

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

FY 2019 Budget Request **Summary Statement & Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)** February 12, 2018

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 Act)¹. 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 (CPOs) and Deferred Sentencing Agreements (DSAs); 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 adults 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 law enforcement entities such as the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, D.C. Superior Court, and D.C. Department of Corrections, as well as the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), 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 has regular electronic data exchanges established with the D.C. MPD, D.C. Sentencing Commission, D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, Federal BOP, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Parole Commission, D.C. Pretrial Services Agency and the states of Maryland and Virginia to more quickly share information and ensure efficient supervision. CSP also relies upon partnerships with the District of Columbia government, local faith-based and non-profit organizations to provide critical social services to the offender population.

In FY 2017, CSP supervised approximately 10,500 offenders on any given day and 16,407 different offenders over the course of the fiscal year. In FY 2017, 6,162 offenders entered CSP supervision; 4,378 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, 1,337 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release, 232 offenders with DSAs, and 215 clients with CPOs. Parolees serve a portion 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 are typically expected to remain under CSP supervision for the following durations:²

Probation: 20.3 to 21.2 months;

Parole:³ 12.1 to 16.9 years; and

Supervised Release: 41.5 to 42.8 months

On September 30, 2017, CSP supervised 10,110 offenders, including 5,853 probationers; 3,741 on supervised release or parole; 242 with DSAs; and 274 clients with CPOs. Roughly 8,250 of these offenders resided in the District of Columbia, representing about 1 in every 68 adult residents of the

² Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for the CSP's FY 2016 Total Supervised Population. Where applicable, extensions to the original sentence are taken into consideration in the calculation.

³ Life sentences have been excluded.

District⁴. The remaining supervised offenders reside in another jurisdiction and their cases are monitored by CSP.

The FY 2017 Total Supervised Population (TSP) (16,407) represents a 3.5 percent decrease compared to the FY 2016 population (16,996). This decrease was the result of there being fewer re-entrants (i.e., parolees and supervised release clients) under supervision during the year. There were 12.7 percent fewer parolees and 10.5 percent fewer clients on supervised release in FY 2017, compared to FY 2016. The number of probationers supervised during the year increased slightly compared to FY 2016.

Despite the slight overall reduction in the number of offenders under supervision, CSP data shows that the criminogenic and support services needs of high-risk offenders continues to remain high, and addressing these needs is essential to reducing recidivism. About one-third of offenders under supervision in FY 2017 were identified as having anti-social attitudes and temperament, and one-third had a substance abuse need. Roughly one in five offenders were identified as having low levels of achievement and a similar proportion lacked prosocial leisure activities. Roughly 15 percent reported having family factors contributing to criminal behavior, and seven percent reported having anti-social peers. In addition to presenting with criminogenic needs, behavioral health issues – which include mental health diagnoses – among offenders under supervision are not uncommon. About one-fourth of offenders under supervision in FY 2017 were identified as having a mental health need. It is important to pay attention to these issues because offenders with mental health concerns tend to present higher on criminogenic needs which, if inadequately addressed, may result in them returning to criminal behavior.

As the supervised population has decreased over the last several years, incidents of serious violence in the District of Columbia have declined as well. In 2012, the average number of serious incidents per day in the District was 19; by 2017, the average declined to less than 15 incidents per day. Importantly, the percentage of CSP offenders arrested for serious violent incidents while under supervision is fairly low. In 2017, CSP supervised over 16,000 unique offenders of which less than two percent was arrested for an incident of serious violence while under CSP supervision.

While the decrease in serious violence in the District of Columbia is promising, CSP must 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 offender 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.**

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Population Estimates, District of Columbia Adults 18 and Over (560,603). Data as of January 8, 2018.

In considering these outcome measures, CSOSA recognizes the well-established connection among criminogenic needs, behavioral health (both substance abuse and mental health challenges) and crime. Long-term success in reducing recidivism depends upon two key factors:

1. Identifying and treating criminogenic needs, as well as addressing behavioral health issues and other social problems among the offender population; and
2. Establishing swift and certain consequences for violations of release conditions.

CSP's work to stabilize offenders must consider several dynamic variables. The 6,162 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2017 were characterized by the following:

- 83.0 percent self-reported having a history of substance use;⁵
- 55.8 percent were unemployed when they began supervision;⁶
- 31.4 percent reported having less than a high school diploma or GED;
- 47.4 percent had diagnosed or self-reported mental health issues;⁴
- 63.5 percent self-reported having children; 46.6 percent *of those with dependent-age children* reported being the primary caretaker of those children;⁴
- 26.6 percent were aged 25 or younger; and
- 8.3 percent reported that their living arrangement was unstable at intake⁷.

Further, many of our offenders 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 offenders, in FY 2017, CSP has been successful in seeing that the overwhelming majority of closed cases (90.2 percent) did not result in revocation to incarceration. In addition, 63.2 percent of case closures in FY 2017 were characterized as successful completions of supervision.

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

⁵ Based on offender entrants for whom an Auto Screener assessment was completed. Data reflect assessments completed closest to when the offender began supervision.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

factors, as well as monitor and adjust (as needed) our interventions to meet offender needs. Revoked offenders often return to CSP supervision. Of the 6,162 offenders who entered supervision in FY 2017, 21.3 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 TSP, offenders who are incarcerated (recidivate) are more likely to test positive for drugs, have unstable housing, lack employment, be supervised as part of a mental health caseload, and be assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels. As such, CSP is continuing to realign existing supervision and offender support services to provide focused interventions for our specialized populations in an attempt to reduce recidivism and increase successful completion of supervision. In FY 2017, CSP created a new Rapid Engagement Team to address gaps in services for clients during non-traditional work hours and to provide a team available to respond to pressing client issues. In addition, CSP created a new Interstate Compact Team to streamline the Interstate In and Out Transfer processes. These realignments build upon previous efforts to allocate and direct resources to increase specialized supervision and support programming for our female, young adult, mental health and sex offenders. Finally, CSP is currently performing an Agency-wide re-organization to consolidate the mission-critical functions of its Community Supervision Services and its Community Justice Programs to streamline operations, realize greater efficiencies, and continue to improve supervision outcomes.

A continuing challenge for CSP, and all law enforcement entities, is the detection and treatment of synthetic drug use (cannabinoids and cathinones), such as ‘bath salts’, ‘K2’ and ‘Spice’, by our offender population. CSOSA is also working with local and national criminal justice, health and treatment partners to develop a comprehensive, citywide approach to address this challenge. CSP and PSA have been involved in several studies to examine the prevalence of sythetic drug use in our populations and, beginning in FY 2016, PSA began testing most CSP samples for the presence of today’s more commonly-used sythetic cannabinoid substances.

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 supervision, increase the number of offenders who successfully reintegrate into the community and improve public safety in the District of Columbia.

FY 2017 ENTRIES	FY 2017 SUPERVISED POPULATION	FY 2017 EXITS
<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 6,162</p> <p>230 Parole 1,107 Supervised Release 4,378 Probation 232 DSA 215 CPO</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Supervised 16,407 unique offenders over the course of the fiscal year and approximately 10,500 offenders on any given day</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Total: 6,698</p> <p>400 Parole 1,413 Supervised Release 4,450 Probation 257 DSA 178 CPO</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Characteristics at intake</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 percent had previously been under CSOSA supervision at some point within the last three years • 83 percent self-reported having a history of substance use² • 56 percent were unemployed³ • 31 percent had less than a high school education • 8 percent resided in unstable conditions⁴ • 40 percent self-reported diagnosed mental health conditions; an additional 7 percent self-reported undiagnosed conditions² • 64 percent self-reported having children; 47 percent of those with dependent-age children reported being the primary caretaker of those children² 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Characteristics under supervision</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 40 percent of offenders assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels¹ • 20 percent aged 25 and under • 16 percent female • 25 percent of offenders were rearrested while under supervision • 60 percent of the drug tested population⁵ tested positive for illicit substances (excluding alcohol) • Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) issued Alleged Violation Reports (AVRs) to the releasing authority for 29 percent of supervised offenders 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Supervision outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63 percent of cases closed successfully • 90 percent of offenders under supervision in FY 2017 were not revoked 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). Offenders are reassessed every six months while they remain on supervision, though they may be reassessed sooner if an event occurs that may impact an offender’s risk level (e.g., the offender is rearrested, gains/loses employment). Risk assessments are not required for misdemeanants residing outside of DC who are supervised primarily by mail, or for offenders who are in monitored or warrant status.

² Reported estimates are based on offender entrants for whom an Auto Screener 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 do not have job verifications 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 public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or have 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 residing in unstable conditions.

⁵ Includes all offenders in active status during a reporting month who were supervised at the medium, maximum or intensive level.

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.

PSA has responsibility for over 17,000 defendants each year, and supervises an average of 4,780 individuals on any given day. The vast majority of supervised defendants are awaiting trial in DC Superior Court, with a smaller number awaiting trial in US District Court. PSA’s current caseloads include individuals being supervised on a full range of charges from misdemeanor property offenses to felony murder. On average, defendants remain under supervision for 112 days. During this period, PSA administers evidence-based and data informed risk assessment and supervision practices to identify factors related to pretrial misconduct and maximize the likelihood of arrest-free behavior and court appearance during the pretrial period.

PSA’s mission is to promote pretrial justice and enhance community safety. Consistent with its mission—and the legal status of pretrial defendants—PSA measures achievement of its critical outcomes through four measures:

Outcome Measure	FY 2017 Performance
✓ Judicial Concurrence Rate – agreement between PSA’s release recommendations and judicial release and detention decisions.	✓ 76 percent agreement between PSA’s release recommendations and judicial decisions
✓ Arrest-Free Rate - percentage of defendants who remain arrest-free during the pretrial release period.	✓ 86 percent of released defendants remained arrest free
✓ Appearance Rate – percentage of defendants who make all scheduled court appearances during the pretrial period.	✓ 88 percent of released defendants also made all scheduled court appearances
✓ Continued Pretrial Release – percentage of defendants who remain on release at the conclusion of their pretrial period without a pending request for removal or revocation due to non-compliance.	✓ 87 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

PSA’s *FY 2019 Budget Request* reinforces the Agency’s commitment to be a performance-based, results-driven organization and highlights its dedication to ensuring public safety and promoting pretrial justice through high-quality risk assessment, supervision and treatment services. By employing strategic approaches that improve the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations, PSA will continue to advance systems and methods for identifying defendants who pose a higher risk of pretrial failure, enhance its supervision and oversight of these defendants, provide

services and support of persons with substance dependence and mental health needs and lead efforts in implementing drug testing strategies to keep pace with emerging drug use trends.

PSA seeks additional resources to acquire replacement space for the majority of its staff and close expiring leases for three of its buildings and to conduct a major overhaul of its client management information system, the Pretrial Real-Time Information System Manager (PRISM).

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. The primary elements of CSP's Strategic Plan are outlined below:

- Establish strict accountability and prevent the population supervised by CSOSA from engaging in criminal activity.
- Deliver 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 to encourage 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 are fundamental to CSOSA's efforts. They unite CSP's and PSA's strategic plans, operations, and budgets.

FY 2019 President’s Budget Request (CSOSA: CSP and PSA)

The FY 2019 CSOSA President’s Budget request (CSP and PSA) totals \$256,724,000, which is a \$10,400,000 or 4.22 percent increase above the funding level contained in the annualized FY 2018 Continuing Resolution (CR).⁴

CSOSA (CSP and PSA)

- The FY 2018 Budget request for CSP is \$183,166,000, a net increase of \$1,686,000, or 0.93 percent, above the FY 2018 annualized CR.
- The FY 2019 Budget request for PSA is \$73,558,000, an increase of \$8,714,000, or 13.44 percent, above the FY 2018 annualized CR.

FY 2014 – FY 2019 Budget History:

Program / Fund	Thousands of Dollars						Increase/(Decrease) from FY 2018 Annualized CR	
	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Enacted	FY 2018 CR ⁴	FY 2019 Request	Amount	Percent
Community Supervision Program – Annual	167,269	164,155	179,247	182,721	181,480	\$177,247	(4,233)	(2.33)
Community Supervision Program – 3 Year	0	9,000 ¹	3,159 ²	0	0	5,919 ⁵	5,919	100.00
Sub-Total – CSP	167,269	173,155	182,406	182,721	181,480	183,166	1,686	0.93
Pretrial Services Agency – Annual	59,215	60,845	62,357	63,487	63,056	66,254	3,198	5.07
Pretrial Services Agency – 2 Year	0	0	0	1,800 ³	1,788	0	(1,788)	(100.00)
Pretrial Services Agency – 3 Year	0	0	0	0	0	7,304 ⁵	7,304	100.00
Sub-Total – PSA	59,215	60,845	62,357	65,287	64,844	73,558	8,714	13.44
CSOSA Appropriation Total	226,484	234,000	244,763	248,008	246,324	256,724	10,400	4.22

¹ The FY 2015 Enacted budget contains Three-Year (FY 2015-2017) resources for the relocation of CSP offender supervision field offices.

² The FY 2016 Enacted budget contains Three-Year (FY 2016-2018) resources for the relocation of CSP offender supervision field offices.

³ The FY 2017 Enacted budget contains Two-Year (FY 2017-2018) resources for PSA information technology requirements associated with the establishment of a comprehensive in-house synthetic drug testing program.

⁴ The FY 2018 Annualized CR provides appropriated funding based on FY 2017 Enacted reduced by 0.6791 percent. A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–96). The amounts included for 2018 reflect the annualized level provided by the CR.

⁵ CSOSA’s FY 2019 budget request includes Three-Year (FY 2019-2021) for a portion of the costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA’s headquarters, field offices, and related facilities. Additional resources may be required in future years to fund all aspects of the relocation project.

FY 2014 – FY 2019 CSOSA Budget: 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 Relocation (3-Year)	9,000	0	0	0	9,000	0
CSP/PSA Contract 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:						
FY 2016 Pay Raise and Retirement Benefit Cost Increase	1,738	0	670	0	2,408	0
FY 2016 Non-Payroll Inflation	1,404	0	142	0	1,546	0
FY 2015 Non-Recurring Resources (FY 2015 Field Unit Relocation)	-3,168	0	0	0	-3,168	0
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2016 Base	-26	0	812	0	786	0
FY 2016 Program Changes:						
CSP Field Unit Relocation (3-Year)	3,159	0	0	0	3,159	0
CSP Offender 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 Re-Design	1,200	0	0	0	1,200	0
CSP/PSA Electronic Document 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 Enacted Budget	\$182,406	887	\$62,357	373	\$244,763	1,260

	Community Supervision Program		Pretrial Services Agency		CSOSA Appropriation	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
FY 2016 Enacted Budget	\$182,406	887	\$62,357	373	\$244,763	1,260
Changes to FY 2017 Base:						
FY 2016 Non-Recurring Resources (FY 2016 Field Unit Relocation)	-1,298	0	0	0	-1,298	0
FY 2016 Non-Recurring Resources (FY 2016 Telecommunications System)	-1,662	0	0	0	-1,662	0
FY 2016 Non-Recurring Resources (FY 2016 Records Management System)	-220	0	-500	0	-720	0
FY 2017 Pay Raise	1,847	0	817	0	2,664	0
FY 2017 Non-Payroll Inflation	1,114	0	131	0	1,245	0
FY 2017 FTE Adjustment	0	-10	0	-10	0	-20
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2017 Base	-219	-10	448	0	229	-20
FY 2017 Program Changes:						
CSP/PSA Synthetic Drug Testing	534	0	2,082 ²	1	2,616	1
Contract Drug Treatment	0	0	400	0	400	0
Sub-Total, FY 2017 Program Changes	534	0	2,482	1	3,016	1
FY 2017 Enacted Budget	\$182,721	877	\$65,287	364	\$248,008	1,241
FY 2018 Annualized CR¹	\$181,480	835	\$64,844	350	\$246,324	1,185
Changes to FY 2019 Base:						
FY 2018 Non-Recurring Resources	0	0	-1,788 ²	0	-1,788	0
FY 2019 Adjustments to Base	-4,233	-10	912	0	-3,321	-10
Sub-Total, Adjustments to FY 2019 Base	-4,233	-10	-876	0	-5,109	-10
FY 2019 Program Changes:						
CSP/PSA HQ Relocation ³	5,919	0	7,304	0	13,223	0
PSA PRISM	0	0	2,286	0	2,286	0
Sub-Total, FY 2019 Program Changes	5,919	0	9,590	0	15,509	0
FY 2019 Budget Request	\$183,166	825	\$73,558	350	\$256,724	1,175
Increase from FY 2018 CR	+\$1,686		+\$8,714		+\$10,400	
Percent Increase from FY 2018 CR	+.93%		+13.44%		+4.22%	

¹ The FY 2018 Annualized CR provides appropriated funding based on FY 2017 Enacted reduced by 0.6791 percent. A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-96). The amounts included for 2018 reflect the annualized level provided by the CR.

² The FY 2018 Annualized CR contains funds (\$1,787,776) for the Pretrial Services Agency's synthetic drug testing initiative originally enacted in FY 2017 (Two Year FY 2017/2018 funding). The FY 2019 Budget removes these funds from the Pretrial Services Agency's Base.

³ CSOSA's FY 2019 budget request includes Three-Year (FY 2019-2021) for a portion of the costs associated with a replacement lease for CSOSA's headquarters, field offices, and related facilities. Additional resources may be required in future years to fund all aspects of the relocation project.

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

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

In FY 2017, CSP monitored or supervised approximately 10,500 offenders on any given day and 16,407 different offenders over the course of the fiscal year, including offenders on probation, parole or supervised release, as well as monitoring Civil Protection Orders and offenders with Deferred Sentencing Agreements.

Of the CSP average daily supervised population, 45 percent were supervised as part of a specialized supervision caseload (e.g., women, young adults, sex offenders, mental health and domestic violence), approximately 16 percent were female and 19 percent were under the age of 25. Over 39 percent of offenders eligible for a risk assessment were assessed, classified and supervised at the highest risk levels (maximum and intensive).

In FY 2017, PSA supervised over 17,000 defendants, and had oversight of an average of 4,780 individuals on any given day. The vast majority of defendants are awaiting trial in D.C. Superior Court, with a smaller number awaiting trial in U.S. District Court. PSA's current caseloads include individuals being supervised on a full range of charges from misdemeanor property offenses to felony murder. During this period, PSA administers evidence-based and data informed risk assessment and supervision practices to identify factors related to pretrial misconduct and maximize the likelihood of arrest-free behavior and court appearance during the pretrial period.

2. What are the sentence types for which a CSP offender may be supervised?

The great majority of offenders supervised by CSP have been released by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia on probation or released by the U.S. Parole Commission on parole or supervised release. In addition, CSP currently supervises a small number of offenders sentenced under Deferred Sentence Agreements (DSAs) and Civil Protection Orders (CPOs).

- **Probation:** A sentence imposed by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia in lieu of incarceration. An adjudicated offender is placed under the supervision of CSP.
- **Parole:** A form of early release from prison based on an offender's positive adjustment to rehabilitative goals established during the incarceration period. As a parolee, an offender is placed under the supervision of CSP in lieu of serving the remainder of his/her term of imprisonment, as long as his/her conduct complies with the conditions of release prescribed by the U.S. Parole Commission and CSP. Typically, parole is reserved for offenders who were convicted of felony offenses prior to August 5, 2000.
- **Supervised Release:** A type of sentence that begins upon an offender's completion of a Court-required length of incarceration. Under such a sentence, once an offender has served the required length of imprisonment, a Supervised Release certificate is issued by the U.S. Parole Commission. Offenders who were convicted of felony offenses on or after August 5, 2000 may be eligible for Supervised Release and, like

- parole, an offender may be revoked back to incarceration if he/she violates the conditions of release that are prescribed by U.S. Parole Commission and CSP.
- **DSA:** An arrangement made between the U.S. Attorneys Office and the defendant (usually in domestic violence cases and minor D.C. Code offenses) in which the defendant enters a guilty plea in exchange for a continuation of sentencing. The continuation generally lasts about nine months and, during that time, the client is required to abide by certain conditions (e.g., community service, participation in treatment programs, etc.). If the conditions are met at the time of sentencing, the defendant may withdraw his/her plea of guilt and the case is closed without conviction. If, however, the offender violates the conditions of the agreement, sentencing will proceed on the case.
 - **CPO:** A civil order imposed by the Superior Court the District of Columbia for up to twelve months to protect an individual from further harassment or abuse by another individual (the CSP offender).

3. 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 waived as adults (charged or convicted as adults), some of whom are under the age of 18.

During FY 2017, CSP supervised 30 offenders under the age of 18 who were convicted as adults. In FY 2017, CSP supervised approximately nine unique offenders each month (or less than one percent of the daily supervised population) under the age of 21 who also were committed to DYRS (dual supervision). Identification of these cases allows for DYRS and CSP to adequately address the needs of these youth in a coordinated fashion.

4. What differentiates probationers supervised by CSP versus those supervised by U.S. Probation for the District of Columbia?

Probationers supervised by CSP are DC Code offenders sentenced by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, which is the trial court for the District of Columbia. The Superior Court for the District of Columbia hears cases involving criminal and civil law, as well as family court, landlord and tenant, probate, tax, and driving violations (no permit and DUI). U.S. Probation for the District of Columbia supervises offenders assigned from federal court that raise a "federal question" involving the U.S. Government, the U.S. Constitution, or other federal laws; and cases involving "diversity of citizenship," which are disputes between two parties not from the same state or country, and where the claim meets a set dollar threshold for damages.

5. 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 are typically expected to remain under CSP supervision for the following durations:⁸

<u>Probation:</u>	20.3 to 21.2 months;
<u>Parole</u> ⁹ :	12.1 to 16.9 years; and
<u>Supervised Release:</u>	41.5 to 42.8 months

The length of pretrial supervision varies, since it is a function of the time needed to adjudicate a criminal case. During FY 2017, defendants under PSA supervision spent an average of 112 days on supervision.

6. How many offenders/defendants entered CSOSA supervision in FY 2017?

In FY 2017, 6,162 unique offenders entered CSP supervision; 4,379 men and women sentenced to probation by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, 1,337 individuals released from incarceration in a Federal BOP facility on parole or supervised release, 232 offenders with DSAs, and 215 clients with CPOs. In FY 2017, approximately 64 percent of prison releases transitioned directly from prison to CSP supervision, bypassing a BOP Residential Re-entry Center (also known as a halfway house).

Defendants are placed into PSA supervision programs during the pretrial release period based on the release conditions ordered by the Court. In FY 2017, PSA supervised approximately 17,000 defendants.

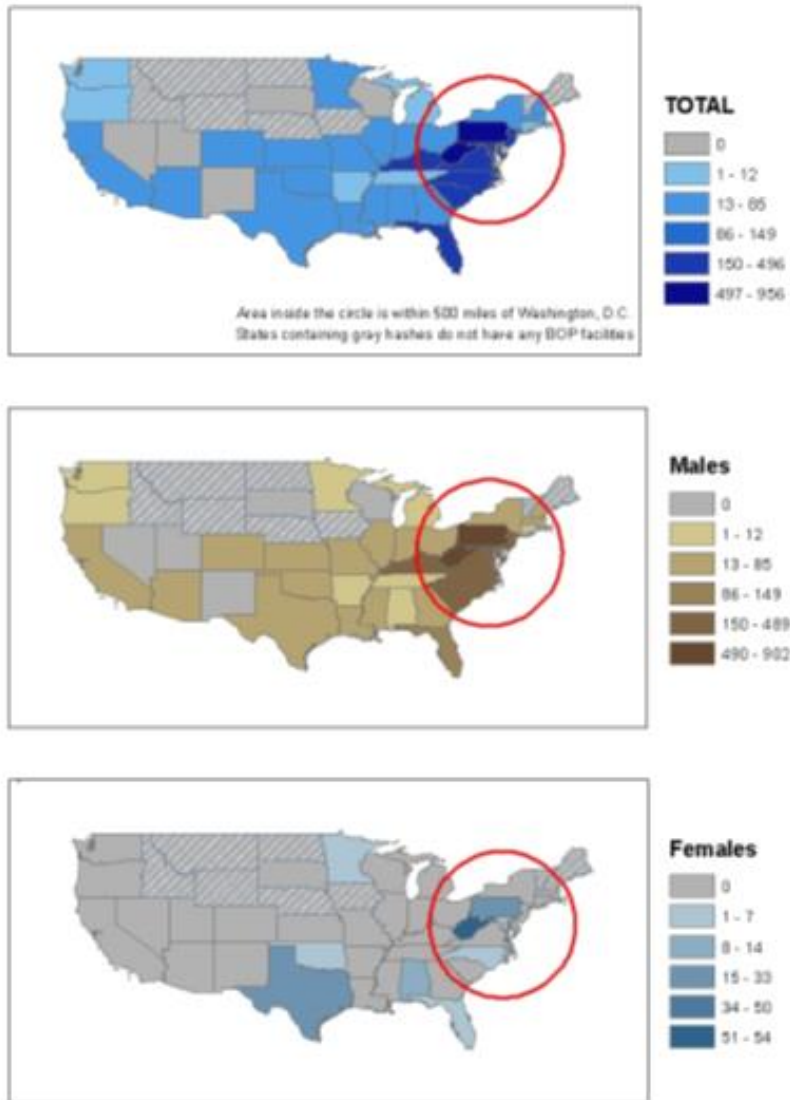
7. Where are offenders under CSP supervision confined prior to their release?

The legislation that established CSOSA in 1997 also transferred the custody of offenders sentenced in D.C. Superior Court to the Federal 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 (Superior Court for the District of Columbia or the USPC) are placed in BOP facilities around the country. In FY 2017, 1,337 individuals were released from BOP facilities and entered CSP supervision on parole or supervised release.

⁸ Values represent the 95% confidence interval around the average length of sentence for the CSP's FY 2017 Total Supervised Population. Where applicable, extensions to the original sentence are taken into consideration in the calculation.

⁹ Life sentences have been excluded.

On September 30, 2017, there were **4,416** inmates (4,282 male; 134 female) housed in facilities managed by or under contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) following adjudication in DC Superior Court. The states with the highest population of DC clients were West Virginia (956), Pennsylvania (670) and North Carolina (414). The leading three states housing male inmates were West Virginia (902), Pennsylvania (650) and North Carolina (411). The leading three states housing female inmates were West Virginia (54), Pennsylvania (20), and the District of Columbia (20). These estimates do not include 313 inmates who were in-transit to or from a BOP facility on September 30, 2017.



8. Of the 6,162 offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2017, how many had been under CSP's supervision within the previous three years?

21.3 percent of the 6,162 offenders entering supervision in FY 2017 had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2017 supervision start date. This is a modest improvement compared to ten years ago, where 23.8 percent of offenders entering supervision in FY 2007 had been under CSP supervision at some point in the three years prior to their FY 2007 supervision start date.

9. How do CSP 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 scientifically validated risk assessment that examines relevant defendant data to help identify the most appropriate supervision levels for released defendants. The assessment scores various risk measures and assigns weights for each item that are specific to the District's defendant population (e.g., previous failure to appear for court, previous dangerous and violent convictions, suspected substance use disorder, current relationship to the criminal justice system, among numerous others). It then generates a score that provides a guideline for determining each defendant's risk level. This risk level designation informs the recommendation made by PSA at arraignment and, for defendants released to PSA while awaiting trial, the level and nature of supervision required to 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 and statutory guidelines. If pretrial 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 release 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 Pretrial Services Officer (PSO), halfway house placement, GPS and electronic monitoring.

10. Describe the criminogenic and support service needs of offenders beginning supervision with CSP

CSP data show that the criminogenic and support service needs of offenders beginning supervision remain high, and addressing these needs is essential to reducing recidivism. About half of offenders beginning supervision in FY 2017 were identified as having anti-social attitudes and temperament, and 40 percent began supervision with an identified substance abuse need. Just under 30 percent of entries were identified as having low levels of achievement and a similar percentage lacked prosocial leisure activities. Approximately 20 percent reported having family factors contributing to criminal behavior, and eight percent reported having anti-social peers. Behavioral health issues—including, for example, mental health diagnoses—among offenders under supervision are common. Just under one-third of FY 2017 entries were identified by CSP's needs model as having a mental health need. Offenders with mental health concerns have more and a greater extent of criminogenic needs which, if left un-addressed, may result in them returning to criminal behavior.

11. What portion of offenders entering CSP supervision have illicit substance abuse treatment needs?

CSP performed a review of FY 2016 offender intakes to determine illicit substance abuse treatment needs. In FY 2016, a total of 6,248 offenders entered CSP supervision. 80.2 percent of these offender intakes with Auto Screener data self-reported some history of using illicit substances. Approximately one-third (2,054 offenders) of the FY 2016 offender intakes tested positive for drugs on at least three occasions within the first year of supervision. Nearly 65 percent of these 2,054 offenders (1,329 offenders) had a special condition for court-ordered treatment/treatment evaluation during their first year of supervision, and 65 percent (1,342 clients) were supervised at the highest risk levels (intensive or maximum) at some point during that year.

12. What portion of offenders and defendants entering CSOSA supervision in FY 2017 had mental health issues?

Based upon self-reported information obtained from the CSP Auto Screener, 47.4 percent of FY 2017 offender intakes reported mental health issues. Of the offenders who began supervision with CSP in FY 2017 and who completed an Auto Screener, 40.5 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 6.9 percent of the FY 2017 entry population reported an undiagnosed mental health condition. Of those reporting mental health concerns, CSP's needs model suggests that nearly one-third of FY 2017 entries may require mental health assistance while under supervision.

During the course of FY 2017, over 2,200 defendants were assigned to 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.

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

Over eleven percent of the FY 2017 average daily offender population had unstable housing, defined by CSP as residing in a homeless shelter, halfway house through a public law placement, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or having no fixed address. Over three-fourths 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.

Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) use a more comprehensive definition of homelessness and housing instability¹⁰ to include persons who:

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

¹⁰ Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-22) Section 1003.

addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.

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.

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

Of the FY 2017 new offender entrants for whom family information was available in a completed CSP Auto Screener, just under two-thirds (63.5 percent) reported having children. Of those with children, 95 percent had dependent children (under age 18). Almost one-half of offenders with dependent children (46.6 percent) identified themselves as the primary caretakers of their dependents; and nearly two-thirds (67.5 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.

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

Roughly one-fifth of CSP's September 30, 2017, offender population were aged 25 or under. Analysis of our data has shown that our young adult offenders¹¹ 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, 43 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 implemented our new Young Adult Supervision Initiative pilot in FY 2013. Currently, four specialized supervision teams are designated to employ comprehensive and integrated case management strategies that tailor supervision plans specifically to the level of

¹¹ Offenders age 25 and younger.

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.

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

Female offenders represent approximately 16 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 three 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 Community Engagement and Achievement Center (CEAC; formerly known as a Day Reporting Center (DRC)) solely for female offenders at 601 Indiana Avenue.
- CIT staff facilitate two (2) intervention groups: Stabilization and Coping Skills—solely for female population.
- 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.

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

CSP had 298 total, on-board CSO employees as of September 30, 2017 performing offender supervision (230), diagnostic (31), investigative (20), domestic violence treatment (10) and new Rapid Response Team (7) functions.

PSA has 192 supervisory PSOs, PSOs and assistant PSOs performing defendant supervision, diagnostic, court representation, assessment, quality assurance or treatment-related services.

18. In previous budgets, CSP requested and Congress provided resources to allow CSP to reduce the number of offenders supervised by each 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, 2017, the overall ratio of supervised offenders to on-board supervision CSO employees is **43.96:1**; 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, 2017)

Offender Case Type	Supervised Offenders	On-Board Supervision CSOs	Caseload Ratio
Special Supervision (Sex Offenders, Mental Health, Domestic Violence)	4,606	121	38.07:1
General Supervision	2,223	70	31.76:1
Interstate Supervision	2,026	33	61.39:1
Sub-Total	8,855	224	39.53:1
Warrant Team	1,255	6	NA
TOTAL	10,110	230	43.96:1

19. How many CSP offenders have used illicit drugs?

In FY 2017, 83.0 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 2017, by Drug (Self-Reported)

Illicit Drug	Percentage of FY 2017 Entrants Reporting Use of the Drug	Average Age at First Use	Average Length of Use (Years)
Marijuana	71.1%	16	12.1
Cocaine	33.2%	25	13.2
PCP	31.8%	21	9.8
Opiates	16.6%	26	12.7
Amphetamines	8.1%	23	5.6

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, CSP receives electronic notification from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system for any new CSP offender arrest, warrant or law enforcement inquiry reported to NCIC by any jurisdiction in the United States. This information is recorded in the SMART system.

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 2017, 86 percent of released defendants remained arrest free.

21. What is the arrest history of offenders entering CSP supervision in FY 2017?

Of the FY 2017 offender entrants with arrest histories identified by CSP's Auto Screener, over 70 percent self-reported having been arrested for property offenses in the past, and nearly two-thirds reported arrests for public order and drug-related offenses. Over half reported having been arrested for simple assaults and violent offenses.

Arrest Charge Type	Percentage with Arrest History ¹	Average Age at First Arrest	Average Number of Arrests
Property Offense	71.7%	22	5.3
Public Order	64.2%	25	4.5
Drug-Related Offense	63.3%	23	4.8
Simple Assault	59.6%	25	2.9
Violent Offense	52.9%	23	2.8
Traffic	44.5%	28	2.8
Firearm Offense	33.3%	23	2.2
Domestic Violence	25.1%	29	2.2
Sex Offense	10.1%	27	1.6
Prostitution	5.0%	29	2.9

¹ An offender may have arrests for multiple charge types.

22. 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 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, placing the offender in a residential sanctions program (including the Re-Entry and Sanctions Center, or the Halfway Back program), or placing the offender on 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 an offender continues to be non-responsive to graduated sanctions and/or is re-arrested, the CSO is required to notify the releasing authority (US Parole Commission or the D.C. Superior Court) by filing an Alleged Violation Report (AVR). In FY 2017, CSP filed AVRs for 29.0 percent of the 2017 Total Supervised Population. The percentage of the supervised offenders with AVRs has risen annually since FY 2012, when CSP filed AVRs for 18.7 of the Total Supervised Population. Offenders on supervised release are the most likely to have AVRs filed, with almost two out of five (40.3 percent) having at least one AVR filed in FY 2017. Although the percentage of parolees with AVRs filed increased from 14 percent in FY 2012 to 22.6 percent in FY 2017, this percentage remained relatively steady from FY 2015 to FY 2017. The percentage of probationers with AVRs, however, increased six percentage points from FY 2015 to FY 2017. In FY 2017, AVRs had been filed for 1,910 offenders on parole/supervised release and 2,853 offenders on probation. Roughly 60 percent of all AVRs filed during the year were for re-arrests.

23. What level of serious violent crime (e.g., homicide, robbery, assault with a dangerous weapon, sex abuse) committed in the District of Columbia in CY 2017 is attributed to CSP offenders?

CSP's Office of Research and Evaluation examined incidents of serious violence in the District of Columbia that took place in calendar year 2017 (from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017) to understand how crime rates have changed from prior years and to determine the extent to which offenders supervised by CSP contributed to the problem of crime.

In 2012, the average number of serious violent incidents per day in the District was 19; by 2017, the average declined to less than 15 incidents per day. Importantly, the percentage of CSP offenders arrested for serious violent incidents while under supervision is fairly low. In CY 2017, CSP supervised over 16,000 unique offenders of which less than two percent were arrested for an incident of serious violence while under CSP supervision (arrests as of January 2018).

24. 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 PSA serves as the current co-chair of the CJCC. Other permanent members include the Federal BOP, 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.

25. Does CSP Share Offender Data with Community Justice Partners?

CSP participates in electronic data exchanges with our public safety partners to ensure effective and efficient offender supervision:

- CSP continuously receives arrest data electronically from the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and the states of Maryland and Virginia. D.C. MPD arrest data is received in near real-time via the D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) secure web services interface; Maryland and Virginia arrest data is received daily. The data is processed by a custom matching algorithm to determine if CSP offenders were re-arrested in the District or a neighboring state, and then loaded into SMART. If an offender was re-arrested, the supervising community supervision officer (CSO) and his or her supervisor (SCSO) receives an immediate notification of the arrest via Agency email and alerts are triggered in the SMART application.
- CSP receives near real-time arrest data from Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) which matches arrests made in the US against the records in the NCIC Supervised Release File and makes this data available in SMART on a daily basis every three hours between 7AM and 11PM ET. This same process transmits law enforcement inquiries made in NCIC on CSP actively supervised offenders, to CSP's SMART database.
- CSP updates the Federal Bureau of Investigation's NCIC Supervised Release File on a daily basis with information for CSP's actively supervised offenders and supervising officers, as well as the NCIC Sex Offender Registry File with data on registered sex offenders in the District of Columbia. The Supervised Release File provides law enforcement across the United States with the ability to contact CSOSA in the event that a law enforcement activity necessitates it. The Sex Offender Registry File is updated pursuant to federal law.
- CSP receives daily offender drug testing results electronically from the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency (PSA). The data is loaded into SMART on a daily basis and the supervising community supervision officer (CSO) receives a notification of the positive test results or failure to report status in SMART and a supervision violation is automatically generated.

- CSP makes SMART offender data available to the D.C. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's Justice Information System (JUSTIS) via a real-time web service interface.
- CSP transmits Alleged Violation Reports to the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC), and receives Notices of Action from USPC via an electronic web services interface in near real-time throughout the day.
- CSP electronically transmits positive drug test data for actively supervised offenders to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) which serves to prohibit the individual from purchasing firearms for one year from the date of every drug test positive result.
- CSP obtains offender data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on a monthly basis for all re-entrants expected to be released by BOP to CSP supervision within the next three months. In addition, CSP obtains a weekly data file of sex offenders of current BOP inmates planned for release to CSP.
- CSP has multiple interfaces with its Sex Offender Registry (SOR) System. The CSP SOR system maintains and serves data required to be made available to the public via the DC Metropolitan Police Department's (MPD) Sex Offender Registry Website. SOR also interfaces with the Department of Justice National Sex Offender Registry to provide publicly available data for DC Sex Offender Registrants and in accordance with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). SOR supplies non-public sex offender registrant data to D.C. MPD via a custom access role to the system and supplies non-public data via an electronic interface to the Department of Justice Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending (SMART Office).

26. 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 use GPS to monitor high-risk offenders who have a special condition for GPS and those who are non-compliant with their supervision conditions. On September 30, 2017, 198 high-risk CSP offenders were on GPS Electronic Monitoring and over the course of FY 2017 2,033 offenders were placed on GPS monitoring.

CSP performed a review of offenders who were placed on GPS monitoring for at least sixty successive days in FYs 2013 - 2017, comparing violations and rearrests in the 60 days before GPS activation to the 60 days after. The table below shows that, for all years, rearrests of offenders decreased dramatically while they were on GPS monitoring. Although drug violations increased during monitoring, this increase may be the result of changes in CSP supervision conditions that accompany GPS placement, such as increased monitoring and drug testing.

Violations and Rearrests for Offenders on GPS Monitoring for At Least 60 Successive Days, FYs 2014 – 2017

	FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)	Before GPS (60 Days)	While on GPS (60 Days)
Average Number of Violations	5.7	8.0	5.2	7.1	4.4	7.3	4.7	8.6
<i>Drug Violations¹</i>	5.2	6.4	4.6	5.8	4.0	6.3	4.1	6.7
<i>Non-Drug Violations</i>	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
<i>GPS Violations</i>	0	1.3	0	1	0	0.7	0	1.6
Total Rearrests While on Supervision	31	11	80	20	108	25	101	23

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.

27. 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 2017, PSA supervised and monitored 2,029 higher risk cases using electronic monitoring surveillance technologies – 1,904 of these defendants were HISP defendants.

28. 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, 2017, 1,927 total registrants were listed in the D.C. Sex Offender Registry, of which 1,024 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 2017, 187 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.

29. 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. 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 2017, CSOs conducted a total of 2,310 accountability tours for 1,833 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 2017, CSOs conducted 30,500 home verifications for 7,989 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 2017, CSOs conducted 45,124 home visits for 8,533 offenders.

30. How many community-based offender supervision offices does CSP have?

CSP currently has five community-based offender (Probation and Parole) supervision field offices throughout the District.

1. 1230 Taylor Street, NW
2. 910 Rhode Island Avenue, NE
3. 3850 South Capitol Street, SE
4. 800 North Capitol Street, NW
5. 2101 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE

CSP's program model emphasizes decentralizing supervision from a single headquarters office to the neighborhoods where offenders live and work. By doing so, Community Supervision Officers maintain a more active, visible and accessible community presence, collaborating with neighborhood police in the various Police Service Areas, as well as spending more of their time conducting home visits, work site visits, and other activities that make community supervision a visible partner in public safety. However, continued real estate development of the District creates challenges for CSP in obtaining space for offender supervision operations.

CSOSA's headquarters is located at 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. The lease for this location expires September 2020 and CSP requests FY 2019 resources to support a replacement lease. CSP's operations are located at five existing field units (CSOSA headquarters also houses one supervision program) and various program locations throughout the city. In addition, CSP operates

our residential treatment readiness facility, the Re-entry and Sanctions Center, at 1900 Massachusetts Ave, SE.

CSP has specialized offender supervision operations co-located with the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, for highest-risk offenders (sex offenders and behavioral health). CSP operates on a year-to-year lease at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, and plans to relocate from this location in late 2018 or 2019. CSP relocated from our 1418 Good Hope Road, SE, location in May 2017 and relocated from our 4923 E. Capitol Street, SE, and 25 K Street, NE, locations in September 2017. In 2017, CSP occupied a new supervision office located at 2101 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, SE, and is increasing occupancy at our 800 North Capitol Street, NW, location.

31. What services does CSOSA's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center provide?

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. In FY 2017, the RSC admitted a total of 986 high risk-offenders/defendants and discharged 840. Of the 840 discharges, 620 (73.8%) successfully completed the RSC program.

Treatment readiness and motivation are the focus of each of the interventions offered at the RSC. These interventions are structured to address one or more of the factors identified as particular challenges to an offender's/defendant's successful reentry including psychological disorders, substance abuse, cognitive impairments, protracted withdrawal, poor attachment/social bonding and criminogenic factors.

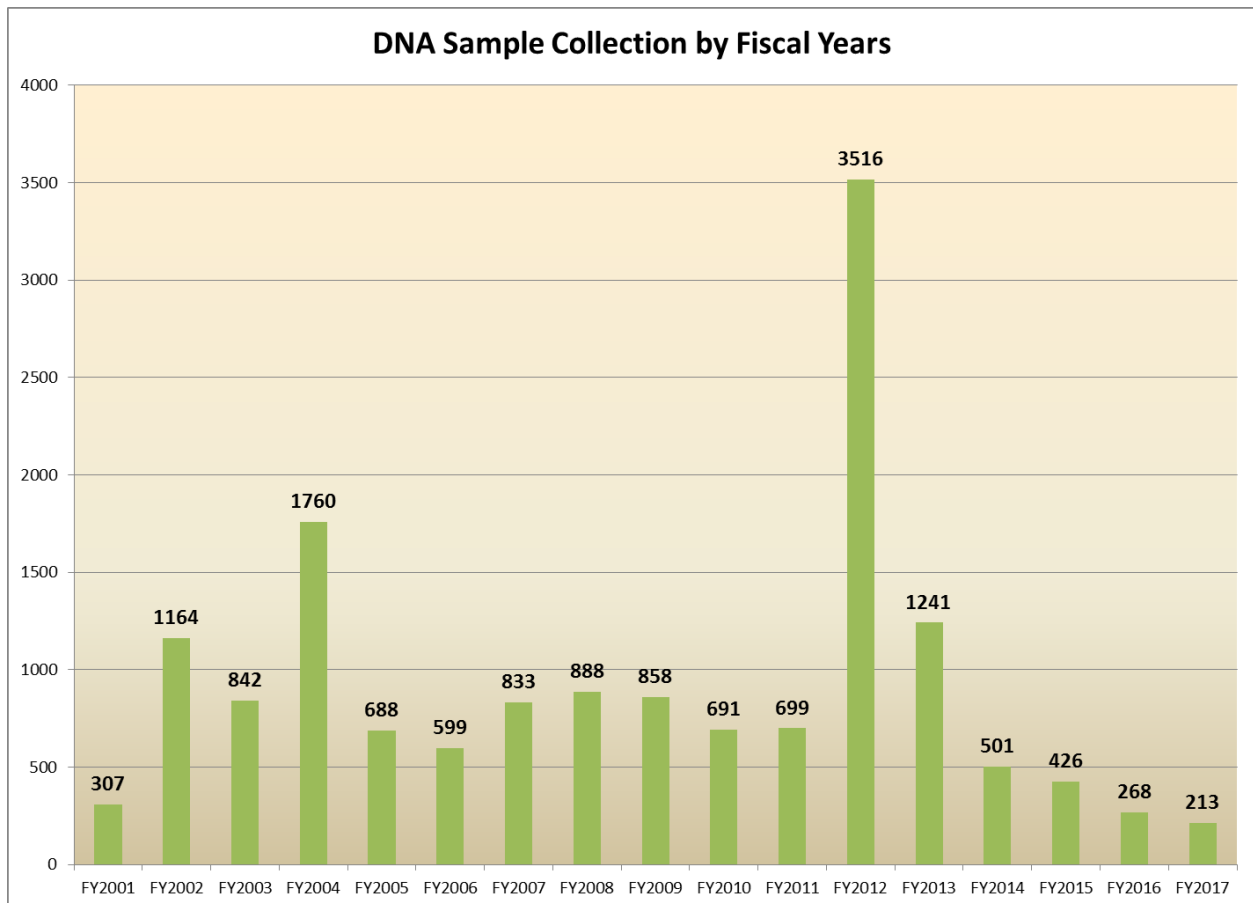
RSC offenders/defendants also receive counseling; a complete physical, psychological and behavioral assessment; and have a comprehensive treatment plan developed that includes referrals to an individualized continuum of inpatient, residential, and/or daily outpatient substance abuse treatment programs.

32. 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 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.

A total of 213 client samples were collected by CSP in FY 2017. 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 Federal BOP or under CSOSA Supervision.



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

In FY 2017, CSP made 2,037 contract substance abuse treatment, transitional housing, and halfway back treatment sanction placements using appropriated funds. In addition, at any given time, up to 334 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

Treatment and Housing Services	FY 2017 Placements
Detoxification	126
Residential Treatment	837
Outpatient Treatment	574
Sanctions-Based Treatment	110
Transitional Housing	390
Total Contract Offender Placements	2,037

In FY 2017, PSA made 560 defendant placements in contracted substance abuse treatment which includes residential, transitional housing, intensive inpatient detoxification and/or intensive outpatient services.

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

This determination is different for CSP offenders and PSA defendants.

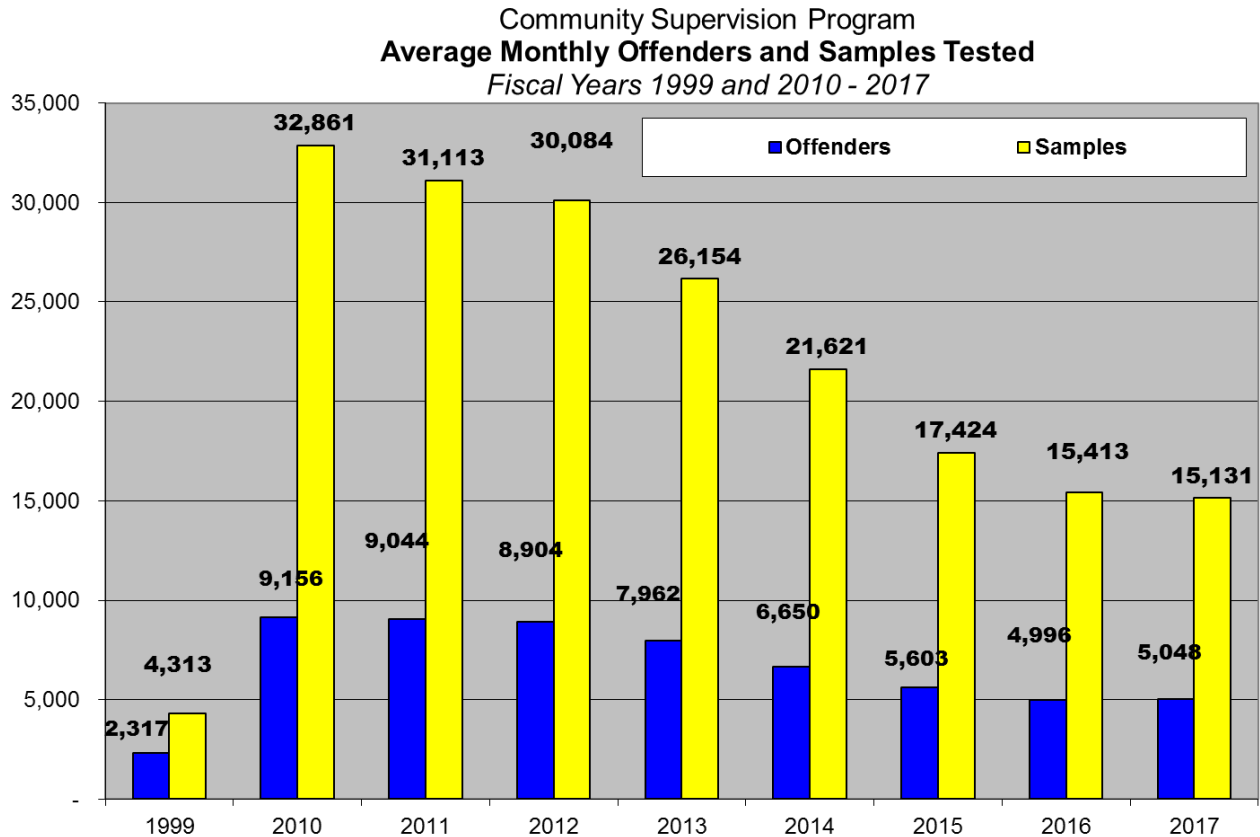
CSP conducts drug testing on all offenders placed on CSP supervision by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia and the U.S. Parole Commission (USPC), as well as offenders for whom CSP is completing a pre-sentence investigation, in accordance with its drug testing policy. Surveillance drug testing 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 2017, 85.4 percent of eligible offenders were drug tested once per month. CSP obtained an average of 15,131 drug samples from 5,048 offenders per month in our four collection units/sites located throughout the District and the Re-entry and Sanctions Center. In FY 2017, each urine sample was tested for up to nine substances [Marijuana, PCP, Opiates (codeine/morphine), Methadone, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Alcohol, Heroin, and Synthetic Cannabinoids]. In addition, samples are tested for Creatinine levels to determine sample validity and for Ethyl Glucuronide (EtG) to confirm alcohol use. In FY 2015, CSP reduced the testing of most probationers for marijuana due to changes in the District of Columbia’s laws; CSP continues to test parolees and supervised releasees for marijuana.

CSP offender urine samples are tested by PSA and results provided back to CSP within 48 hours after the sample is taken. FY 2017 offender drug testing activity continued to decrease yet represents a significant increase above the FY 1999 testing levels reported at the Agency’s inception.



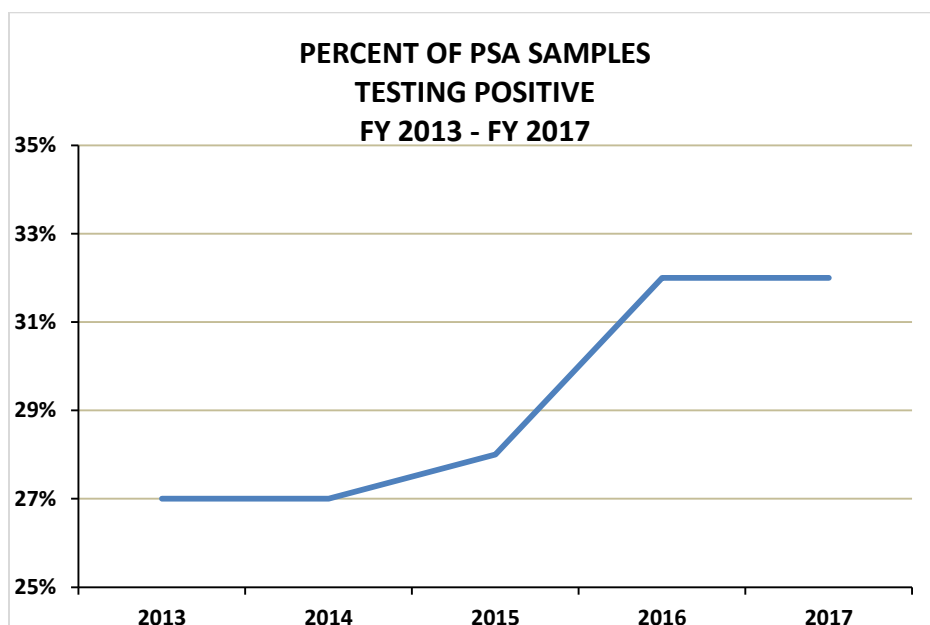
PSA conducted initial and follow-up drug tests on 17,699 defendants during FY 2017, with about 34 percent recording at least one non-compliant drug test result.

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

In FY 2017, the OFTS conducted 2,378,354 drug tests on 264,548 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.

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

In FY 2017, approximately 32.2 percent of the defendant samples tested had at least one positive test.



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 14,905 levels analyses which aid in the determination of continuing drug use and performed GC/MS confirmation tests for 5,334 specimens in FY 2017.

39. How is PSA addressing the use of synthetic drugs within the DC criminal justice populations?

During the past four years, both CSP and PSA have worked with various criminal justice, research, health, and policy partners to assess the prevalence of synthetic cannabinoids in the defendant and offender populations in the District of Columbia. Often referred to as “synthetic marijuana,” synthetic cannabinoids exist in several different forms, with newer ones being synthesized and added to the class rapidly.

Since late FY 2015, CSOSA has allocated financial resources to purchase K2-2 reagent kits and PSA’s Office of Forensic Toxicology Services began large scale screening of all incoming specimens for synthetic cannabinoids beginning October 1, 2015. In fiscal years 2016 and 2017, PSA conducted research on the detection of newer varieties of SCs using the third generation screening reagent (K2-3) in response to a decline in the rate of positive tests using the K2-2 screening reagent (less than 1 percent). On May 1, 2017, PSA fully integrated K2-3 into the routine screening of all incoming specimens for SCs and the rate of positive tests for SCs increased to approximately 4 percent. The results indicate that defendants are still using SCs but shifting to different varieties. PSA continued partnership with the DC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) to research and develop methods for analyzing and characterizing the identities of emerging new synthetic drugs and their urinary metabolites. Through this partnership, PSA tested an average of 84 urine specimens per month for synthetic cannabinoids and confirmed the use of two new synthetic cannabinoids metabolites that had previously not been identified in tests. These are AB-FUBINACA metabolite 3 and 4. PSA typically obtains specimens that it shares with OCME for analysis from individuals supervised by PSA and CSP.

Opioid Testing – PSA studied fentanyl use among the lock-up population and defendants released to PSA supervision. Overall, 6.3 percent of this sample population tested positive for fentanyl (102 out of 1,631 samples). Of the 102 samples, 4.3 percent (20 out of 465) tested positive from the lock-up population while 7 percent (82 out of 1,166) tested positive from the surveillance population. Among these, 65.7 percent (67 out of 102) involved the use of multiple drugs and 34.3 percent (35 out of 102) involved only fentanyl use. Of the 67 samples testing positive for multiple drugs, 34.3 percent tested positive for a combination of fentanyl and heroin use only. The results of this study, and one conducted in FY 2016, suggest that fentanyl use is occurring within the DC criminal justice population. At the present time, routine screening for fentanyl is not included in PSA’s standard testing panel. As this study continues, OFTS will form recommendations for monitoring/testing for fentanyl use and other emerging substances.

40. 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.

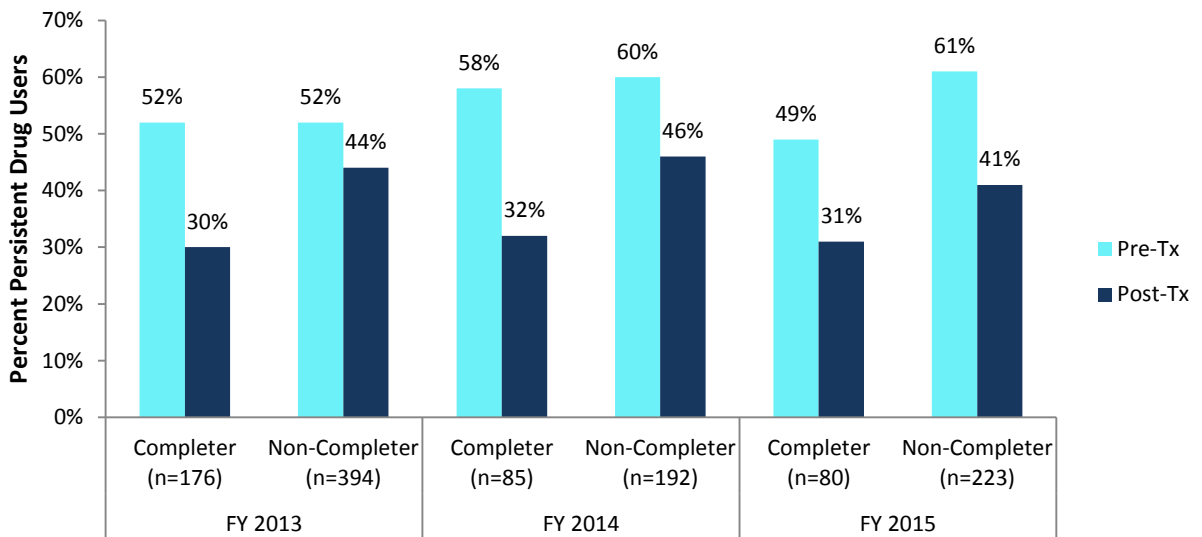
- I. CSP’s Office of Research and Evaluation examined the extent to which completion of substance abuse treatment services reduced offender drug use. CSP reviewed offenders under supervision in FYs 2013 – 2015 who participated in multiple treatment programs (i.e., two or more substance abuse treatments) within one year and determined that offenders who

successfully completed multiple treatment programs were less likely to be classified as persistent drug users (three or more positive drug tests, excluding alcohol) 180 days after discharging from their final treatment compared those who did not complete all of their programs. Data also show, however, that participation in treatment programs (regardless of whether or not they are completed successfully) may reduce an offender’s future drug use.

The figure below shows that, in FYs 2013 through 2015, approximately 50 to 60 percent of all offenders who participated in multiple treatment programs in one year were persistent drug users prior to beginning their first treatment episode. For the groups that successfully completed treatment, less than one-third continued to use illicit substances on a persistent basis during the 180 after treatment completion, compared to over 40 percent offenders who did not complete treatment successfully.

This review indicates that offenders who complete full substance abuse treatment services demonstrate a greater decrease in persistent drug use compared to offenders who do not complete services. Non-completers, however, also demonstrate a decrease in persistent drug use, suggesting that participation in treatment programs may help to decrease drug use even if an offender does not complete treatment. In other words, while treatment completion is ideal, some treatment is better than no treatment.

Persistent Drug Use Among Offenders Participating in Multiple CSOSA Contracted Treatment Programs, FYs 2013-2015

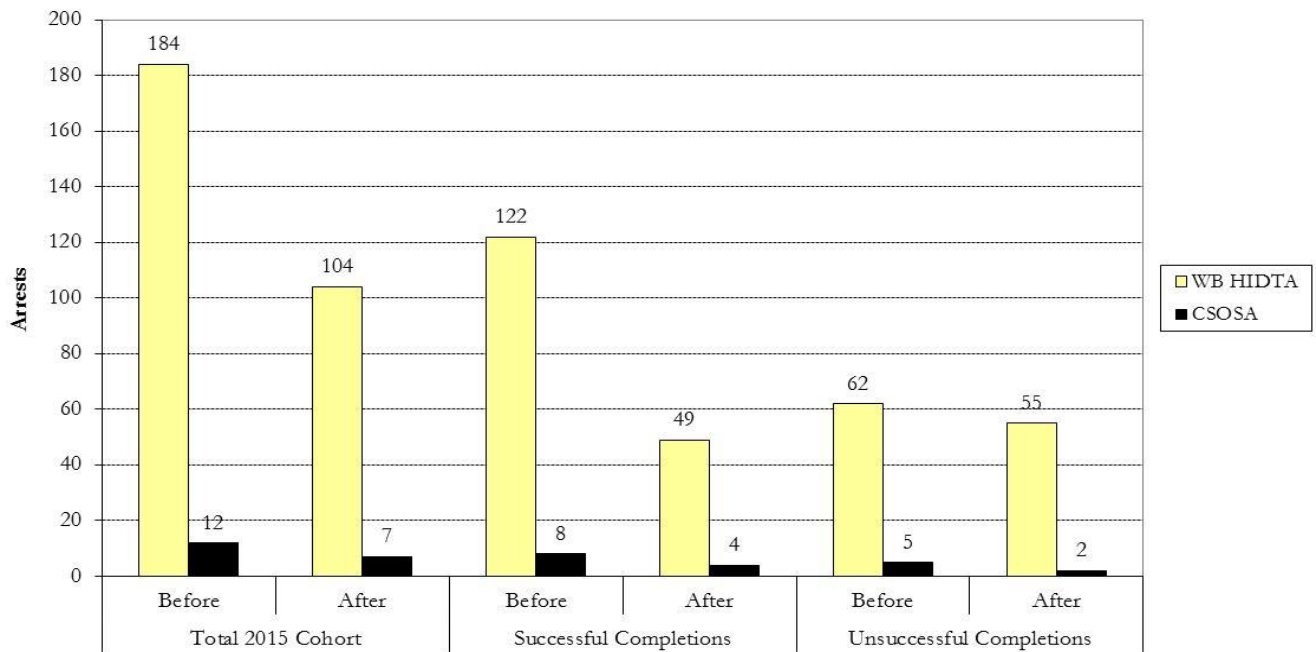


II. A study by the Institute for Behavior and Health¹² found that CSOSA offenders and defendants who participated in the Agency’s Re-entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) program and successfully completed post –RSC drug treatment funded by the Washington/Baltimore (W/B) HIDTA were less likely to be arrested after completing the program. CSOSA is one of ten jurisdictions within the W/B HIDTA area that received grant funding to support drug treatment in calendar year 2015. CSOSA uses W/B HIDTA funding to support post-RSC contract treatment for offenders/defendants meeting HIDTA eligibility criteria.

In 2015, the overall number of participants arrested in the *entire* W/B HIDTA drug treatment program, including CSOSA offenders/defendants, dropped 43 percent from 184 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 104 in the one year after treatment. The decrease in arrests is even more pronounced for those participants who successfully completed the treatment program; a 60 percent decrease from 122 arrested in the one year prior to treatment to 49 participants arrested in the one year after treatment.

In 2015, the number of CSOSA offenders/defendants arrested dropped 42 percent from 12 arrested in the one year period before HIDTA treatment to 7 in the one year after treatment.

**Individuals Arrested One-Year Before and One-Year After
Completing Treatment Funded by Washington/Baltimore HIDTA (2015
Cohort)**



¹² The Effect of W/B HIDTA-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment on Arrest Rates of Criminals Leaving Treatment in Calendar Year 2015. Institute for Behavior and Health, Inc., May 4, 2017.

41. What were some characteristics (gender, race, education, age, criminal charge) of the offenders under CSP supervision during FY 2017?

As shown in the table below, offenders under CSP supervision in FY 2017 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. Roughly 3 out of 10 charges associated with offenders rearrested in DC while under CSP supervision were violation of their release conditions; one-fifth were charges for public order offenses.

Characteristics of the FY 2017 CSP Total Supervised Population (16,407 Offenders)

	Percent
Gender	
Male	84%
Female	16%
Race	
African American	89%
Caucasian	5%
Hispanic	5%
Other/Unknown	1%
Educational Level¹	
Less than High School	31%
High School Diploma/GED	46%
Above High School	18%
Missing/Unknown	5%
Age	
25 and Under	20%
26 to 35	31%
36 to 45	20%
46 to 55	17%
56 to 65	10%
66 and above	2%
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)	16%
<u>Drug Offenses</u> (Charge Category: Drug Abuse)	11%
<u>Property Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Arson, Burglary, Larceny-Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery & Counterfeiting, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stolen property, Vandalism)	14%
<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)	19%
<u>Release Condition Violations</u> (Charge Categories: Parole and Probation Violations)	29%
<u>Other Offenses</u> (Charge Categories: Drunkenness, Licensing & Regulation Issues, Other Offenses, Unknown)	12%

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, 2017 (n=3,874).
³ Charge Categorization taken from the Bureau of Justice Statistics

42. 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 and on social media -- Facebook at DCCSOSA and Twitter @DC_CSOSA. CSP also has 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/>.