



## Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency

*Office of the Director*

April 3, 2026

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  
Senate 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 2027 Budget Justification for the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA). The FY 2027 President's Budget requests \$277,260,000 for the CSOSA appropriation including \$193,931,000 for the Community Supervision Program (CSP) and \$83,329,000 for the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA). The FY 2027 request represents a decrease of \$9,757,000, or 3.4 percent, from CSOSA's FY 2026 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.

### **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 priority, 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 significantly more offenders.

Resources requested for FY 2027 are necessary for CSP to continue fulfilling its mission to effectively monitor and supervise its growing supervised population. Nearly 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 2025, CSP monitored or supervised an average of nearly 7,470 adults on a daily basis and 12,352 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 7,998 offenders supervised on September 30, 2025. In FY 2025, 5,399 adults entered CSP supervision. At intake, 56 percent were unemployed, 23 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. Approximately 22 percent of individuals who began supervision in FY 2025 had been under CSP supervision during the three years prior to their FY 2025 supervision begin date.

Based on the results of CSP's customized offender assessment tool, 44 percent of our total FY 2025 active population was assessed and supervised by CSP at the highest risk levels; reflecting an 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 2025 are more likely to have unstable housing, be supervised by a behavioral health team, and be assessed and supervised 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 (USMS) to address offenders with outstanding arrest warrants. In response to the President's 2025 DC crime initiative, CSP established 24-hour presence at MPD's Joint Operations Command Center. While deployed there, we engaged US Customs and Border Protection, USMS, and MPD sharing information on CSP's offender management strategies.

CSP uses 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*, 306 A.3d 89 (D.C. 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. Since the *Davis* ruling, the number of CSP offenders subject to GPS monitoring decreased approximately 75 percent (to 102 per day during FY 2025).

CSP experienced positive change in supervision outcomes in FY 2025 versus FY 2024: The percentage of offenders revoked decreased from 29.8 percent to 27.8 percent. While this change is welcome, it likely reflects the net effect of changes by the releasing authorities, offenders, and CSP.

**CSP Offender Termination Performance Result**

	<b>Percent of Offenders Revoked by the Releasing Authority</b>
FY 2024	29.8
FY 2025	27.8

Resources contained in the *FY 2027 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 the Nation’s Capital. 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 individuals subject to detention and formulating release condition recommendations, as appropriate, based upon the arrestee’s criminal history, drug use and/or mental health information, and demographic information. For defendants who are placed on conditional release pending trial, PSA provides supervision and risk mitigation 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 2025, PSA served 31,401 arrestees and defendants. The Agency supervised 18,341 defendants on pretrial release, which corresponds to an average of 8,822 defendants on any given day. Most defendants (95 percent) are awaiting trial in DC Superior Court, with a smaller number (5 percent) awaiting trial in US District Court. During this same period, PSA provided services to an additional 13,060 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 9,075 non-defendants, bringing the Agency’s total responsibility to 40,476 individuals during this period.

Defendants remained under supervision for an average of 99 days in FY 2025. This average is closer to pre-pandemic levels, when defendants remained under supervision for an average of 94 days.

PSA exceeded or was within acceptable performance on all four of its strategic goals in FY 2025. Throughout FY 2025, PSA continued to implement data-driven decision-making and enhance its risk-based-services supervision model, customizing release conditions and supervision based on each defendant’s assessed risk levels for *failure to appear* and *rearrest*. The agency also regularly monitored outcomes, engaged in routine communication with criminal justice partners, and implemented additional staff training on new procedures. These practices demonstrate PSA’s commitment to continuous improvement, ensuring PSA will remain a leader among pretrial services agencies.

The table below summarizes PSA’s overall performance on its strategic goals from FY 2021 through FY 2025. PSA routinely reviews its performance indicators and develops recommendations for modifying, streamlining or incorporating new measures that align with the agency’s mission. As the agency moves into its FY 2026–2030 strategic planning period, it is expected that PSA will focus its efforts on two overarching strategic goals: Minimize Rearrest and Maximize Court Appearance. Strategic objectives and performance indicators will be revised and realigned under those goals. Relevant updates will be provided in PSA’s FY 2026–2030 Strategic Plan and future Congressional Budget Justifications.

### PSA Overall Performance by Strategic Goal

Performance Indicator		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2025–2027
Performance Description		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target Range
<b>Strategic Goal 1</b>	Judicial Concurrence with PSA Recommendations	84%	76%	69%	75%	83% ●	68% to 72%
<b>Strategic Goal 2</b>	Continued Pretrial Release	89%	89%	86%	84%	86% ●	84% to 86%
<b>Strategic Goal 3</b>	Arrest Free Rate	90%	93%	92%	89%	88% ●	85% to 89%
	Arrest Free Rate (Violent Crimes)	98%	99%	99%	99%	99% ●	96% to 98%

<b>Strategic Goal 4</b>	Court Appearance Rate	92%	89%	87%	86%	88% ●	<b>86% to 88%</b>
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PSA’s *FY 2027 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 2027 Request Summary**

The *FY 2027 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 2027 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,

Marcus Hodges  
Interim Director

Enclosure