desires to relocate our 655 15th Street field site in closer proximity to CSOSA headquarters in 2014.

The lessor at our 25 K Street offender supervision field unit does not plan to renew the current lease and CSP is working with GSA to acquire replacement space for a relocation to take place in 2014. The FY 2013 President’s Budget contains \$2,017,000 to relocate from the 25 K Street, NE, field unit; the FY 2013 Annualized Continuing Resolution funding level does not contain resources to support this necessary initiative. The FY 2014 President’s Budget provides \$400,000 to support anticipated costs at the new location.

CSP has desired to relocate from our 1418 Good Hope Road and 300 Indiana Avenue offender supervision locations for many years due to unsuitable employee work conditions and uncertain lease situations. In 2007, the Congress approved a prospectus for the relocation of CSP’s 300 Indiana Avenue operations, however funding for the move was never approved and the D.C. government has since temporarily suspended plans to renovate 300 Indiana which also serves as the headquarters of the DC Metropolitan Police Department. It is CSPs intent to move from these two locations as soon as funding is available and space acquisition plans are favorable.

II. Community Supervision Program – Program Change (Physical and Information Technology Security)	+\$2,834,000	2 FTE
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CSOSA requests a total of **\$2,834,000** in additional FY 2014 resources to replace our legacy Physical Access Control System (PACS) and fund necessary IT cyber-security services. The request will allow CSP to replace the current PACS and ensure continuation of current contract IT cyber-security compliance services.

Physical Access Control System:

CSOSA’s current Physical Access Control System (PACS) is not HSPD-12 compliant and is in a functional state of decline. The PACS is used to control access at 16 Agency locations (plus two locations occupied by the DC Public Defender Service) and is the primary component of our physical security program. The PACS controls 340 PACS card readers in 18 locations that track approximately 15,000 physical access transactions per business day. CSOSA has used the same PACS since 1998 and has attempted to address system performance issues and HSPD-12 requirements through unsuccessful upgrades.

CSOSA requests a net total of \$1,930,000 and two FTE to purchase, implement and maintain a compliant PACS and video surveillance system for all CSP and PSA locations.

IT Cyber Monitoring:

CSOSA assures that all automated information systems are designed, operated, and maintained with the appropriate information technology security and privacy data protections. CSOSA is required to meet a constantly growing list of cyber security, privacy and continuous monitoring requirements.

CSP funded these FY 2012 cyber-security activities from resources previously used to support development of our offender case management system, the Supervision Management Automated Records Tracking (SMART). CSOSA requests \$904,000 to continue to provide management and oversight of the Agency’s IT Security Program, to ensure compliance with the FISMA requirements, and also to sustain and enhance the security investments made in FY 2012 and prior years.

For the requested FY 2014 CSOSA Security initiative, \$1,340,000 will be requested in FY 2015 to support anticipated annual costs for PACS maintenance, the two new FTE and permanently fund annual IT cyber-security resource needs. \$1,594,000 of the FY 2014 request will be non-recurred in FY 2015.

III. Community Supervision Program – Adjustments to Reach FY 2013 President’s Policy Base	+\$3,047,000	0 FTE
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The FY 2014 President’s Budget requests \$1,030,000 to fund non-payroll inflation adjustments. Resources are requested for non-payroll cost categories including rent, contracts, supplies, materials, equipment, printing costs, transportation costs and utilities. In addition, the FY 2013 President’s Budget requests \$2,017,000 to relocate one CSP offender supervision field unit (25 K Street, NW, Washington DC).

IV. Community Supervision Program – FY 2014 Adjustments to Base	+\$912,000	10 FTE
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The FY 2014 President’s Budget requests resources to fund payroll and non-payroll inflation adjustments and projects an increase of 10 FTE as vacant positions are hired with requested resources.

Pretrial Services Agency: + \$84,000 Net Increase Above FY 2012 Enacted:

I. Pretrial Services Agency – Adjustments to Reach FY 2013 President’s Policy Base	-\$524,000	0 FTE
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The FY 2014 President’s Budget request reflects a net decrease of \$524,000 in adjustments necessary to reach the FY 2013 President’s Policy Base. The adjustments include: (1) a reduction of \$800,000 in one-time costs associated with the FY 2012 funding to relocate PSA’s drug testing laboratory, and (2) a request for resources totaling \$276,000 to fund FY 2013 non-payroll inflation adjustments. Resources are requested for non-payroll cost categories including rent, contracts, supplies, materials, equipment, and utilities.

II. Pretrial Services Agency – Adjustments to FY 2014 Base	+\$608,000	5 FTE
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The FY 2014 President’s Budget requests resources to fund FY 2014 payroll and non-payroll inflation adjustments. Resources are requested for non-payroll cost categories including rent, contracts, supplies, materials, equipment, and utilities. The FY 2014 President’s Budget projects an increase of 5 FTE as vacant positions are hired with requested resources.

CSOSA (CSP and PSA) Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

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

On September 30, 2012, CSP monitored or supervised 15,399 total offenders, including 9,338 probationers and 6,061 on supervised release or parole. This represents a slight decrease below the total number of offenders supervised by CSP on September 30, 2011 (15,775). The decrease in the number of offenders supervised by CSP mirrors recent reductions in national community supervision levels⁴. However, a majority of the decrease in offenders supervised by CSP is driven by a reduction in cases on warrant status.

Of the total supervised population on September 30, 2012 (15,399), 5,465, or 35 percent, were supervised as part of a specialized supervision caseload (e.g., sex offender, mental health and domestic violence), 16 percent were female and almost 18 percent were under the age of 25. Approximately 37 percent of eligible offenders were assessed, classified and supervised at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive).

CSP Total Supervised Offender History (FYs 2008 – 2012)

09/30/2008	09/30/2009	09/30/2010	09/30/2011	09/30/2012
15,243	16,101	16,166	15,775	15,399

Defendants are placed into PSA supervision programs during the pretrial release period based on the release conditions ordered by the Court. Defendants may be placed into 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 FY 2012, PSA supervised 16,887 defendants in pretrial supervision programs. In total, PSA supervised defendants in 24,663 cases – 17,920 cases originated during FY 2012, and 6,743 cases continued under PSA supervision from the previous fiscal year. On September 30, 2012, there were 4,545 defendants under pretrial supervision.

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

CSP had 340 total allocated (on-board and vacant) CSO positions in FY 2012 performing offender supervision, diagnostic and investigative functions.

PSA had 210 Pretrial Services Officers/Assistant Pretrial Services Officers in FY 2012 performing defendant diagnostic, supervision or treatment-related services.

⁴ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2011, November 2012

3. 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 2012, defendants under PSA's supervision spent an average of just under four months on supervision.

4. 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 provided early on 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 has allowed staff to implement evidence-based practices.

As of September 30, 2012 the overall ratio of supervised offenders (15,399) to allocated (on-board and vacant) supervision CSO positions (283) is **54.4:1**; a significant improvement since the agency's inception. However, when only on-board supervision CSO staff is included, the September 30, 2012 overall caseload ratio is **56.6:1**.

CSP Community Supervision Officer (CSO) / Offender Caseloads
(Total Offenders Per Allocated Supervision CSO, by Case Type, as of September 30, 2012)

Offender Case Type	Supervised Offenders	Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision (Sex Offenders, Mental Health, Domestic Violence)	5,465	128	42.7:1
General Supervision	4,459	113	39.5:1
Interstate Supervision	3,620	33	109.7:1
Sub-Total	13,544	274	49.1:1
Warrant	1,679	7	NA
Kiosk Reporting	176	2	88.0:1
TOTAL	15,399	283	54.4:1

Currently, CSP is realigning supervision CSO resources using a proprietary workload algorithm based on offender case type, case status and assessed risk level to ensure appropriate supervision caseload levels. This re-allocation of existing supervision officer resources will take place in mid-2013.

5. What are the defendant supervision ratios for PSA?

The chart below reflects PSA's supervision caseloads by program as of September 30, 2012.

PSA Supervision Caseload Ratios As of September 30, 2012

Category	PSOs	Cases-Defendants Based	Ratios	Functional Description
General Supervision				
Extensive Supervision	36	2,457	1:68	Medium-to-high risk defendants with drug testing, stay away, and reporting conditions.
Condition Monitoring/Courtroom Support	8	347	1:43	Low risk defendants requiring minimal level supervision.
High Intensity Supervision (HISP)	15	342	1:23	High-risk defendants placed on electronic surveillance or home confinement.
Halfway House (Work Release)	2	47	1:24	High-risk defendants ordered to the Department of Corrections halfway house. Supervision may include other conditions.
U.S. District Court	6	209	1:35	Felony and misdemeanor defendants charged in U.S. District Court.
Subtotal – General Supervision	67	3,402		
Treatment				
New Directions	9	111	1:12	High-risk defendants ordered to substance abuse or mental health treatment.
Drug Court (SCDIP)	8	117	1:15	
Sanctions Based Treatment Track (SBTT)	1	12	1:12	
Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU)	18	616	1:34	
DCMTI	9	287	1:32	
Subtotal –Treatment	45	1,143		
Total	112	4,545		
Released on Personal Recognizance without Supervision		1,607		

Note: In discussions with Superior Court personnel, they estimated a potential reduction of 10-12% in criminal case filings for 2012. In addition, the Metropolitan Police Department made greater use of citation release during FY 2012 resulting in a greater number of defendants being released on personal recognizance without supervision.

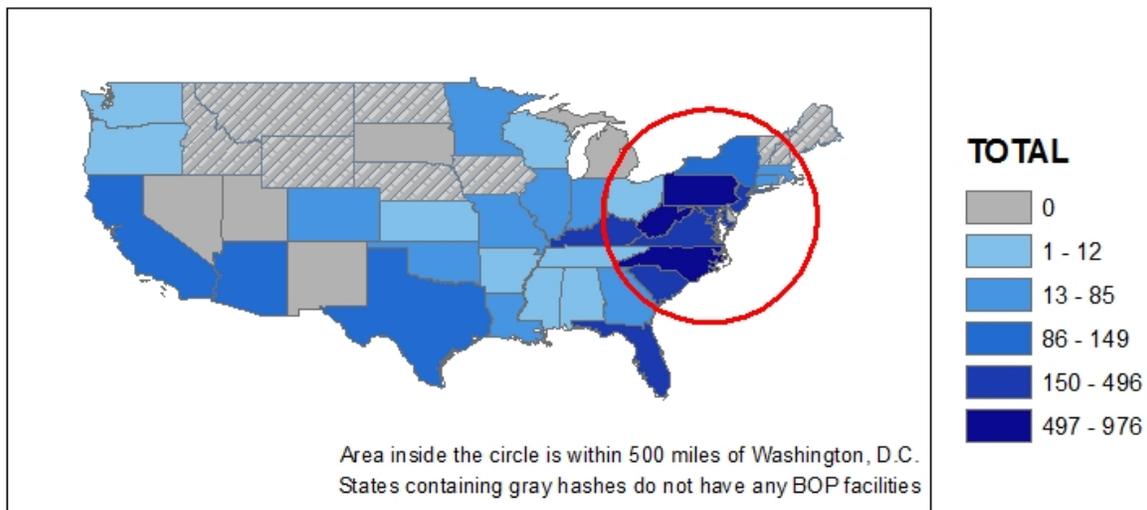
6. Where are offenders under CSP supervision confined prior to their release?

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 community supervision is revoked by the releasing authority (D.C. Superior Court or the United States Parole Commission) are placed in BOP facilities around the country. Approximately 2,200 individuals are released from BOP facilities and enter CSOSA supervision on parole or supervised release each year.

On October 26, 2012, there were 5,495 inmates (5,270 male; 225 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the BOP following adjudication in DC Superior Court. This represents a small increase from the number of such BOP inmates as of September 30, 2011 (5,396).

The states with the highest population of DC offenders on October 26, 2012 were North Carolina (976), West Virginia (770) and Pennsylvania (731). The leading three states housing male inmates were North Carolina (976), Pennsylvania (711) and West Virginia (686). The leading three states housing female inmates were West Virginia (84), Connecticut (73) and the District of Columbia (23).

D.C. Offenders in Federal Prisons by State (as of October 26, 2012)



7. Of the 9,417 offenders entering supervision in FY 2012, how many have been under CSP's supervision within the past three years?

Twenty-seven (27) percent of the offenders entering supervision in FY 2012 had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2012 supervision start date.

8. How many offenders/defendants entered CSOSA supervision in FY 2012?

A total of 9,417 unique offenders entered CSP's supervision during FY 2012; 7,233 probationers and 2,184 individuals released from Federal Bureau of Prison's (BOP) prison facilities on parole or supervised release. In FY 2012, approximately 55 percent of prison releases transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a BOP Residential Re-entry Center (also known as halfway house).

In FY 2012, PSA supervised 16,887 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 24,663 unique cases during FY 2012; 17,920 cases originated during FY 2012, and 6,743 cases continued under PSA supervision from the previous fiscal year. The numbers of supervised cases by program are shown in the following chart.

FY 2012 Supervised Defendant Cases

Program	Total Cases in FY 2012	Total Cases Continued from FY 2011	Total New Cases in FY 2012
General Supervision	16,810	4,081	12,729
High Intensity Supervision Program (HISP)	1,401	401	1,000
Work Release	453	106	347
U.S. District Court	482	287	195
Drug Court (SCDIP)	716	394	322
New Directions	723	236	487
Sanctions Based Treatment Track SBTT	107	25	82
Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU)	2,600	847	1,753
D.C. Misdemeanor and Traffic Court Initiative (DCMTI)	1,371	366	1,005
TOTAL	24,663	6,743	17,920

9. Does CSOSA supervise juvenile offenders?

Neither CSP nor PSA supervises offenders/defendants adjudicated as juveniles; this function 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 are under the age of 18.

During FY 2012, CSP supervised 19 offenders (18 male and 1 female) under the age of 18. In FY 2012, CSP supervised approximately 35 offenders each day (or less than 1 percent of the daily supervised population) who were also committed to DYRS. Identification of these cases allows for DYRS and CSP to adequately address the needs of these youth without over-supervising.

10. How do CSOSA and PSA 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 (PSP) that identifies programs and services to 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 greatest threat to public safety and have a high propensity to re-offend and return to prison.

PSA's pre-release process assesses both risk of rearrest and failure to appear for scheduled court appearances. The assessment process has two components:

Risk Assessment: By statute, PSA is required to collect information on each defendant and use the information to assess risk. During the risk assessment process, factors associated with the risk of rearrest and failure to appear for court, including criminal history, pending charges, substance use/dependence, mental health history and community ties, are identified and scored. A recommendation then is made to the Court for pretrial detention or release, in accordance with the risk determination. During FY 2012, PSA completed work to validate its risk assessment protocols and will launch the use of a new validated assessment during FY 2013.

Recommendation to the Court: Based on information gathered during the pretrial investigation, PSA makes a recommendation for either pretrial detention or release, in accordance with the risk determination. If PSA recommends release, the Agency recommends the least restrictive conditions for each defendant given the need for public safety and reasonable assurance that the defendant will return to court (PSA never makes a financial release recommendation). When warranted, PSA recommends to the Court a variety of restrictive conditions including, but not limited to, drug testing, drug treatment, mental health treatment, orders to stay-away from specified persons or places, regular and frequent face-to-face contact with a PSO, halfway house placement, GPS and electronic monitoring. The electronic monitoring may include a period of home confinement with release authorized by the PSO for limited purposes.

11. Of the 15,399 offenders under CSP supervision on September 30, 2012 how many had unstable housing?

Approximately 1,421 (or 9.2 percent) of the 15,399 offenders under CSP supervision on September 30, 2012 had unstable housing. An offender's housing is considered unstable if he or she is residing in a homeless shelter, halfway house through public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address. On September 30th, almost two-thirds of those with unstable housing (939) lived in homeless shelters. The remaining resided in halfway houses through public law placements (28), transitional housing (275), hotels or motels (11); or were living without a fixed address (168). 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 2012 had mental health issues?

Based upon self-reported information obtained from the CSP AUTO Screener, 9.3 percent of the 9,417 offenders who began supervision with CSP in FY 2012 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. An additional 28 percent of the FY 2012 entry population reported an undiagnosed mental health condition.

Of the 24,663 total cases supervised in PSA programs in FY 2012, 2,600 cases (10.6 percent) had sufficiently serious mental health problems to merit placement in PSA's Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU). The SSU provides critical supervision and case management services for defendants with severe and persistent mental health disorders, as well as those dually diagnosed with both mental illness and substance dependence disorders. The SSU ensures that these defendants are linked with community-based mental health treatment through the D.C. Department of Mental Health. Personnel in this unit have mental health expertise and/or specialized training in working effectively with the mentally-ill and dually-diagnosed defendants.

The SSU plays a vital role in supporting the Mental Health Diversion Court (MHDC), which is a partnership between PSA, D.C. Superior Court, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the local defense bar created to provide alternative case processing for appropriate defendants with mental health issues. PSA's participation in the MHDC includes assessing and recommending eligible misdemeanor defendants for participation, providing close supervision and referrals for mental health and substance dependence treatment, and reporting compliance to the court. During FY 2012, the MHDC served 589 defendants, 395 of whom were placed during the fiscal year. There were 309 defendants placed onto diversion agreements during the fiscal year and 132 defendants had their cases dismissed due to successful completion of diversion requirements.

13. How many CSP offenders have used illicit drugs?

In FY 2012, 84.3 percent of the offenders entering CSP supervision with AUTO Screener data self-reported having a history of illicit drug use.

Illicit Drug Use of Offenders Entering CSP Supervision in FY 2012, by Drug (Self-Reported)

Illicit Drug	Percentage of New FY 2012 Offenders Reporting Use of the Drug	Average Age at First Use	Average Length of Use (Years)
Marijuana	62.6%	16	10.3
Cocaine	34.4%	25	13.6
PCP	25.1%	21	7.8
Opiates	15.5%	25	15.9

14. What is the arrest history of offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2012?

Of the FY 2012 offender entrants with arrest histories identified by CSP's AUTO Screener, over 65 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 were 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)	65.1%	24	4.3
Property Offense	54.0%	23	4.3
Violent Offense	39.5%	23	2.6
Simple Assault	38.9%	26	2.2
Public Order	32.9%	27	3.1
Traffic	28.4%	28	2.2
Firearm Offense	23.7%	23	1.8
Domestic Violence	17.4%	30	1.7
Alcohol	10.8%	32	1.7
Sex Offense	7.0%	27	1.5
Prostitution	5.0%	30	3.5

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

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

On September 30, 2012, CSP supervised a total of 15,399 offenders of which 2,494 (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 cognitive behavioral 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 2012 new offender entrants for whom family information was available in a completed CSP AUTO Screener, almost two-thirds (65.3 percent) reported having children. Of those with children, 91.1 percent had dependent children (under age 18). Roughly one-fifth of offenders with dependent children (20.4 percent) identified themselves as the primary caretakers of their dependents; and 28.2 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 electronically 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 and, when appropriate, recommend termination of PSA supervision as a result of the new arrest. In addition, case managers conduct regular nationwide warrant and criminal history updates for all supervised defendants.

Minimizing rearrests among defendants released to the community pending trial to help assure public safety is one of PSA's key strategic outcome measures. In FY 2012, 89 percent of released defendants remained arrest free, exceeding the established target by 1 percent.

18. 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/>.

19. 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.

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 2012 Agency Financial Report, including audited financial statements, on November 15, 2012. CSOSA received an Unqualified (positive) opinion on our FY 2012 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, 2012, 572 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring and a total of 1,887 different offenders were placed on GPS by CSP at some point during FY 2012.

CSP performed a review of offenders who were placed on GPS monitoring for at least sixty successive days in FYs 2011 and 2012, 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, for both years, offenders accumulated more overall violations (7.2 and 7.8) while on GPS monitoring than they did prior to being monitored by GPS (6.0 and 5.3). 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 while offenders were being monitored in both FY 2011 and FY 2012. Drug violations, however, increased during monitoring, with offenders accruing roughly one more drug violation while on GPS monitoring compared to before placement on GPS. This increase may be explained in that, typically, offenders drug test more often while they are on GPS (see footnote below table). GPS violations were more prominent in FY 2012 compared to FY 2011, with offenders accruing almost two violations during their first 60 days of monitoring in FY 2012 compared to less than one violation within that length of time in FY 2011. Rearrests of offenders decreased while they were on GPS monitoring in both years.

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, FY 2011 - 2012

	FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Before GPS Activation (60 Days)	While on GPS Monitoring (60 Days)	Before GPS Activation (60 Days)	While on GPS Monitoring (60 Days)
Average Number of Violations	6.0	7.2	5.3	7.8
<i>Drug Violations*</i>	5.6	6.2	4.8	5.7
<i>Non-Drug Violations**</i>	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8
Total Number of Rearrests While on Supervision	113	31	85	12

* Drug violations include: failing to submit a sample for substance abuse testing, illegally possessing a controlled substance, illegally using a controlled substance, and water-loading. 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 in FY 2011; they tested 9.2 times during the 60 days prior to GPS activation and 11.9 times during monitoring in FY 2012.

** 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?

The High Intensity Supervision Program (HISP) supervises higher risk defendants who have supervision-related failures from other PSA units; are charged with violent misdemeanors and felonies; were initially detained but are now being considered for release; or are compliant with halfway house conditions of work release and are now being considered for placement back into the community. Supervision requirements include face-to-face contact and drug testing at least once per week, and a daily electronically monitored curfew. HISP monitors location-based stay away orders imposed by the courts using Global Positioning Surveillance (GPS). Due to the heightened risk associated with this population, PSA reports all program violations to the court within an expedited timeframe.

During FY 2012, PSA began use of a dual function surveillance unit that combines Radio Frequency (RF) and GPS technologies, which allows for simultaneous monitoring of compliance with location-based stay away orders and curfew. In FY 2012, PSA supervised and monitored 1,268 higher risk defendants using electronic monitoring surveillance technologies.

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) as an alternative to incarceration. 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. The BOP and D.C. Government assumed financial responsibility for most operations of the SRTP effective July 2012.

Since the SRTP Program began in September 2009 through September 30, 2012, **179** high risk-CSP offenders have entered the SRTP. Of 158 offenders eligible to complete the first 180 days of the SRTP, **113** offenders (72 percent) have successfully completed the program.

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 30, 2012, 1,811 total registrants were listed in the DC Sex Offender Registry, of which 882 were active. 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.mpdc.dc.gov. In FY 2012, CSP re-developed 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 that are conducted jointly by a CSP Community Supervision Officer (CSO) and a D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) 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 FY 2012, Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) conducted 3,783 accountability tours with MPD Officers on 2,544 high risk offenders.

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

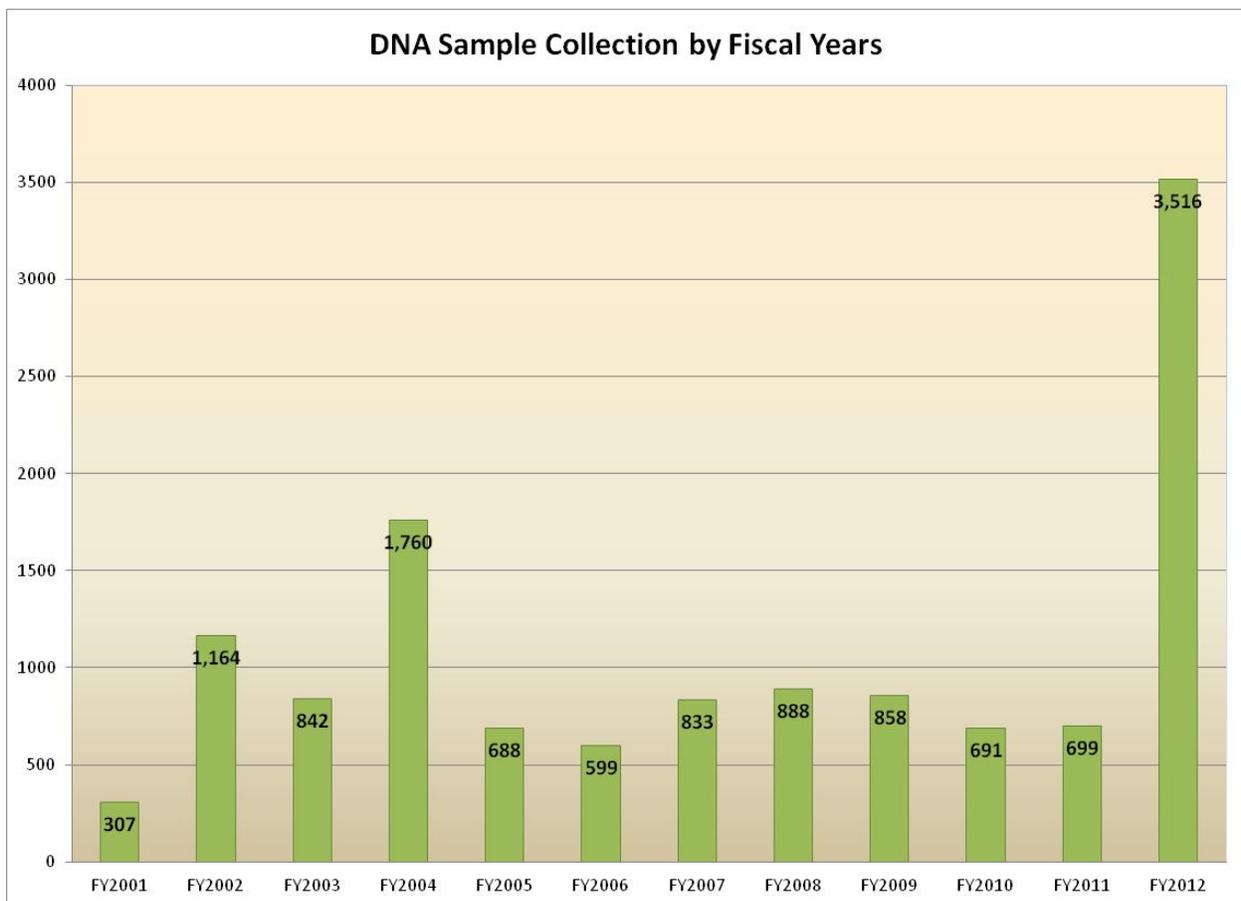
Graduated sanctions are a critical element of CSP's offender supervision model. From its inception, the agency has worked closely with both D.C. Superior Court and the U.S. Parole Commission to develop a range of options that Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) can implement immediately, without returning 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 prepares AVRs for approximately 6,500 offenders per year and an AVR is automatically filed in response to any new arrest. In FY 2012, AVRs were filed for 2,252 offenders on parole/supervised release and 3,880 offenders on probation. About 55 percent of all FY 2011 and FY 2012 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 2012. Since FY 2001, CSP has collected a total of 12,845 DNA samples. In FY 2012, 3,516 offender samples were collected and transmitted to the FBI. CSP had 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 expanded 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 a treatment readiness program that includes 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 (42 days for women), 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; one of these two units services female offenders.

Renovations at the RSC were completed in December 2005 and 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, 2012, the RSC admitted 6,130 high-risk offenders/defendants into its assessment and treatment readiness program. Eighty percent (80%) or 4,884 offenders/defendants successfully completed the program.

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 have a continuum of treatment plan developed that includes referrals to inpatient, residential and/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.

30. How much contract Treatment, Transitional Housing and Halfway Back Sanctions funding does CSP have for offenders?

In FY 2011, CSP had \$14,977,982 in total appropriated contract treatment, transitional housing 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. In FY 2012, as a result of three years of flat budgets and increasing costs, CSP reduced funding for these critical support initiatives by over \$2,000,000; this reduction continues in FY 2013.

CSP uses these funds 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 contract treatment, transitional housing and residential sanctions programs?

In FY 2012, CSP made 1,934 contract substance abuse treatment placements, 626 transitional housing (including faith-based) placements and 167 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 currently operates the following programs:

Drug Court is a treatment/supervision program that implements an evidence-based model for treating drug addicted adults involved in the criminal justice system. The program includes frequent appearances before the court and administrative or court-imposed sanctions. Program completion can result in dismissal of a misdemeanor case and favorable consideration (such as probation) in sentencing for a felony-charged defendant. Until February 2013, PSA offered the *New Directions Program*, which was modeled after the Drug Court, but allowed participation by defendants charged with certain violent offenses (who were previously not eligible for Drug Court), and did not offer diversion from prosecution/amended sentencing. Drug Court now operates with expanded eligibility criteria, and a majority of defendants previously referred to New Directions are now eligible for Drug Court participation.

The *Sanction-Based Treatment Track (SBTT)* is intended for defendants not eligible for Drug Court, but includes many features of that program. Defendants are subject to the same administrative and judicially-imposed sanctions as Drug Court defendants. The SBTT is unique

in that much of the substance dependence treatment is provided by contracted treatment providers.

The *Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU)* provides supervision and case management services for defendants with severe and persistent mental health disorders, as well as those dually diagnosed with both mental illness and substance dependence disorders. The SSU ensures that these defendants are linked with community-based mental health treatment.

The *D.C. Misdemeanor and Traffic Initiative (DCMTI)* provides supervision, referrals for substance dependence and mental health treatment, and monitoring of compliance with treatment for defendants charged with certain misdemeanor traffic or D.C. Code offenses, including Driving under the Influence (DUI), Operating While Impaired (OWI), and Driving While Intoxicated (DWI). The numbers of supervised cases by treatment program are provided below:

PSA FY 2012 Supervised Cases in Treatment Programs

Program	Total Cases in FY 2012	Total Cases Continued from FY 2011	Total New Cases in FY 2012
Drug Court (SCDIP)	716	394	322
New Directions	723	236	487
Sanctions Based Treatment Track SBTT	107	25	82
Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU)	2,600	847	1,753
D.C. Misdemeanor and Traffic Court Initiative (DCMTI)	1,371	366	1,005
TOTAL	5,517	1,868	3,649

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

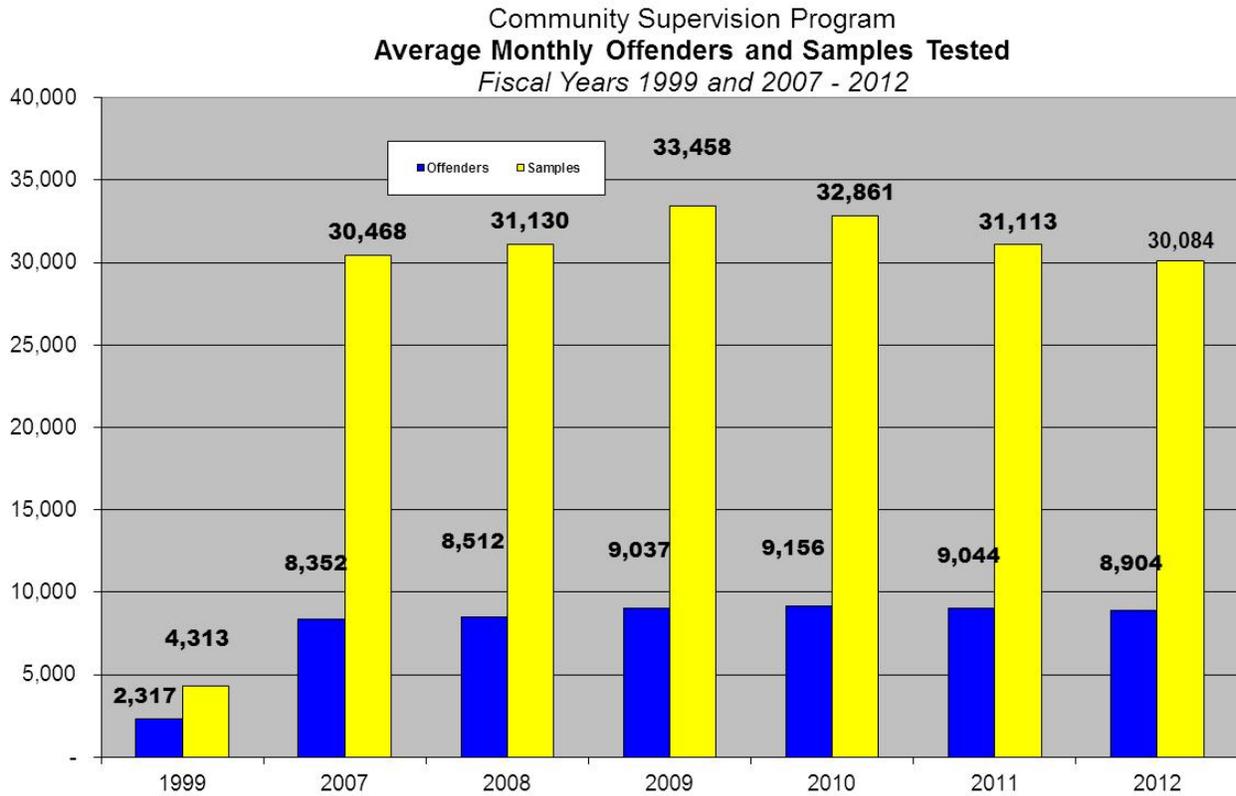
This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

By policy, drug testing is conducted on all offenders placed on CSP supervision by the superior Court for the District of Columbia 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’ successfully progress through treatment requirements. Other defendants are usually tested once per week.

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

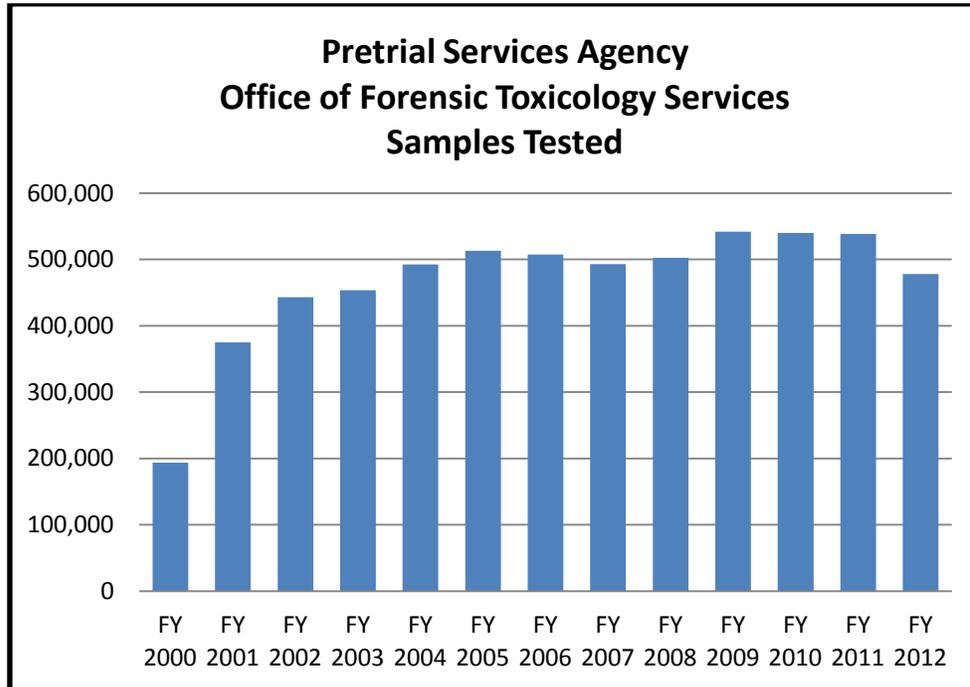
During FY 2012, CSP obtained drug samples from an average of 8,904 offenders per month in our four collection units/sites located throughout the District and the Re-entry and Sanctions Center. This represents a 284 percent increase over the number of offenders tested per month in FY 1999. In addition to testing more offenders compared to FY 1999, CSP is also testing offenders more often. The number of samples per tested offender per month increased from 1.9 in FY 1999 to 3.4 in FYs 2011 and 2012.



PSA conducted initial and follow-up drug tests on 19,487 defendants during FY 2012, with about 37.9 percent (7,376) recording at least one non-compliant drug test result.

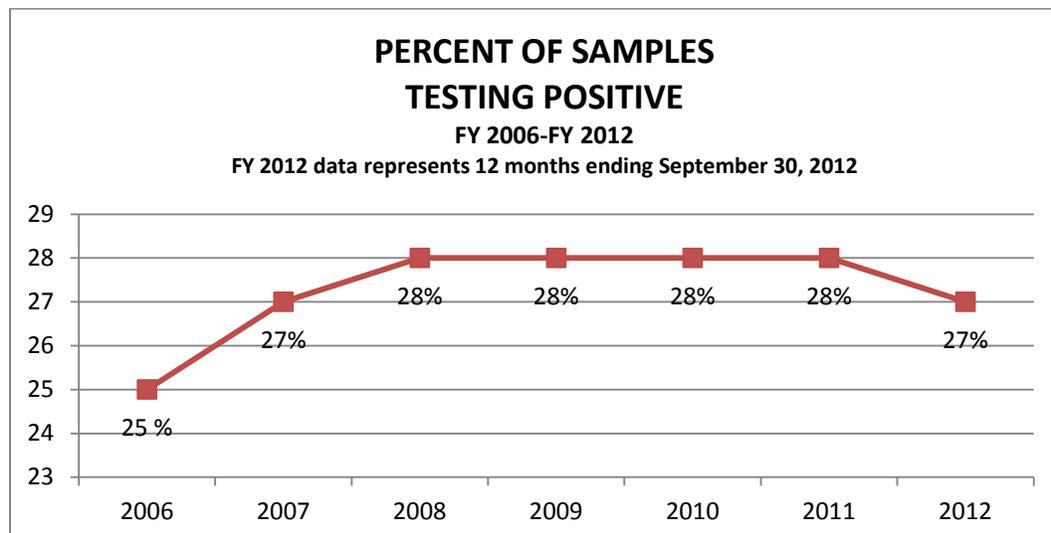
34. How many drug samples are processed by PSA's Office of Forensic Toxicology Services (OFTS)?

In FY 2012, the OFTS conducted 3,071,228 drug tests on 478,005 urine samples from persons on pretrial release, probation, parole, and supervised release, as well as juveniles and adults with matters pending 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?

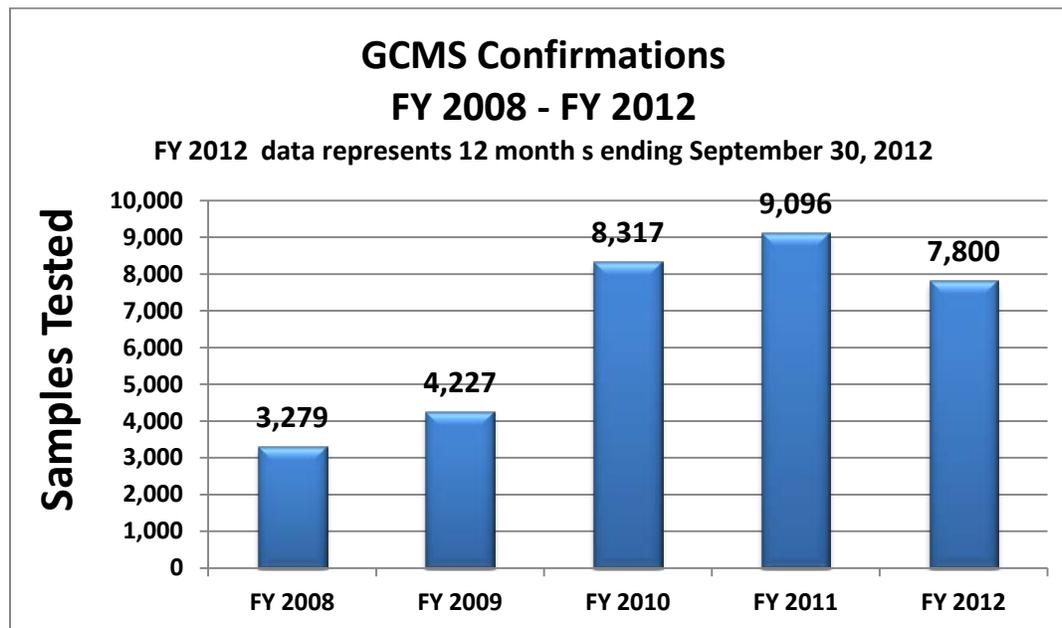
In FY 2012, approximately 27 percent of the samples tested had at least one positive test. This has remained relatively consistent over the last 7 years.



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

When a defendant/offender disputes a drug screen 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 reviewed and reported through automated systems. PSOs/CSOs almost always request a confirmation if the test result will trigger a judicial sanction or adverse action. GC/MS confirmations are also routinely performed to confirm opiates and amphetamines when a defendant/offender has provided a prescription for a medication containing these substances and to verify low levels of PCP to rule out other drug involvement. The majority of the GC/MS confirmations are performed on amphetamines and opiates. In general, after a GC/MS confirmation test is performed, a toxicologist from the lab is subpoenaed to testify to the accuracy of the test result, particularly if the defendant/offender persists in disputing the result.

The PSA OFTS performed 22,749 levels analyses, which aid in the determination of continuing drug use and performed 7,800 GC/MS confirmation tests in FY 2012.



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 included \$1,000,000 to fund the relocation and redesign of the drug testing laboratory currently located at the District of Columbia’s Henry J. Daly Building, 300 Indiana Avenue. The additional budget authority will fund the costs of new space build out, lab design expertise, contract assistance and miscellaneous expenses. PSA’s FY 2013 President’s Budget request includes a \$200,000 increase to its funding base for increased rent costs associated with relocating the drug testing laboratory. A Request for Lease Proposals was issued by GSA in December 2012, with initial offers received in January 2013, and best and final offers due on March 1, 2013.. PSA expects to make a selection for the new space by September 30, 2013.

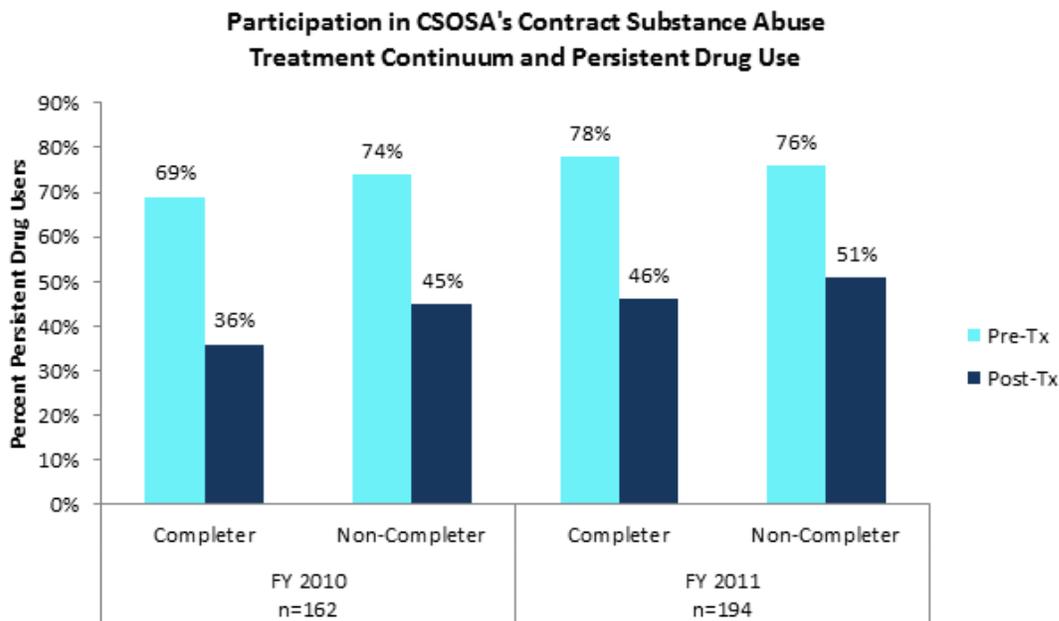
38. Has the increase in CSP offender drug testing and treatment been effective?

Indications are that the increase in drug testing and treatment is having a positive effect among CSP's supervised population. 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 examined the extent to which completion of substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders who were prescribed and placed in a treatment program continuum (defined as two or more substance abuse treatments in a year) in FYs 2010 and 2011 and determined that offenders who successfully completed their treatment continuum were less likely to be classified as persistent drug users (three or more positive drug tests, excluding alcohol) 180 days after discharging from the continuum, compared those who did not complete their continuum. Data also show, however, that participation in a treatment continuum (regardless of whether or not it is completed successfully) may reduce an offender's future drug use.

FY 2010: For offenders who completed their drug treatment continuum, 48 percent fewer offenders tested positive on three or more occasions after completing their prescribed programs than before treatment; for offenders who participated in treatment, but did not complete their continuum, 39 percent fewer offenders tested positive on three or more occasions in the 180 days after treatment discharge.

FY 2011: Forty-one (41) percent fewer offenders who completed their drug treatment continuum tested positive on three or more occasions after completing their prescribed treatment continuum; for offenders who participated in treatment, but did not complete their continuum, 33 percent fewer offenders tested positive on three or more occasions after unsuccessfully discharging from treatment.

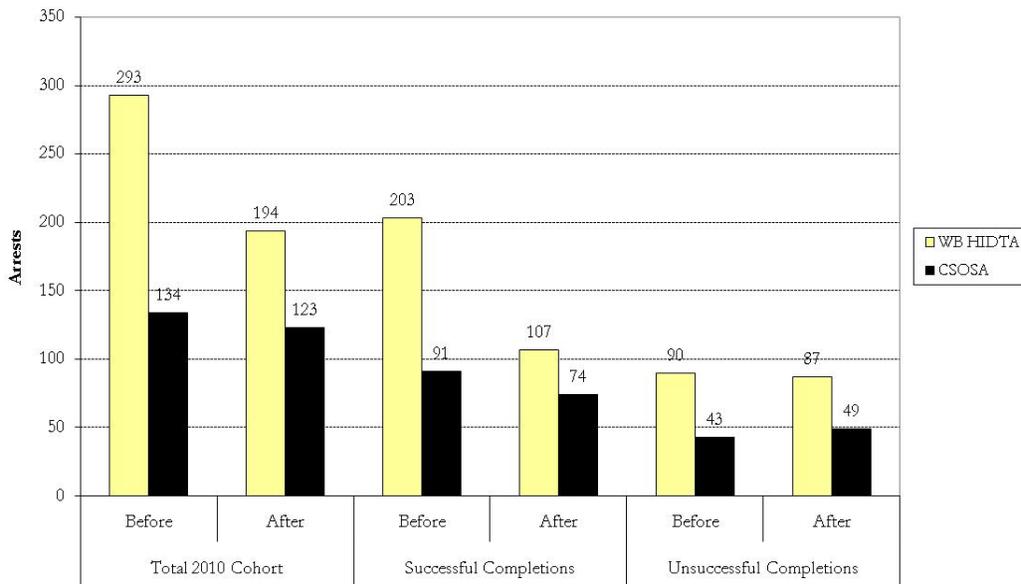


II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health⁵ found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Agency’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program and successfully completed post –RSC drug treatment funded by the Washington/Baltimore (W/B) HIDTA were less likely to be arrested 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 2010. CSOSA uses W/B HIDTA funding to support post-RSC contract treatment for offenders/defendants meeting HIDTA eligibility criteria.

In 2010, the overall number of participants arrested in the *entire* W/B HIDTA drug treatment program, including CSOSA offenders/defendants, dropped 33.8 percent from 293 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 194 in the one year after treatment. The decrease in arrests is even more pronounced for those participants who successfully completed the treatment program; a 47.3 percent decrease from 203 arrested in the one year prior to treatment to 107 participants arrested in the one year after treatment.

In 2010, the number of CSOSA offenders/defendants arrested dropped 8.2 percent from 134 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 123 in the one year after treatment. Those offenders/defendants who successfully completed the treatment program experienced a 18.7 percent decrease in arrest from 91 arrested in the one year prior to treatment to 74 participants arrested in the one year after treatment. The number of CSOSA offenders and defendants who did not successfully complete the post-RSC 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 (2010
Cohort)**



⁵ The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Leaving Treatment in Calendar Year 2010. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., June 4, 2012.

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 seven 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
7. 4415 South Capitol Street, SE

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

CSP's lease for the 25 K Street, NE, Field Unit expires March 2014 and the lease for 800 North Capitol Street, NW, is currently under negotiation by GSA. CSP anticipates having to relocate to alternate field sites in these areas of the city in FY 2014.

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.

41. What were some characteristics (gender, race, education, age, criminal charge) of the offenders under CSP supervision during FY 2012?

As shown in the table below, offenders under CSP supervision in FY 2012 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 24,062 Offenders Under CSP Supervision During FY 2012

	Percent
Gender	
Male	83%
Female	17%
Race	
African American	89%
Caucasian	5%
Hispanic	5%
Other/Unknown	2%
Educational Level*	
Less than High School	34%
High School Diploma/GED	41%
Above High School	19%
Missing/Unknown	6%
Age	
17 and Under	<1%
18 to 25	19%
26 to 35	29%
36 to 45	20%
46 to 55	21%
56 and above	10%
Criminal Charge**	
<u>Violent Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Criminal Homicide, Robbery, Forcible Rape, Sex Offenses, Aggravated Assault, Offenses Against Family & Children, Other Assaults)	14%
<u>Drug Offenses</u> (Charge Category: Drug Abuse)	15%
<u>Property Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen property, Vandalism)	9%
<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)	25%
<u>Release Condition Violations</u> (Charge Categories: Parole and Probation Violations)	31%
<u>Other Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Drunkenness, Licensing & Regulation Issues, Other Offenses, Unknown)	6%
<p>*As reported by the offender; not necessarily as assessed by CSOSA Educational Specialists. **Reflects arrest charges for offenders rearrested in D.C. while under CSOSA supervision (n=4,700). ***Charge Categorization taken from the Bureau of Justice Statistics</p>	