



PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY *for the* DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PROMOTING PRETRIAL JUSTICE AND ENHANCING COMMUNITY SAFETY

Release Rates for Pretrial Defendants in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia: FY 2024

The Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia (PSA) assists judges in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia by conducting a risk assessment for every arrested person to be charged in court, identifying detention eligibility and formulating appropriate release recommendations. Recommendations are based on several factors, including demographic information, criminal history, and substance use and/or mental health information. For defendants placed on conditional release pending trial, we provide supervision and treatment services to reasonably assure they return to court and do not engage in criminal activity pending their trial and/or sentencing.

We track two primary release points which are used to calculate the overall release rate: “initial detention/release” and “subsequent release”. Initial detention/release occurs at an arrestee’s initial appearance before a judge at arraignment or presentment. At this point, the arrestee can be detained pursuant to one or more of the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1984’s statutory preventive detention provisions, placed on conditional release with PSA supervision, or released on personal recognizance (PR) with no PSA supervision. All releases resulting from this first appearance are referred to collectively as “initial release”. For FY 2024, the initial release rate for all cases (felony and misdemeanor) was 61%, which is above FY 2023 (56%).

The remaining 39% of cases resulted in detention under one or more provisions of the preventive detention statute. We refer to this as “initial detention”. Under the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1984, detained defendants are entitled to a hearing within three to five days of initial appearance to determine whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure the defendant’s future court appearance and public safety. The result of this hearing can be continued detention, release to PR or PSA supervision, or dismissal of the charge. For FY 2024, of the 39% initially detained, 10% of the cases resulted in “subsequent release”, most at the time of the detention hearing. In some cases, subsequent release can occur later during the pretrial period, but prior to case disposition (e.g., if a felony case is not filed within the statutory timeframe).

When the initial and subsequent release rates are examined collectively, 65% of cases result in defendants being released pretrial. This leaves 35% of cases resulting in detention until disposition of the case.

During FY 2024, a total of 680 criminal cases were filed in the District Court. The table below shows the ultimate release status for each case.

Pretrial Process Points	Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cases Filed	448	100%	232	100%	680	100%
Initially Released	190	42%	227	98%	417	61%
Initially Detained	258	58%	5	2%	263	39%
Subsequently Released¹	27	10%	0	0%	27	10%
Total Released Pretrial	217	48%	227	98%	444	65%
Total Held Pretrial	231	52%	5	2%	236	35%

¹ Percentage rates are calculated using the number of papered cases as the denominator, except for the subsequently released rate, which is a subset analysis that uses the number of initially detained cases as the denominator.