



**Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
for the District of Columbia
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20004**

CSOSA FACT SHEET

June 2006

Did You Know?

- Each year approximately 2,000 offenders will be released from custody and return to live in the District of Columbia
- Examples of qualifying District of Columbia offenses include:
 - Assault with intent to kill, rob, or poison, or to commit first degree sexual abuse, second degree sexual
 - Abuse or child sexual abuse
 - Assault with intent to commit mayhem or with dangerous weapon
 - Mayhem or maliciously disfiguring
 - Cruelty to children
 - Lewd, indecent, or obscene acts (knowingly in the presence of a child under the age of 16 years
 - Incest
 - Sexual performances using minors
 - Murder in the first degree
 - Assault on member of police force, campus or university special police, or fire department using a deadly or dangerous weapon

The federal DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000, signed into law on December 19, 2000, requires the Court Services & Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) to collect DNA samples from each ex-offender under the jurisdiction of the Agency on supervised released, parole, probation and who is, or has been, convicted of a qualifying District of Columbia offense.

The D.C. Council in the "DNA Sample Collection Act of 2001," the DNA Sample Emergency Act of 2001," and the "DNA Sample Collection Congressional Review Emergency Act of 2001" determined the qualifying District of Columbia offenses.

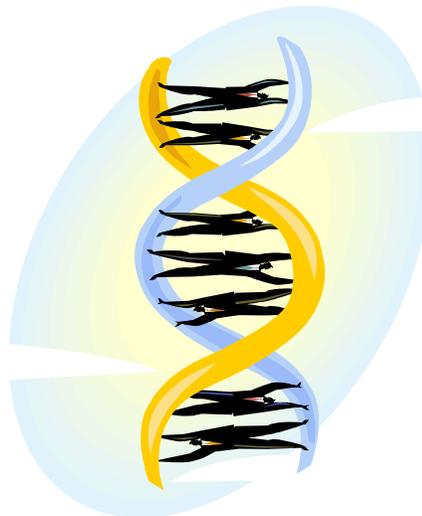
DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) is a molecule found in the nuclei of cells that determines our individual characteristics. Drawing blood is the most common method used to collect DNA samples from offenders, although the same DNA is in saliva, organs, semen and hair.

DNA isolated from blood, hair, skin cells, or other genetic evidence left at the scene of a crime can be compared with the DNA of a criminal suspect to determine guilt or innocence.

Collected samples are subsequently sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for analysis. The results of this analysis are recorded in the

FBI's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The permissive uses of such samples or results are specified in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 United States code 141132 (b)(3)).

The FBI CODIS blends forensic science and computer technology into an effective tool for solving violent crimes. CODIS



enables federal, state, and local crime labs to exchange and compare DNA profiles electronically, thereby linking crimes to each other and to convicted offenders. The Convicted Offender index contains DNA profiles of individuals convicted of felony sex offenses (and other violent crimes).

Following verification of offenders' DC qualifying offense, the offender is given a DNA referral collection form (which

he/she signs in the presence of his Community Supervision Officer (CSO), and is scheduled for DNA collection.

To ensure proper identification of an offender subject to DNA collection, verification of their identity is imperative. If accompanied by their Community Supervision Officer, verbal confirmation as well as identification by their Date of Birth, Social Security Number, Police Department Identification number and FBI number must all be confirmed. Upon confirmation of the person's identity, the sample collected is composed of drawn blood. Sample collection is conducted by trained CSOSA staff.

After obtaining the sample the Community Supervision Assistant signs FBI form FD-936 and imprints the offender's index fingerprints on the form. The form's then be signed by the collector. The collector packages the initialed vial containing the blood sample along with the completed form FD-936 and affixes the evidence seal. Before commencing collection from the next offender, the collection kit for the preceding offender must be sealed and set aside for mailing to the FBI. CSOSA has initiated a state of the art chain of custody for this procedure.

If an offender does not comply, he or she may be convicted of a Class A federal misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$100,000 and/or imprisonment for up to one year.