



United States Parole Commission (USPC)

FY 2010 Budget Request At A Glance

FY 2009 Enacted:	\$12.6 million (85 positions; 6 attorneys)
Current Services Adjustments:	+\$0.3 million (2.3% above FY 2009 Enacted)
Program Changes:	+\$0.0
FY 2010 Budget Request:	\$12.9 million (85 positions; 6 attorneys)
Change from FY 2009 Enacted:	+\$0.3 million (+2.4%) (+0 positions)

Mission:

The mission of the USPC is to promote public safety and strive for justice and fairness in the exercise of its authority to release and supervise offenders under its jurisdiction. The USPC has jurisdiction over Federal offenders who committed offenses before November 1, 1987; All District of Columbia offenders; Uniform Code of Military Justice offenders who are in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons; Transfer Treaty cases (United States citizens convicted in foreign countries, who have elected to serve their sentence in this country); and State probationers and Parolees in the Federal Witness Protection Program.

Resources:

The budget request for FY 2010 totals \$12.9 million, which is a 2.4 percent increase from the FY 2009 enacted level.

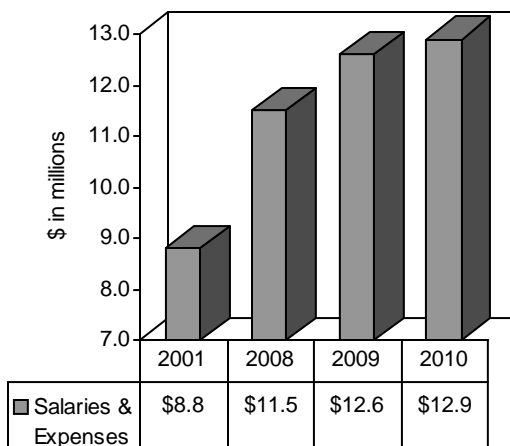
Organization:

USPC is managed by the Commission's Chairman who along with four other Commissioners are appointed by the President with the advice of the Senate. They render decisions on National Appeals Board cases; authorize issuance of warrants; determine if a supervisee has violated a condition of supervision and if so, impose appropriate punishment; and make parole-release determinations. All USPC offices and staff are located in Chevy Chase, Maryland. USPC staff carries out the operations and support functions of the Commission.

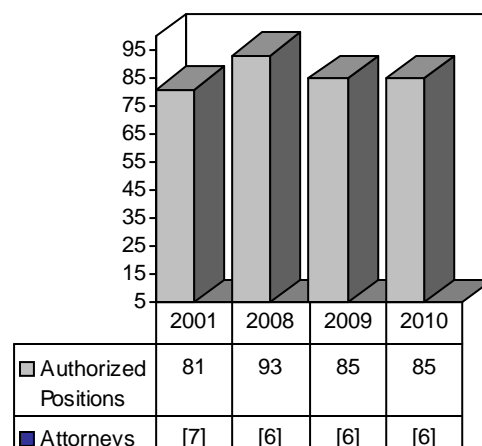
Personnel:

The USPC's direct authorized positions for FY 2010 total 85 positions, including 6 attorneys. Of the total authorized positions, all are located in domestic offices. USPC's FY 2010 request does not include any increase in positions over the FY 2009 level of 85 direct authorized positions. USPC does not have any reimbursable positions.

Funding (FY 2001 - 2010)



Personnel (FY 2001 - 2010)



FY 2010 Strategy:

Much of the District of Columbia caseload is driven by requests for warrants as a result of violations of the terms and conditions of parole. In contrast to the federal system where the failure rate is about 20 percent, D.C. parolees have a failure rate of around 50 percent. When a warrant is executed, a request for a preliminary interview is made followed by a hearing.

Performance challenges: Alternatives to incarceration are needed for non-violent offenders:

- Reprimand Sanction Hearings Program. This program provides a graduated sanction, short of revocation, that permits the Commission to address non-compliant offender behavior and to encourage a commitment from the offender to make positive behavioral changes to comply with the conditions of release.
- RSAT - Residential Substance Addiction Treatment. This program provides treatment interventions and support service for offenders with addictive alcohol and drug abuse behavior.
- Reentry Sanction Center. This program is a 28-day in-house program to evaluate the offender's needs and determine the proper treatment program that could be from 90-days to one year. The Commission has to determine appropriate sanctions for long-term treatment for offenders with histories of abusing substances (including PCP) and violating their release conditions.
- Rewards Program. Guidelines for a reward system for violation free behavior must be established and tested.

Witnesses: The supervised release caseload represents some of the most complex and difficult workload managed by the Commission. The Commission is required to conduct contested revocation hearings to decide whether violations of release have occurred. This may require the Commission to secure the presence and testimony of witnesses.

Reducing Recidivism: Identifying and implementing directives and/or special conditions which may assist offenders in successfully completing their periods of supervision. Greater emphasis on substance abuse, mental health, and re-entry will be needed to reduce recidivism while producing successful outcomes.

Opposing Counsel: Virtually all District of Columbia offenders are represented by trial attorneys at these adversarial hearings. These attorneys challenge the Commission on any and all legal, procedural, and evidentiary grounds. Responding to such demands is resource intensive and failure to respond adequately can result not only in lawsuits against the Commission but in the unjustified release of an offender.

Population: In FY 2010, the Commission projects that the total prisoner and parolee population, federal and D.C., including D.C. supervised releases, will be 12,504. The D.C. population under the Commission's jurisdiction is estimated to be 2,100 prisoners and 6,600 parolees and supervised releases.

FY 2010 Program Changes:

USPC is not requesting any program increases for FY 2010.

Financial Snapshot 2008

Clean Opinion on Financial Statements	Yes
Timely Financial Reporting	Yes
Material Weaknesses	None

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

(Dollars in Thousands)

	SALARIES AND EXPENSES		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount
2008 Enacted	93	95	\$11,462
2009 Enacted	85	87	12,570
2010 Request	85	87	12,859
Change 2010 from 2009 Enacted	0	0	289
Adjustments to Base			
Increases:			
Pay and Benefits	0	0	268
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	13
Other Adjustments	0	0	8
Total Adjustments to Base	0	0	289
2010 Current Services	85	87	12,859
2010 Request	85	87	12,859
Change 2010 from 2009 Enacted	0	0	289

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in thousands)

Comparison by activity and program	2009 Enacted			2010 Current Services		
	Perm Pos.	FTE	Amount	Perm Pos.	FTE	Amount
1. United States Parole Commission	85	87	\$12,570	85	87	\$12,859
Total	85	87	\$12,570	85	87	\$12,859

Comparison by activity and program	Total Program Changes			2010 Request		
	Perm Pos.	FTE	Amount	Perm Pos.	FTE	Amount
1. United States Parole Commission	0	0	\$0	85	87	\$12,859
Total	0	0	\$0	85	87	\$12,859