

For Immediate Release  
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**CSOSA (a federal agency) Announces An Additional 1,000 Inpatient Drug Assessment, Reentry and Treatment Slots During a Ceremony on Saturday, January 24, 2004 from Noon to 2:00 p.m. at 1301 Clifton St. NW, Washington, DC**

**Program Graduates Are 75% Less Likely to be Rearrested (research available)**

**Event Part of Offender Reentry Week Highlighting Faith-Based and Community Efforts to Assist Those Returning From Prison**

**Media notes: Visuals (drawings and photographs) of the new treatment facility will be available at the event. See ([www.csosa.gov](http://www.csosa.gov)).**

*“The vast majority of criminal offenders have substantial substance abuse backgrounds,” said Paul A. Quander, Jr., Director of the federal office of Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency. “Public safety mandates that we closely supervise offenders and offer increasing and strategic opportunities to control and defeat drug abuse.”*

(Washington, DC)— Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA—a federal agency) announces additional residential drug treatment beds (approximately 1,000 yearly inpatient slots) for District of Columbia offenders, and the temporary relocation of 21 existing beds to 1301 Clifton St. NW, Washington DC 20009 during construction (the location of the media event and open house). CSOSA will renovate an existing facility at Karrick Hall on the grounds of the District of Columbia General Hospital campus (1900 Massachusetts Ave. SE Washington, DC 20003) to house additional beds for a 28-day treatment program. Renovations will begin in May of 2004, and end in the spring of 2005. The community has supported the temporary relocation of the 21 treatment beds to the Clifton St. location.

The Karrick Hall (21 bed) program is partially funded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) through the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). A 2002 study by HIDTA in Washington, DC demonstrated that there was a 75 percent reduction in arrests one year after completion. The study included a stay at the 21-bed center plus follow-up treatment. The additional assessment and treatment slots greatly enhances the “quality” of the process, but does not increase the number of long-term treatment opportunities. CSOSA will ask for additional treatment slots in the FY 2005 budget.

Established in 1997, the (federal) Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA) provides probation and past-incarceration services to approximately 15,000 criminal offenders in DC. CSOSA provides comprehensive, public safety oriented programming and treatment services combining accountability with meaningful opportunity. Each year, approximately 2,500 offenders return from federal correctional institutions to the District of Columbia.