

**PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

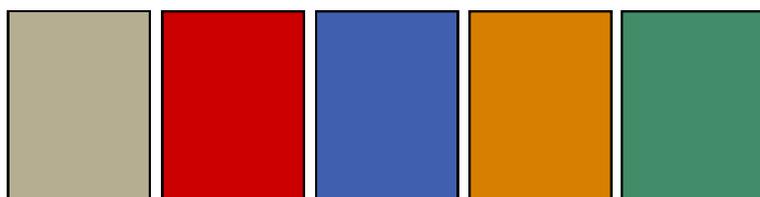
THE GUIDE TO PSA'S PROGRAMS AND SERVICES



Susan W. Shaffer, Director

May 2012—Second Edition

Updated December 27, 2012



**PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Suite 1120
Washington, DC 20004
202-220-5500
www.psa.gov

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Susan W. Shaffer, Director: 202-220-5650
Clifford T. Keenan, Deputy Director: 202-220-5649

OFFICE OF OPERATIONS

Leslie C. Cooper, Associate Director, Operations: 202-220-5651

COURT SERVICES PROGRAM

Michael Williams, Program Director: 202-585-7035
Michael Arizmendi, Deputy Program Director: 202-585-7073
500 Indiana Avenue, NW, Room C-225

DRUG TESTING AND COMPLIANCE UNIT

Keelon Hawkins, Manager: 202-585-7037
500 Indiana Avenue, NW, Rooms C-210 and C-220

SUPERVISION PROGRAM

Eric Holder, Program Director: 202-585-7950
Cynthia Cummings, Deputy Program Director: 202-442-1668
601 Indiana Avenue, NW, 2nd and 7th Floors

TREATMENT PROGRAM

Terrence Walton, Program Director: 202-220-5510
Michael McGuinness, Deputy Program Director: 202-220-5509
633 Indiana Avenue, NW, 9th and 10th Floors and
601 Indiana Avenue, NW, 7th and 9th Floors

OFFICE OF FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY SERVICES

Felix Adatsi, Ph.D., Director: 202-585-7259
300 Indiana Avenue, NW, Suite 6150

THE GUIDE TO PSA'S PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

This Guide is designed to inform our criminal justice system partners – primarily judicial officers, prosecutors and defense counsel – that work with defendants of the programs and services offered by the Pretrial Services Agency.

After a brief description of the Agency and a glossary of critical terms and acronyms, this Guide provides a summary of each of PSA's primary components – court support, defendant supervision, and interventions and defendant support. The sections provide a table for each unit or program that includes information on targeted defendants, eligibility criteria, supervision and services provided, program sanctions and incentives, and placement and discharge/removal procedures. This is followed by a more detailed narrative that provides additional information. Note that all programs and services as described are subject to change. Please contact PSA directly for additional information, clarification or questions.

This publication is available online at www.psa.gov.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABOUT THE PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY	5
PSA's Mission, Vision and Values	6
PSA's Statutory Authority	6
PSA's Role in the Criminal Justice System	7
GLOSSARY OF CRITICAL TERMS AND ACRONYMS	9
COURT SUPPORT	15
Program Contacts	16
Diagnostic and Release Services	17
Court Representation	18
Drug Testing and Compliance	19
Forensic Analysis and Testimony	20
DEFENDANT SUPERVISION	23
Program Contacts	24
Limits of PSA Supervision	25
General Supervision Unit	26
High Intensity Supervision Program	30
U.S. District Court Supervision	35
Specialized Supervision (Mental Health) Unit/Mental Health Community Court	39
D.C. Misdemeanor/Traffic (Drunk Driving) Initiative	46
INTERVENTIONS AND DEFENDANT SUPPORT	51
Program Contacts	52
Superior Court Drug Intervention Program (Drug Court)	53
New Directions Program	62
Sanction-Based Treatment Track	68
Social Services and Assessment Center	73
Re-Entry and Sanctions Center	78
Ordering Treatment Modalities Not Indicated by an Assessment	81
Treatment Program Resource Timeframes	82
When a Question of Defendant Competence Has Been Raised	83
LOCATIONS DIRECTORY	85

ABOUT THE PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY

PSA'S MISSION IS TO PROMOTE PRETRIAL JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY BY ASSISTING JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN MAKING APPROPRIATE RELEASE DECISIONS, AND BY PROVIDING SUPERVISION AND PRO-SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS TO DEFENDANTS RELEASED INTO THE COMMUNITY.

PSA'S MISSION, VISION AND VALUES

The mission of the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) is to promote pretrial justice and community safety by assisting judicial officers in making appropriate release decisions, and by providing supervision and pro-social interventions to defendants released into the community.

PSA's vision is to thrive as a leader within the justice system by developing an empowered workforce that embodies integrity, excellence, accountability, and innovation in the delivery of the highest quality services.

The following core beliefs and values guide PSA in carrying out its day-to-day activities in support of its mission:

- The presumption of innocence of each pretrial defendant should result in:
 1. The least restrictive conditional release in the community; and
 2. The preventive detention of a pretrial defendant only as a last resort based on a judicial determination of the risk of non-appearance at court and/or dangerousness to any person or to the community.
- Accountability to the public for carrying out the PSA mission is essential.
- Non-financial conditional release, based on the history, characteristics, and reliability of the defendant, is more effective than financial release conditions. Reliance on money bail discriminates against indigent defend-

ants and cannot effectively address conditioning a defendant's conduct to protect the public.

- Pro-social interventions that address substance abuse, employment, housing, medical, educational, and mental health issues afford defendants the opportunity for personal improvement and decrease the likelihood of criminal behavior.
- All of PSA's work is performed to the highest professional and ethical standards.
- Innovation and the development of human capital lead to organizational excellence.

PSA'S STATUTORY AUTHORITY

For cases being prosecuted in D.C. Superior Court, PSA performs the tasks mandated under Title 23, Section 1303 (h) of the D.C. Code:

"The agency shall –

1. Supervise all persons released on non-surety release, including release on personal recognizance, personal bond, non-financial conditions, or cash deposit with the registry of the Court;
2. Make reasonable effort to give notice of each required court appearance to each person released by the Court;
3. Serve as coordinator for other agencies and organizations,

PSA'S ROLE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

which serve or may be eligible to serve as custodians for persons released under supervision and advise the judicial officer as to the eligibility, availability, and capacity of such agencies and organizations;

4. Assist persons released pursuant to subchapter II of this chapter in securing employment or necessary medical or social services;
5. Inform the judicial officer and the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia or the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia of any failure to comply with pretrial release conditions or the arrest of persons released under its supervision and recommend modifications of release conditions when appropriate;
6. Prepare, in cooperation with the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia and the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia such pretrial detention reports as are required by Rule 46(h) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure; and
7. Perform such other pretrial functions as the Executive Committee may, from time to time, assign."

For cases being prosecuted in U.S. District Court, PSA performs similar tasks mandated under Title 18, Section 3154 of the U.S. Code.

PSA performs two critically important tasks that contribute significantly to the effective administration of justice.

PSA gathers and presents information about newly arrested defendants and available release options for use by judicial officers in deciding what, if any, conditions are to be set for released defendants.

PSA recommends the least restrictive conditions of release to the community that promote public safety and return to court. Virtually no defendants currently are released on surety bonds from D.C. Superior Court, which PSA considers as one of its measures of success.

PSA supervises defendants released from custody during the pretrial period by monitoring their compliance with certain conditions of release and helping to assure that they appear for scheduled court hearings. PSA supervision gives defendants the opportunity to participate in a variety of pro-social interventions in an effort to decrease the likelihood of future criminal behavior.

When PSA performs these tasks well, unnecessary pretrial detention is minimized, jail crowding is reduced, public safety is increased and the pretrial release process is administered fairly.

A judicial officer – a judge or magistrate judge – makes the initial pretrial release decision after taking into account the representations of the prosecutor and the defense attorney, as well as PSA's

release recommendation. PSA provides objective, verified data about each defendant to assist in judicial decision-making. PSA recommendations are designed to manage flight and public safety risks associated with releasing defendants. Throughout the pretrial release period, PSA notifies the Court, prosecution, and defense counsel of defendant non-compliance. This information allows all of the parties to respond promptly to violations and fulfill their common purpose of serving the community.

GLOSSARY OF CRITICAL TERMS

DRUG TESTING RELEASE CONDITIONS

Court-Ordered Surveillance—A release condition for which PSA monitors and reports only a defendant's drug test results. PSA reports the results of the drug tests to the Court, but no treatment options are made available unless specifically ordered by the Court. PSA continues to monitor and report results until the Court vacates the condition.

Drug Evaluation Condition—A release condition that requires a defendant to report to PSA for a drug test and, if the result is positive, places the defendant on a weekly drug testing schedule. If the defendant is successful in providing eight consecutive negative drug tests, the weekly drug testing requirement may be suspended. If the initial drug evaluation test is negative, no further testing is required.

Drug Program Placement by PSA—A release condition that requires a defendant to report for a weekly drug test. If the defendant repeatedly tests positive, a referral is made for an assessment and possible placement into a drug treatment program. If a defendant is successful in providing eight consecutive negative drug tests before being placed into a treatment program, the weekly drug testing requirement may be suspended.

PSA policy allows for a defendant to be placed administratively into a treatment program without a specific court order, although a treatment contract is signed by the defendant and the Court is notified of the defendant's participation in treatment.

When PSA makes release recommendations to the Court, defendants who admit to drug use in the past 30 days or have documented positive drug test results in the past 30 days are recommended for the condition of "drug program placement by PSA" in order to provide regular drug testing and offer treatment without delay.

Drug Testing as Directed by PSA for Diversion Consideration—A release condition that requires a defendant to report to PSA for drug testing, which may be required by the prosecutor before allowing him/her to enter into a diversion program.

SUPERVISION TERMS

Case Management—Case management comprises all activities performed by PSOs that support a defendant's compliance with court-ordered conditions of release, appearance at all scheduled court appearances, and crime-free behavior while on PSA supervision. Case management activities are centered on the requirements outlined by court-ordered release conditions.

Case management is an individualized approach for securing, coordinating, and monitoring the appropriate supervision and treatment interventions and ancillary services necessary to manage each defendant successfully for optimal justice system outcomes. Commonly, interventions and ancillary services are intended to address substance and/or mental health-related problems, as well as employment, vocational, housing, or medical needs.

GLOSSARY OF CRITICAL TERMS—CONTINUED

Contact—A release condition that requires a defendant to make direct communication with PSA in person or by telephone. “Report as directed by PSA” is the contact release condition that gives PSA the greatest flexibility in addressing the defendant’s supervision needs before notifying the Court.

Courtesy Supervision—An agreement between PSA and another jurisdiction to provide supervision for a defendant.

Monitoring —A case management method that includes at least one of the following: address or employment verification, passport or other document surrender, personal third-party custodian (not organizational), “live-at” conditions, and/or a stay away from place condition not supervised by electronic location monitoring. Most monitored conditions are one-time verification conditions. PSA notifies the defendant of upcoming court dates, verifies compliance with the requirement, and gives notice to the Court when it knows of any non-compliance and/or any rearrests or warrants.

Stay Away Condition—A condition that requires the defendant to stay away from a person, place, or identified geographical area.

Supervision—The core work performed by PSOs that includes interacting with and accessing the records of defendants on conditional pretrial release to investigate, enable, enforce, and report compliance with court-ordered release conditions. This case management method entails regular review of the defendant’s compliance with release conditions and

timely, progressive efforts to address and report non-compliance. The types and combinations of supervision used are based on the level of risk posed by the defendant for public safety and/or pretrial misconduct.

Supervision includes management of defendants with one or more of the following release conditions: drug testing and/or substance abuse treatment, regular reporting to PSA, mental health treatment, electronically monitored curfew, and/or stay away monitored by GPS. Supervision also includes regular contact with the defendant, regular review of compliance, and in some cases, an immediate response to non-compliance.

In addition to supervising each release condition, PSA notifies the defendant of upcoming court dates at every contact, regularly reviews the defendant’s criminal history, and notifies the Court of any rearrests or warrants. Supervision of defendants posing greater risk entails increased frequency of release condition compliance review and also may include location monitoring and case management to investigate and enable defendant compliance.

TREATMENT SANCTIONS

Phase Freeze—When a defendant’s progress in the PSA in-house substance abuse treatment program is stalled for a period of time due to non-compliance. A phase freeze typically is not used more than two times before other progressive responses are enacted.

GLOSSARY OF CRITICAL TERMS—CONTINUED

Redirection Group—A psychodynamic group designed as an administrative sanction for drug testing infractions. The group aims to enhance a defendant's motivation for change and eagerness to participate in and successfully complete drug treatment.

Reorientation—An initial response to a defendant's non-compliance whereby a PSO meets individually with the defendant and reviews program requirements.

TYPES OF ASSESSMENTS/REFERRALS

Mental Health Assessment—A process where formal instruments are used to determine whether a defendant has or may have a mental health condition that requires further assessment and services. The assessment also considers the potential impact of the problem on the defendant's compliance with supervision. The assessment, typically conducted by PSA Community Treatment Specialists, examines recent and historical information in all of the major life areas, and may be performed in conjunction with a substance abuse assessment. These assessments also may be conducted by a D.C. Department of Mental Health liaison prior to a defendant's initial release. The assessment does not result in a mental health diagnosis and is used solely to determine whether a defendant should be supervised by the SSU or otherwise placed in mental health services. All full mental health evaluations are performed by referral to private or publicly-funded community providers.

Psychological Testing—Written, visual, and/or verbal evaluations administered

by or under the supervision of a psychologist or other qualified clinician to assess cognitive, personality, intelligence, and emotional functioning.

Substance Abuse Assessment—A process where formal instruments are used to determine the extent of a defendant's substance abuse and any resulting complications, and includes an examination of recent and historical information in all of the major life areas. The assessment, typically conducted by PSA Community Treatment Specialists, is used to determine whether a defendant has a substance-related problem requiring professional treatment. The assessment does not result in a diagnosis, but does result in a problem severity-related treatment placement recommendation. Substance abuse assessments may be ordered by the Court or performed in the absence of a court order if the defendant consents.

Substance Abuse Referral—Instructions to a defendant to report to a specific provider to receive substance abuse assessment and/or treatment services. A defendant is referred for a substance abuse assessment upon self-disclosure of drug use, by court order or by recommendation of the PSO.

OTHER TERMS

Administrative Sanction—A response to a program infraction that is imposed by PSA rather than the Court, thereby avoiding that all parties return to court in order to have the judicial officer impose it.

Amended Sentencing Agreement—A voluntary agreement whereby the defend-

GLOSSARY OF CRITICAL TERMS—CONTINUED

ant enters a guilty plea to a felony charge and sentencing is set for a later date. The defendant has a set period of time to complete certain requirements set forth by the Court. If the defendant is successful in completing all requirements to the Court's satisfaction, the felony plea is vacated and the defendant is sentenced to a misdemeanor offense instead.

Condition Violation—A violation of release conditions imposed by the Court, which PSA reports to the Court and for which sanctions may be imposed by the Court or PSA. Violations may include, but are not limited to, positive drug tests, attempting to submit or submitting a bogus sample, failing to report for drug testing, failing to appear for PSO contacts or to treatment providers, and/or failing to abide by a curfew, stay away or halfway house order.

Deferred Prosecution Agreement—A voluntary agreement between the prosecutor and the defendant whereby the government offers to dismiss charges upon the defendant's satisfactory fulfillment of certain requirements (e.g., performing a certain number of community service hours).

Deferred Sentencing Agreement—A voluntary agreement between the prosecutor and the defendant whereby the defendant enters a guilty plea and sentencing is set for a later date. The defendant must complete certain requirements set out in the agreement (e.g., performing a certain number of community service hours). If the defendant is successful in completing all requirements, the guilty plea is withdrawn and the prosecution

dismisses the case; otherwise, the matter proceeds to sentencing.

Halfway House Placement—A court order requiring a defendant's placement into a D.C. Department of Corrections (DOC) halfway house (Title 23 D.C. Code 1321 (c) (1)(B)(xi)) to participate in a work release program. The DOC is responsible for the supervision of defendants placed into halfway houses and PSA provides location monitoring and/or drug testing and treatment if ordered by the Court.

Location Monitoring (LM)—The use of electronic technology to assist with monitoring compliance with certain release conditions. The technology monitors curfew restrictions and/or a defendant's physical location.

Loss-of-Contact—For most PSA programs, a defendant is considered to be in loss-of-contact status when he/she misses three consecutive contacts, including failure to report to the PSO, failure to report for drug testing, or any failure to report as directed. For the High Intensity Supervision Program, loss-of-contact is established when there is no recorded compliance with curfew for a 24-hour period.

Non-Surety Release—All types of release other than surety release. Surety release typically is a bail bond secured through a commercial bonding company following payment of a percentage of the total amount ordered by the Court to assure a defendant's appearance at future court hearings. PSA supervises defendants released in D.C. Superior Court on non-surety release.

GLOSSARY OF CRITICAL TERMS—CONTINUED

Program Discharge—Discharge from a treatment program due to successful completion or inability to continue in the program for reasons other than program non-compliance. A Defendant is discharged from a supervision program when he/she consistently has complied with all conditions and a release on personal recognizance will be recommended.

Program Infraction—A violation of specific PSA program requirements, which may be reported to the Court and for which PSA may impose administrative sanctions without returning to court. Infractions may include, but are not limited to, failing to appear for orientation and/or group sessions, and/or failing to appear for PSO contacts.

Program Removal/Revocation of Release—Program removal or revocation of release when a defendant is considerably non-compliant with release conditions, fails to comply with sanctions and PSA has no alternatives for administrative sanctions.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

APRA—Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration (Department of Human Services, D.C. Government)

ASAM—American Society of Addiction Medicine

ASI—Addiction Severity Index

BRA—Bail Reform Act

CSO—CSOSA's Community Supervision Officer

CSOSA—Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia

CTS—PSA's Community Treatment Specialist

DCMTI—D.C. Superior Court's D.C. Misdemeanor/Traffic (Drunk Driving) Initiative

DCSU—PSA's U.S. District Court Supervision Unit

DMH—D.C. Department of Mental Health (D.C. Government)

DOC—D.C. Department of Corrections (D.C. Government)

DTCU—PSA's Drug Testing and Compliance Unit

FTA—Failure to Appear

GCMS—Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry

GPS—Global Positioning System

GSU—PSA's General Supervision Unit

HISP—PSA's High Intensity Supervision Program

LM—Location monitoring

MHCC—Mental Health Community Court

NA/AA—Narcotics Anonymous/Alcoholics Anonymous

OAG—District of Columbia Office of the Attorney General

OFTS—PSA's Office of Forensic Toxicology Services

PSA—Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia

PSO—Pretrial Services Officer

PSR—Pretrial Services Report

RSC—CSOSA's Re-Entry and Sanctions Center

SBTT—PSA's Sanction-Based Treatment Track (contracted and community-based)

SCDIP—Superior Court Drug Intervention Program (also known as Drug Court)

SSAC—PSA's Social Services and Assessment Center

SSU—PSA's Specialized Supervision (Mental Health) Unit

STAR/HIDTA—CSOSA's Sanction Team for Addiction and Recovery/High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program

STARS—PSA's Support, Treatment and Addiction Recovery Services Program

USAO—U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia

COURT SUPPORT

**PSA GATHERS AND PRESENTS VITAL
INFORMATION ABOUT DEFENDANTS
AND AVAILABLE RELEASE OPTIONS
THAT ASSIST JUDICIAL OFFICERS
IN DECISION-MAKING.**

COURT SERVICES PROGRAM CONTACTS

Directories of Unit supervisors and bi-lingual staff are available online at www.psa.gov or by calling 202-585-7030.

DIAGNOSTIC UNIT

To request a defendant interview and/or Pretrial Services Report for D.C. Superior Court, call 202-585-7030.
For requests from law enforcement officers for citation or other matters, call 202-585-7100.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT

To request a defendant interview and/or Pretrial Services Report for U.S. District Court, call 202-442-1000.

RELEASE SERVICES UNIT

For assistance in matters regarding failure to appear, to request a defendant interview, or to request a referral for a social services assessment, call 202-585-7077.

COURT REPRESENTATION

To contact a PSA D.C. Superior Court court representative, call 202-585-7955.
For matters regarding the U.S. District Court, call 202-442-1000.

DRUG TESTING AND COMPLIANCE UNIT

For information regarding adult drug testing or Family Court respondent testing, call 202-585-7060 or 202-585-7050.

FORENSIC ANALYSIS AND TESTIMONY

To request expert testimony for drug test interpretation, call 202-585-7257.
Consultations requested by PSOs and CSOs are available by contacting the OFTS HelpDesk via Email at lab-helpdesk@psa.gov.

DIAGNOSTIC AND RELEASE SERVICES

PSA serves both the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (D.C. Superior Court) and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia (U.S. District Court). The primary functions of diagnostic and release services are to:

- Provide court officials with accurate background information on arrestees and render release recommendations that address both safety and appearance considerations;
- Meet with defendants to review their conditions of release and the penalties for not complying with release conditions, failure to appear (FTA) and rearrest;
- Assist defendants who inform PSA that they cannot make an upcoming court date to prevent issuance of bench warrants and assist defendants in surrendering on outstanding D.C. bench warrants; and
- Make recommendations for citation release.

Diagnostic Pretrial Services Officers (PSOs) are in both D.C. Superior Court and U.S. District Court and are responsible for interviewing and investigating the backgrounds of defendants arrested on federal, D.C. felony, D.C. misdemeanor, and D.C. misdemeanor/traffic charges. The PSOs prepare Pretrial Services Reports (PSR) to assist judicial officers in setting release conditions. The PSOs collect and verify data on a defendant's community ties; criminal and juvenile delinquency

history; physical health; mental health; substance abuse issues; and probation, parole, or supervised release status, and present this information in the PSR. The report also includes a detailed recommendation that identifies the various detention and/or administrative hearings for which the defendant is eligible and conditions of pretrial release, if any, that PSA determines are needed to minimize the defendant's risk of failure to appear in court and/or rearrest. Copies of the PSR are given to the Court, defense attorney, and prosecutor.

In certain circumstances, PSA may make a release recommendation to the Court indicating that PSA has no recommendations that would reasonably assure community safety or return to court. PSA does not recommend release for defendants who:

- Are in non-compliance with PSA's High Intensity Supervision Program or work release program;
- Have a history of escape, prison breach, Bail Reform Act (BRA) violation and/or non-compliance with conditions of release;
- Are in loss-of-contact status with supervision (pretrial and/or post sentencing-supervision); and/or
- Show a pattern of dangerous and/or violent behavior as evidenced by their criminal history.

PSA uses a risk assessment instrument that examines relevant defendant data to help identify the most appropriate supervision levels for released defendants. The assessment scores various risk measures specific to the District's defendant population (e.g., previous BRA and FTA, previous dangerous and violent convictions in the past

10 years, suspected drug abuse problems, current relationship to the criminal justice system, among numerous others). It then generates a score that assigns defendants to different risk categories and corresponding supervision assignments to help reduce the risk of failure to appear in court and rearrest.

In U.S. District Court, defendants indicted by a grand jury or those who plead to the charging document who have not been interviewed by PSA are notified by the Court Clerk's Office before their arraignment/plea date to contact PSA to arrange an appointment for an interview. When the Court notice for the arraignment/plea date is mailed to the defendant, included on the notice are instructions for either the defendant or defense counsel to contact the PSA U.S. District Court Unit.

PSOs also are present during arraignment in both courts to assist with questions concerning the PSR; provide current drug testing results for opiates, PCP, cocaine and amphetamines; and provide recommendations regarding release for lock-up cases. If a defendant is released in U.S. District Court, the PSO reviews the conditions of release with the defendant while in the courtroom. In D.C. Superior Court, defendants are instructed to report to the Release Services Unit in room C-301 where their release conditions are reviewed to ensure they are fully understood.

Staff in the Release Services Unit meet with defendants just released from the courtroom and conduct post-release interviews. They review the conditions of release with the defendant, and the repercussions of not complying with release conditions, failure to appear in court or rearrest. All D.C. Superior Court defendants should report to this unit immediately following their release after arraignment, and any time there are

subsequent modifications to their release conditions in order to review release conditions and have any questions answered. Defendants ordered by D.C. Superior Court to have an assessment completed by PSA also should report to the Release Services Unit for warrant checks, and directions to the Social Services and Assessment Center (SSAC).

Failure-to-appear matters are handled by the Release Services Unit. When an inquiry comes from the Court regarding the location of a defendant who is due in court, or if a defendant appears to have missed a court date, the Release Services Unit conducts an investigation to determine the reason for a defendant's non-appearance in court. The pertinent information is documented and the Court is informed of the findings. Defendants and their relatives sometimes contact PSA and provide information about a future court date for which a defendant will be unable to appear. This information is investigated and reported to the Court, which can prevent issuance of a bench warrant. Upon request, PSRs also are provided to judges who have defendants arrested on outstanding bench warrants, but not charged with a Bail Reform Act violation.

COURT REPRESENTATION

PSA court representatives are a team of PSOs responsible for representing PSA in D.C. Superior Court during judicial proceedings. Specifically, court representatives are responsible for:

- Obtaining information for the Court about defendants (e.g., compliance with release

DRUG TESTING AND COMPLIANCE

conditions, warrant checks, verifications) and ensuring that evaluations are completed by the appropriate unit for possible program placement recommendations;

- Collecting reports from the supervising PSOs and ensuring that the Court receives the reports by the business day prior to the court hearing;
- Ensuring that a PSO is present in court in the event that PSA recommends program placement or any modification of existing release conditions;
- Ensuring that the appropriate forms, release orders and any other applicable documents are completed and that the copies are distributed to the defendant and his/her attorney along with any necessary written instructions, contact information and directions; and
- Explaining PSA policy and/or program requirements to the Court, defendant or others, as needed.

PSA's limited resources prevent assignment of court representatives to each courtroom; therefore, court representatives frequently are assigned to cover multiple courtrooms on any given morning. A limited number of court representatives are available on a rotating basis each afternoon and assist the Court as necessary, while the remaining staff handles caseloads and other supervision duties. Court representatives ensure that the respective chambers and court clerks have their contact information so they readily can be contacted by cell phone when needed.

The Drug Testing and Compliance Unit (DTCU) is responsible for the collection of urine samples in D.C. Superior Court and U.S. District Court for defendants arrested and charged with a criminal offense, as well as respondents ordered into testing by the Family Court Division of the D.C. Superior Court. The DTCU is responsible for:

- Collecting urine samples from defendants and respondents in lock-up;
- Processing defendants and respondents with drug testing conditions;
- Providing testimony about relevant drug testing and chain-of-custody information to judicial officers, attorneys, social workers, community supervision officers (CSO) and PSOs;
- Referring defendants to the supervising PSO when there are drug testing violations;
- Investigating and providing juvenile delinquency histories to PSA's Diagnostic Unit and U.S. District Court Supervision Unit to be used for bail purposes;
- Monitoring defendants' (PSA does not monitor Family Court respondents) initial compliance with drug testing conditions, verifying addresses and court dates; and
- Investigating and updating information regarding defendants who fail to report for weekly testing and those who do not show for placements and evaluations.

When the DTCU determines that a defendant reporting for drug testing has an outstanding bench warrant, the DTCU first collects the sample, discreetly notifies the Release Services Unit, and then escorts the defendant to the Release Services Unit for resolution of the warrant.

FORENSIC ANALYSIS AND TESTIMONY

Forensic analysis and testimony are performed by PSA's Office of Forensic Toxicology Services (OFTS), which serves both PSA and the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) by providing:

- Forensic toxicology drug testing and analysis, and
- Expert testimony in forensic toxicology at judicial and administrative proceedings.

The OFTS is certified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and is staffed by professionals with credentials in forensic toxicology, forensic science, medical technology, chemistry and biology.

FORENSIC ANALYSIS

The OFTS uses Immunoassay¹ and Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry² (GCMS) as the primary drug testing methodologies. Individual test profiles consist of three to five tests for any combination of the following drugs: cocaine, marijuana, PCP, amphetamines, and opiates. Positive tests are retested to validate their

accuracy. When requested for challenge hearings, GCMS is used to confirm positive results.

The OFTS performs tests on tens of thousands of specimens each month from pretrial defendants, probationers, parolees and D.C. Superior Court Family Court respondents. This translates to more than three million separate analyses per year. Two facilities are used for testing this large volume of samples. The laboratories are located at 300 Indiana Avenue, NW, and 500 Indiana Avenue, NW.

EXPERT TESTIMONY AND CONSULTATION

All testimony in support of analytical results and interpretation presented in court or at administrative hearings is provided by OFTS's expert toxicologists/chemists. OFTS scientists interpret results for new or residual use for over 2,000 defendants/offenders each month.

Designated staff is available for consultation on matters related to drug testing and interpretation. PSOs and CSOs can request information or consultation via email through the laboratory Help Desk. Defense counsel requesting levels checks must make this request in person at the Lab so that appropriate identification can be established. Requests from prosecutors and defense counsel for drug specimen history reports and/or for OFTS personnel to provide expert testimony regarding an interpretation of any report must be made no less than 24 hours in advance of its intended use at a violation hearing, show cause hearing, or challenge hearing. This requirement does not preclude inquiries that may be made concerning whether a positive drug test result appears to be new use or is consistent with a residual presence of the

controlled substance, information that often is vital in counsel's making a decision whether or not to challenge a particular test result at a subsequent sanctions hearing.

FORENSIC ANALYSIS AND TESTIMONY ENDNOTES:

1. Immunoassay (EMIT) – Metabolism is the process by which the body chemically converts an ingested drug into water-soluble forms (metabolites), which can be eliminated in the urine. The immunoassay tests are designed to identify the principal drug or metabolites that are produced following ingestion of drugs.
2. Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GCMS) – GCMS is recognized widely in the scientific community as the most specific, sensitive technique that exists for determining the chemical structure of a compound. A GCMS analysis of a drug metabolite is fingerprinting the chemical structure of that drug on a submolecular basis.

DEFENDANT SUPERVISION

**PSA SUPERVISES DEFENDANTS RELEASED
FROM CUSTODY BY REVIEWING THEIR
COMPLIANCE WITH RELEASE CONDITIONS
AND HELPING TO REASONABLY ASSURE
THAT THEY APPEAR FOR SCHEDULED
HEARINGS AND ARE NOT A THREAT
TO PUBLIC SAFETY.**

SUPERVISION PROGRAM CONTACTS

**Directories of Unit supervisors and bi-lingual staff are available
online at www.psa.gov or by calling 202-585-7955.**

GENERAL SUPERVISION UNIT

Main number: 202-585-7955

HIGH INTENSITY SUPERVISION PROGRAM

To arrange program placement, call 202-220-5530.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT SUPERVISION

Main number: 202-442-1000

SPECIALIZED SUPERVISION (MENTAL HEALTH) UNIT

Main number: 202-442-1920

To request an assessment for mental health services,
call the Social Services and Assessment Center at 202-220-5770.

MENTAL HEALTH COMMUNITY COURT

Main number: 202-442-1920

To request an assessment for mental health services,
call the Social Services and Assessment Center at 202-220-5770.

D.C. MISDEMEANOR/TRAFFIC (DRUNK DRIVING) INITIATIVE

(serious D.C. misdemeanors and drunk driving)

For general questions or to arrange program placement,
call 202-442-1660.

Contact information for court representation and drug testing
is provided on page 16.

LIMITS OF PSA SUPERVISION

PSA does not supervise defendants who are not released to PSA 's supervision. This includes defendants who are:

- Released on personal recognizance;
- Released by way of a surety bond secured through a commercial bonding company;
- Participating in the D.C. Misdemeanor/Traffic Initiative (DCMTI) and, having been released previously to PSA supervision, subsequently were assessed not to need or have completed substance- or mental health-related treatment;
- Charged in D.C. Code/traffic cases (prosecuted by the Office of the Attorney General) who do not meet the eligibility requirements for PSA supervision;
- Respondents in the D.C. Superior Court Family Court;
- Charged in domestic violence cases who enter into a deferred sentencing agreement that are supervised by the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency;
- Participating in a diversion program administered by the prosecutor's office for which no conditions of release have been ordered by the Court;
- Awaiting resentencing after their probation has been revoked;
- Adjudicated as incompetent and found to be unlikely to attain

competence in the foreseeable future;

- Held without bond; or
- Juveniles unless aged 16 or 17 charged by the United States Attorney's Office.

For these defendants (except D.C. Superior Court defendants released on surety bonds), PSA will:

- Mail notification of pending court dates to the defendant's last known mailing address;
- Respond to special requests made by the Court (e.g., verify a defendant's incarceration in another jurisdiction); and
- Notify the Court of rearrest within the District of Columbia.

For defendants ordered by the Court into a Department of Corrections (DOC) halfway house, PSA performs limited supervision (e.g., drug testing). When a defendant with an appropriate risk score is in compliance with PSA and DOC requirements for 30 consecutive days, PSA makes a recommendation to the Court for less restrictive release conditions.

GENERAL SUPERVISION UNIT (GSU)

Operated by PSA's Supervision Program.
Full narrative description provided on page 28.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

D.C. Superior Court Only

Targeted Defendants	Program Eligibility Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Any defendant not released into a specific PSA unit or program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Charged with a felony or misdemeanor and released on non-surety release conditions by the D.C. Superior Court.

Supervision and Services Provided

- Court notification of release condition violations;
- Court notification of rearrest;
- Screening for placement in HISP, Drug Court, SSU or SBTT;
- Referral for mental health assessment or mental health treatment as determined by an assessment;
- Drug testing if required;
- Placement in drug treatment as determined by an assessment;
- Referral for social services as deemed appropriate or requested; and
- Appropriate alternative supervision or treatment recommendations to the Court when defendant violates or is consistently compliant with release conditions.

GENERAL SUPERVISION UNIT—CONTINUED

Program Sanctions and Incentives

Sanctions

Responses to release condition violations may include the following:

Responses to Drug Testing Violations

- Verbal and written warning;
- Warning with discussion of treatment needs;
- Referral for substance abuse assessment and possible placement into an appropriate treatment and/or supervision program;
- Increased contact;
- Recommendation for increased supervision; and/or
- Program removal/revocation of release.

Incentives

Responses to compliance include the following incentives:

- Reduction in or termination of drug testing if defendant continues to abstain from drug use; and
- Reduction in requirements for reporting to PSA; and
- Program removal/revocation of release.

Program Placement and Discharge/Removal

Placement

- Defendants supervised by PSA are placed into GSU unless specific placement is made into another program.

Discharge/Removal

- Compliance may lead to recommendation for less restrictive conditions.
- Non-compliance may lead to recommendation for more restrictive conditions or revocation of release.

GENERAL SUPERVISION UNIT

The General Supervision Unit (GSU) is operated by PSA's Supervision Program.

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The GSU oversees the vast majority of defendants released to PSA's supervision. The program actively reviews compliance with release conditions that require supervision imposed by D.C. Superior Court; notifies the Court, prosecution, and defense counsel of condition violations and program infractions; and provides daily courtroom support on pretrial matters to judicial officers. Social services also are offered when deemed appropriate or requested through referrals to PSA's Social Services and Assessment Center (SSAC).

For defendants with release conditions that require monitoring, PSA notifies defendants of their appearance dates, monitors for warrants and rearrests and compliance with any one-time verification conditions, and refers for any social services if requested by the defendant.

II. TARGET POPULATION AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The GSU is open to defendants charged with felony and misdemeanor offenses and released on non-surety release. Defendants in this program have a variety of risk profiles – from those presenting little risk and needing minimal monitoring to those posing greater risk and requiring extensive supervision of release conditions.

III. SUPERVISION AND SERVICES PROVIDED

GSU provides appropriate supervision to all defendants, but it concentrates its case management resources on higher risk defendants released with supervision conditions. PSA attempts to bring defendants into compliance before notifying the Court of non-compliance.

PSOs cannot compel reporting unless it is a release condition. **PSA encourages judges in all appropriate cases to impose the following contact release condition: "Report as directed by PSA" because this gives PSA the greatest flexibility in addressing the defendant's supervision needs before notifying the Court.**

When a defendant receives a drug evaluation condition with possible program placement by PSA, he/she is placed on a weekly drug testing schedule if his/her initial test is positive. If subsequent drug test results indicate that a substance abuse assessment may be needed, the defendant is required to report to a PSO for an assessment referral. Treatment can be arranged as supported by the assessment.

When there is a need to increase a defendant's level of supervision, GSU staff recommend placement into one of PSA's other supervision programs, such as the High Intensity Supervision Program (HISP).

In the event that a defendant misses three consecutive contacts, and the PSO has not been successful in establishing contact, the defendant is considered to be in loss-of-contact status.

Defendants under general supervision often present issues that may contribute to failure to appear in court or rearrest

(e.g., unstable home environments, homelessness, unemployment, substance abuse, mental illness, and physical problems, among others). To help address these issues, PSOs may screen supervised defendants (or those monitored defendants requesting these services) for possible referral to local social service providers. PSOs direct defendants needing these services to PSA's SSAC.

GSU PSOs also handle emergencies as they arise for supervised or monitored defendants. These include notifying the Court when defendants cannot appear as required for scheduled hearings, referring defendants who request assistance with outstanding bench warrants to PSA's Release Services Unit (all outstanding federal warrants are handled by the U.S. District Court PSOs), and arranging short-term social services with the SSAC.

NOTE: Any defendant who reports to a PSA unit with an outstanding D.C. bench warrant and does not affirmatively ask for assistance for resolving the warrant is subject to arrest.

IV. PROGRAM SANCTIONS/INCENTIVES

The GSU uses graduated consistent responses to compliance and non-compliance with release conditions to help enhance defendants' observance of court requirements.

Sanctions and responses to non-compliance may include:

- Verbal and written warning;
- Warning with discussion of treatment needs;
- Referral for substance abuse assessment and possible placement

into an appropriate treatment and/or supervision program;

- Increased contact; and
- Recommendation for increased supervision and/or
- Program removal/revocation of release.

When a defendant is not in compliance with the conditions of release, the PSO sends a report to the Court, including specific recommendations designed to address the violation.

Incentives for compliance include recommended reductions of supervision requirements. Defendants who have a drug program placement by PSA, but who abstain from drug use, are excused from drug testing after eight consecutive negative tests (the Court or PSA still can request spot tests for excused defendants).

V. PROGRAM PLACEMENT AND DISCHARGE/REMOVAL

Upon release, the defendant reports to PSA's Release Services Unit in the D.C. Superior Court and undergoes a post-release interview. Supervision begins when the GSU receives a release order from the Court with either monitored or supervised release conditions.

Defendants may be discharged from GSU when compliance leads to a recommendation for release under personal recognizance. Non-compliant defendants who do not respond to sanctions will be recommended for removal from PSA supervision/revocation of release.

HIGH INTENSITY SUPERVISION PROGRAM (HISP)

Operated by PSA's Supervision Program.
Full narrative description provided on page 32.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

D.C. SUPERIOR COURT AND U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Targeted Defendants	Program Eligibility Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defendants who are high risk (generally those charged with felonies or violent misdemeanors with prior criminal histories) based on risk assessment; or ▪ Non-compliant with supervision conditions either on pretrial, probation, or supervised release; or ▪ Compliant with halfway house placement conditions for at least 30 days, with appropriate risk score. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No outstanding extraditable warrants or detainers; ▪ Verified curfew address and agreement of homeowner to have location monitoring equipment installed; and ▪ Formal screening for eligibility with finding of eligibility by PSO. <p>If employed, defendants generally are not allowed to work past midnight without PSO approval.</p>

Supervision and Services Provided

- Court notification of release condition violations and/or rearrest;
- Supervision by location monitoring (e.g., curfew and/or GPS monitoring);
- Case management and in-person reporting with PSO as directed by PSA;
- Drug testing as directed by PSA;
- Community Phase – Daily curfew from 10:00 pm to 6:00 am;
- Home Confinement Phase – 24-hour curfew for a 21-day period;
- Court notification of release condition violations and program infractions on a weekly basis. Once the defendant reaches a 21-day Home Confinement sanction, the court is notified for each subsequent violation;
- Court notification of stay away order condition violations within one business day;
- Placement in drug treatment or mental health treatment as determined by an assessment;
- Referral for social services as deemed appropriate or requested; and
- Appropriate alternative supervision and/or treatment recommendations to the Court when defendant violates or is consistently compliant with release conditions.

HIGH INTENSITY SUPERVISION PROGRAM—CONTINUED

Program Sanctions and Incentives

Sanctions

In addition to sanctions imposed by the Court for release condition violations, HISP defendants are sanctioned by progressively modifying their curfew up to an extended period of Home Confinement. If infractions are drug-related, drug testing is increased and the defendant is assessed for drug treatment placement.

Incentives

Responses to compliance include the following incentives:

- Placement into the Community Phase of the program, decrease in a defendant's drug testing requirement if appropriate, use of alternative reporting options or recommendation for discharge from HISP to GSU or personal recognizance.

Program Placement and Discharge/Removal

Placement

- A defendant must be screened for HISP eligibility by a PSO. An Attorney Referral Form may be obtained through PSA and must be received at least five business days prior to the Court hearing.
- Once found eligible, PSA provides the necessary release orders to the Court.

Discharge/Removal

- Compliance may lead to recommendation for less restrictive conditions.
- Non-compliance may lead to recommendation for removal/revocation of release.

HIGH INTENSITY SUPERVISION PROGRAM

The High Intensity Supervision Program (HISP) is operated by PSA's Supervision Program.

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

HISP monitors a defendant's compliance with release conditions imposed by the D.C. Superior Court and U.S. District Court and PSA program requirements. HISP notifies the Court, prosecution, and defense counsel of program infractions and condition violations and also imposes immediate sanctions in response to any program infractions.

HISP uses location monitoring (LM) technologies to assist with monitoring compliance with certain release conditions. The type of LM to be used is determined by PSA based on the supervision objectives for each defendant. A GPS device can be calibrated to monitor a geographic area, which is conducive to monitoring stay away conditions; and LM by landline or cellular devices is a more precise tool for monitoring a defendant's compliance with curfew inside an established residence.

II. TARGET POPULATION AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

HISP is an option for defendants who:

- Are charged with a felony and/or violent misdemeanor with appropriate risk assessment; or

- Have had supervision-related program failure on pretrial, probation or supervised release; or
- Have been in compliance with conditions of halfway house placement and DOC halfway house rules for at least 30 days, with appropriate risk score; and
- Do not have any outstanding extraditable warrants or detainers;
- Have a verifiable curfew address and agreement from the homeowner to have LM equipment installed; and
- Formal screening for eligibility with finding of eligibility by PSO.

Defendants generally are not allowed to work past midnight unless PSO approval is granted.

III. SUPERVISION AND SERVICES PROVIDED

HISP consists of two phases, the Community Phase and the Home Confinement Phase. PSA ordinarily recommends that a defendant be placed in the Community Phase, wherein he/she starts a nightly curfew at 10:00 pm. In particularly high risk situations, the Court also can order a defendant to be placed directly onto 21-day Home Confinement. This allows a defendant to leave his/her home only for purposes related to pretrial release conditions; verified legal, medical, employment and/or school appointments; and to meet with defense counsel, as needed.

All defendants, regardless of which phase they are in, are required to report regularly to a PSO and drug test as directed by PSA. All defendants will have a nightly curfew, unless modified by PSA or ordered otherwise by the Court, that is monitored electronically. If the defend-

ant is placed into external substance abuse treatment, the assigned HISP PSO continues to supervise the defendant. HISP defendants do not participate simultaneously in Drug Court or New Directions; however, they may participate in PSA's in-house substance abuse treatment program (PSA STARS).

HISP defendants do not participate simultaneously in the Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU); however, SSU staff may assist HISP staff in linking HISP defendants to appropriate mental health treatment, if needed. Defendants participating in the Mental Health Community Court (MHCC) must be supervised by SSU and, therefore, are not eligible for HISP.

The HISP PSO notifies the Court of any program infractions. When a defendant incurs an infraction in the Community Phase, the Court is notified with a weekly report. When the defendant is placed onto 21 days of Home Confinement, the Court is notified of each individual infraction thereafter.

HISP PSOs can refer a defendant to PSA's Social Services and Assessment Center at any time, where he/she may receive assistance with employment, education, medical, and housing, and other services.

IV. PROGRAM SANCTIONS AND INCENTIVES

In addition to sanctions imposed by the Court for release condition violations, HISP offers immediate administrative sanctions for program infractions, which means that the program imposes the sanction rather than all parties returning to court in order to have the judicial officer impose it. PSA's authority to impose administrative sanctions is set forth in the HISP release order.

Sanctions available to PSOs include increase in a defendant's drug testing re-

quirement, placement into a treatment program, modification of nightly curfew, and placement on Home Confinement.

If a defendant incurs continual program infractions, the sanctions include increasing periods of 24-hour curfew.

If a defendant is placed in treatment and becomes non-compliant, the appropriate HISP sanctions are imposed rather than the sanctions of the treatment program.

In addition to standard criteria for loss-of-contact status, a HISP defendant is considered to be in loss-of-contact status if there is no recorded compliance with curfew for a 24-hour period.

Incentives for compliance may be placement into the Community Phase of the program, a decrease in a defendant's drug testing requirement if negative, adjustment of the nightly curfew, and/or reduction in reporting requirements. A defendant who consistently is in compliance with stay-away requirements and has an appropriate risk score may be recommended for removal from GPS monitoring.

V. PROGRAM PLACEMENT AND DISCHARGE/REMOVAL

A defendant cannot be placed into HISP without having been screened formally and found eligible by a PSO. Defense counsel may obtain an Attorney Referral Form from HISP. In order to complete such a referral, the program must receive the request form five business days before the defendant's court date. If a defendant is found eligible, the necessary paperwork is provided to the Court on the day of the defendant's hearing. Once the Court has ordered a defendant's placement into the program, the defend-

ant is required to report to HISP for orientation.

Compliance may lead to a request for LM equipment removal and discharge from HISP to GSU for less intensive supervision.

Repeated non-compliance or major program infractions will lead to a request for removal/revocation of release.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT SUPERVISION

Operated by PSA's Supervision Program.
Full narrative description provided on page 37.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

U.S. DISTRICT COURT ONLY

Targeted Defendants	Program Eligibility Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All defendants on conditional release from U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and other federal districts for which PSA provides courtesy supervision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Charged with federal misdemeanor or felony.
Supervision and Services Provided	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supervision and case management; ▪ Notification to the Court of release condition violations; ▪ Notification to the Court of rearrest; ▪ Screening for placement in HISP, SSU or SBTT; ▪ Referrals for mental health assessment; ▪ Drug testing if required; ▪ Placement in drug treatment or mental health treatment as determined by an assessment; ▪ Referral for social services as deemed appropriate or requested; and ▪ Appropriate alternative supervision or treatment recommendation to the Court when defendant violates or consistently is in compliance with release conditions. 	
Program Sanctions and Incentives	
<p>Sanctions</p> <p>Responses to condition violations include the following sanctions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Verbal and written warnings; ▪ Recommendation for increased supervision; and ▪ For those in sanction-based treatment, sanctions include reorientation, redirection groups or modified treatment and/or serving a jail sanction. <p>Incentives</p> <p>Responses to compliance include the following incentives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction or termination of drug testing if defendant continues to abstain from drug use; and ▪ Reduction in requirements for reporting to PSA. 	

U.S. DISTRICT COURT—CONTINUED

Program Placement and Discharge

Placement

- Pursuant to a release order indicating release conditions; and
- Prior to placement into sanction-based treatment, defendant is assessed to determine eligibility and appropriate placement.

Discharge

- Compliance may lead to recommendation for less restrictive conditions.
- Non-compliance may lead to recommendation for more restrictive conditions or revocation of release.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT SUPERVISION

The U.S. District Court Supervision Unit (DCSU) is operated by PSA's Supervision Program.

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Federal defendants under general supervision are supervised by PSOs in the DCSU, which is located in the U.S. District Court building. The DCSU supervises defendants on conditional release from U.S. District Court and provides courtesy supervision for defendants on release from other jurisdictions. The DCSU also arranges for defendants who live in other federal districts to be supervised by the Federal Pretrial Services Agency in their home district.

II. TARGET POPULATION AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

DCSU is open to defendants charged with federal misdemeanor and felony offenses.

III. SUPERVISION AND SERVICES PROVIDED

Defendants released to the community present a variety of risk profiles, from those who require little, if any, monitoring to those requiring extensive supervision. DCSU supervises all defendants with monitoring or supervision conditions and reports defendants' compliance and non-compliance to the Court. PSA attempts to bring defendants into compliance, and if the PSO has been unsuccessful in making contact with him/her, the Court is notified of non-compliance.

In the event that a defendant misses three consecutive contacts, and the PSO has been unsuccessful in establishing contact, the defendant is considered to be in loss-of-contact status.

When a defendant receives a drug program placement by PSA condition, he/she is placed on a weekly drug testing schedule if the initial test is positive. If subsequent drug test results indicate that a substance abuse assessment may be needed, the defendant is required to report to a PSO for referral to the Social Services and Assessment Center (SSAC). Treatment is arranged as supported by the assessment.

When there is a need to increase a defendant's level of supervision, the PSO recommends placement into one of PSA's high risk supervision programs.

Defendants under pretrial release supervision often present issues that may contribute to failure to appear in court or rearrest (e.g., unstable home environments, homelessness, unemployment, substance abuse, mental health, and physical problems, among others). To help address these issues, when defendants are identified to need services, or when services are requested, DCSU PSOs direct defendants to PSA's SSAC.

IV. PROGRAM SANCTIONS AND INCENTIVES

The DCSU PSO ensures that relevant information regarding compliance is current and available to the judge in the form of regular compliance reports.

The DCSU uses graduated consistent responses to compliance and non-compliance with conditions of release to help enhance defendants' observance of court requirements. Sanctions available to PSOs include verbal and written warnings, placement into drug

treatment after a substance abuse assessment of defendants referred by the Court or the PSO, and recommendation for a higher level of supervision for continued non-compliant behavior. For those on the Sanction-Based Treatment Track, sanctions include reorientation, redirection groups or modified treatment and/or serving a jail sanction. All treatment modifications are assessment-driven.

Additionally, if the defendant is not in compliance with the conditions of release, the PSO sends a report to the Court, including specific recommendations designed to address the violation.

Incentives for compliance include recommended reductions of supervision requirements. Defendants who have a drug program placement by PSA, but who abstain from drug use, are excused from drug testing after eight consecutive negative tests (the Court or PSA still can request spot tests for excused defendants).

V. PROGRAM PLACEMENT AND DISCHARGE

Supervision begins when the DCSU receives a release order with specific release conditions. Prior to placement into sanction-based treatment, the defendant is assessed to determine eligibility and appropriate placement.

A defendant's compliance with release conditions may lead to a recommendation for less restrictive conditions. Non-compliance may lead to a recommendation for more restrictive conditions or revocation of release.

SPECIALIZED SUPERVISION UNIT (SSU)/ MENTAL HEALTH COMMUNITY COURT (MHCC)

Operated by PSA's Treatment Program.
Full narrative description provided on page 42.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

D.C. SUPERIOR COURT AND U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Targeted Defendants	Program Eligibility Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defendants charged with misdemeanors and felonies; ▪ With severe, persistent and chronic mental illness; and/or ▪ With co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders; ▪ With mild mental retardation; and ▪ In need of mental health services. 	<p>Specialized Supervision Unit criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessed as mentally ill or with mild mental retardation requiring close supervision; ▪ Formally assessed to have a mental health need by the SSAC or DMH court liaison; and ▪ No final determination of incompetence to stand trial. <p>Options Program criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Severe, persistent and chronic mental illness; ▪ Found eligible by PSA for SSU; ▪ Not already connected to a DMH service provider; and ▪ With D.C. residency (required). <p><i>NOTE: Defendants not eligible for Options still may be appropriate for SSU placement.</i></p> <p>Mental Health Community Court criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Must be SSU supervised; and ▪ Must be connected to mental health services and willing to participate. <p style="color: #e67e22;">Eligibility criteria continued on page 40.</p>

SSU/MHCC—Continued

Targeted Defendants	Program Eligibility Criteria—Continued
	<p>NOTES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consult the USAO for additional program eligibility criteria. 2. Defendants not eligible for MHCC still may be appropriate for SSU supervision; 3. There are certain serious arrests and convictions that will disqualify a defendant for diversion regardless of the age of the criminal conduct (e.g., homicide, rape and other serious or violent offenses).

Supervision and Services Provided

Specialized Supervision Unit

- Court notification of release condition violations, including rearrest;
- Supervision and case management for defendants with mental illness;
- Referrals to mental health service providers;
- Referral for psychological testing;
- Drug testing as directed by PSA;
- Placement in drug treatment as determined by an assessment; and
- Referrals for social services as deemed appropriate or requested.

Options Program

- All SSU services;
- Transportation for defendants from the Court for initial intake with the mental health service provider;
- Limited number of housing placements; and
- Reduced DMH service provider caseload ratio to ensure intensive case management and supervision.

Mental Health Community Court

- Screening for MHCC eligibility;
- All SSU services;
- Monthly judicial status hearings; and
- Monitoring of deferred prosecution and amended sentencing agreements for mentally ill defendants.

SSU/MHCC—Continued

Program Sanctions and Incentives

- Individualized therapeutic responses, including increase or reduction in drug testing or reporting requirements.

Program Placement and Discharge/Removal

Placement

- After the defendant is evaluated by DMH or SSAC staff and found eligible, the judicial officer sets a condition for mental health services as directed by PSA.
- For placement into the MHCC, the defendant must be supervised by the SSU.

Discharge/Removal

For MHCC Only:

- For misdemeanor cases, successful completion results in USAO dismissal of the case.
- For felony cases, successful completion results in misdemeanor conviction as per the amended sentencing agreement.
- If a defendant does not complete the MHCC deferred prosecution or amended sentencing agreement successfully, or if he/she requests removal, the case will be returned to the criminal calendar for disposition. SSU may continue to supervise the defendant on the criminal calendar pending disposition of the case.

SPECIALIZED SUPERVISION UNIT/MENTAL HEALTH COMMUNITY COURT

The Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU) is operated by PSA's Treatment Program. The SSU also provides critical support for the D.C. Superior Court's Mental Health Community Court (MHCC).

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The SSU provides specialized services and supervision to defendants with mental illness, mild mental retardation and/or co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders. In administering these services, the SSU works collaboratively with the District's Department of Mental Health (DMH), the Developmental Disabilities Administration, and designated mental health service providers.

The Options Program is a separate program with services funded by DMH that has a limited capacity and features a DMH service provider with a reduced caseload ratio to provide intensified supervision services. A limited number of housing placements are available.

The SSU screens for and notifies the United States Attorney's Office (USAO) of a defendant's preliminary eligibility for the MHCC based on criminal charge and criminal history. The MHCC was established by the D.C. Superior Court to address certain issues related to the increasing number of mentally ill persons within the justice system.

The MHCC offers deferred prosecution and amended sentencing agreements to eligible defendants.

II. TARGET POPULATION AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Specialized Supervision Unit

The target population for the SSU is defendants charged with misdemeanors and felonies who have serious mental illness that substantially impairs their ability to function independently; including severe, persistent and chronic mental illness, co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders, or mild mental retardation. Defendants found competent or pending determination of competence are eligible for the SSU.

NOTE: Defendants determined to be incompetent are not supervised by PSA, but may be monitored to encourage compliance with DMH requirements for outpatient competence restoration treatment.

Options Program

Defendants eligible for the Options Program must self-report or show evidence of mental illness; currently be supervised by the SSU; not be connected already to a DMH service provider; and be a D.C. resident.

Mentally ill defendants who are ineligible for the Options Program still may be appropriate for the SSU if found to be sufficiently mentally impaired.

Mental Health Community Court

Defendants eligible for the MHCC must be supervised by the SSU and connected to mental health services, and willing to participate in the diversion agreement.

NOTES:

1. Consult the USAO for additional program eligibility criteria.
2. Defendants not eligible for MHCC still may be appropriate for SSU supervision;
3. There are certain serious arrests and convictions that will disqualify a defendant for diversion regardless of the age of the criminal conduct (e.g., homicide, rape and other serious or violent offenses).

III. SUPERVISION AND SERVICES PROVIDED

The SSU provides supervision and case management of defendants with any of the following conditions:

1. Severe, persistent, and chronic mental illness;
2. Mild mental retardation; and /or
3. Co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders.

The SSU monitors drug testing as directed by PSA, and facilitates placement in drug treatment as determined by an assessment. Additionally, the SSU makes referrals to mental health service providers, psychological testing, and social services as deemed appropriate or requested.

The SSU conducts preliminary assessment for the MHCC and the Options Program. The SSU provides court representation for the MHCC and close supervision of MHCC defendants. Also, the SSU identifies Options Program defendants in need of temporary DMH housing.

The SSU also makes the following services available to defendants through referrals to DMH service providers, as needed:

1. Psychiatric services;
2. Medication management;
3. Hospitalization (psychiatric and medical);
4. Psychosocial rehabilitation/employment services;
5. Vocational rehabilitation/employment services;
6. Connection or reconnection to permanent mental health case management services; and
7. Connection with the D.C. Superior Court Urgent Care Clinic for defendants not in imminent danger, but requiring rapid connection with DMH.

The SSU PSOs attempt to verify that the DMH service provider has these services in place and monitor the defendant's participation in and response to these services. SSU PSOs make court representation regarding defendants' compliance with their release conditions.

IV. SANCTIONS AND INCENTIVES

The DMH service provider case manager reports timely compliance and participation information to the assigned SSU PSO, who in turn provides the Court with written reports. Responses to the defendant's failure to comply with mental health-related release conditions or any other infractions are implemented by PSA after consultation with the mental health service provider.

V. PROGRAM PLACEMENT

Specialized Supervision Unit and Options Program Placement

A mental health assessment is required prior to placement in the SSU.

Individuals are identified as potential candidates for the SSU as a result of:

1. DMH court liaison evaluating an arrestee identified by PSA diagnostic staff and determining whether or not he/she suffers from severe and persistent mental illness;
2. Defendant's behavior/interaction at the initial appearance or other courtrooms after initial release;
3. Mental health assessment conducted by PSO after initial release;
4. Compliance problems, new information, or unusual behavior suspected by the PSO as possibly being related to a mental health problem; and/or
5. Information gathered during a PSA substance abuse or mental health assessment.

A defendant may be supervised by the SSU only after a mental health assessment has been conducted by PSA's Social Services Assessment Center (SSAC) or DMH staff indicating that the defendant is in need of particular mental health services. All assessments generally are conducted on the same day as requested.

In order to be supervised by the SSU, the defendant must have one of three mental health-related release conditions:

1. "Report to PSA for assessment and possible placement in mental health services as directed by PSA"; or
2. "Maintain mental health services as directed by PSA"; or
3. "Report for placement and maintain mental health services as directed by PSA".

These conditions may be imposed at initial release or after release at subsequent court hearings.

If a defendant has had a mental health assessment in the past six months, but is not receiving services, the defendant may be ordered to report for placement and maintain mental health services as directed by PSA. If the defendant has been assessed and previously was receiving mental health services, he/she may be ordered to maintain mental health services as directed by PSA. Most often, when the Court would like a defendant considered for the SSU, the judge either may release the defendant with the requirement to report to PSA for a mental health assessment and possible placement in mental health services as directed by PSA; or contact the SSAC through the PSA court representative or the Release Services Unit to request a mental health assessment while the defendant is detained behind the courtroom.

When obtaining information from the defendant, PSOs advise the defendant that the PSO is acting in a criminal justice capacity and not as a mental health professional. As such, any information the defendant provides may be disclosed to the Court without the defendant's consent. Nonetheless, the SSAC PSO always attempts to get release of information authorization from a defendant in order to receive and disclose mental health diagnostic or compliance information from the DMH treatment facilities. PSA recommends that the judicial officer, in addition to imposing a mental-health-related release condition, require the defendant to report to PSA for contact at a frequency to be determined by PSA. PSA initially requires at least weekly in-person reporting, but may decrease this requirement as the defendant becomes fully connected and compliant with his/

her mental health service provider. PSA also recommends drug testing or other conditions, as appropriate.

Upon program placement, a referral to mental health services is made through the designated mental health service provider for Options-eligible as well as all other SSU defendants. The DMH service provider case manager receives Options defendants immediately from court and links them with services. Throughout the program, the DMH service provider case manager and PSO collaborate on the defendant's mental health release condition compliance and access to services.

Mental Health Community Court Placement

A defendant potentially is eligible for deferred prosecution or amended sentencing upon PSA's review of his/her criminal history and confirmation of linkage to mental health services. When the review is complete, the SSU notifies the USAO of his/her preliminary eligibility for diversion. With the agreement of the USAO, the criminal calendar judge then can certify the case to the MHCC for a final determination of eligibility.

Placement from Other Units

Defendants supervised by other PSA units who are suspected of needing mental health services and/or close supervision are assessed by the SSAC and recommended for transfer to the SSU for supervision and connection to mental health services, if warranted. After the mental health assessment, the supervising PSO requests that the Court issue a subsequent release order that includes one of the mental health-related release conditions. Once the appropriate release condition is secured, supervision is assumed

by an SSU or other designated PSO. In some cases, defendants may be assessed to have only limited mental health needs or otherwise may be able to be supervised in their current unit. The SSAC connects such defendants to mental health services to address those needs, with supervision remaining with the current unit.

VI. PROGRAM DISCHARGE/REMOVAL

A defendant who successfully completes a deferred prosecution agreement has the case against him/her dismissed. Those who successfully complete an amended sentencing agreement have their felony pleas vacated and are convicted and sentenced to misdemeanors instead of felonies. Defendants who request removal from the diversion program or are unsuccessful in following the terms of the agreement are returned to the calendar judge for disposition.

D.C. MISDEMEANOR/TRAFFIC INITIATIVE (DCMTI)

Operated by PSA's Treatment Program.
Full narrative description provided on page 48.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

D.C. SUPERIOR COURT ONLY

Targeted Defendants	Program Eligibility Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defendants identified to need substance abuse or mental health-related treatment charged with select misdemeanor traffic and/or D.C. Code offenses presented by the OAG. ▪ Defendants not eligible for OAG diversion programs. 	<p>Arrest for (and later charged with) any one of the following offenses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Driving under the influence (DUI); ▪ Operating while impaired (OWI); and/or ▪ Driving while Intoxicated (DWI). <p>Arrest for (and later charged with) any one of the following offenses and with one or more prior arrests for any offense within the past three years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggressive panhandling; ▪ Attempted OWI; ▪ Drinking in public; ▪ Failure to appear for citation release; ▪ Fleeing from a police officer; ▪ Indecent exposure; ▪ Indecent exposure in front of a child; ▪ Indecent sexual proposal to a child; ▪ Intoxication; ▪ Operating after revocation (OAR); ▪ Operating after suspension (OAS); ▪ Reckless driving; ▪ Urinating in public; ▪ Unregistered ammunition; and/or ▪ Unregistered firearm. <p>Note: After initial placement, defendants in both of these categories must be assessed to need substance abuse-and/or mental health-related treatment to continue in the DCMTI.</p>

DCMTI—CONTINUED

Supervision and Services Provided

- Court notification of release condition violations;
- Drug testing as Court-ordered;
- Alcohol and/or drug abuse assessment;
- Mental health assessment;
- Referrals for substance abuse and mental health treatment; and
- Monitoring of initial placement and subsequent participation with treatment service provider.

Program Sanctions and Incentives

Sanctions

Responses to release condition violations include the following:

- Verbal and written warning;
- Warning with discussion of treatment needs;
- Referral for substance abuse assessment and possible placement into an appropriate treatment program.
- Other in-person intervention; and
- In-person or phone reporting until compliant with release conditions.

Incentives

Responses to compliance include the following incentives:

- Reduction in drug testing for defendants who continue to abstain from drug use.

Program Placement and Discharge

Placement

- Once the defendant is charged with an eligible offense, and the diagnostic process determines the need for mental health, alcohol or drug abuse assessment or treatment, PSA recommends that the judicial officer order a mental health-, alcohol- or drug abuse-related release condition.

Discharge

- PSA assesses, connects with treatment services, and supervises any treatment conditions until case disposition.
- If a substance abuse or mental health assessment concludes that the defendant does not need treatment services, PSA notifies the Court that no services are required and any PSA supervision activities are terminated.

D.C. MISDEMEANOR/ TRAFFIC INITIATIVE

The D.C. Misdemeanor/Traffic (Drunk Driving) Initiative (DCMTI) is operated by PSA's Treatment Program.

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The DCMTI provides supervision to certain defendants in need of substance abuse or mental health-related treatment. Targeted defendants are those who need treatment and are charged with certain misdemeanors prosecuted by the D.C. Office of the Attorney General (OAG). PSA identifies, screens, drug tests, assesses, links with services, and provides basic pretrial supervision and court reporting for these defendants.

II. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

DCMTI's target population includes defendants identified to need substance abuse or mental health-related treatment charged with select misdemeanor traffic and/or D.C. Code offenses, and not eligible for OAG's diversion programs.

Defendants are eligible if they are arrested (and later charged) for any one of the following offenses:

- Driving under the influence (DUI);
- Operating while impaired (OWI); or
- Driving while intoxicated (DWI).

Also, defendants are eligible if they have been arrested (and later charged) with one of the following offenses and have one or more prior arrests for any offense within the past three years:

- Aggressive panhandling;
- Attempted OWI;
- Drinking in public;
- Failure to appear for citation release;
- Fleeing from a police officer;
- Indecent exposure;
- Indecent exposure in front of a child;
- Indecent sexual proposal to a child;
- Intoxication;
- Operating after revocation (OAR);
- Operating after suspension (OAS);
- Reckless driving;
- Urinating in public;
- Unregistered ammunition; and/or
- Unregistered firearm.

NOTE: PSA also assesses defendants who do not meet these criteria on a case-by-case basis as requested by the Court.

After initial placement, defendants in both of these categories must be assessed to need substance abuse or mental health-related treatment to continue in the DCMTI.

III. SUPERVISION AND SERVICES PROVIDED

The DCMTI facilitates the following services and referrals:

- Court notification of release condition violations;
- Drug testing as Court-ordered;
- Alcohol and/or drug abuse assessment;
- Mental health assessment;
- Referrals for substance abuse and mental health services; and

- Monitoring of initial placement and subsequent participation with treatment service provider.

Treatment services for DCMTI defendants are provided in the community. DCMTI defendants are not eligible for PSA-funded treatment programs.

IV. PROGRAM SANCTIONS AND INCENTIVES

The DCMTI uses graduated consistent responses to compliance and non-compliance with release conditions to help enhance defendants' observance of Court requirements.

For drug testing violations, sanctions include verbal and written warnings along with discussion of treatment needs; and referral for substance abuse assessment and possible placement into an appropriate treatment program.

For other violations, sanctions include warnings, increased contact reporting requirements, and program removal.

When the defendant is not in compliance with the conditions of release, the PSO sends a report to the Court, including specific recommendations designed to address the violation.

Incentives include reduction in or termination of drug testing for defendants that continue to abstain from drug use. Incentives also can include reduction in requirements for reporting to PSA.

V. PROGRAM PLACEMENT

After the defendant is arrested with a charge that meets the criteria for the DCMTI and a diagnostic interview is conducted that indicates a possible need for treatment, the judicial officer facilitates placement in the DCMTI by setting a mental health-, alcohol- or drug abuse-related condition of release.

The defendant then is placed within the supervision of the DCMTI and provided with an assessment and any subsequent treatment referrals as needed.

VI. PROGRAM DISCHARGE/REMOVAL

PSA provides supervision of any treatment conditions for DCMTI cases until case disposition and/or completion of a defendant's treatment requirement.

If a substance abuse or mental health assessment concludes that the defendant does not need treatment services, PSA notifies the Court that no services are required and any PSA supervision activities are terminated.

INTERVENTIONS AND DEFENDANT SUPPORT

**PSA SUPERVISION GIVES DEFENDANTS
THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE
IN A VARIETY OF PRO-SOCIAL
INTERVENTIONS IN AN EFFORT TO
DECREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF
FUTURE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.**

DEFENDANT INTERVENTIONS AND SUPPORT PROGRAM CONTACTS

**Directories of Unit supervisors and bi-lingual staff are available
online at www.psa.gov or by calling 202-220-5500.**

DRUG COURT

SUPERIOR COURT DRUG INTERVENTION PROGRAM (DRUG COURT) AND SANCTION-BASED TREATMENT TRACK

For general questions or to request a Drug Court
eligibility screening, call 202-220-5505.

NEW DIRECTIONS DRUG TREATMENT AND SUPERVISION PROGRAM

For general questions or to arrange program placement,
call 202-220-5570.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND ASSESSMENT CENTER

Main number: 202-220-5770

To request a screening for SSU eligibility, substance abuse
treatment, mental health or social services for defendants;
contact the SSAC at 202-585-7955 or contact the assigned PSA
court representative directly or at 202-585-7955.

RE-ENTRY AND SANCTIONS CENTER

For information regarding RSC utilization,
contact a PSA Clinical Services Specialist at 202-220-5593.

SUPERIOR COURT DRUG INTERVENTION PROGRAM (DRUG COURT)

Operated by PSA's Treatment Program.
Full narrative description provided on page 56.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

D.C. SUPERIOR COURT ONLY

Targeted Defendants	Program Eligibility Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drug-involved defendants with non-violent misdemeanor and felony charges or others deemed eligible by the USAO and Drug Court judge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A current substance abuse assessment indicating need for treatment; and ▪ Positive drug test result on day of arrest, at initial appearance, or after a random spot test; or ▪ At least three positive drug tests within 12 months; or ▪ Verified history of drug treatment within 12 months; and ▪ No serious medical or psychiatric condition preventing full participation in treatment; ▪ No outstanding extraditable warrants or detainers; and ▪ Not currently participating in a methadone maintenance program. <p>NOTES:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Consult the USAO for additional program eligibility criteria.</i> 2. <i>There are certain serious arrests and convictions that will disqualify a defendant for diversion regardless of the age of the criminal conduct (e.g., homicide, rape and other serious sexual or violent offenses).</i>

DRUG COURT—CONTINUED

PROGRAM SUMMARY

D.C. SUPERIOR COURT ONLY

Supervision and Services Provided

- Supervision and case management;
- Court notification of release condition violations, including rearrest;
- Drug testing 2x/week in Phases I and II; 1x/week in Phase III and random testing in Phase IV, or as directed by PSA;
- Random drug testing required by the contracted vendor for all residential placements;
- Drug treatment including intensive outpatient or residential as determined by an assessment;
- PSO contact at least 1x/week;
- Referrals to social services as deemed appropriate or as requested;
- Requirement to attend self-help groups, detoxification, inpatient drug treatment or more intensive outpatient drug treatment as deemed appropriate or required; and
- Recommendations for modification of release conditions, as appropriate.

Program Sanctions and Incentives

Sanctions

In addition to sanctions imposed by the Court for release condition violations, Drug Court defendants receive progressive sanctions for program infractions, some of which are imposed administratively by PSA:

- Clinical staffings;
- Behavior contract;
- Reorientation and phase freeze;
- Redirection groups;
- 2 days in jury box (Court-imposed);
- Modified treatment or 3 nights in jail or discharge (Court-imposed);
- Increased in-person contact;
- Increased drug testing;
- Reassessment;
- Modified treatment; and/or
- Program discharge or revocation.

DRUG COURT—CONTINUED

Program Sanctions and Incentives—Continued

Incentives

Responses to compliance include the following incentives:

- Various forms of written and verbal praise and recognition;
- Reduction in drug testing frequency;
- Monthly progression ceremony;
- Upon completion of the entire program, each defendant is honored in a commencement ceremony attended by family, friends and peers and presided over by the Drug Court judge.
- For misdemeanor cases, successful completion results in the USAO dismissing the case.
- For felony cases, successful completion likely results in a term of probation rather than incarceration.

Program Placement and Discharge/Removal

Placement

- Defendant is placed when certified from any criminal calendar after pretrial screening, and pursuant to Drug Court certification procedures;
- Substance abuse assessment must indicate need for treatment;
- Drug Court issues release order and defendant signs sanction-based treatment contract; and
- Prior to the status hearing, the USAO makes a final eligibility determination for misdemeanor cases.

Discharge/Removal

- Defendant may be discharged due to successful completion, case disposition or the inability to participate in treatment for any reason.
- Defendant also must be discharged at his/her request, pursuant to the terms of the contract and the case is returned and the case is returned to the calendar judge.
- Non-compliant defendants may be removed from the program with a recommendation for increased supervision or revocation of release.

DRUG COURT

The Superior Court Drug Intervention Program, better known as Drug Court, is operated by PSA's Treatment Program.

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Drug Court is a voluntary substance abuse treatment and supervision program for eligible defendants with non-violent misdemeanor and felony offenses. Drug Court is open to certain misdemeanants as a diversion program, to other misdemeanor-charged defendants after a finding of guilt or entry of a guilty plea, and felony-charged defendants as a pretrial or post-trial pre-sentencing release option.

The Drug Court is a collaborative effort among the D.C. Superior Court, United States Attorney's Office (USAO), the defense bar, the defendant, CSOSA and PSA. Misdemeanor diversion defendants who participate in Drug Court must be approved for participation by the USAO. Although the USAO and the Court determine eligibility, participation in the Drug Court program is voluntary and the defendant must determine whether or not he/she wants to take advantage of this release option.

If a defendant successfully completes the Drug Court program within five to nine months, the USAO dismisses the case. Upon successful completion of the program with a felony offense, the chances of a defendant receiving probation are greatly enhanced, but, as defendants are told when they enroll, the actual

sentence is at the sole discretion of the Court.

The Drug Court program is divided into four progressive phases that are distinguished by intensity of treatment services, frequency of drug testing and frequency of supervision contact.

Generally, completion of the entire program can be accomplished in five months. The actual length of time required to complete Drug Court, however, depends upon the defendant's speed in accomplishing benchmarks. Progress in treatment is measured, in part, by satisfactory participation in group therapy sessions, negative drug test results, supervision compliance and the defendant's overall motivation to participate in the treatment and supervision program.

II. TARGET POPULATION AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Any defendant admitted into Drug Court must have a current substance abuse assessment indicating a need for treatment. Additionally, the defendant must have:

- Positive drug test result on the day of arrest, at initial appearance, or after a random spot test; or
- At least three positive drug tests within 12 months; or
- Verified history of drug treatment within 12 months; and
- No serious medical or psychiatric condition preventing full participation in treatment; and
- No outstanding extraditable warrants or detainers.

NOTES:

1. Consult the USAO for additional program eligibility criteria.
2. There are certain serious arrests and convictions that will disqualify a defendant for diversion regardless of the age of the criminal conduct (e.g., homicide, rape and other serious sexual or violent offenses).

Criteria for Preliminary Certification at Initial Appearance

A positive lock-up drug test allows defendants to be certified preliminarily to Drug Court at initial appearance if he/she is charged with a Drug Court-eligible misdemeanor or either of the following felonies: distribution of a controlled substance (unarmed) or possession with intent to distribute (unarmed). However, before a defendant is accepted into Drug Court, a substance abuse assessment must identify a need for treatment and, for U.S. misdemeanor cases, the USAO must approve placement.

The case of a defendant who is not eligible for diversion may be returned to the original calendar judge; and the defendant may be referred either to the Sanction-Based Treatment Track.

III. SUPERVISION AND SERVICES PROVIDED

Each defendant participating in Drug Court receives treatment and is assigned a PSO with whom he/she meets regularly. In addition to providing one-on-one counseling, the supervising PSO monitors and guides the defendant through both the supervision and treatment aspects of the program. The PSO has regular contact with the defendant to ensure compliance with all conditions of release and to ensure that he/she is aware of pending court dates. If the defendant is placed in residential treatment, PSA mon-

itors the contracted drug treatment provider as needed to obtain compliance information.

Defendants are required to report for all treatment appointments and activities as directed by the program. They are required to make up any late arrivals, early departures, and/or absences from groups or other treatment appointments before progressing to the next phase of the program. In some circumstances, Drug Court staff may allow the defendant to attend Narcotics Anonymous/Alcoholics Anonymous (NA/AA) meetings or some other self-help group to make-up missed appointments.

All defendants in Drug Court must drug test twice weekly in Phases I and II, once per week in Phase III and randomly in Phase IV; and as directed by PSA. Random drug testing is required for all residential placements as part of the service contract.

IV. PROGRAM SANCTIONS AND INCENTIVES

In addition to sanctions imposed by the Court for release condition violations, Drug Court defendants receive sanctions for program infractions, many of which are imposed administratively by PSA. These responses to program infractions may be made individually or in combination.

- Clinical staffings;
- Behavior contract;
- Reorientation and phase freeze;
- Redirection groups;
- 2 days in jury box (Court-imposed);
- Modified treatment or 3 nights in jail or discharge (Court-imposed);
- Increased in-person contact;
- Increased drug testing;

- Reassessment;
- Modified treatment; and/or
- Program discharge or revocation.

All treatment modifications are assessment-driven.

Defendants are required to return to court for sanction hearings at the next scheduled sanction hearing for committing a drug testing infraction.

When defendants comply with program requirements, Drug Court has several opportunities for defendants to be recognized for their success in treatment. Once a month, a progression/com-mencement ceremony is held to recognize all defendants who have advanced to the next treatment level; and those who have completed the entire program. The ceremony is attended by family, friends and peers, as well as all Drug Court program participants; and presided over by the Drug Court judge.

V. PROGRAM PLACEMENT (CERTIFICATION)

A Drug Court-eligible misdemeanor and certain felony cases can be placed on the Drug Court calendar at arraignment or presentment, or defense counsel can move to have a case certified to the Drug Court calendar from a regular criminal calendar. If a case involves co-defendants, all defendants must be eligible and willing to have the case certified to Drug Court.

Preliminary Certification from Arraignment for Misdemeanor Cases

If a defendant's current charge meets the Drug Court eligibility criteria at arraignment, the arraignment judge may preliminarily certify the case to the Drug Court calendar by setting the case for a status hearing on the Drug Court

calendar within one week of arraignment.

Preliminary Certification from Presentment for Felony Cases

If a defendant's current charge meets the Drug Court eligibility criteria at presentment (e.g., the defendant is charged with distribution of a controlled substance (unarmed) or possession with intent to distribute (unarmed)), the presentment judge may preliminarily certify the case to the Drug Court calendar by setting the case for a preliminary hearing on the Drug Court calendar approximately 20 days after presentment.

NOTE: *Usually the case is indicted and the defendant arraigned on the preliminary hearing date.*

For Both Felony and Misdemeanor Cases

At the time of either the misdemeanor or felony certification, the judge must issue a release order indicating:

1. Drug program placement by PSA;
2. Report for and complete a substance abuse assessment with PSA's SSAC immediately; and
3. Comply with treatment as directed by PSA.

If a defendant is found to be ineligible or declines Drug Court participation after reporting for the SSAC assessment and the case is a misdemeanor, it is reassigned at the status hearing to the misdemeanor calendar identified at arraignment. If the case is a felony, it is reassigned on the preliminary hearing date to a felony II calendar judge identified in presentment court.

Preliminary Certification by a Judicial Officer or at Request of Defense Counsel from Another Criminal Calendar

If a defendant's current charge meets the Drug Court eligibility criteria after arraignment or presentment, the criminal division calendar judge (or the defense counsel may request of the Court) may preliminarily certify the case to the Drug Court calendar by setting the case for a status hearing on the Drug Court calendar within two weeks and contact the Drug Court program and request a complete screening of the defendant's criminal and drug history to ensure program eligibility.

If the defense counsel is seeking to preliminarily certify a case to Drug Court, upon receiving notification of eligibility by the Drug Court staff, defense counsel should request certification through an oral motion with the calendar judge, not the Drug Court judge. If the calendar judge grants the motion, he/she certifies the case to the Drug Court calendar by setting a status date according to the guidelines. In this case, the courtroom clerk notifies PSA of the defendant's pending status date before the Drug Court judge.

If a misdemeanor case is pre-adjudication, participation must be pre-approved in writing by the USAO. If the USAO approval is granted, Drug Court staff notifies the defense counsel. If the defense counsel initiates the certification process within 15 days of arraignment, the USAO does not oppose the certification motion as a matter of course. However, the USAO opposes certification for Drug Court as a matter of course after a trial date has been set.

If a misdemeanor case is post-adjudication, the certification process must be initiated after the calendar judge accepts the plea or after the defendant is found guilty at trial. The USAO's approval is not required for post-adjudication certification to Drug Court. The Court, however, must inquire on the record whether the defendant understands that he/she will be sentenced by the Drug Court judge and not by the judge that presided over the trial or who accepted the guilty plea.

If a felony case is pre-adjudication, the certification process must be initiated within 30 days of arraignment or by the date of the first status hearing (whichever is later) or the USAO generally opposes the motion.

If a felony case is post-adjudication, the certification process must be initiated after the calendar judge accepts the plea or after the defendant is found guilty at trial. The Court, however, must inquire on the record whether the defendant understands that he/she will be sentenced by the Drug Court judge, not the judge who presided over the trial or accepted the guilty plea.

At the time of the preliminary certification, the judge must issue a release order indicating:

1. Drug program placement by PSA;
2. Report and complete the SSAC assessment immediately; and
3. Comply with treatment as directed by PSA.

If the defendant is found to be ineligible or declines Drug Court participation after reporting for the SSAC assessment, the case is returned to the original criminal division calendar judge at the status

hearing and previously imposed release conditions remain effective unless altered by the Court.

Placement Into Drug Court

If, after SSAC assessment and/or the criminal and drug history review, the defendant is deemed eligible and wants to participate in Drug Court, the program requirements are explained by PSA staff and if the defendant elects to proceed, he/she signs the Drug Court contract, after which the Drug Court judge signs a new release order placing the defendant in Drug Court.

NOTE: Any release conditions on prior release orders should be reviewed by the PSO, USAO and the Court for inclusion on the new release order.

VI. PROGRAM DISCHARGE/REMOVAL

Defendants may be discharged from Drug Court due to successful completion of the program, case disposition, or an inability to participate fully in treatment for any reason. Defendants also must be discharged at their request.

Defendants who have pled guilty remain on the calendar of the Drug Court judge and proceed to sentencing. Any defendants removed for non-compliance shall not be eligible to return to Drug Court for at least 90 days. Defendants who are pending trial and are removed due to non-compliance are returned immediately to the calendar judge. Defendants removed due to non-compliance may be recommended for a higher level of supervision with a drug testing requirement, and they also are subject to contempt of court, detention or revocation of release for violation of release conditions.

Defendants who successfully complete all four phases of the program are acknowledged at the Drug Court Graduation. Upon discharge from the program, misdemeanor diversion defendants have their cases dismissed. If a defendant is a D.C. resident, he/she likely is placed on probation with the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency's (CSOSA) Sanctions Team for Addiction and Recovery/High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (STAR/HIDTA) Program.

Defendants who complete the program either before their trial date or before sentencing continue supervision and weekly or random drug testing in Drug Court.

If a Drug Court felony defendant does not take a plea and requests a trial, the case goes to the calendar judge for trial. If the defendant is sentenced by the calendar judge, he/she may not receive the same benefits of sentencing as any defendant sentenced by the Drug Court judge. If the defendant is sentenced to probation by the Court before completion of contract treatment, CSOSA assumes responsibility for continuing the defendant in the current contract and level of drug treatment. PSA treatment is terminated upon sentencing.

In order to ensure continuity of treatment between PSA and CSOSA in D.C. Superior Court cases, if the defendant is sentenced to probation while in treatment with PSA, PSA requests the following language in the judgment and commitment order:

- For drug treatment cases, should the case reach disposition that includes a minimum of 12 months of probation, include:

“As a condition of probation, the defendant hereby is ordered to participate in drug treatment through CSOSA’s STAR/HIDTA team or as otherwise directed by CSOSA.”

- If the case reaches a disposition that includes less than 12 months probation, include:

“As a condition of probation, the defendant hereby is ordered to participate in drug treatment as directed by CSOSA.”

NEW DIRECTIONS PROGRAM

Operated by PSA's Treatment Program.
Full narrative description provided on page 65.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

DC SUPERIOR COURT ONLY

Effective February 1, 2013, PSA no longer will offer the New Directions Program as a PSA release option.

Targeted Defendants	Program Eligibility Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drug-involved defendants with felony and misdemeanor charges who do not qualify for Drug Court or do not consent to participate. <p>Note: <i>Drug Court must be considered as the first option for defendants who are eligible.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A current substance abuse assessment indicating need for treatment; and ▪ Positive drug test result on day of arrest, at initial appearance, or after a random spot test; or ▪ At least three positive drug tests within 12 months; or ▪ Verified history of drug treatment within 12 months; and ▪ No serious medical or psychiatric condition preventing full participation in treatment; ▪ No outstanding extraditable warrants or detainers; and ▪ Must be placed prior to conviction.

Supervision and Services Provided

- Supervision and case management;
- Court notification of release condition violations, including rearrest;
- Regular random drug testing in all phases of treatment;
- Random drug testing is required by the contracted vendor for all residential placements;
- Drug treatment pursuant to treatment modality and treatment plan;
- Regular PSO contact;
- Referrals for social services as deemed appropriate or as requested; and
- Recommendations for modification of release conditions, as appropriate.

NEW DIRECTIONS—CONTINUED

Program Sanctions and Incentives

Sanctions

In addition to sanctions imposed by the Court for release condition violations, New Directions defendants receive the following sanctions for program infractions, which may be imposed administratively by PSA:

- Clinical staffings;
- Behavior contract;
- Reorientation and phase freeze;
- Redirection groups;
- 2 days in jury box (Court-imposed);
- Modified treatment or 3 nights in jail or discharge (Court-imposed);
- Increased in-person contact;
- Increased drug testing;
- Reassessment;
- Modified treatment; and/or
- Program discharge or revocation.

Incentives

Responses to compliance include the following incentives:

- Various forms of written and verbal praise and recognition;
- Reduction in drug testing frequency;
- Monthly progression ceremony;
- Upon completion of the entire program, each defendant is honored in a commencement ceremony attended by family, friends and peers and presided over by the Drug Court judge.
- For felony cases, successful completion likely results in a term of probation rather than incarceration.

NEW DIRECTIONS—CONTINUED

Program Placement and Discharge/Removal

Placement

- A substance abuse assessment must indicate need for treatment;
- The referring PSO confirms space availability and has the defendant sign the sanction-based treatment contract; and
- Defendant is placed in treatment by PSO pursuant to the contract with notice to the Court and defense counsel, or recommendation to the Court for a new release order.

Discharge/Removal

- Defendant may be discharged due to successful completion, case disposition or the inability to participate in treatment for any reason.
- Defendant also must be discharged at his/her request pursuant to the terms of the contract and the case is returned to the calendar judge.
- Non-compliant defendants may be removed from the program with a recommendation for increased supervision or revocation of release.

NEW DIRECTIONS

The New Directions Program (New Directions) is operated by PSA's Treatment Program. **Effective February 1, 2013, PSA no longer will offer the New Directions Program as a PSA release option.** The defendants currently participating in the program and any other defendants who are placed before February 1, 2013, will be given one year to complete the program. After these participants have completed the program, New Directions will be discontinued.

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

New Directions provides sanction-based substance abuse treatment, supervision, and case management to drug-involved defendants who do not qualify for Drug Court. This program is available only to those charged in D.C. Superior Court.

The New Directions program is divided into four progressive phases that are distinguished by intensity of treatment services, frequency of drug testing and frequency of supervision contact.

Generally, completion of the entire program can be accomplished in five months. The actual length of time required to complete New Directions, however, depends upon the treatment program in which the defendant is placed and the defendant's speed in accomplishing benchmarks. Progress in treatment is measured, in part, by satisfactory participation in group therapy sessions, negative drug test results, supervision compliance and the defendant's overall motivation to participate in the treatment and supervision program.

II. TARGET POPULATION AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

New Directions is available to drug-involved defendants with felony and misdemeanor charges who do not qualify for Drug Court or do not consent to participate.

NOTE: *Drug Court must be considered as the first option for defendants who are eligible.*

Any defendant admitted into New Directions must have a current substance abuse assessment indicating a need for treatment. Additionally, the defendant must have:

- Positive drug test result on day of arrest, at initial appearance, or after a random spot test; or
- At least three positive drug tests within 12 months; or
- Verified history of drug treatment within 12 months; and
- No serious medical or psychiatric condition preventing full participation in treatment; and
- No outstanding extraditable warrants or detainers.

III. SUPERVISION AND SERVICES PROVIDED

Each defendant participating in New Directions receives treatment and is assigned a PSO with whom he/she will meet regularly. In addition to providing one-on-one counseling, the supervising PSO monitors and guides the defendant through both the supervision and treatment aspects of the program. The PSO has regular contact with the defendant to ensure compliance with all conditions of release and to ensure that he/she is aware of pending court dates. If the defendant is placed in residential treatment, PSA monitors the contracted drug treat-

ment provider as needed to obtain compliance information.

Defendants are required to report for all treatment appointments and activities as directed by the program. They are required to make up any late arrivals, early departures, and/or absences from groups or other treatment appointments before progressing. In some circumstances, New Directions staff may allow the defendant to attend Narcotics Anonymous/Alcoholics Anonymous (NA/AA) meetings or some other self-help group to make-up missed appointments.

All defendants in New Directions must drug test randomly throughout all phases of treatment.

IV. PROGRAM SANCTIONS AND INCENTIVES

In addition to sanctions imposed by the Court for release condition violations, New Directions defendants receive the following sanctions for program infractions, which may be imposed administratively by PSA:

Responses to Program Infractions in Progressive Order:

- Clinical staffings;
- Behavior contract;
- Reorientation and phase freeze;
- Redirection groups;
- 2 days in jury box (Court-imposed);
- Modified treatment or 3 nights in jail or discharge (Court-imposed);
- Increased in-person contact;
- Increased drug testing;
- Reassessment;
- Modified treatment; and/or
- Program discharge or revocation
- All treatment modifications are assessment-driven.

All sanctions up to program removal are imposed administratively by the PSO throughout the program and may be imposed without returning to court.

When defendants comply with program requirements, New Directions has several opportunities for defendants to be recognized for their success in treatment. Once a month, a progression/commencement ceremony is held to recognize all defendants who have advanced to the next treatment level and those who have completed the entire program. The ceremony is attended by family, friends and peers, as well as all New Directions program participants; and presided over by a D.C. Superior Court judge.

V. PROGRAM PLACEMENT

All assessments required for placement in New Directions must be completed prior to the defendant's court date. Once a defendant has been identified as eligible, the referring PSO may place the defendant in the program administratively or make this recommendation to the calendar judge through the court report. Administrative placements can occur as long as the defendant's original release order requires a drug evaluation condition with possible drug program placement by PSA or a condition to enroll in drug treatment. A subsequent release order is not needed when there is an administrative placement, although the Court and counsel is notified of the treatment placement.

The referring PSO must explain the New Directions program to the defendant, as well as have him/her sign the New Directions program contract. At this point, the referring PSO instructs the defendant to report to the next orientation session after placement. If the defendant appears in court to be ordered into New Directions, a new release order may be executed. The

calendar judges keep New Directions cases on their calendars and handle any non-compliance issues that may arise.

VI. PROGRAM DISCHARGE/REMOVAL

Defendants may be discharged from the program due to successful completion, or removed due to non-compliance, case disposition or the inability to participate in treatment for any reason. Defendants also must be discharged at their request.

Defendants who successfully complete all four phases of the program are acknowledged at the New Directions graduation. Those defendants who manage to complete the program before their trial date continue weekly or random drug testing in New Directions and are encouraged to participate in aftercare programs.

Defendants removed due to non-compliance may be recommended for a higher level of supervision with a drug testing requirement, and they also are subject to contempt of court, detention or revocation of release for continuing violation of release conditions.

If the defendant charged in D.C. Superior Court is sentenced to probation before completing contract treatment, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) assumes responsibility for continuing the defendant on the current contract and level of drug treatment. PSA treatment is terminated upon sentencing.

In order to ensure continuity of treatment between PSA and CSOSA, if the defendant is sentenced to probation while in treatment with PSA, PSA requests the following language in the judgment and commitment order:

- For drug treatment cases, should the case reach disposition that includes a minimum of 12 months of probation, include:

“As a condition of probation, the defendant hereby is ordered to participate in drug treatment through CSOSA’s STAR/HIDTA team or as otherwise directed by CSOSA.”

- If the case reaches a disposition that includes less than 12 months probation, include:

“As a condition of probation, the defendant hereby is ordered to participate in drug treatment as directed by CSOSA.”

SANCTION-BASED TREATMENT TRACK (SBTT)

Operated by PSA's Treatment Program (D.C. Superior Court)
and PSA's Supervision Program (District Court).
Full narrative description provided on page 70.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

D.C. SUPERIOR COURT AND U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Targeted Defendants	Program Eligibility Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drug-involved defendants with felony and misdemeanor charges who are ineligible for Drug Court or New Directions or cannot receive treatment in either program for various reasons; including those charged in U.S. District Court and those needing to remain in HISP or halfway house placement; ▪ Defendants currently receiving methadone maintenance who wish to remain in methadone treatment; or ▪ Defendants unsuccessfully discharged from New Directions or Drug Court, if the continuing treatment effort is warranted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A current substance abuse assessment indicating need for treatment; and ▪ Positive drug test result on day of arrest, at initial appearance, or after a random spot test; or ▪ At least three positive drug tests within 12 months; or ▪ Verified history of drug treatment within 12 months; and ▪ No serious medical or psychiatric condition preventing full participation in treatment; and ▪ No outstanding extraditable warrants or detainers.

Supervision and Services Provided

- Supervision and case management;
- Court notification of release condition violations, including rearrest;
- Drug testing 2x/week if in outpatient or intensive outpatient treatment, gradually decreasing as defendant progresses successfully;
- Random drug testing by the contracted vendor is required for all residential placements;
- Drug treatment pursuant to treatment modality and treatment plan;
- Referrals for social services as deemed appropriate or as requested; and
- Recommendations for modification of release conditions, as appropriate.

SANCTION-BASED TREATMENT TRACK—CONTINUED

Program Sanctions and Incentives

Sanctions

In addition to sanctions imposed by the Court for release condition violations, SBTT defendants receive the following sanctions for program infractions, most of which are imposed administratively by PSA (listed in progressive order):

- Reorientation and phase freeze;
- Redirection groups and phase freeze;
- Redirection groups and phase freeze (administrative), and 2 days in jury box (Court-imposed); and
- Modified treatment and phase freeze (administrative) or 3 nights in jail or discharge (Court-imposed).

NOTE: *Some sanctions may not apply to defendants supervised in HISP or in halfway house placement; and sanctions may differ for defendants charged in U.S. District Court.*

Incentives

Responses to compliance include the following incentives:

- Reduction in drug testing frequency.

Program Placement and Discharge/Removal

Placement

- A substance abuse assessment must indicate need for treatment;
- The referring PSO confirms placement availability and has the defendant sign the sanction-based treatment contract; and
- Defendant is placed in treatment by PSO pursuant to the contract with notice to the Court and defense counsel, or recommendation to the Court for a new release order.

Discharge/Removal

- Defendant may be discharged due to successful completion, case disposition or the inability to participate in treatment for any reason.
- Defendant also must be discharged at his/her request pursuant to the terms of the contract and the case is returned to the calendar judge.
- Non-compliant defendants may be removed from the program with a recommendation for increased supervision or revocation of release.

SANCTION-BASED TREATMENT TRACK

The Sanction-Based Treatment Track (SBTT) is available through both PSA's Treatment Program and PSA's Supervision Program.

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Placement on SBTT is available for defendants who do not meet the eligibility criteria for Drug Court or New Directions. Since both Drug Court and New Directions have broad eligibility criteria, most defendants charged in D.C. Superior Court are assigned to one of these programs. Only those defendants who remain outside eligibility criteria may be placed elsewhere among the sanction-based treatment options.

II. TARGET POPULATION AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

SBTT placement is available for defendants with felony and misdemeanor charges who are ineligible for Drug Court or New Directions or cannot receive treatment in either program for various reasons. This includes those charged in U.S. District Court and those needing to remain in HISP or halfway house placement; or defendants unsuccessfully discharged from New Directions or Drug Court. Defendants who are on a methadone maintenance program when initially placed on release with PSA, or would like to participate in a methadone maintenance program, may be eligible for SBTT placement.

Any defendant placed on the SBTT must have a current substance abuse assessment indicating a need for treatment. Additionally, the defendant must have:

- Positive drug test result on the day of arrest, at initial appearance, or after a random spot test; or
- At least three positive drug tests within 12 months; or
- Verified history of drug treatment within 12 months; and
- No serious medical or psychiatric condition preventing full participation in treatment; and
- No outstanding extraditable warrants or detainers.

III. SUPERVISION AND SERVICES PROVIDED

SBTT PSOs monitor the defendant's compliance with conditions of release, arrange for treatment placement, oversee progress in treatment, review drug testing schedules, keep the Court, prosecution and defense apprised of compliance, and provide incentives and sanctions as warranted. The PSO also may make representations at sanction hearings regarding a defendant's non-compliance.

Each defendant on the SBTT receives treatment through a service provider contracted by PSA or an in-house program, and is assigned a supervising PSO to whom he/she will report as required. The Community Treatment Specialist (CTS) from the Social Services Assessment Center (SSAC) recommends the treatment modality based on the outcome of the substance abuse assessment. In addition to monitoring the defendant's progress in treatment, the PSO monitors and guides the defendant through the supervision aspect of the program. Defendants on the SBTT in D.C. Superior Court are sanctioned for non-compliance by the Drug Court judge and the PSO keeps the calendar judge apprised of infractions and sanctions. Defendants report to their calendar judge for all show cause, status, trial, and sentencing hearings. U.S. District Court

defendants report to the presiding judicial officer for sanctions.

Random drug testing is required for all residential placements. Defendants in residential treatment are tested by the provider. Defendants in outpatient treatment are tested by PSA.

Defendants are required to report for all treatment appointments and activities as directed by the program. They are required to make up any late arrivals, early departures, and/or absences from groups or other treatment appointments by attending additional group meetings before progressing in the program. Defendants participating on the SBTT are required to report to the supervising PSO, as necessary.

Defendants placed on the SBTT who are on methadone maintenance continue to receive methadone maintenance and other treatment services by community-based providers. While not providing or procuring methadone treatment services, PSA supervises the defendant, including ensuring that he/she is compliant with methadone treatment, not using illicit drugs and otherwise complying with all conditions of release.

IV. PROGRAM SANCTIONS AND INCENTIVES

In addition to sanctions imposed by the Court for release condition violations, SBTT defendants receive the following sanctions for program infractions, most of which are imposed administratively by PSA:

Responses to Program Infractions Listed in Progressive Order:

- Reorientation and phase freeze;
- Redirection groups and phase freeze;

- Redirection groups and phase freeze, and 2 days in jury box (Court-imposed); and
- Modified treatment and phase freeze; 3 nights in jail or discharge (Court-imposed).

NOTE: *Some sanctions may not apply to defendants supervised in HISP or in half-way house placement; and sanctions may differ for defendants charged in U.S. District Court.*

All treatment modifications are assessment-driven.

All sanctions for D.C. Superior Court SBTT participants are imposed by the Court. All sanctions for U.S. District Court SBTT participants up to the jail sanction and program termination are imposed administratively by the PSO throughout the program and may be imposed without returning to court.

Defendants are required to return to court for sanction hearings on the day after committing a drug testing infraction.

Unless the judicial officer requests to be informed more often, PSA reports infractions committed and administrative sanctions imposed in the court report prepared for the next scheduled hearing. If the infractions are numerous or egregious, then PSA may inform the calendar judge of the infractions by requesting an expedited show cause hearing. For defendants on sanction contracts for whom a judicial sanction is warranted, the judge is usually informed of the infraction during the week that it occurs at the scheduled or requested sanction hearing.

Participants' drug testing frequency is reduced as they progress through the treatment phases.

V. PROGRAM PLACEMENT

Administrative placements can occur as long as the defendant's original release order requires reporting for program placement by PSA or a condition to enroll in drug treatment and the treatment placement is supported by an assessment indicating need for treatment. A subsequent release order is not completed when there is an administrative placement, although the Court and counsel are notified of the treatment placement. If the defendant appears in court to be ordered onto the SBTT, a new release order is executed.

VI. PROGRAM DISCHARGE/REMOVAL

Defendants may be discharged due to successful completion, case disposition or the inability to participate in treatment for any reason. Defendants also are discharged at their request. Defendants removed by the Drug Court judge (who is responsible for sanctioning all SBTT defendants) due to non-compliance are returned immediately to the calendar judge and may be recommended for a higher level of supervision with a drug testing requirement, and they also are subject to contempt of court, detention or revocation of release for violation of release conditions.

Defendants who complete the program before their trial date or before sentencing continue weekly or random drug testing and are required to follow any treatment aftercare recommendations.

If the defendant is sentenced to probation by D.C. Superior Court before completion of contract treatment, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) assumes responsibility for continuing the defendant on the current contract and level of drug treatment. Except for sentenced U.S.

District Court defendants waiting to report to a facility to begin service of their sentence, PSA treatment is terminated upon sentencing.

In order to ensure continuity of treatment between PSA and CSOSA in D.C. Superior Court cases, if the defendant is sentenced to probation while in treatment with PSA, PSA requests the following language in the judgment and commitment order:

- For non-federal drug treatment cases, should the case reach disposition that includes a minimum of 12 months of probation, include:

"As a condition of probation, the defendant hereby is ordered to participate in drug treatment through CSOSA's STAR/HIDTA team or as otherwise directed by CSOSA."

- If the case reaches a disposition that includes less than 12 months probation, include:

"As a condition of probation, the defendant hereby is ordered to participate in drug treatment as directed by CSOSA."

For sentenced federal defendants, PSA contract treatment is terminated unless the defendant is waiting for placement in a facility to serve his/her sentence.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND ASSESSMENT CENTER (SSAC)

Operated by PSA's Treatment Program.
Full narrative description provided on page 75.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

D.C. SUPERIOR COURT AND U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Targeted Defendants	Eligibility Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any defendant under pretrial supervision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any defendant under pretrial release.
<h3>Services Provided</h3>	
<p>The SSAC provides the following services and referral resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comprehensive substance abuse assessment; ▪ Mental health assessments; ▪ Referral for substance abuse and mental health services; ▪ Social services needs interviews and referral; ▪ Identification procurement assistance; ▪ Medical referral; ▪ Employment services referral; ▪ Vocational training referral; ▪ GED preparation referral; ▪ Community-based skill-building group referral; and ▪ Temporary housing/shelter referral. 	

SOCIAL SERVICES AND ASSESSMENT CENTER—Continued

Program Sanctions and Incentives

Not applicable.

Referral Procedures

- Defendants must be referred by the Court, PSA's Release Services Unit, or the supervising PSO.
- For assessment ordered by D.C. Superior Court, the defendant must report to the Release Services Unit at D.C. Superior Court to complete a warrant check, review the updated release order, and for directions to the SSAC.
- For assessment ordered by U.S. District Court, the defendant must report to the PSA office on the second floor U.S. District Court to complete a warrant check, review the updated release order, and for directions to the SSAC.
- For assessment ordered for detained defendants, the Court may contact the SSAC or the PSA court representative to request a substance abuse assessment or mental health screening in the courthouse cellblock.
- Defense counsel may not direct defendants to the SSAC; instead, he/she must request services through the Court or PSO.
- All SSAC services are available on a first come, first served basis; appointments are neither necessary nor accepted.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND ASSESSMENT CENTER

The Social Services and Assessment Center (SSAC) is operated by PSA's Treatment Program.

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The SSAC serves as a comprehensive substance abuse assessment, mental health assessment and referral center. The SSAC is also PSA's repository for information on community resources, and the primary broker in connecting defendants with needed social services.

II. TARGET POPULATION AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

While the SSAC services are available to any defendant under pretrial release, priority is given to defendants ordered by the Court to secure substance abuse and/or mental health assessments, employment, education, medical, or other social services.

III. SERVICES PROVIDED

The SSAC provides the following services and referral resources:

- Comprehensive substance abuse assessment;
- Mental health assessments;
- Referral for substance abuse and mental health services;
- Social services needs interviews and referral;
- Identification procurement assistance;
- Medical referral;

- Employment services referral;
- Vocational training referral;
- GED preparation referral;
- Community-based skill-building group referral; and
- Temporary housing/shelter referral.

IV. PROGRAM SANCTIONS AND INCENTIVES

General Population

The SSAC is not a supervision program, but functions in support of PSA's supervision and treatment programs. Defendants who refuse a SSAC referral associated with a release condition are reminded of their obligation to abide by all court orders. The supervising PSO advises the Court if a defendant reaches violation status due to failure to comply with any SSAC-related release condition. If a defendant declines a SSAC referral for any service not mandated by the Court, the declination is documented in the defendant's file, but not reported as a violation.

A defendant automatically is referred to the SSAC for a substance abuse assessment at the third drug testing condition infraction or earlier if the PSO or the Court deems an assessment is necessary.

A defendant is referred to the SSAC for a mental health assessment when the Court or PSO wants the defendant considered for supervision by the Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU). A defendant also may be referred to the SSAC whenever the PSO suspects that the defendant's failure to comply with release conditions may be due to substance abuse, mental health issues, or some other presenting need. The referring PSO reviews the assessment recommendation and take steps to

ensure the defendant is placed in treatment and/or SSU supervision if indicated.

V. REFERRAL PROCEDURES

General Population

To receive a substance abuse and/or mental health assessment, defendants must be referred by the Court, PSA's Release Services Unit, PSA court representative, or the supervising PSO.

For released defendants, the defendant must be instructed to report to the Release Services Unit in C-301 (or in U.S. District Court matters, report to the PSA offices on the second floor of U.S. District Court) for a warrant check and review of the release conditions prior to arriving at the SSAC to complete the assessment.

For defendants being detained behind the courtroom, the Court may contact the PSA court representative or PSA's SSAC and request a substance abuse or mental health assessment.

NOTE: *Defense counsel may not direct defendants to the SSAC. Instead, he/she must request services through the Court or PSO.*

PSOs may refer defendants to the SSAC as deemed necessary. All SSAC walk-in services are available during business hours on a first come, first served basis. Appointments are neither necessary nor accepted.

PSA ensures compliance with federal and local confidentiality protection statutes for individuals with substance abuse and or/mental health issues. In order to comply with confidentiality requirements, PSA employees do not conduct an assessment of a defendant who is not alone in a cell. Arrangements have been

made with the U.S. Marshals Service for access to two cells in the D.C. Superior Court. An alternative is for PSA to interview the defendant privately in a cell behind the courtroom. If private space is unavailable, then PSA notifies the Court immediately about any delay and the status of available interview space.

When obtaining information from the defendant, PSOs in the SSAC advise the defendant that the PSO is acting in a criminal justice capacity and not as a mental health professional. As such, any information the defendant provides may be disclosed to the Court without the defendant's consent. Nonetheless, the SSAC PSO always attempts to get release of information authorization from a defendant in order to receive and disclose mental health diagnostic or compliance information from the D.C. Department of Mental Health treatment facilities.

Social service referrals usually are offered to defendants on a voluntary basis. At the beginning of the supervision period or on an as-needed basis, the supervising PSO conducts a social services needs interview for defendants with court-ordered social service requirements or assigned to the HISP. Defendants whose screener results indicate a need for services are offered a referral to the SSAC. A social services needs screener is not required for defendants supervised by Drug Court, New Directions, Sanction-Based Treatment Track, or SSU, because a substance abuse or mental health assessment already has been conducted. In lieu of the screener, the supervising PSO uses the current assessment to determine a need for referral to the SSAC.

Other defendants under extensive supervision, as well as all of those under monitored conditions or pretrial release without conditions actively supervised by

PSA, may be screened and referred at the discretion of the PSO whenever he/she suspects that a social service need may exist and/or when such a defendant requests services. Consistent with PSA policy, an assessment cannot be conducted unless outstanding warrants are resolved; therefore the Release Services Unit, PSA court representative, or supervising PSO conducts a warrant check no more than 24 hours before referring the defendant to the SSAC.

RE-ENTRY AND SANCTIONS CENTER (RSC)

Operated by the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
for PSA's Treatment Program.

Full narrative description provided on page 80.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

D.C. SUPERIOR COURT AND U.S. DISTRICT COURT

Targeted Defendants	Eligibility Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Male and female defendants in pretrial status with substance abuse problems and/or co-occurring mental health disorders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Defendant must have all Court dates scheduled at least 45 days from the date of entry;Must have a current substance abuse assessment indicating a need for treatment;Must be assessed and determined eligible by the SSAC;Must be on a sanction-based treatment contract;Must be able to complete a 28-day program without interruption; andMust be able physically and cognitively to complete a treatment readiness program. If a defendant has a co-occurring mental health/substance abuse disorder he/she must be stable prior to entering the RSC. <p>NOTE: Staff at the RSC are unable to transport defendants to and from the facility.</p>

RE-ENTRY AND SANCTIONS CENTER—Continued

Program Objectives and Services Provided

Program Objectives

- Promote readiness to change;
- Improve physical, cognitive, and emotional well-being;
- Demonstrate the ability and willingness to participate in and internalize the curative components of residential treatment; and
- Abstain from alcohol and other substances.

Treatment Services

- Residential treatment readiness programming;
- Comprehensive psychological testing and assessments;
- Substance abuse counseling; and
- Life skills intervention.

RSC placement generally is followed by additional residential or intensive outpatient treatment.

Placement and Discharge Process

Placement

- Defendant must be screened and determined eligible by the SSAC.
- PSO recommends that the next Court date be scheduled at least 45 days into the future to ensure that the defendant is able to complete the RSC program without interruption.
- Defendants are not accepted if a scheduled court date would occur prior to RSC completion.

Discharge

- PSOs collaboratively develop discharge plans on or about day 21 of the program, pursuant to the defendant's progress in the RSC.

RE-ENTRY AND SANCTIONS CENTER

The Re-Entry and Sanctions Center (RSC) is operated by the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA).

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

PSA has been allocated 18 beds on one floor of the RSC facility to serve male defendants who are substance-involved and a limited number of spaces are available on the mental health floor for males with co-occurring mental health disorders. A few beds also are available on another floor for female defendants. The RSC is a treatment readiness program designed to prepare the defendant for subsequent entry to a residential or intensive outpatient treatment program. The 28-day program provides defendants with treatment readiness, comprehensive assessments, and life skills.

The philosophy of the program centers on the individualization of treatment, with an emphasis on empowering defendants to make choices that impact their readiness to change, amenability to treatment, and commitment to an alcohol- and drug-free lifestyle.

II. TARGET POPULATION AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Defendants admitted to the RSC must be on pretrial status and the next court date must be scheduled at least 45 days into the future to ensure the defendant is able to complete the RSC without interruption. Defendants are not accepted into the program if a scheduled court date would occur prior to completion of the

program. Defendants are not permitted to leave the RSC during the 28 days of the treatment program. Defendants must:

- Have a current substance abuse assessment indicating a need for treatment;
- Have a signed sanction-based treatment contract;
- Be able to complete a 28-day program without interruption; and
- Be physically, cognitively, and psychologically stable.

III. TREATMENT SERVICES PROVIDED

Defendants participating in the RSC receive comprehensive assessment and testing in a residential setting. Evidence-based approaches such as motivational interviewing, cognitive behavior therapy, and solution-focused therapy are used with defendants to prepare them for drug-free lifestyles. Life-skills intervention groups are designed to teach coping skills and identify problematic thinking patterns and behavior.

IV. PROGRAM PLACEMENT AND DISCHARGE

PSA's Social Services and Assessment Center determines RSC eligibility and the level of treatment required upon discharge. A supervising PSO is required to participate in the discharge staffing process on or about day 21 of the program. Upon completion of the 28-day program, the defendant transitions to a residential or intensive outpatient treatment program.

ORDERING TREATMENT MODALITIES NOT INDICATED BY AN ASSESSMENT

PSA's Treatment Program staff administers a substance abuse assessment and makes treatment recommendations based on criteria outlined by the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM). PSA can fund only treatment that is consistent with a valid ASAM-based treatment recommendation. If the Court has questions regarding the PSA treatment recommendation and would like it to be reconsidered, PSA requests that the following procedures be followed:

1. Continue the case for at least 48 hours and schedule another hearing;
2. Contact PSA's Social Services and Assessment Center or the PSA court representative and request that the recommendation be reviewed; and
3. Provide any additional information or rationale the Court deems appropriate supporting that request for review.

The assessment, assessment recommendation, most recent drug testing results, criminal history and other relevant information are reviewed by a PSA clinical services specialist.

At the continuance hearing, a PSA representative informs the Court of the results of the review and provides a recommendation based upon that review. If PSA's review of the assessment does not result in any change in the recommendation, and the Court continues to desire a higher level of care, PSA attempts to contact

the District of Columbia's Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration or the corresponding agencies in neighboring jurisdictions to determine if community-based treatment is an option for the defendant. PSA is not authorized to expend federal treatment resources on a treatment modality that is not supported by the ASAM criteria.

TREATMENT PROGRAM RESOURCE TIMEFRAMES

Substance abuse treatment routinely has been integrated into pretrial supervision. When treatment demand exceeds PSA's available treatment resources, the timeframes are modified accordingly to enable continued provision of services. The following timeframes for treatment are in place:

- All PSA-funded residential placements to contracted vendors do not exceed 60 calendar days, unless approved by a PSA clinical services specialist.
- PSOs refer defendants in need of long-term residential/inpatient treatment (90 days or more) to the Re-entry Sanctions Center, or to the District of Columbia's Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration if placements are available, unless it is clear that responsibility for funding is transferred to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) within the maximum 60 calendar days allowed for PSA-funded slots.
- If ordered by the Court, PSA funds contracted treatment if funds are available for a maximum of 30 days following conviction. PSA extends these placements an additional 30 days if the Court is awaiting completion of a pre-sentence investigation (PSI) and there is no alternative acceptable to the Court. PSA continues to forward funding responsibility to CSOSA for any non-federal defendant under contracted treatment who is sentenced to probation so that treatment can continue uninterrupted.
- All treatment placements and extensions are assessment-driven.
- PSA continues to manage defendants in its non-treatment supervision programs following conviction until sentencing. The Drug Court also may be available as a post-adjudication option for defendants who meet the program's eligibility criteria and whose scheduled sentencing date allows for program completion. However, due to the five- to seven-month average program participation time and PSA's need to prioritize its in-house resources for defendants on release pending trial, New Directions, PSA's other in-house program, is not available as a placement option at the time of conviction. If the Court wishes to start treatment for a defendant post-conviction and prior to sentencing, the best option is to utilize contract funding for 30 days, which can be transferred to CSOSA if the defendant is sentenced to probation. However, as indicated above, PSA does not have the resources to keep a defendant in treatment for many months after conviction and prior to sentencing, so the Court is requested not to postpone sentencing to secure pretrial treatment resources.
- Similarly, PSA does not have resources to place defendants in treatment after the Court revokes probation due to non-compliance with probation treatment conditions.

WHEN A QUESTION OF DEFENDANT COMPETENCE HAS BEEN RAISED

After a question of competence to stand trial has been raised, defendants fall into one of three categories: 1) those determined to be incompetent after a forensic screening or examination; 2) those determined to be competent after a forensic screening or examination; and 3) those for whom no determination has been made because the screening has not yet been conducted or because further examination is needed.

PSA terminates supervision in any pending matter where the Court makes a finding that the defendant is incompetent to stand trial and is unlikely to attain competence in the foreseeable future. PSA terminates supervision regardless of whether the charges are dismissed or held in abeyance while awaiting or during civil commitment.

Category One—For defendants determined **incompetent** after screening:

- If requested by the Court, PSA provides up to 180 days of monitoring and certain supervision-related services for incompetent defendants eligible for release subject to §23-1321 and determined by the Court to be appropriate for outpatient competence restoration treatment. These defendants are monitored by the Specialized Supervision Unit (SSU).
- PSA does not supervise defendants ordered to undergo inpatient competence restoration treatment until they no longer reside at St. Elizabeths Hospital.
- PSA does not address issues regarding the defendant's competence status or the final outcome

of competence restoration training/treatment in written reports nor through in-person court representation. The Department of Mental Health (DMH) is responsible for notifying the Court and PSA in writing of any changes in the defendant's competence status; however, PSA sends drug status reports to the Court for defendants with a court-ordered drug surveillance condition.

- PSA does not assess or attempt to address substance abuse treatment, housing, or other social service needs for this population as it would do for defendants receiving full supervision. Instead, PSA expects that such needs are assessed and addressed in a DMH-developed outpatient competence restoration treatment plan.

Category One defendants should be given the following mental health-related release conditions:

"Report to DMH for competence restoration training and treatment and comply with all DMH requirements."

"Report for monitoring and substance abuse testing as required by PSA."

Category Two—For defendants determined **competent** after screening:

- PSA utilizes the DMH evaluation and/or its own assessment to determine the most appropriate program placement. Often, if there is a need for ongoing mental health

services, these defendants are supervised by the SSU. Otherwise these defendants are placed in the PSA supervision unit most appropriate for monitoring or supervising any imposed release conditions. These defendants receive full supervision services.

Category Two defendants should be given the following mental health-related release conditions:

“Report to PSA immediately upon release for substance abuse or mental health assessment and/or possible program placement in mental health services.”

The defendant must comply with all rules and requirements as directed by PSA for mental health assessment and treatment, as necessary, and maintain contact with his/her PSO. Program placement includes substance abuse testing, assessment, and treatment as necessary.

Category Three—For defendants on release for whom no determination has been made and further examination is needed:

Category Three defendants should be given the following mental health-related release conditions:

*“Report for forensic screening”
or
“Report for forensic evaluation as directed.”*

If the Court requests PSA supervision of other mental health release conditions while the defendant completes the forensic screening/ evaluation, then mental health release conditions as described in Category Two should be imposed.

DEFENDANT COMPETENCE ENDNOTE:

1. Because PSA-arranged substance abuse treatment may interfere with the DMH outpatient competence restoration program, and because PSA has limited treatment resources, PSA does not attempt to address substance abuse treatment needs, but reports continuing drug use to DMH and allows it to elect an appropriate response.

LOCATIONS DIRECTORY

Office of the Director

633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Suite 1120
Main Number: 202-220-5500

Office of Operations

633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Suite 1120
Main Number: 202-220-5500

Diagnostic Unit

For defendant interview and/or pretrial services report for D.C. Superior Court: 202-585-7030
Citation or other matters: 202-585-7100

Court Representation

D.C. Superior Court: 202-585-7955
U.S. District Court: 202-442-1000

Forensic Analysis and Testimony

Main Number: 202-585-7257

U.S. District Court

333 Constitution Avenue, NW,
Room 2507
Main Number: 202-442-1000

Release Services Unit

500 Indiana Avenue, NW, Room C-301
Main Number: 202-585-7077

Drug Testing and Compliance Unit

500 Indiana Avenue, NW, Room C-220
For adult drug testing or Family Court:
202-585-7060 or 202-585-7050

General Supervision Unit

601 Indiana Avenue, NW,
2nd, 3rd and 10th Floors
Main Number: 202-585-7955

Specialized Supervision (Mental Health) Unit

601 Indiana Avenue, NW, 9th Floor
Main Number: 202-442-1920

Mental Health Community Court

601 Indiana Avenue, NW, 9th Floor
Main Number: 202-442-1920

Social Services and Assessment Center

601 Indiana Avenue, NW, 7th Floor
Main Number: 202-442-1660

High Intensity Supervision Program

633 Indiana Avenue, NW, 10th Floor
Main Number: 202-220-5530

Superior Court Drug Intervention Program (Drug Court) and Sanction-Based Treatment Track

633 Indiana Avenue, NW, 9th Floor
Main Number: 202-220-5505

New Directions Program

633 Indiana Avenue, NW, 9th Floor
Main Number: 202-220-5570

D.C. Misdemeanor/Traffic initiative

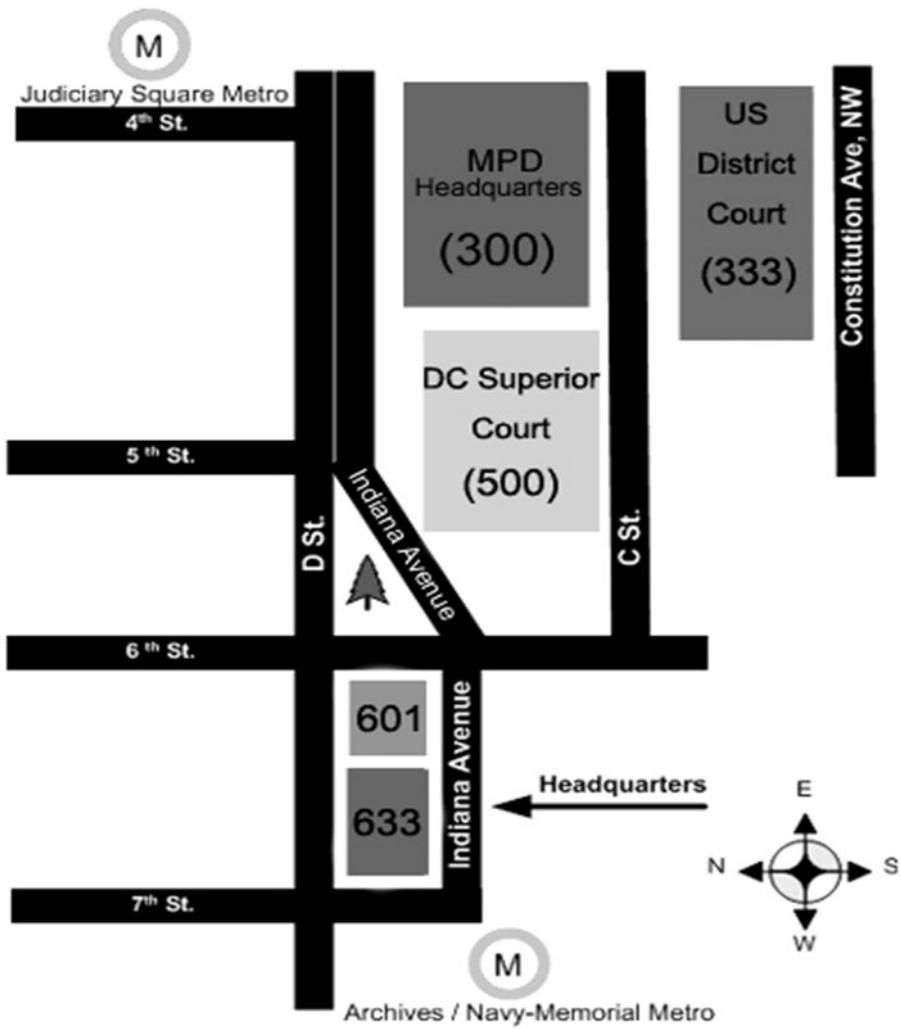
633 Indiana Avenue, NW, 10th Floor
Main Number: 202-220-5770

Satellite Drug Testing Unit

633 Indiana Avenue, NW, 9th Floor
Main Number: 202-220-5546

Re-Entry and Sanctions Center

1900 Massachusetts Avenue, SE
For PSA Matters: 202-220-5593





PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Suite 1120
Washington, DC 20004
202-220-5500

May 2012—Second Edition
Updated December 27, 2012