

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

FY 2016 Budget Request **Summary Statement & Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)** February 2, 2015

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. Attorney's 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.

In FY 2014, CSP supervised approximately 13,250 offenders on any given day and 20,863 different offenders over the course of the fiscal year. In FY 2014, 7,724 offenders entered CSP supervision; 5,766 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and 1,958 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal Bureau of Prisons facility on parole or supervised release. Parolees serve a minimum of their sentence in prison before they are eligible for parole at the discretion of the U.S. Parole Commission while supervised releasees serve a minimum of 85 percent of their sentence in prison and the balance under CSP supervision in the community.

Offenders typically remain under CSP supervision for the following durations²:

Probation: 20.5 to 21 months;
Parole³: 12.9 to 15.5 years; and
Supervised Release: 43.8 to 44.3 months

On September 30, 2014, CSP supervised 12,320 offenders, including 6,959 probationers and 5,361 on supervised release or parole. Approximately 85 percent were male and 2,999, or 35.7 percent of those eligible for classification⁴, were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive). Roughly 10,700 of these offenders reside in the District of Columbia,

² Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for CSP Total Supervised Population (FY 2014).

³ Life sentences have been excluded.

⁴ Offenders are considered 'eligible' for classification (through an AUTO Screener assessment) if they are in any Active supervision status, in any of the following Monitored supervision statuses -- (Monitored - Halfway Back, Monitored - Hospitalization, Monitored - In Residential Treatment, Monitored - Long Term Care, Monitored - RSC, Monitored - RSAT, Monitored - In SRTP) -- AND are not assigned to an Interstate Out supervision team. On September 30, 2014, there were 8,405 offenders eligible for classification.

representing about 1 in every 50 adult residents of the District⁵. The remaining supervised offenders reside in another jurisdiction and their cases are monitored by CSP.

The number of offenders supervised by CSP decreased in FYs 2013 and 2014 versus prior-year levels. Some factors that may be influencing this decrease are:

- A significant decrease in the number of offenders entering supervision in FYs 2013 and 2014 compared to previous years, possibly due to a decrease in crime (e.g., fewer people getting arrested);
- The closing out by CSP of an increased number of old warrant cases in FYs 2012 - 2014 as a result of a new Warrant Team created by CSP;
- A decrease in the parole population since parole was abolished in the District of Columbia in 2000;
- Quicker closing by CSP of monitored cases and cases past expiration;
- Increased CSP focus on requesting early termination of supervision for compliant offenders; and
- Demographic shifts in Washington, DC.

Despite this recent reduction in the number of offenders under supervision, CSP data suggests that offender supervision and support services requirements of high-risk and high-need offenders and those with persistent drug usage continues to escalate. Increasing numbers of high need offenders (e.g., those with significant behavioral health needs, younger offenders) require additional agency resources for stabilization and support. In essence, although fewer men and women are entering supervision, they often have a more complex profile that requires more time, staff, and fiscal resources for targeted and effective supervision interventions.

In addition, CSP must also be prepared to address emergent changes in the criminal justice landscape (e.g., the proliferation of synthetic drugs and crime spikes) and the potential increase in the supervised population over the next few years.

In our FY 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan, CSP established one outcome indicator and one outcome-oriented performance goal related to public safety:

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

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (535,260)

In consideration of these outcome measures, CSOSA recognizes the well-established connection between substance abuse and crime. Long-term success in reducing recidivism among persistent drug-users, who constitute the majority of individuals under supervision, depends upon three key factors:

1. Identifying and treating drug use and other social problems among the supervised population;
2. Establishing swift and certain consequences for violations of release conditions; and
3. Instituting graduated incentives for supervision compliance.

CSP's work to stabilize offenders must consider several dynamic variables. The 7,724 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2014 were characterized by the following:

- 82.3 percent self-reported having a history of substance use⁶;
- 41.2 percent were unemployed⁷;
- 35.3 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 37.7 percent had diagnosed or self-reported mental health issues⁴;
- 27.2 percent were aged 25 or younger; and
- 9.9 percent reported that their living arrangement was unstable at intake⁸.

Further, many of these individuals do not have supportive family relationships, particularly those who have served long periods of incarceration. Economic hardship has only increased the difficulties faced by offenders in obtaining employment and housing.

Despite these challenges faced by those under supervision, in FY 2014, CSP has been successful in seeing that the overwhelming majority of those supervised (90.6 percent) are not revoked to incarceration. In addition, 64.3 percent of case closures in FY 2014 were characterized as successful completions of supervision.

⁶ Based on offender entrants for whom an Auto Screener assessment was completed. Data reflect assessments completed closest to when the offender began supervision.

⁷ Based on offenders deemed "employable" according to job verifications completed closest to when they began supervision. Offenders are employable" if they are not retired, disabled, suffering from a debilitating medical condition, receiving SSI, participating in a residential treatment program, participating in a residential sanctions program (i.e., incarcerated), or participating in a school or training program. Offenders who did not have job verification are neither considered employable nor unemployable.

⁸ Based on home verifications completed closest to when each offender began supervision. Offenders are considered to have "unstable housing" if they reside in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address. Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a more comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability to include, for example, persons living with friends or family members on a temporary basis and persons in imminent danger of losing their current housing. CSOSA does not routinely track a number of factors considered in HUD's definition. Therefore, reported figures may underestimate the percentage of offenders living in unstable conditions.

CSP recognizes that **recidivism places an enormous burden on the offender’s family, the community and the entire criminal justice system.** We monitor revocation rates and other related factors, as well as monitor and adjust (as needed) our interventions to meet offender needs. Revoked offenders often return to CSP supervision; of the 7,724 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2014, 28.1 percent had been under CSP supervision at some point in the 36 months prior to their 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, be supervised as part of a mental health caseload, and be assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels. **In an attempt to reduce recidivism and increase successful completion of supervision, CSP continues to realign existing supervision and offender support services to provide focused interventions for high-risk offenders on specialized supervision teams.** In April 2013, CSP launched Young Adult Initiative pilot program, which created two new supervision teams dedicated to young adult males. Concurrently, CSP completed an offender supervision workload balancing and realignment process that standardized all caseloads by offender risk, need and supervision type. This resulted in more-balanced caseloads and additional, specialized supervision teams for mental health offenders to accommodate the increasing mental health need. This accomplishment builds upon previous efforts to reallocate and focus resources to increase specialized supervision and support programming for our female, mental health, domestic violence, warrant status and sex offenders.

An emerging challenge for CSP, and all law enforcement entities, is the detection and treatment of synthetic drug use (cannabinoids and cathinones), such as ‘K2’ and ‘Spice’, by our offender population. PSA worked closely with the Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR) staff at the University of Maryland to conduct preliminary analyses of the prevalence of synthetic drug use. In this 2013 pilot study, PSA and CESAR examined 272 of specimens from young males (aged less than 30 years old) to determine prevalence of synthetic drug use. For the DC parole and probation sample, it found that 37 percent of the sample who tested positive for the standard criminal justice drug screen, also tested positive for synthetic cannabinoids. Of those who tested negative for the criminal justice drug screen, 39 percent tested positive for synthetic cannabinoids⁹. Given the high cost of the test, PSA conducts ongoing screening for synthetic cannabinoids when there is suspected use – confirming use of about 63 percent of suspected samples of CSP clients. These findings suggest widespread prevalence of synthetic drug use amongst CSP’s population. To develop an informed, comprehensive and balanced response, CSOSA is working with local and national criminal justice, health and treatment partners.

CSP is continuing to partner with our public safety and community partners to focus our remaining resources on the 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.

⁹ Community Drug Early Warning System: The CDEWS Pilot Project, ONDCP, September 2013

FY2014 INTAKES	FY2014 CSOSA SUPERVISION	FY2014 EXITS
<p>Total: 7,724</p> <p>5,766 Probationers sentenced by D.C. Superior Court</p> <p>1,958 Parolees and Supervised Releasees from BOP Institutions</p> <p><u>FY2014 Intake Characteristics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 percent had previously been under CSOSA supervision within past three years • 82 percent self reported a history of substance abuse.² • 41 percent unemployed.³ • 35 percent less than HS Diploma. • 10 percent did not have stable housing. • 10 percent with diagnosed mental health condition; an additional 27 percent had undiagnosed conditions.² 	<p>Supervised 20,863 unique offenders over the course of FY2014</p> <p>Supervised 13,250 offenders on any given day in FY2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 36 percent of offenders assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels.¹ • 20 percent aged 25 and under • CSO issued AVR to the releasing authority for 23 percent of supervised offenders. 	<p>Total: 8,257</p> <p>6,289 Probationers exited supervision.</p> <p>1,968 Parolees and Supervised exited supervision.</p> <p><u>FY2014 Exit Characteristics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 percent of cases closed successfully. • 91 percent of closed cases did not result in revocation to incarceration.

1. CSOSA assesses the risk to public safety posed by offenders during supervision at intake using a validated instrument known as the Auto Screener. Auto Screener assessments are based on both the offender's static characteristics (e.g., criminal history, sex) as well as the latest available dynamic risk factors (e.g., employment status, pro-social community support, drug test results). Risk assessments are not required for misdemeanants residing outside of DC who are supervised primarily by mail and kiosk, or for offenders while they are in monitored or warrant statuses.

2. Based on offender entrants for whom an Auto Screener assessment was completed. Data reflect assessments completed closest to when the offender began supervision.

3. Based on offenders who are deemed "employable" according to job verifications completed closest to when each offender began supervision. Offenders are employable" if they are not retired, disabled, suffering from a debilitating medical condition, receiving SSI, participating in a residential treatment program, participating in a residential sanctions program (i.e., incarcerated), or participating in a school or training program. Offenders who did not have job verification are neither considered employable nor unemployable.

4. Based on home verifications completed closest to when each offender began supervision. Offenders are considered to have "unstable housing" if they reside in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address. Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a more comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability to include, for example, persons living with friends or family members on a temporary basis and persons in imminent danger of losing their current housing. CSOSA does not routinely track a number of factors considered in HUD's definition. Therefore, reported figures may underestimate the percentage of offenders living in unstable conditions.

Pretrial Services Agency (PSA): PSA assists judicial officers in both the Superior Court of 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 arrestee's demographic information, criminal history, as well as substance use and/or mental health information. For defendants who are placed on conditional release pending trial, PSA provides supervision and treatment services that reasonably assure that 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.

During FY 2014, PSA supervised 18,656 defendants, including 14,142 defendants who were placed in supervision during the year and 4,514 whose supervision continued from FY 2013.

PSA's mission is to promote pretrial justice and enhance community safety. Consistent with its mission—and the legal status of pretrial defendants—PSA's three key strategic outcomes are:

- ✓ *Minimizing rearrests* among defendants released while pending trial to help ensure public safety.
- ✓ *Reducing failures to appear for scheduled court appearances* to help promote more efficient administration of justice.
- ✓ *Maximizing the number of defendants who remain on release at the conclusion of their pretrial status with no pending requests for removal or revocation at the conclusion of their pretrial status* to encourage defendant accountability.

In FY 2014, PSA exceeded its outcome measure targets:

- ✓ 89 percent of released defendants remained arrest free, exceeding the established target by 1 percent.
- ✓ 88 percent of released defendants also made all scheduled court appearances, exceeding the established target rate by 1 percent.
- ✓ 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, exceeding the established target rate by 3 percent.

PSA's FY 2016 President's Budget (PB) reinforces the Agency's commitment to be a performance-based, results-oriented organization that can directly link costs with outcomes. It also highlights the Agency's continued dedication to ensuring public safety and promoting pretrial justice through high-quality risk assessment, supervision and treatment procedures. In FY 2016, PSA will continue to improve its identification of defendants who pose a higher risk of pretrial failure, enhance its supervision and oversight of these defendants, and work with local justice and community partners to expand services and support for persons with substance dependence and mental health needs. The Agency will emphasize evidence-based operational

and management practices and emphasize human capital to improve quality. Most importantly, PSA will continue its near 50-year commitment of providing excellent service to the District of Columbia through a strong sense of mission, a dedicated and professional staff, and collaboration with our justice and community partners.

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 85 to 90 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.
- Delivering preventative interventions to the population supervised by CSOSA based on assessed need.
- 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 strategic objectives encompassing all components of community-based supervision. These strategic objectives 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 and incentives for compliance.
- 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 law enforcement 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 strategic objectives 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 strategic objectives guide what CSOSA does. They unite CSP's and PSA's strategic plans, operations, and budgets.

FY 2016 President's Budget Request (CSOSA: CSP and PSA)

The FY 2016 CSOSA President's Budget request (CSP and PSA) totals \$244,763,000: an increase of \$10,763,000 or 4.6 percent over the FY 2015 Enacted.

The \$10,763,000 FY 2016 increase over the FY 2015 Enacted budget consists of net Adjustments to Base (ATB) totaling \$786,000 and \$9,977,000 in requested Program Changes.

CSOSA (CSP and PSA)

- The FY 2016 Budget request for CSP totals \$182,406,000, including \$179,247 in one-year (annual) funds and \$3,159,000 in three-year funds to support offender supervision field site relocations.
 - The FY 2016 CSP budget request for one-year (annual) funds is an increase of \$15,092,000 or 9.2 percent over the FY 2015 Enacted budget.
 - The FY 2016 CSP budget request for three-year funds is a decrease of \$5,841,000 or 64.9 percent below three-year funds provided in the FY 2015 Enacted budget for offender supervision field site relocations.

- The FY 2016 Budget request for PSA is \$62,357,000; an increase of \$1,512,000, or 2.5 percent, above the FY 2015 Enacted budget.

FY 2016 President's Budget Request:

	Thousands of Dollars					Increase from FY 2015 Enacted	
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Amount	Percent
Community Supervision Program – Annual	153,548	145,517	167,269	164,155	179,247	15,092	9.2
Community Supervision Program – 3 Year	0	0	0	9,000 ⁴	3,159 ⁵	-5,841	-64.9
Sub-Total - CSP	153,548	145,517	167,269	173,155	182,406	9,251	5.3
Pretrial Services Agency – Annual	58,435	55,378	59,215	60,845	62,357	1,512	2.5
Pretrial Services Agency – 3 Year	1,000 ¹	948 ³	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total - PSA	59,435	56,326	59,215	60,845	62,357	1,512	2.5
CSOSA Appropriation Total	212,983	201,843²	226,484	234,000	244,763	10,763	4.6

¹ The FY 2012 Enacted budget contained Three-Year (FY 2012-2014) resources to relocate the PSA Drug Lab.

² The FY 2013 Enacted budget reflects a \$11,140,289 reduction below FY 2012 Enacted due to the .2 percent Rescission (\$425,966) contained in FY 2013 Enacted (P.L. 113-6 dated March 26, 2013) and the March 1, 2013 Sequestration (\$10,714,323).

³ The FY 2013 Enacted budget contained continued three-year resources (FY 2013-2015) for the PSA Drug Lab relocation (\$947,694 adjusted for Sequestration/Rescission) due to the FY 2013 full-year Continuing Resolution maintaining CSOSA's FY 2012 Enacted authorities.

⁴ The FY 2015 Enacted budget contains resources for the relocation of CSP offender supervision field offices.

⁵ The FY 2016 President's Budget contains resources for the relocation of CSP offender supervision field offices.

FY 2015 Enacted & FY 2016 President's Budget Request: Summary of Change:

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
FY 2014 Enacted Budget	\$167,269	880	\$59,215	365	\$226,484	1,245
Changes to FY 2015 Base:						
Prior-Year Cost Adjustments	826	5	157	7	983	12
Non-Recurring Costs for FY 2014 CSP Field Unit Relocation	-6,518	0	0	0	-6,518	0
Non-Recurring Costs for FY 2014 CSP/PSA Physical and IT Security	-1,594	0	0	0	-1,594	0
FY 2015 Pay Raise and Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	1,803	0	609	0	2,412	0
FY 2015 Non-Pay Inflation Increase	1,262	0	264	0	1,526	0
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2015 Base	-4,221	5	1,030	7	-3,191	12
FY 2015 Program Changes:						
CSP Field Unit Relocations	9,000	0	0	0	9,000	0
CSP/PSA Drug Treatment	1,107	0	600	0	1,707	0
Sub-Total, FY 2015 Program Changes	10,107	0	600	0	10,707	0
FY 2015 Enacted Budget	\$173,155	885	\$60,845	372	\$234,000	1,257
Changes to FY 2016 Base:						
Non-Recurring Costs for FY 2015 CSP Field Unit Relocation	-3,168	0	0	0	-3,168	0
FY 2016 Pay Raise and Retirement Benefit Cost Increases	1,738	0	670	0	2,408	0
FY 2016 Non-Pay Inflation Increase	1,404	0	142	0	1,546	0
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2016 Base	-26	0	812	0	786	0
FY 2016 Program Changes:						
CSP Field Unit Relocations	3,159	0	0	0	3,159	0
CSP/PSA Drug Treatment	2,500	0	0	0	2,500	0
CSP/PSA Telecommunications System	1,662	0	0	0	1,662	0
CSP Offender Case Management System	1,200	0	0	0	1,200	0
CSP/PSA Electronic Data Records Management System	756	2	700	1	1,456	3
Sub-Total, FY 2016 Program Changes	9,277	2	700	1	9,977	3
FY 2016 Budget Request	\$182,406	887	\$62,357	373	\$244,763	1,260
Increase from FY 2015 Enacted Budget	+\$9,251	+2	+\$1,512	+1	+\$10,763	+3
Percent Increase from FY 2015 Enacted Budget	+5.3%	+0.2%	+2.5%	+0.3%	+4.6%	+0.2%

FY 2016 Community Supervision Program: (+\$9,251,000 Net Increase Above FY 2015 Enacted):

I. Community Supervision Program – Net Adjustments to Base	-\$26,000	0 FTE
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FY 2016 Pay Raise and Retirement Benefit Cost Increases **\$1,738,000** **0 positions** **0 FTE**

The FY 2016 President’s Budget requests resources to fund the anticipated FY 2015 pay raise and the increase in agency contributions to Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS) retirement plans.

FY 2016 Non-Pay Inflationary Increases **\$1,404,000** **0 positions** **0 FTE**

The FY 2016 President’s Budget requests \$1,404,000 as an ATB to fund cost increases to non-personnel cost categories, including rents and contracts.

FY 2015 Field Unit Relocations Adjustment **-\$3,168,000** **0 positions** **0 FTE**

The FY 2015 Enacted Budget contains \$9,000,000 in three-year (FYs 2015-2017) funds to relocate the 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 1418 Good Hope Road, SE, locations and any resulting staff relocations necessitated by these moves. \$5,832,000 of this FY 2015 funding request would remain in our base for FY 2016 to support increased tenant costs at the replacement locations; \$3,168,000 (\$9,000,000 - \$5,832,000) non-recurs in FY 2016.

II. Community Supervision Program –Program and Authority Changes	+\$9,277,000	+2 FTE
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FY 2016 CSP Field Unit Relocations

For FY 2016, CSP requests **\$3,159,000** in three-year (FYs 2016-2018) funds to support relocation for our 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 1418 Good Hope Road, SE, field units and to procure General Services Administration or other contract assistance in developing a long-term space acquisition plan. CSP requests that this funding be established as three-year funding to enable adequate space and procurement planning.

CSP’s FY 2015 enacted appropriation contains \$9,000,000 in one-year funding for office relocations to partially-fund the relocation of 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 1418 Good Hope Road, SE, field units and resulting staff moves. The additional funds requested for FY 2016 are necessary to support the full relocation costs for these field units. \$1,861,000 of this FY 2016 funding request would remain in our base for FY 2017 to support increased tenant costs at the replacement locations; \$1,298,000 (\$3,159,000 - \$1,861,000) non-recurs in FY 2017.

300 Indiana Avenue, NW: CSP occupies approximately 51,380 rentable square feet of space at 300 Indiana Avenue. This building is also the headquarters of the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and is directly adjacent to the Superior Court for the District of Columbia (500 Indiana Avenue). The building is owned and managed by the D.C. Government. CSP has occupied this space since the passage of the Revitalization Act in 1997.

Approximately 150 CSP staff performing direct offender supervision for approximately 3,000 offenders currently assigned to this location. CSP occupants at 300 Indiana Avenue include high-risk supervision teams, offender intake operations, drug testing and other critical offender services.

CSP occupies 300 Indiana Avenue under an annual Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and financial reimbursement with the D.C. Government. CSP currently pays below-market occupancy costs at this location. The D.C. Government has formally notified CSOSA of its plans to renovate the building and no longer have CSOSA as a tenant. Although this relocation has been temporarily placed on-hold by the D.C. Government, the physical conditions are often disruptive and an on-going morale problem. Renovations are a critical concern as the building was built in 1939 and is in need of major infrastructure replacement. The mechanical and electrical systems are well beyond their useful life, not dependable, and routinely breakdown, causing operational disruptions and sub-standard working conditions. In addition, when local emergencies are experienced in D.C. (e.g., demonstrations), it is not unusual for 300 Indiana Avenue to be closed to the public or closed to everyone except the MPD, effectively halting a large portion of CSOSA law enforcement operations for high-risk offenders.

CSP has already obtained a Congressionally-approved Prospectus through GSA to procure space. The prospectus includes expansion space for offender programming. The expansion space for offender programming may be most effectively implemented at locations other than the 300 Indiana replacement space.

1418 Good Hope Road, SE: CSP occupies approximately 7,665 rentable square feet of space at 1418 Good Hope Road, SE, Washington D.C. This field unit is one of our main offender supervision field units in the SE section of the District of Columbia and houses approximately 30 CSP staff performing direct offender supervision for approximately 1,000 offenders currently assigned to this location.

CSP's lease for this location ends May 2016 and we are currently working with GSA to find adequate replacement space. CSP has desired to relocate from our 1418 Good Hope Road offender supervision location for many years due to unsuitable employee work conditions and lack of space to perform offender support and rehabilitative services. In general, the facility is counterproductive to employee morale and safety. It is very important that CSP maintain a supervision presence in this section of the District due to the large number of offenders residing in the area. It is CSP's intent to move from this location as soon as funding is available and space acquisition plans are favorable.

In addition, CSP requests FY 2016 resources to procure General Services Administration (GSA) or other contract assistance in developing a long-term CSP space acquisition plan. CSP's goal is to manage our space portfolio more efficiently in line with Federal Freeze the Footprint requirements and the Agency's strategic plan requirement to provide offender supervision and

support services in a de-centralized presence within the District. GSA would provide direct support to the Agency in an effort to identify sites in the community in which CSP has space needs and where available space capacity is lacking.

FY 2016 CSP Contract Treatment and Transitional Housing

CSP requests **\$2,500,000** in additional FY 2016 Treatment and Transitional Housing resources to address the substantial needs of our offender population.

Behavioral health (substance abuse and mental health) treatment and transitional housing are integral components of the Agency's strategy of providing offenders with appropriate treatment and support services to assist reintegration into the community. It is critical that CSP address the substance abuse and housing needs of high-risk offenders in a timely manner in order to stabilize the offender's risk and support successful reintegration. Failure to immediately address treatment and housing needs increases the likelihood of re-offending and supervision failure. CSP research of offender outcomes has shown that, compared to the total supervised population, offenders who are incarcerated (recidivate) are more likely to test positive for drugs, have unstable housing and be assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels. Finally, research has shown that funds spent on offender treatment and housing is cost beneficial when compared to alternatives, such as crime and incarceration.

Approximately 30 percent of the offenders entering CSP supervision each fiscal year are persistent drug users¹⁰ requiring substance abuse treatment. Of the 7,724 offenders who entered CSP supervision in FY 2014, 2,165 (28.0 percent) were classified by CSP as persistent drug users; 1,069 of these persistent drug users were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive combined). In addition, approximately nine (9) percent of our daily supervised offender population lives in temporary or emergency housing; most of whom live in homeless shelters or have no fixed address.

With treatment resources requested in the FY 2016 budget request, CSP can meet the illicit substance treatment need of one-third of the total number of persistent drug users entering supervision in FY 2014; and approximately two-thirds of the high-risk, persistent drug users entering supervision in FY 2014.

FY 2016 Agency Telecommunications System

CSP requests **\$1,662,000** in FY 2016 resources to procure and deploy a new Agency (CSP/PSA) telecommunications system. This nonrecurring increase is necessary to replace our current, obsolete, non-supported telecommunications system originally purchased in 1999.

Reliable telecommunications and data management are essential in any organization and are crucial to effective supervision of CSOSA offenders/defendants and in the day-to-day administrative management of the Agency. CSOSA has retained our current PBX telephone

¹⁰ Persistent drug users are defined as offenders who tested positive for drugs (excluding synthetic drugs and excluding positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions during the fiscal year of intake to supervision.

communications system as long as feasible. Unfortunately, the Agency's current PBX telephone system, manufactured by Altura (Fujitsu), is nearly 15 years old, deteriorating because of age, and is no longer supported by the manufacturer.

CSP requests FY 2016 resources for a new VoIP phone system, equipment, licensing, project management, training and installation/deployment costs for current CSOSA (CSP/PSA) locations.

FY 2016 CSP Offender Case Management System Re-Development

CSP requests **\$1,200,000** in additional FY 2016 resources to conduct a major overhaul and re-development of the Agency's Supervision Management and Automated Record Tracking (SMART) offender case management information system. SMART is the portal for the current and historical supervision records for all CSP offenders and is the Agency's primary supervision data management tool. CSOSA is unable to modify and enhance the current SMART application with new capabilities that are critical to supporting the Agency's performance goals without a dedicated financial investment. CSOSA requests net, additional contract SMART development and equipment funding of \$4,800,000 over four fiscal years (FYs 2016-2019) to completely re-develop and re-design SMART. SMART is at the end of its useful life and must be re-developed using current technologies. If not modernized, CSP's ability to perform its mission and to collaborate and share offender data with our law enforcement and criminal justice partners will be diminished.

To modernize SMART, SMART must be re-architected and engineered to a service-oriented architecture (SOA) that employs secure coding and other modern security controls. This is necessary in order to meet the increasing and dynamic demand for information management, the rapid pace of technology driven change, and to meet several Federal mandates, including the Federal CIO's "Digital Strategy", FISMA, and NARA records management requirements. Desired modifications and enhancements cannot be accomplished with the current application and without a dedicated financial investment.

FY 2016 Agency Electronic Document Records Management System

CSP requests **\$756,000** in FY 2016 resources to procure and implement an electronic document records management system (EDRMS) to manage Agency documents and records throughout the document life-cycle, from creation to destruction. This funding will provide CSP with the necessary means to implement an effective and efficient recordkeeping solution that is in compliance with the Presidential Memorandum, Managing Government Records of November 28, 2014, and OMB/NARA M-12-18, Managing Government Records Directive of August 24, 2012. PSA is requesting resources in its FY 2016 budget for its share of this proposed joint initiative.

CSP's funding request includes a one-time requirement of \$506,000 to procure and implement a CSP/PSA shared EDRMS. This one-time funding will cover the costs of equipment (hardware for capture, storage, and capacity); software (licenses, applications); and technical services to perform system architecture setup, installation, testing, and implementation, and to design file repositories using indexing or taxonomy. In addition, \$250,000 is requested for two additional FTP positions to administer the new system and address significantly increased records management responsibilities.

FY 2016 Gift Authority for Offender and Defendant Incentives

CSOSA requests authority to receive in-kind donations (gifts) of incentive items such as clothing and professional development services for distribution to eligible offenders and defendants. This request will expand upon existing CSOSA authority to receive donations of space and hospitality to support offender and defendant programs; and equipment, supplies, and vocational training services necessary to sustain, educate and train offenders and defendants, including their dependent children. CSOSA's requested authority change is outlined in the proposed FY 2016 Appropriations Language.

Pretrial Services Agency: (+\$1,512,000 Increase Above FY 2015 Enacted)

I. Pretrial Services Agency – Adjustments to Base	+\$812,000	1 FTE
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FY 2016 Pay Raise and Retirement Benefit Cost Increases **\$670,000** **0 positions** **0 FTE**

The FY 2016 PB requests resources to fund the anticipated FY 2016 pay raise and the increase in agency contributions to Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS) retirement plans.

FY 2016 Non-Pay Inflation Increase **\$142,000** **0 positions** **0 FTE**

The FY 2016 PB requests resources to fund projected cost increases in non-personnel cost categories including rent, supplies, contracts, materials, equipment, and utilities.

II. Pretrial Services Agency – Program changes	+\$700,000	1 FTE
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PSA requests \$700,000 in FY 2016 resources to procure and implement an electronic document records management system (EDRMS) to manage documents and records throughout the document life-cycle, from creation to destruction.

This funding will provide the Agency with the necessary means to implement an effective and efficient recordkeeping solution that is in compliance with the Presidential Memorandum, Managing Government Records of November 28, 2011, and OMB/NARA M-12-18, Managing Government Records Directive of August 24, 2012.

This request for funding includes a one-time requirement of \$500,000 to procure and implement a CSP/PSA shared EDRMS. This one-time funding will cover the costs of equipment (hardware for capture, storage, and capacity); software (licenses, applications); and technical services to perform system architecture setup, installation, testing, and implementation, and to design file repositories using indexing or taxonomy. In addition, a permanent adjustment to base of \$200,000, including one full-time equivalent (FTE), is requested beginning in FY 2016. This funding and FTE will support on-going operation and maintenance of the Agency’s EDRMS (to include securing the privacy and confidentiality of sensitive and personally identifiable information (PII)); continued migration and maintenance of records to electronic format for eventual transfer and accessioning by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); and a records management training program.

This funding request is a best estimate based on preliminary research conducted by the Agency’s information technology (IT) and records management experts. PSA has used FY 2014 funding resources to procure consulting services and records management expertise to specifically analyze existing IT system capabilities and business processes to support PSA’s effort in selecting a technological recordkeeping solution and developing an implementation plan. This work will be completed in FY 2015.

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

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

In FY 2014, CSP monitored or supervised approximately 13,250 offenders on any given day, including offenders on probation, parole or supervised release, as well as monitoring Civil Protection Orders and deferred sentencing agreements.

Of the average daily supervised population, 40 percent were supervised as part of a specialized supervision caseload (e.g., sex offender, mental health and domestic violence), 15 percent were female and over 20 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).

Defendants are placed into PSA supervision programs during the pretrial release period based on the release conditions ordered by the Court. In FY 2014, PSA supervised 18,656 defendants, including 14,142 defendants who were placed in supervision during the year and 4,514 whose supervision continued from FY 2013.

2. What is the duration that offenders and defendants are supervised by CSOSA?

While the period of supervision varies according to the individual's status, offenders typically remain under CSP supervision for the following durations¹¹:

Probation: 20.5 to 21 months;

Parole¹²: 12.9 to 15.5 years; and

Supervised Release: 43.8 to 44.3 months

The length of pretrial supervision varies, since it is a function of the time needed to adjudicate a criminal case. During FY 2014, defendants under PSA supervision spent an average of 86 days on supervision.

3. How many offenders/defendants entered CSOSA supervision in FY 2014?

In FY 2014, 7,724 offenders entered CSP supervision; 5,766 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and 1,958 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal Bureau of Prisons facility on parole or supervised release. In FY 2014, approximately 72 percent of prison releases transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a BOP Residential Re-entry Center (also known as halfway house).

¹¹ Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for CSP Total Supervised Population (FY 2014).

¹² Life sentences have been excluded.

In FY 2014, PSA supervised 18,656 defendants, including 14,142 defendants who were placed into supervision during the year and 4,515 defendants whose supervision continued from FY 2013.

4. Of the 7,724 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2014, how many had been under CSP's supervision within the previous three years?

Over twenty-eight (28) percent of the offenders entering supervision in FY 2014 had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2014 supervision start date.

5. 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 are assessed with 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: PSA uses a risk assessment instrument that examines relevant defendant data to help identify the most appropriate supervision levels for released defendants. The assessment scores various risk measures specific to the District's defendant population (e.g., previous failure to appear for court, previous dangerous and violent convictions in the past 10 years, suspected substance use disorders, current relationship to the criminal justice system, among numerous others). It then generates a score that assigns defendants to different risk categories and corresponding supervision assignments to help reduce the risk of failure to appear in court and rearrest.

Recommendation to the Court: PSA makes recommendations for release or detention based on risk determination. If release is recommended, 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. When warranted, PSA recommends to the Court a variety of restrictive conditions including, but not limited to, drug testing, substance use disorder 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.

6. What portion of offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2014 had illicit substance treatment needs?

In FY 2014, a total of 7,724 offenders entered CSP supervision. 82.3 percent of these offender intakes with AUTO-Screener data self-reported a history of illicit substance use.

A CSP review of the 7,724 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2014 revealed that 2,165 (28.0 percent) were classified by CSP as persistent drug users¹³ and, of these persistent drug users, 1,260 entered supervision with a special condition for drug treatment imposed by the Court or the U.S. Parole Commission. Just under half (1,069) of these persistent drug users were assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive combined).

7. What portion of offenders and defendants entering CSOSA supervision in FY 2014 had mental health issues?

Based upon self-reported information obtained from the CSP Auto Screener, over 37 percent of FY 2014 offender intakes reported mental health issues. Of the offenders who began supervision with CSP in FY 2014 and who completed an Auto Screener, 10.4 percent 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 27.3 percent of the FY 2014 entry population reported an undiagnosed mental health condition.

Of the 24,977 total cases supervised in PSA programs in FY 2014, 2,504 cases (10 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 use 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, the D.C. Superior Court, U.S. Attorney's Office, and local defense bar created to provide an alternative to 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 use disorder treatment, and reporting compliance to the court.

8. Of the offenders under CSP supervision, how many have unstable housing?

Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability [found in the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-22, Section 1003)] to include persons who:

- lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,

¹³ Persistent drug users are defined as offenders who tested positive for drugs (excluding synthetic drugs and positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions during the fiscal year.

- have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground,
- live in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing),
- reside in shelters or places not meant for human habitation,
- are in danger of imminently lose their housing [as evidenced by a court order resulting from an eviction action that notifies the person(s) that they must leave within 14 days, having a primary nighttime residence that is a room in a hotel or motel and where they lack the resources necessary to reside there for more than 14 days, or credible evidence indicating that the owner or renter of the housing will not allow the individual or family to stay for more than 14 days], and/or
- have experienced a long-term period without living independently in permanent housing, have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period, and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.

CSP uses a more-narrow definition of ‘unstable housing’. If an offender resides in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address, he or she is deemed by CSP as having ‘unstable housing’. Approximately nine (9) percent) of the FY 2014 average daily offender population had unstable housing. Two-thirds of those with unstable housing lived in homeless shelters. The remaining individuals resided in CSP-funded transitional housing, halfway houses through public law placements, hotels or motels; or were living without a fixed address.

CSP does not routinely track a number of factors considered in HUD’s definition of homelessness and housing instability (i.e., the number of offenders who live with parents, other relatives or friends on a temporary basis; offenders in danger of imminently losing housing; etc.). As such, CSP’s reported figures of offenders living in unstable conditions are likely underestimated.

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

Of the FY 2014 new offender entrants for whom family information was available in a completed CSP Auto Screener, almost two-thirds (64.2 percent) reported having children. Of those with children, 93.5 percent had dependent children (under age 18). Roughly one-fifth of offenders with dependent children (19.9 percent) identified themselves as the primary caretakers of their dependents; and 29.5 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.

In FY 2014, CSP launched a pilot initiative in coordination with BOP's Secure Female Facility at Hazelton, WV, to perform video-conferencing to connect D.C. females incarcerated at the facility with their children living in the District of Columbia. The bi-weekly program is conducted at CSP field locations where children can visit and connect with their mothers via videoconferencing. Efforts to enable offenders to develop and maintain relationships with their children prior to re-entry will be expanded to include male offenders. CSP is also beginning to work with the local child welfare agency, the D.C. Child and Family Services Agency, to reconnect incarcerated parents with their children in foster care.

10. 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 2014, CSP supervised 14 offenders under the age of 18 who were convicted as adults. In FY 2014, CSP supervised approximately 20 offenders each day (or less than one percent of the daily supervised population) under the age of 21 who were also committed to DYRS. Identification of these cases allows for DYRS and CSP to adequately address the needs of these youth in a coordinated fashion.

11. Does CSP provide unique supervision programs for young adult offenders?

The percentage of CSP's offender population characterized as youthful offenders continues to increase with over 20 percent of CSP's September 30, 2014 offender population aged 25 or under. Analysis of our data has shown that our young adult offenders¹⁴ are less compliant with supervision and intervention strategies, pose a higher risk for re-offending/re-arrest and exhibit high rates of drug and alcohol abuse. Among this population, 45 percent lack a high school diploma or GED. Overall, these youthful offenders are simply more challenging to supervise from the point of intake to the completion of their term of supervision. To address these challenges, CSP deployed our new Young Adult Supervision Initiative pilot in FY 2013. Two specialized supervision teams are designated to employ comprehensive and integrated case management strategies that tailor supervision plans specifically to the level of risk and unique needs of these offenders; provide streamlined access to programs and interventions; engage the young adult offender and associated CSP partners earlier in the case management process; and use routine interactions as opportunities to enhance motivation and reinforce pro-social behavior.

¹⁴ Offenders age 25 and younger.

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

Female offenders represent approximately 15 percent of CSP's average daily supervised population. CSP has made great efforts toward re-organizing existing resources to provide specialized supervision services to meet the unique needs of female offenders:

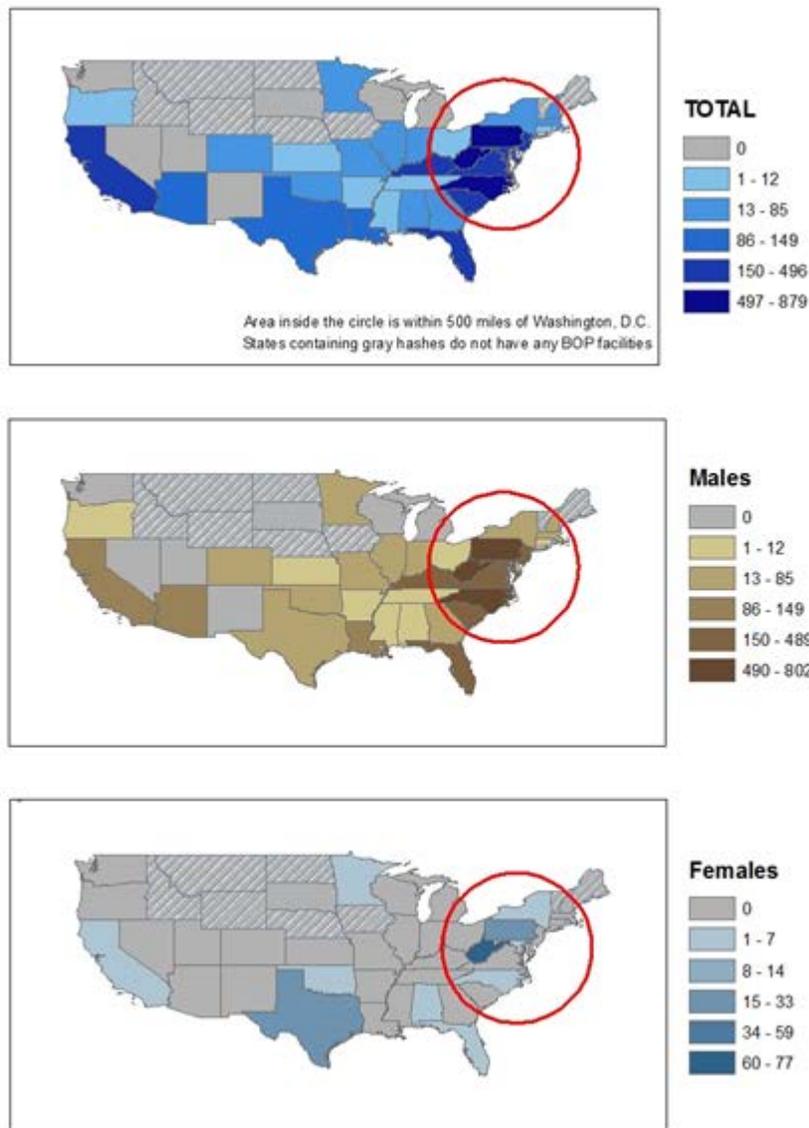
- Re-organized existing CSO resources to create four supervision teams dedicated to only supervising female offenders.
- Converted one male unit of our Re-entry and Sanctions Center into a unit for female offenders with mental health and substance abuse issues.
- Re-organized existing resources to establish a second Day Reporting Center (DRC) solely for female offenders at 25 K Street, NE. There are three gender-specific programs for female offenders 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 behaviorally-based 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 patterns.
- Hosting of a yearly Women's Re-entry Forum. The Forum includes plenary sessions and creative activities geared toward enlightening, empowering and motivating women involved in the criminal justice system.
- CSP contracts for specialized substance abuse treatment and transitional housing services for female offenders, including female offenders with dependent children.

13. 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. In FY 2014, 1,938 individuals were released from BOP facilities and entered CSP supervision on parole or supervised release.

On September 30, 2014, there were 5,128 inmates (4,956 male; 172 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the BOP following adjudication in DC Superior Court. This represents a small decrease from the number of such BOP inmates as of September 30, 2013 (5,360). The states with the highest population of DC offenders on September 30, 2014 were

West Virginia (802), Pennsylvania (793) and North Carolina (618). The leading three states housing female inmates were West Virginia (77), Texas (23) and the District of Columbia (20).



14. How many Community Supervision Officers (CSO) and Pretrial Services Officers (PSO) does CSOSA have?

CSP had 291 total, on-board CSO employees as of September 2014 performing offender supervision, diagnostic and investigative functions.

PSA had 146 Pretrial Services Officers/Assistant Pretrial Services Officers in FY 2014 performing defendant diagnostic, supervision or treatment-related services.

Thirty-five (35) Pretrial Services Officers perform diagnostic, court representation, assessment, quality assurance and program administration duties. These positions are not included in the total number of Pretrial Services Officers/Assistant Pretrial Services Officers conducting actual case management duties.

15. 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 of September 30, 2014 the overall ratio of supervised offenders to on-board supervision CSO staff is **51.3:1**; a significant improvement since the agency’s inception. A CSO workload balancing initiative resulted in closer monitoring and supervision of high-risk offenders by our special supervision units (e.g., mental health, domestic violence, sex offender).

CSP Community Supervision Officer (CSO) / Offender Caseloads
(Total Offenders Per On-Board Supervision CSO, by Case Type, as of September 30, 2014)

Offender Case Type	Supervised Offenders	Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision (Sex Offenders, Mental Health, Domestic Violence)	4,998	110	45.4:1
General Supervision	3,637	91	40.0:1
Interstate Supervision	2,268	31	73.2:1
Sub-Total	10,903	232	48.5:1
Warrant Team	1,123	6	NA
Kiosk Reporting	294	2	147.0:1
TOTAL	12,320	240	51.3:1

16. What are the defendant supervision ratios for PSA?

The chart below provides a depiction of daily caseloads by program area:

PSA Supervision Caseload Ratios On September 30, 2014

Category	PSOs	Cases-Defendants Based	Ratios	Functional Description
General Supervision				
Extensive Supervision	34	2,363	1:70	Medium-to-high risk defendants with drug testing, stay away, and reporting conditions
Condition Monitoring/ Courtroom Support ^{Note 1}	3	309	1:103	Low risk defendants requiring minimal level supervision
High Intensity Supervision (HISP)	17	359	1:21	High-risk defendants placed on electronic surveillance or home confinement
Halfway House (Work Release)	2	84	1:42	High-risk defendants ordered to the Department of Corrections halfway house; supervision may include other conditions
U.S. District Court	6	190	1:32	Felony and misdemeanor defendants charged in U.S. District Court
Subtotal – General Supervision	62	3,305		
Treatment				
Extensive Treatment ^{Note 2}	12	549	1:34	High-risk defendants ordered to substance use disorder and/or mental health treatment
Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU)	21	630	1:30	
Subtotal –Treatment	33	1,179		
Total	95	4,484	1:45	
Released on Personal Recognizance without Supervision		1,404		
^{Note 1} A total of 14 PSOs are assigned to the Condition Monitoring/Courtroom Support category. Most of the PSOs spend the majority of their time serving as Court Representatives to provide daily courtroom support to judicial officers to ensure defendants are placed in appropriate programs, and in addition; they carry a partial supervision caseload. ^{Note 2} Includes totals from SCDIP, DCMTI, and SBTT.				

17. How many CSP offenders have used illicit drugs?

In FY 2014, 82.3 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 2014, by Drug (Self-Reported)

Illicit Drug	Percentage of New FY 2014 Offenders Reporting Use of the Drug	Average Age at First Use	Average Length of Use (Years)
Marijuana	63.0%	16	9.9
Cocaine	29.2%	24	12.8
PCP	23.9%	21	7.9
Opiates	12.8%	25	14.3

18. What is the arrest history of offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2014?

Of the FY 2014 offender entrants with arrest histories identified by CSP's Auto Screener, roughly three out of five self-reported having been arrested for property offenses and drug-related offenses in the past.

Arrest Charge Type	Percent with Arrest History ¹	Average Age at First Arrest	Average Number of Arrests
Property Offense	62.1%	23	4.7
Drug-Related Offense	61.0%	24	4.5
Simple Assault	47.3%	26	2.3
Public Order	46.1%	26	3.5
Violent Offense	45.3%	23	2.6
Traffic	38.1%	28	2.6
Firearm Offense	27.3%	23	1.9
Domestic Violence	20.6%	30	1.9
Alcohol	19.6%	32	1.8
Sex Offense	7.4%	27	1.4
Prostitution	4.6%	30	3.5

¹ An offender may have arrests for multiple charge types.

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 also has established a 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 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 that 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 enabled 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 2014, 89 percent of released defendants remained arrest free, exceeding the established target by 1 percent.

21. 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. The Director of CSOSA serves as the current co-chair of the CJCC. Other permanent members include the Federal Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Marshals Service, Metropolitan Police Department, U.S. Attorney's 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 and the Mayor of D.C. The Chairs of the City Council of the District of Columbia and Council Judiciary Committee also serve as permanent CJCC members.

22. 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. CSOSA issued its FY 2014 Agency Financial Report, including audited financial statements, on November 14, 2014. CSOSA received an Unmodified (positive) opinion on the FY 2014 financial statements from an independent auditor; the auditor did not identify any material internal control issues or significant deficiencies.

23. 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?

CSP continues to monitor the movement of the highest risk offenders using GPS technology. On September 30, 2014, 289 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring. Over the course of FY 2014, 1,942 different offenders were placed on GPS monitoring. CSP’s GPS program has demonstrated its effectiveness in reducing rearrests and improving information sharing and collaboration across local criminal justice agencies.

CSP performed a review of offenders who were placed on GPS monitoring for at least sixty successive days in FYs 2012, 2013 and 2014, comparing violations and rearrests in the sixty days before GPS activation to the sixty days after. The table below shows that, for both years, rearrests of offenders decreased dramatically while they were on GPS monitoring. A modest decrease in non-drug violations was also observed. Although drug violations increased during monitoring, this increase may be explained by an increase in testing requirements that often accompanies placement on GPS (see footnote below table).

Violations and Rearrests for Offenders on GPS Monitoring for At Least 60 Successive Days, FYs 2012 - 2014

	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014	
	Before GPS Activation (60 Days)	While on GPS Monitoring (60 Days)	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	5.3	7.8	5.2	6.7	5.7	8.0
<i>Drug Violations¹</i>	4.8	5.7	4.8	5.5	5.2	6.4
<i>Non-Drug Violations</i>	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.3
Total Number of Rearrests While on Supervision	85	12	45	14	31	11

¹ Drug violations include: failing to submit a sample for substance use 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 roughly 9 times during the 60 days prior to GPS activation and 12 times during monitoring each year.

In addition, CSP had trained 1,670 staff from other law enforcement entities, including the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, the US Attorney’s office and the U.S Marshals Service, on use of CSP’s GPS data. This training of partner agencies has allowed CSOSA to improve information sharing and better coordinate law enforcement efforts with the ultimate goal of improving public safety.

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

The High Intensity Supervision Program (HISP) supervises high 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.

PSA uses 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 2014, PSA supervised and monitored 1,517 higher risk cases using electronic monitoring surveillance technologies.

25. 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.

On September 30, 2014, 32 offenders were participating in the SRTP. During FY 2014, 78 of the 84 offenders (or 93 percent) eligible to complete the first 180 days of the SRTP successfully completed the program.

26. 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, 2014, 1,802 total registrants were listed in the D.C. Sex Offender Registry, of which 1,300 were active. The data, photographs and supporting documents are transmitted by CSP to the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) for community notification as required by law. In FY 2014 (October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014), 149 new registrants were transmitted by CSP to DC MPD. The Sex Offender Registry database is maintained by CSP; however, the website for use by the public is hosted by D.C. Office of the Chief Technology Officer (OCTO) on behalf of MPD at www.mpdc.dc.gov.

In FY 2013, CSP deployed an enhanced version of the Sex Offender Registry application and database that is compliant with DC law and meets Federal technology and system security regulations. The enhanced version of the Sex Offender Registry automates the violation notification process between CSP and D.C. MPD, provides more detailed tracking of the required offender verifications, provides for automated communications via email between CSP offices, offers a wider range of reports, and provides the ability for end users to create their own reports/lists.

27. What are CSP offender Housing Contacts?

CSP Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) conduct three types of housing contacts: accountability tours, home verifications and home visits. These housing contacts may be conducted independently of one another, or they may be combined (e.g., accountability tour with home verification, home visit with home verification).

- *Accountability tours* are visits to the homes of high-risk offenders conducted jointly by a CSO and a D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) Officer in support of our public safety mandate. They may be scheduled or unscheduled visits, and the purpose of these tours is to closely supervise the highest risk offenders. In FY 2014, CSOs conducted a total of 3,557 accountability tours for 2,944 offenders.
- *Home verifications* are conducted by a CSO with the owner of the residence in which the offender resides to ensure that the offender lives at the address provided to CSOSA, and does not reside in some other, unapproved location. In FY 2014, CSOs also conducted 41,234 home verifications for 14,255 offenders.
- *Home visits* are conducted by a CSO with an offender to assess the offender's living quarters, interact with other residents, determine how the offender is adjusting to his or her living situation, and to assess any potential problems/barriers that the offender may be experiencing in the home or community that may affect the offender's success under supervision. In FY 2014, CSOs conducted 54,018 home visits for 15,318 offenders.

28. 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. 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. 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.

Graduated sanction options include increasing the offender's frequency of drug testing or supervision contacts, assigning the offender to community service or the CSP Day Reporting Center, placing the offender in a residential sanctions program [including the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center, the Secure Residential Treatment Program (SRTP) or the Halfway Back program], or placing the offender on Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring. 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.

If sanctions do not restore compliance, the non-compliant behavior escalates or the offender is re-arrested, the CSO will inform the releasing authority (US Parole Commission or the Court) by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). On average, CSP filed AVRs for just under one-fourth (23.0 percent) of the FY 2014 Total Supervised Population. This is an increase compared to previous years, when CSP filed AVRs for roughly one out of five offenders annually. Offenders under supervised release are most likely to have AVRs filed, with more than one-third (34.0 percent) of offenders under supervised release having at least one AVR filed in FY 2014. Comparatively, less than one-fifth (17.1 percent) of parolees had an AVR filed in FY 2014. As of September 30, 2014, AVRs were filed for 2,155 offenders on parole/supervised release and 2,646 offenders on probation. Roughly 58 percent of all AVRs filed during the year were for re-arrests.

29. 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, SW

In addition, CSP supervises high-risk offenders at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, and at our headquarters, located at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW.

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

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 is currently working to relocate our 25 K Street, NE, 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 1418 Good Hope Road SE, offender supervision locations.

30. 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, residential and multidisciplinary program (42 days for women). 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.

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.

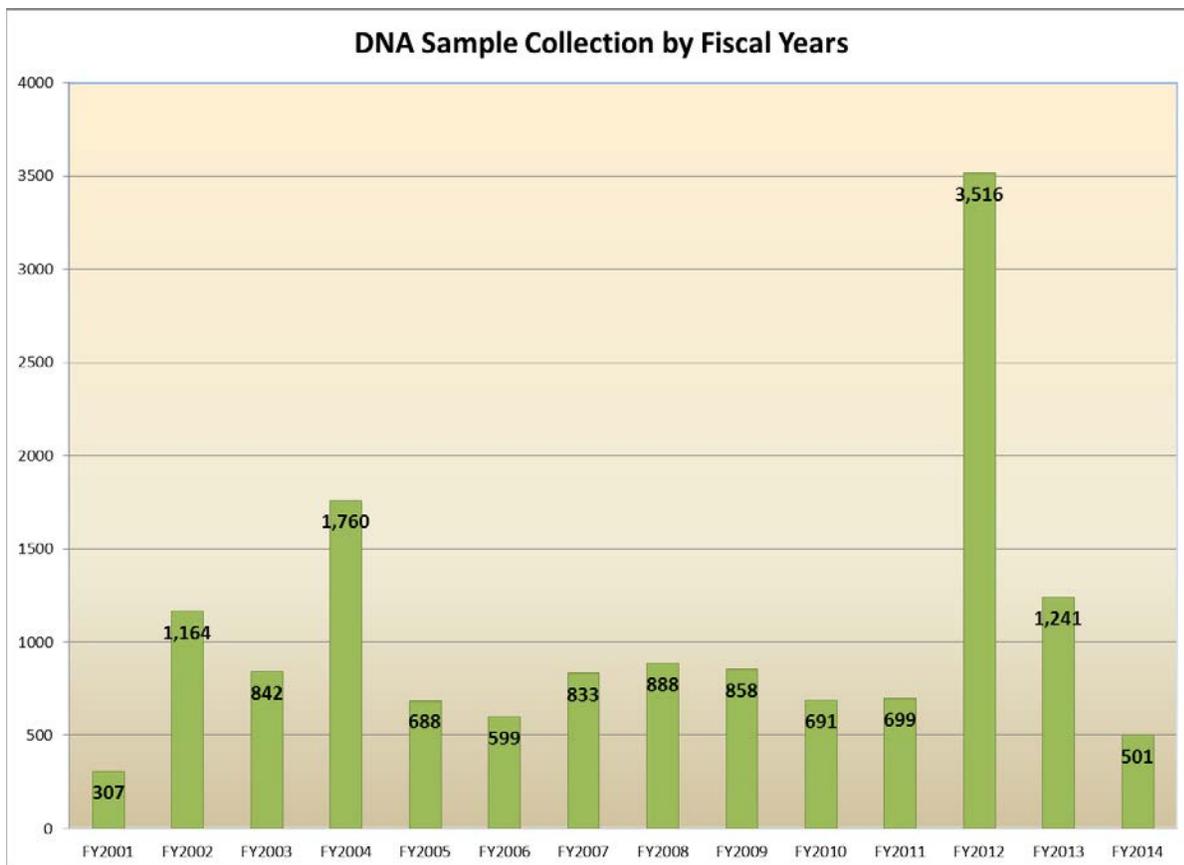
RSC offenders/defendants also receive counseling; a complete physical, psychological and behavioral assessment; and have a comprehensive treatment plan developed that includes referrals to an individualized continuum of inpatient, residential and/or daily outpatient substance abuse treatment programs.

In FY 2014, the RSC admitted a total of 1,064 high risk-offenders/defendants and discharged 932. Of the 932 discharges, 737 (79%) successfully completed the RSC program.

31. 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 already is maintained in CODIS.

Since FY 2001, CSP has collected a total of 14,587 DNA samples that were 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.



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

In FY 2011, CSP had \$14,978,000 in total appropriated contract substance abuse treatment, transitional housing and halfway back sanctions funding. In FY 2012, as a result of flat budgets and increasing costs, CSP reduced funding for these critical support initiatives by \$1,685,000. In FY 2013, due to Sequestration, CSP reduced this funding by an additional \$3,305,000 for a net reduced budget of \$9,988,000. The FY 2014 and FY 2015 Enacted Budgets restore most of the Sequestration reductions. The FY 2016 President’s Budget requests \$2,500,000 in additional resources to increase the number of high-risk, chronic substance abusers that can receive contract treatment and homeless offenders that can receive contract transitional housing.

Fiscal Year	Total Appropriated Funding	Change from Prior Fiscal Year
FY 2011	\$14,978,000	
FY 2012	\$13,293,000	-\$1,685,000
FY 2013	\$9,988,000	-\$3,305,000
FY 2014	\$13,293,000	+\$3,305,000
FY 2015	\$14,400,000	+\$1,107,000
FY 2016 PB	\$16,900,000	+\$2,500,000

CSP uses these funds for contract costs related to substance abuse inpatient and outpatient treatment, transitional (including re-entrant) housing and the halfway back sanctions program. In addition, funds have been used for contracted sex offender treatment, mental health assessments, and Day Reporting Center and Violence Reduction Program contract services.

33. How many defendants and offenders have been placed in contract treatment, transitional housing and residential sanctions programs?

In FY 2013, CSP made 1,299 contract substance abuse treatment, transitional housing, and halfway back treatment 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, those offenders referred to treatment with severe illicit substance use disorders require a contract treatment program continuum consisting of at least three separate substance abuse treatment placements (in-house or contract) to fully address their issues. This may include placement in detoxification, residential treatment, and transitional housing in conjunction with intensive outpatient continuing care.

CSP Contract Offender Placements (Appropriated Funds)

Treatment and Housing Services	FY 2014 Placements
Detoxification	29
Residential Treatment	556
Outpatient Treatment	291
Sanctions-Based Treatment	116
Transitional Housing	307
Total Contract Offender Placements	1,299

The chart below shows the number of defendants placed into contract treatment during the last three fiscal years. Total placements are also shown in the chart since some defendants are placed in more than one program during their pretrial supervision.

FY	Placements	Defendants
2012	294	215
2013	250	178
2014	315	213

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

This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

CSP conducts drug testing 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, in accordance with its drug testing policy. 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.

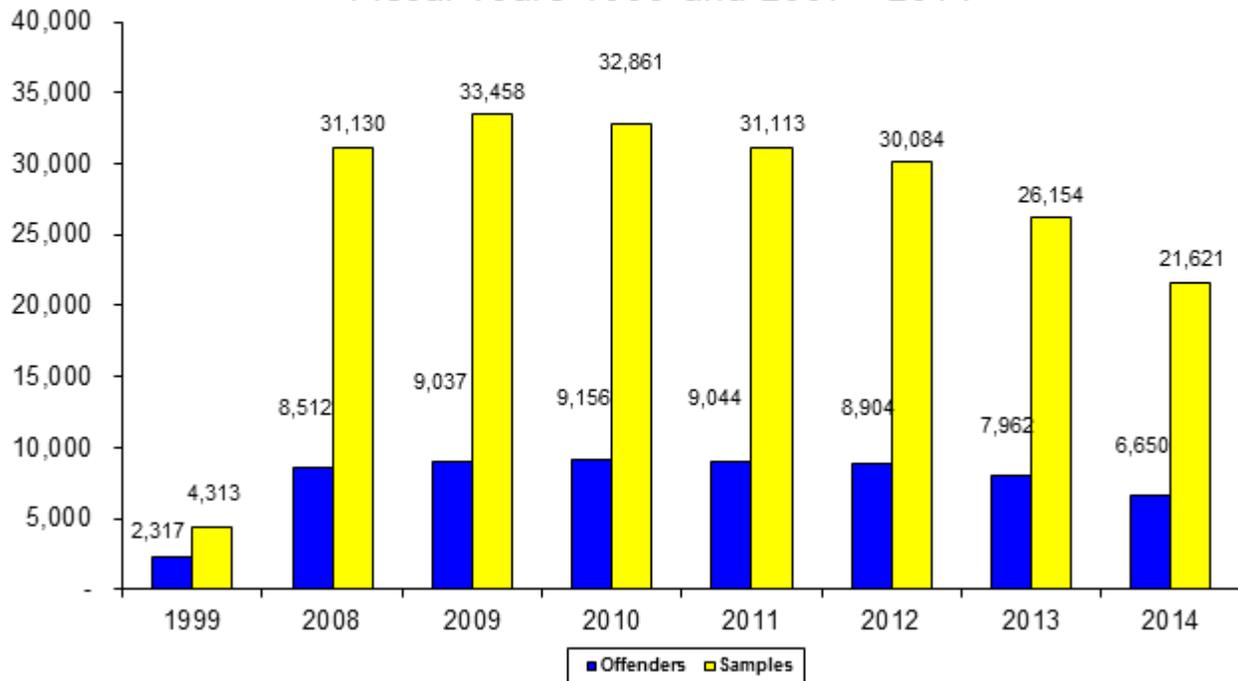
PSA attempts to obtain a baseline drug test for every defendant processed through lock-up. Subsequent testing is done pursuant to a court order. Defendants placed in PSA’s treatment programs are tested randomly and frequently, generally two to three times per week. Other defendants are tested on a fixed, non-random schedule, usually once per week.

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

In FY 2014, 84 percent of eligible offenders were drug tested once per month, which is just below CSP’s performance target of 85 percent. CSP obtained an average of 21,621 drug samples from 6,650 offenders per month in our four collection units/sites located throughout the District and the Re-entry and Sanctions Center. Each sample may be tested for up to seven drugs (Marijuana, PCP, Opiates, Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines and Alcohol). CSP offender urine samples are tested by PSA and results provided back to CSP within 48 hours after the sample is taken. FY 2014 drug testing decreased below FY 2013 levels yet represents a significant increase above the FY 1999 testing levels reported at the Agency’s inception.

In September 2014, 25.75 percent of offender samples, and 32.64 percent of tested offenders, tested positive for at least one tested drug (including alcohol; excluding synthetic drugs).

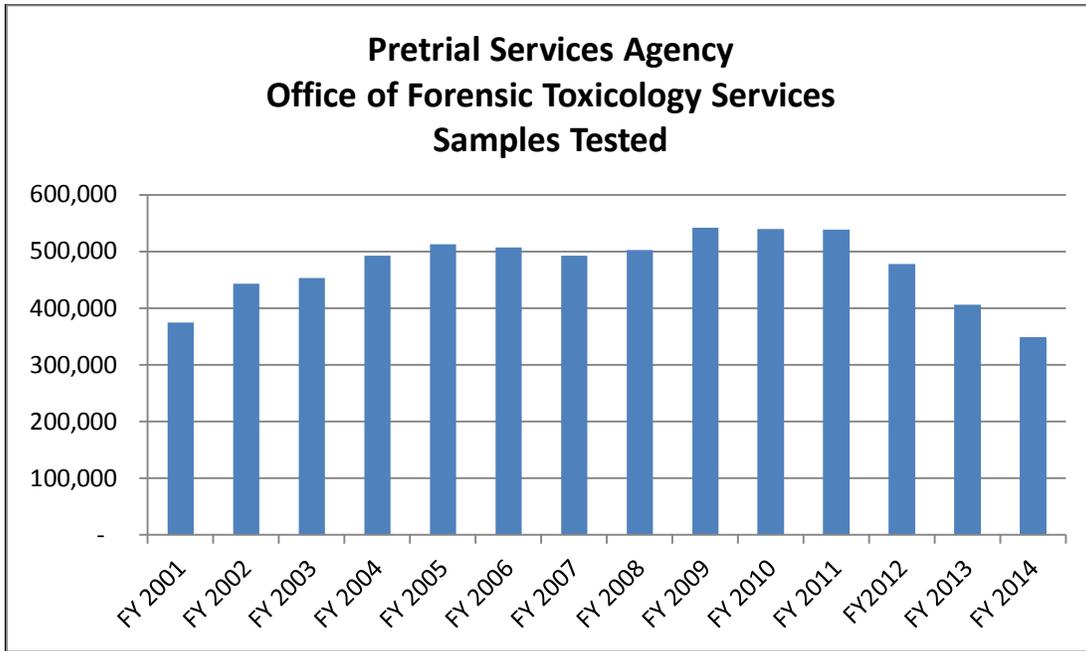
**Community Supervision Program
Average Monthly Offenders and Samples Tested
Fiscal Years 1999 and 2007 - 2014**



PSA conducted initial and follow-up drug tests on 18,815 defendants during FY 2014, with about 31.1 percent (5,856) recording at least one non-compliant drug test result.

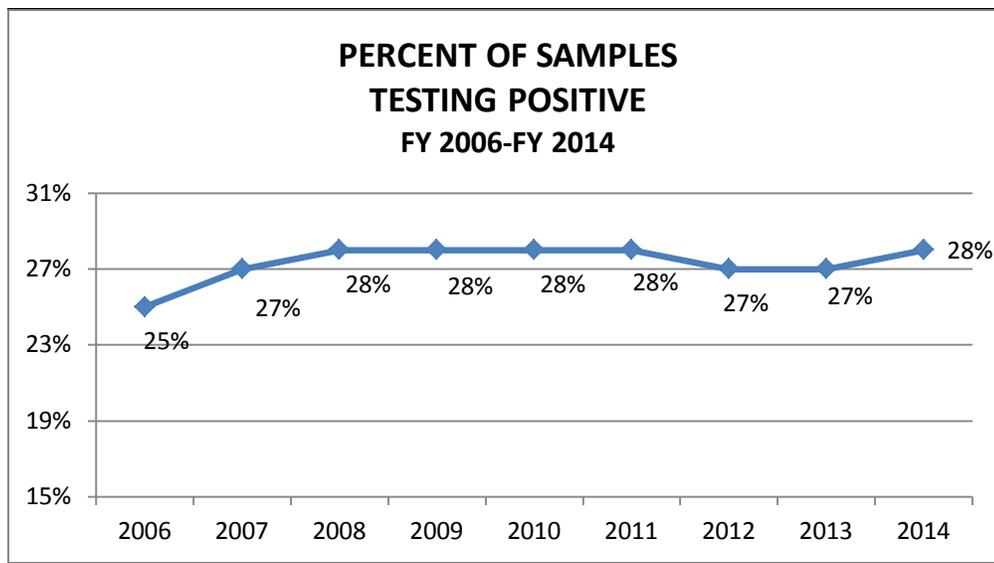
36. How many drug samples are processed by PSA’s Office of Forensic Toxicology Services (OFTS)?

In FY 2014, the OFTS conducted 2,317,690 drug tests on 348,721 urine samples from defendants on pretrial release, offenders on probation, parole, and supervised release, as well as for persons (juveniles and adults) whose matters are handled the Family Court. Each sample can be tested for up to seven different drugs. These results are critical to assessing risk and needs levels.



37. How many defendant drug samples collected by PSA tested positive?

In FY 2014, approximately 27.6 percent of the defendant samples tested had at least one positive test. This has remained relatively consistent over the last 8 years.

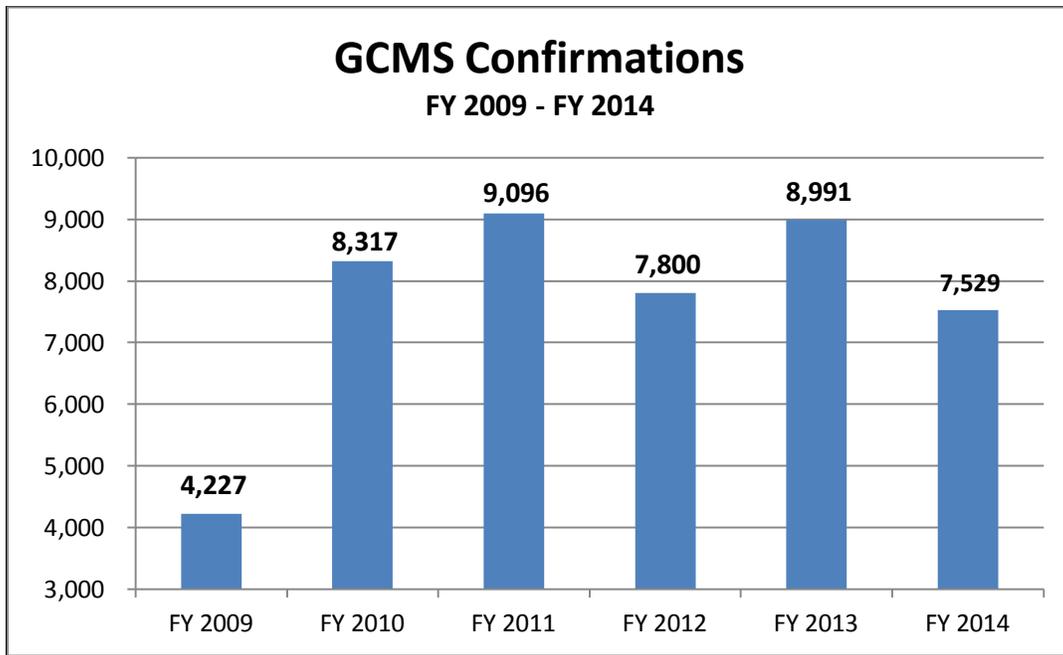


38. What is the procedure when a drug test result is disputed?

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 20,369 levels analyses which aid in the determination of continuing drug use and performed 7,529 GC/MS confirmation tests in FY 2014.



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

There are indications that suggest the increase in drug testing and treatment has had a positive effect among CSP's supervised population.

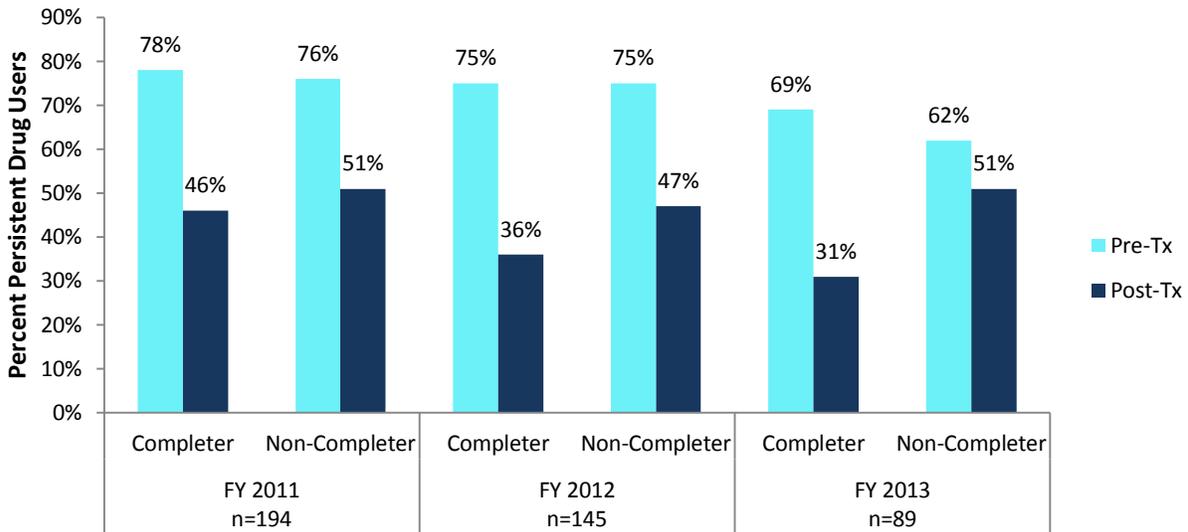
- I. CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation examined the extent to which completion of substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use and found that participation in treatment was related to decreases in future chronic substance use.

In FY 2013, when compared to their use before treatment, 56 percent fewer offenders who completed multiple drug treatments were deemed persistent drug users¹⁵ after completing their

¹⁵ Persistent drug users are defined as offenders who tested positive for drugs (excluding synthetic drugs and positive tests for alcohol) on three or more occasions during the fiscal year.

prescribed treatment continuum. For offenders who participated in treatment, but did not complete all treatment successfully, 17 percent fewer offenders were considered chronic drug users after unsuccessfully discharging from treatment. This suggests that, while full treatment completion is ideal, some treatment is better than no treatment.

Participation in CSOSA's Contract Substance Abuse Treatment Programs and Persistent Drug Use



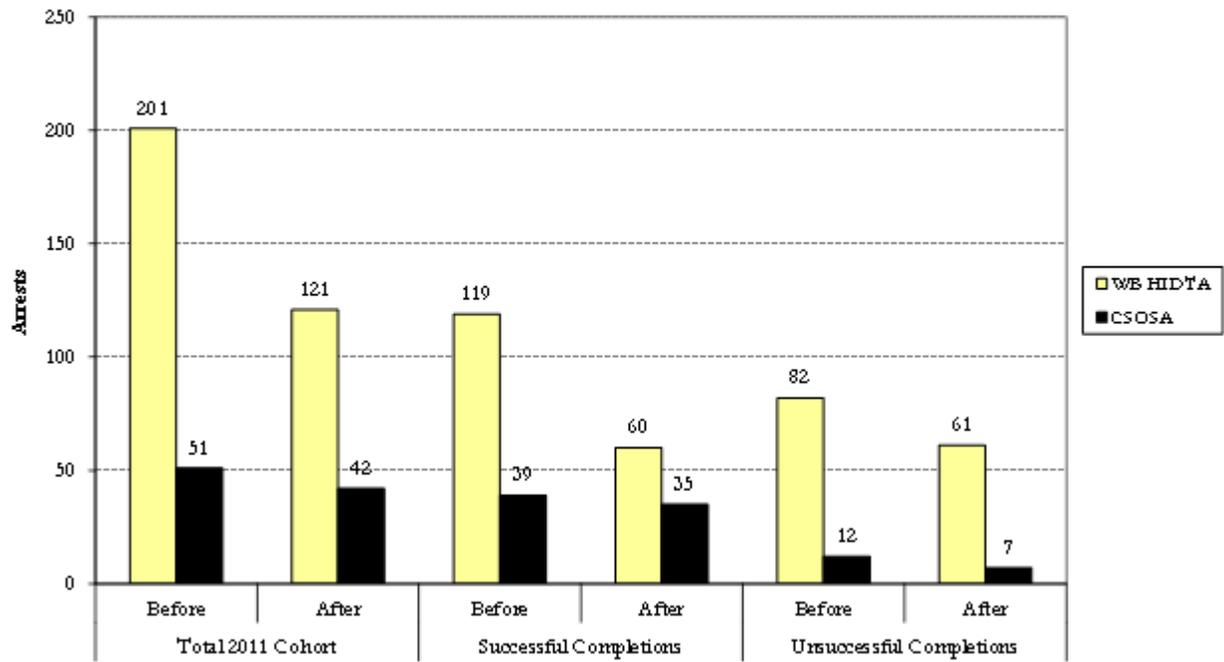
II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health¹⁶ found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Agency’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program and successfully completed post –RSC drug treatment funded by the Washington/Baltimore (W/B) HIDTA were less likely to be arrested after completing the program. CSOSA is one of eleven jurisdictions within the W/B HIDTA area that received grant funding to support drug treatment in calendar year 2011. CSOSA uses W/B HIDTA funding to support post-RSC contract treatment for offenders/defendants meeting HIDTA eligibility criteria.

In 2011, the overall number of participants arrested in the *entire* W/B HIDTA drug treatment program, including CSOSA offenders/defendants, dropped 44.0 percent from 201 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 121 in the one year after treatment. The decrease in arrests is even more pronounced for those participants who successfully completed the treatment program; a 50.0 percent decrease from 119 arrested in the one year prior to treatment to 60 participants arrested in the one year after treatment.

In 2011, the number of CSOSA offenders/defendants arrested dropped 18.0 percent from 51 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 42 in the one year after treatment.

¹⁶ The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Leaving Treatment in Calendar Year 2011. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., Draft June 18, 2013.

**Individuals Arrested One-Year Before and One-Year After
Completing Treatment Funded by Washington/Baltimore HIDTA (2011
Cohort)**



40. What were some characteristics (gender, race, education, age, criminal charge) of the offenders under CSP supervision during FY 2014?

As shown in the table below, offenders under CSP supervision in FY 2014 were primarily male, African-American, and ages 35 or younger. About three out of five offenders achieved a high school diploma, GED or higher education level. Of offenders rearrested in DC while under CSP supervision, roughly 3 out of 10 were charged with a violation of their release conditions; one-fifth were charged with public order offenses and violent offenses.

Characteristics of the FY 2014 CSP Total Supervised Population (20,863 Offenders)

	Percent
Gender	
Male	83%
Female	17%
Race	
African American	89%
Caucasian	5%
Hispanic	5%
Other/Unknown	1%
Educational Level¹	
Less than High School	33%
High School Diploma/GED	43%
Above High School	19%
Missing/Unknown	5%
Age	
25 and Under	22%
26 to 35	29%
36 to 45	20%
46 to 55	19%
56 to 65	9%
66 and above	1%
Criminal Charge^{2 3}	
<u>Violent Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Criminal Homicide, Robbery, Forcible Rape, Sex Offenses, Aggravated Assault, Offenses Against Family & Children, Other Assaults)	19%
<u>Drug Offenses</u> (Charge Category: Drug Abuse)	14%
<u>Property Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen property, Vandalism)	16%
<u>Public Order Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Weapons-Carrying/Possessing, Driving Under the Influence, Disorderly Conduct, Fail to Comply w/ Public Transportation Regs., Gambling, Loitering, Obstruction of Justice, Prostitution & Commercialized Vice, Traffic, Vagrancy, Liquor Laws)	20%
<u>Release Condition Violations</u> (Charge Categories: Parole and Probation Violations)	28%
<u>Other Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Drunkenness, Licensing & Regulation Issues, Other Offenses, Unknown)	3%

¹ As reported by the offender; not necessarily as assessed by CSOSA Educational Specialists.

² Reflects arrest charges for offenders rearrested in D.C. while under CSOSA supervision through September 30, 2014 (n=4,148).

³ Charge Categorization taken from the Bureau of Justice Statistics