



Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

Office of the Director

May 30, 2025
(revised June 4, 2025)

Honorable Tom Cole
Chairman
House Committee on Appropriations
H-307 The Capitol Building
Washington, DC, 20515-4312

Honorable Rosa DeLauro
Ranking Member
House Committee on Appropriations
1036 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Honorable Susan Collins
Chair
Senate Committee on Appropriations
S-128 The Capitol Building
Washington, DC 20510

Honorable Patty Murray
Vice Chair
Senate Committee on Appropriations
154 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Honorable David Joyce
Chairman
House Subcommittee on Financial Services
and General Government
Committee on Appropriations
2000 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Honorable Steny Hoyer
Ranking Member
House Subcommittee on Financial Services
and General Government
Committee on Appropriations
1036 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Honorable Bill Hagerty
Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Financial Services
and General Government
Committee on Appropriations
132 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Honorable Jack Reed
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Financial Services and
General Government
Committee on Appropriations
125 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Committee and Subcommittee Chairmen and Ranking Members,

I am pleased to present the FY 2026 Budget Justification for the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA). The FY 2026 President's Budget requests \$277,004,000 for the CSOSA appropriation including \$193,757,000 for the Community Supervision Program (CSP) and \$83,247,000 for the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA). The FY 2026 request represents a decrease of \$9,012,000, or 3.15 percent, from CSOSA's FY 2025 Enacted Budget.

CSOSA is established under the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (the Revitalization Act). CSOSA supervises and monitors adults on pretrial release, probation, parole, and supervised release in the District of Columbia. The Revitalization Act consolidated three previously separate District of Columbia government entities, the DC Superior Court Adult Probation Division, the DC Board of Parole, and the PSA, into a single federal agency, CSOSA. After an initial three-year trusteeship, CSOSA was certified as an independent Executive Branch agency on August 4, 2000. PSA functions as an independent agency within CSOSA responsible for supervising adult defendants on pretrial release and receives its funding as a separate program line item in the CSOSA appropriation.

Public safety responsibility in the nation's capital is distributed among local and federal government agencies. CSOSA actively addresses crime in the District of Columbia by working with our public safety partners to focus efforts on highest-risk supervisees. The District has experienced remarkable long-term improvements in crime and public safety since the enactment of the Revitalization Act in 1997 and, more recently, since FY 2012 when CSP shifted its supervision focus to addressing individuals assessed at the highest risk of violent, weapons, and sex offenses. In FY 2012, the average number of serious violent incidents per day in the District was 19.1. In FY 2024, the daily average number of serious violent incidents was 10.8, representing an approximate 44 percent reduction from FY 2012. Recently, the District experienced significant increases in crime in CYs 2022 and 2023. However, violent and property crimes reported in CY 2024 were down relative to the numbers of such offenses reported during the same period in CY 2023, and these decreases have continued thus far into CY 2025.

Resources requested for FY 2026 are integral to ensuring that CSOSA's high-priority public safety and offender and defendant support services are continued within the District. Because CSOSA successfully supervises our offender and defendant populations, the burden placed on the community and our public safety partners to support these citizens and hold them accountable is significantly diminished.

Community Supervision Program

CSP's mission is to effectively supervise adults under our jurisdiction to enhance public safety, reduce recidivism, support the fair administration of justice, and promote accountability and success through the implementation of evidence-based practices in close collaboration with our criminal justice partners and the community.

In partnership with local and federal criminal justice agencies, and the Mayor's office, CSP is a critical, central component of the District's public safety ecosystem. CSP performs on-site and in-person community supervision of adults released by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia on probation and those released by the US Parole Commission on parole or supervised release, and monitors individuals subject to Deferred Sentencing Agreements or Civil Protection Orders.

CSP acknowledges the significant financial impact of the national debt and strongly supports the President's continued efforts to streamline government operations. In line with this belief, CSP has

already taken many steps to improve efficiency and economize. CSP deployed offender supervision information technology tools, and undertook significant personnel and physical space cost savings initiatives, to enable the Agency to operate more efficiently while serving more offenders with no increase in budget funds for the last two fiscal cycles.

Resources requested for FY 2026 are necessary for CSP to continue fulfilling its mission to effectively monitor and supervise its growing supervised population. Approximately half of CSP supervisees present a high risk to public safety complicated by challenges to their stability (e.g., housing insecurity, addiction, or access to health care) and community integration (e.g., unemployment, skills deficits, and low social support). CSP aims to respond to each case with a mix of surveillance, support services, and rehabilitative programs matched to the supervisees' needs. Balancing the community's interest in public safety, while respecting the legal limits on the Agency's discretion, requires constant calibration.

In FY 2024, CSP monitored or supervised an average of nearly 6,600 adults on a daily basis and 10,911 different individuals over the course of the fiscal year. The number of people on CSP's supervised caseload increased throughout FYs 2024 and 2025 with 7,622 offenders supervised on March 31, 2025. In FY 2024, 4,640 adults entered CSP supervision. At intake, 52 percent were unemployed, 26 percent had less than a high school diploma or GED, and nearly eight (8) percent were homeless, lived in homeless shelters or resided in other emergency housing. Based on the results of CSP's new customized offender assessment tool, approximately 49 percent of our total FY 2024 active population was assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels; reflecting a steady increase in the level of assessed risk since FY 2012, when approximately 37 percent of our active population was assessed and supervised at the highest risk levels. Highest-risk offenders require close supervision and additional intervention support resources.

CSP performs close supervision of our offender population to address criminogenic and support service needs, provide timely interventions, and ensure compliance with conditions of release with the goal of successful completion of supervision and reintegration into the community. However, in cases of certain types of arrests and/or instances where CSP supervision sanctions do not restore compliance, CSP swiftly informs the releasing authority which can result in revocation to incarceration or the imposition of additional special supervision conditions on the offender.

CSP research established that, compared to the total supervised population, offenders revoked from supervision in FY 2024 are more likely to have unstable housing, lack employment, have lower educational attainment, and be assessed by CSP at the highest risk levels. Data shows that addressing the criminogenic and support services needs of high-risk individuals is essential to reducing recidivism. Therefore, CSP continues to refine our programs and reallocate resources toward providing timely and specialized supervision and support interventions to these highest-risk and highest-need individuals.

CSP improved our offender risk and needs assessments and interventions and created high-intensity supervision teams, compliance units, and day reporting operations to immediately address non-compliant activities and share data on high-risk individuals. CSP also partners with the District's Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to perform night and weekend supervision activities in high-crime areas and collaborates with the US Marshals Service to

address offenders with outstanding arrest warrants. In the past, CSP has used GPS monitoring as a special condition of supervision and as an administrative sanction in response to non-compliant behavior, when directed by a releasing authority. In 2023, nearly 400 offenders per day were subject to GPS monitoring. However, in December 2023, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals ruled that CSP lacks authority to impose GPS monitoring as a sanction for non-compliance with the conditions of release. Rather, GPS monitoring is a special condition of supervision that only the releasing authority can impose. (*Davis v. United States*, No. 17-1376 (DC December 21, 2023)). The ruling represents a significant departure from the Court's and CSP's past practices, where the Court and CSP believed GPS could be imposed by CSOSA as part of a graduated sanctions program under its implementing regulation. As a result of *Davis*, CSP now petitions the releasing authorities for permission to use GPS when warranted.

CSOSA's Reentry and Sanctions Center (RSC) at Karrick Hall is one of our most important high-risk intervention programs. The RSC provides intensive assessment and reintegration programming for CSP offenders and PSA defendants in a 24/7 residential setting. RSC participants have significant behavioral health, substance use disorder, and/or cognitive behavior issues that require immediate residential services to address challenges to successful reintegration into the community. CSP is currently revamping its RSC program to focus on high-risk emerging adults, ages 18-25, who tend to be more violent and less compliant.

CSP experienced notable changes in FY 2024 in both of our established long-term measures of supervision outcomes: revocations to incarceration increased while the percentage of supervisees successfully completing supervision dipped. In FY 2024, 9.6 percent of CSP's total supervised population had their supervision term revoked and were incarcerated by the appropriate releasing authority. The FY 2024 revocation rate returned to approximate pre-COVID rates and corresponds to FY 2024 increases in the percentage of offenders for whom CSP informed the releasing authority of non-compliance.

CSP Long-Term Offender Supervision Outcome Performance Measures

	Percent of Total Supervised Population Revoked to Incarceration	Percentage of Case Closures that were Successful
FY 2017	9.8	63.2
FY 2018	9.6	64.3
FY 2019	9.3	65.7
FY 2020	7.5	71.2
FY 2021	5.0	75.4
FY 2022	8.4	64.3
FY 2023	8.8	66.0
FY 2024	9.6	61.6

Resources contained in the *FY 2026 President's Budget* are necessary to ensure that CSP can address increases in offender non-compliance with supervision and interventions necessary to

continue the overall trend of improvements in public safety outcomes in the District of Columbia.

Pretrial Services Agency

The mission of the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) is to promote pretrial justice and enhance community safety. In fulfilling this mission, PSA assists judicial officers in both the Superior Court of the District of Columbia (DC Superior Court) and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia (US District Court) by conducting a risk assessment for every arrested person who will be presented in court, identifying detention eligibility and formulating release recommendations, as appropriate, based upon the arrestee's demographic information, criminal history, drug use and/or mental health information. For defendants who are placed on conditional release pending trial, PSA provides supervision and treatment services intended to reasonably assure that they return to court and do not engage in criminal activity pending their trial and/or sentencing.

PSA's organizational structure supports the Agency in operating programs that provide an array of services to DC Superior Court, US District Court for the District of Columbia, and the defendants under PSA's supervision. PSA's current caseloads include individuals with charges ranging from misdemeanor property offenses to homicide. During FY 2024, PSA served 27,188 arrestees and defendants. The Agency supervised 15,676 defendants on pretrial release, which corresponds to an average of 7,995 defendants on any given day. Most defendants (93 percent) are awaiting trial in DC Superior Court, with a smaller number (7 percent) awaiting trial in US District Court. PSA provided services to an additional 11,512 arrestees and defendants, which included completing criminal history checks for persons who were released on citation or personal recognizance or whose charges were dismissed prior to their first appearance in court. Additionally, PSA conducted drug testing for 7,572 non-defendants, bringing the Agency's total responsibility to just under 34,760 individuals throughout the year.

During FY 2024, defendants remained under supervision for an average of 110 days. This average is closer to trends prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Before the pandemic, defendants remained under supervision for an average of 94 days in FY 2019. This average rose to a high of 214 days during FY 2021. In response to these increases, PSA reallocated staff and adjusted operations to minimize the likelihood of defendant rearrest and maximize court appearances. The average number of days declined in FY 2022 and FY 2023. However, we are starting to see the number plateau in FY 2024, with an average of 2 days higher than FY 2023.

PSA has met or exceeded performance targets for three of its four strategic goals in FY 2024.^[1] These results were achieved through innovative supervision and management practices. PSA continued to implement data-driven decision-making and enhance its risk-based-services supervision model throughout the year, customizing release conditions and supervision based on each defendant's assessed risk levels for *failure to appear* and *rearrest*. These practices demonstrate PSA's commitment to continuous improvement, ensuring PSA will remain a leader among pretrial services agencies.

Performance Indicator		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2024–2026
Performance Description		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target
Strategic Goal 1	Judicial Concurrence with PSA Recommendations	79%	84%	76%	69%	76% ●	70%
Strategic Goal 2	Continued Pretrial Release	85%	89%	89%	86%	82% ●	85%
Strategic Goal 3	Arrest Free Rate	88%	90%	93%	92%	90% ●	88%
	(Violent Crimes)	99%	98%	99%	99%	99% ●	97%
Strategic Goal 4	Court Appearance Rate	91%	92%	89%	87%	87% ●	87%

¹ The one percentage point difference from the target was statistically insignificant

Overall Performance by Strategic Goal

PSA's *FY 2026 President's Budget* request reinforces the Agency's commitment to be a performance-based, results-driven organization and highlights its dedication to ensuring public safety and promoting pretrial justice through high-quality risk assessment, supervision and treatment services.

FY 2026 Request Summary

The *FY 2026 President's Budget* submission for CSOSA reflects our continuing commitment to improving performance and increasing the effectiveness of front-line service delivery.

Resources requested for FY 2026 are integral to ensuring that CSOSA's high priority public safety and offender and defendant support services continue within the District of Columbia. As you make decisions on the CSOSA budget, I hope you will also consider our critical public safety mission, our accomplishments to date, and our commitment to performance-based management.

I look forward to working with you on this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Denise A. Simmonds", is written over the printed name and title.

Denise A. Simmonds
Acting Director

Enclosure