



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SCOPE OF WORK

Public Safety Assessment (PSA) Transition to TechShare

Criminal Courts Administration

PROJECT ID: 23J0477



Project Name: *PSA Transition to TechShare*
Document Type: Scope of Work

Revision History

Version Number	Description	Date Modified	Author
0.0	Initial Draft	12/18/2023	Ruby Romero



Project Name: *PSA Transition to TechShare*
Document Type: Scope of Work

AUTHORITY SIGNATURES

This section contains the signatures of key stakeholder(s), indicating that they agree with the presentation or proposal as it appears in this document.

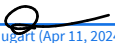
 <small>J. Greg Shugart (Apr 11, 2024 16:04 CDT)</small>	04/11/2024
J. Greg Shugart	Date
Criminal Courts Administration	
Administrator	

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document outlines the functional specifications for the development of a comprehensive and integrated TechShare solution tailored for the Public Safety Assessment (PSA). The PSA is an evidence-based, pretrial risk assessment tool developed by the Laura and John Arnold Foundation. The PSA estimates the likelihood that people will appear in court and remain arrest-free while on pretrial release. It uses nine risk factors to predict three pretrial outcomes: Failure to Appear (FTA), New Criminal Arrest (NCA), and New Violent Criminal Arrest (NVCA).

The proposed TechShare solution should aim to automate the PSA process, enhancing its efficiency and accuracy. The goal is to provide magistrates with objective data as part of the information they consider in pretrial release decisions. This will help ensure fairness in pretrial release decisions while making the justice system more effective and efficient. The successful implementation of this solution could lead to improved pretrial outcomes and potentially save taxpayer money.

The Public Safety Assessment (PSA) currently in use was developed by Noble. However, considering that all applications within Tarrant County's justice system are integrated with the TechShare suite of products, it would be a logical progression to transition the PSA to this suite as well. This integration would not only streamline our operations but also result in an estimated annual cost savings of approximately \$60,000. By developing the PSA as a web-based application through TechShare, we can potentially decrease jail expenses. This is achieved by facilitating prompt and reliable decisions regarding pretrial detention, thereby reserving jail space for individuals who pose a risk of failing to appear or committing a new crime. All data and reports from Noble must be extracted and placed in the new TechShare applications for historical purposes.

In the Appendix section of this document, you will find resources developed by the Advancing Pretrial Policy & Research (APPR) organization and the Laura and John Arnold Foundation (LJAF) designed to facilitate the implementation of the Public Safety Assessment (PSA).

1.1 What is PSA?

The Public Safety Assessment (PSA) is a tool designed to predict the probability that individuals will attend their court appointments and refrain from engaging in illegal activities while on pretrial release. The PSA is designed to evaluate adults aged 18 or older who have been arrested, booked into jail, and are awaiting case disposition. It is not intended for individuals charged while already incarcerated or for those found guilty and awaiting sentencing or appeal in the community.

1.2 The Nine (9) Factors

The nine factors used to assess the likelihood of pretrial success:

- 1) Age at current arrest.
- 2) Current violent offense.
 - a. Current violent offense and 20 years old or younger.
- 3) Pending charge at the time of the arrest.
- 4) Prior misdemeanor conviction.
- 5) Prior felony conviction.
 - a. Prior conviction (misdemeanor or felony).
- 6) Prior violent conviction.
- 7) Prior failure to appear in the past 2 years.

-
- 8) Prior failure to appear older than 2 years.
 - 9) Prior sentence to incarceration.

These objective nine factors have been demonstrated to have a correlation with an individual's likelihood of failing to appear and the risk of committing a new offense.

1.3 Pretrial Outcomes

The Public Safety Assessment (PSA) employs various factors to forecast three potential pretrial outcomes: Failure to Appear (FTA), New Criminal Arrest (NCA), and New Violent Criminal Arrest (NVCA).

1.3.1 Failure to Appear (FTA)

Failure to Appear (FTA) is a term used when an individual does not attend a scheduled pretrial court hearing. In response to this absence, the court may issue a warrant, capias, or take other similar actions.

The PSA uses four (of the nine) to calculate the FTA score:

- Pending charge at the time of the arrest
- Prior conviction (misdemeanor or felony)
- Prior failure to appear in the past 2 years
- Prior failure to appear older than 2 years

1.3.2 New Criminal Arrest (NCA)

New Criminal Arrest (NCA) refers to the occurrence of an individual being apprehended while on pretrial release. This encompasses both instances where the individual is taken into custody, as well as cases where the arrest is made via citation or summons.

The PSA uses seven factors (of the nine) to calculate the NCA score:

- Age at current arrest
- Pending charge at the time of the arrest
- Prior misdemeanor conviction
- Prior felony conviction
- Prior violent conviction
- Prior failure to appear in the past 2 years
- Prior sentence to incarceration

1.3.3 New Violent Criminal Arrest (NVCA)

New Violent Criminal Arrest (NVCA) refers to an instance where an individual, while on pretrial release, is apprehended for a violent offense. This encompasses both arrests that result in custody, as well as arrests made through citation or summons.

The PSA uses five factors (of the nine) to calculate the NVCA score:

- Current violent offense
- Current violent offense and 20 years old or younger
- Pending charge at the time of the arrest

- Prior conviction (misdemeanor or felony)
- Prior violent conviction

1.4 Factor Weights

Each factor is assigned points based on its correlation with a specific pretrial outcome. The points are then totaled for each outcome. The total points for Failure to Appear (FTA) and New Criminal Arrest (NCA) are converted into two separate scales from 1 to 6, with lower scores indicating a higher likelihood of pretrial success. The points for New Violent Criminal Arrest (NVCA) are converted into a scaled score, which is then translated into the presence or absence of a "violence flag."

1.5 Features of the Release Conditions Matrix

The Release Conditions Matrix has two sections:

A grid that matches PSA scores for failure to appear (FTA) and new criminal arrest (NCA) to presumptive levels of pretrial release.

- Scores are expressed as a likelihood of success, not failure.
- The matrix is used to determine release levels. It should never include detention.

	New Criminal Arrest (NCA) Scaled Score					
Failure to Appear (FTA) Scaled Score	1 91% Likely Arrest-Free	2 85% Likely Arrest-Free	3 78% Likely Arrest-Free	4 68% Likely Arrest-Free	5 55% Likely Arrest-Free	6 47% Likely Arrest-Free
1 89% Likely to Appear	Release Level 1	Release Level 1				
2 85% Likely to Appear	Release Level 1	Release Level 1	Release Level 1	Release Level 1	Release Level 2	
3 81% Likely to Appear		Release Level 1	Release Level 1	Release Level 1	Release Level 2	Release Level 3
4 73% Likely to Appear		Release Level 1	Release Level 1	Release Level 1	Release Level 2	Release Level 3
5 69% Likely to Appear		Release Level 2	Release Level 2	Release Level 2	Release Level 2	Release Level 3
6 65% Likely to Appear				Release Level 3	Release Level 3	Release Level 3

A table detailing the conditions associated with each level of pretrial release.

- Conditions should be consistent with federal, state, and local pretrial laws.
- Conditions should be proven by research to improve pretrial court appearance and law-abiding behavior. Examples include:
 - Court date notifications
 - Pretrial monitoring for those who are least likely to succeed

- (Financial conditions of release have not been shown to be effective)
- Conditions should draw upon government or community resources aimed at helping people succeed while on pretrial release.

Release Activities and Conditions	Pretrial Release Level		
	1	2	3
Mandatory Statutory Conditions	Yes	Yes	Yes
Court Date Notifications	Yes	Yes	Yes
Criminal History Checks Once per Month		Yes	Yes
Check-in Once per Month			Yes
Other Case-Specific Conditions			If court-ordered

This table is for illustrative purposes only. Jurisdictions create their own localized table.

The release levels and conditions included in the Release Conditions Matrix are guidelines. Final pretrial decisions always rest with judicial officers.

The [Guide to the Release Conditions Matrix](#) from APPR offers jurisdictions detailed guidance on how to create their own matrix, including samples and a blank template.

2 PROJECT SCOPE

2.1 Included in Scope

Develop a customized web-based application that incorporates and automatically calculates the individual PSA scores for the three potential pretrial outcomes: Failure to Appear (FTA), New Criminal Arrest (NCA), and New Violent Criminal Arrest (NVCA) to help magistrates and judges to make objective, risk-based pretrial release decisions.

The web-based application must extract data related to the nine required factors from the source of record in each applicable TechShare application.

2.2 Excluded from Scope

The developed web-application will not generate specific recommendations about conditions of pretrial release a judge may want to impose.

3 ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

3.1 Assumptions

- Budget approved.
- The PSA report will be as accurate as the data that we have in the TechShare applications.

3.2 Risks

- No budget approval.

4 DEFINITIONS

4.1 Business Terminology

Term	Definition
FTA	Failure to Appear. FTA occurs when a person fails to show up for a court hearing.
NCA	New Criminal Arrest
NVCA	New Violent Criminal Arrest as described in the Penal Code.
Offense / Charge	An act that violates federal, state, or municipal law classified as felonies or misdemeanors.
Person / Defendant	A person charged with having committed a crime.
PSA	The Public Safety Assessment (PSA) is a tool designed to predict the probability that individuals will attend their court appointments and refrain from engaging in illegal activities while on pretrial release.

5 BUSINESS RULES

5.1 Business Rules

ID	Business Rule
BR01	A person's juvenile criminal history is not considered when completing the PSA.
BR02	Civil traffic violations and local ordinance violations are not used.
BR03	The PSA is not scored based on a person's self-reported information.
BR04	The person's arrest and booking information are captured in TechShare Jail.
BR05	The person's sentence and convictions are recorded in TechShare Court.
BR06	The list of violent offenses is captured in TechShare Prosecutor and/or TechShare Court.
BR07	An offense or charge is considered pending if: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A person has a pre-disposition court appearance scheduled for the offense; or• The offense has not been disposed of due to the person's failure to appear pending trial or sentencing; or• The case is in some form of deferred status.
BR08	The following are not considered prior convictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A charge that is in some form of deferred status or pending sentencing• Any case for which the charged person was found not guilty by reason of insanity; and• Any case that was expunged
BR09	A " violent offense " means an offense under the following sections of the Penal Code: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 19.02 (murder)• Section 19.03 (capital murder)• Section 20.03 (kidnapping)• Section 20.04 (aggravated kidnapping)• Section 20A.03 (continuous trafficking of a person)• Section 21.02 (continuous sexual abuse of young child or children)• Section 21.11 (indecent with a child)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 22.01(a)(1) (assault), if the violence involved family violence as defined by Section 71.004, Family Code. • Section 22.011 (sexual assault) • Section 22.02 (aggravated assault) • Section 22.021 (aggravated sexual assault) • Section 22.04 (injury to a child, elderly individual, or disabled individual) • Section 29.03 (aggravated robbery)
BR10	The PSA must be accessible from the TechShare Magistration Portal.
BR11	Do not alter the PSA's nine factors.
BR12	Do not alter the PSA's point values.
BR13	Do not alter the PSA's scaled scoring rules.
BR14	The use of the PSA tool is not a substitute for the application of judicial discretion.
BR15	All data and reports within the Noble application must be extracted and stored in the new application.

6 BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS

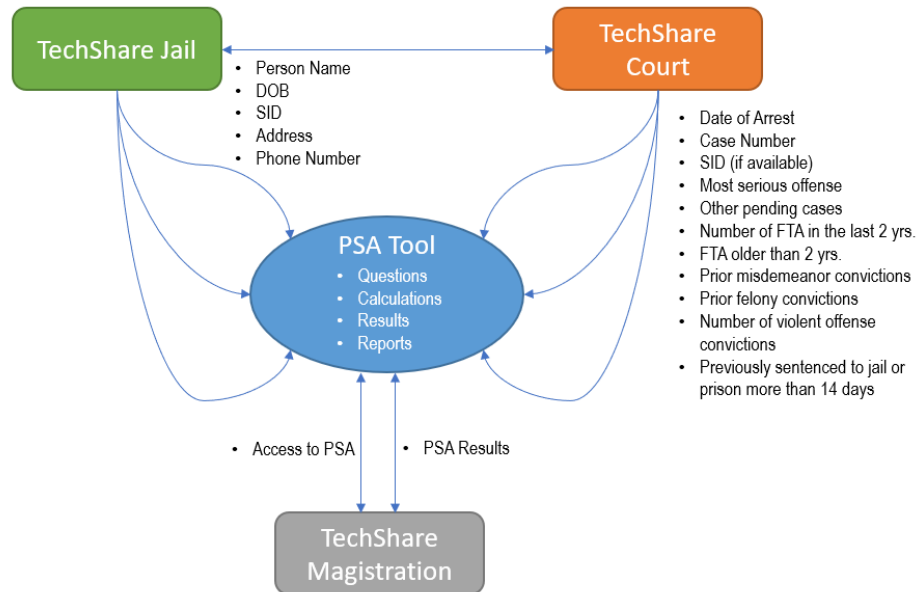
6.1 Actors

Actor	Description
Sheriff	Books in the arrested person in jail.
Magistrate	Conducts the magistration hearing and uses judgment and PSA results to set bond and bond conditions.
Magistrate Support Officer	Prepares documentation for magistration hearing and performs PSA.
Magistrate Clerk (District Clerk)	Is the keeper of the bond record and bond conditions.

6.2 Systems

System	Description
TechShare Jail	Source of record for arrest, booking and release information utilized in the Tarrant County Sheriff's Office.
TechShare Magistration	Used by magistrates and magistrate support officers in Tarrant County to conduct the magistration hearings, set bond amounts, bond conditions, within 48 hours of a person being arrested in Tarrant County.
TechShare Court	The case management system utilized to maintain the records for unfilled charges and filed case dispositions and schedule court hearings.

6.3 System Context Diagram



7 SCOPE AND REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

7.1 Functional Requirements (FR)

ID	Requirement Description
FR001	The PSA score must be calculated using only the nine PSA factors.
FR002	The PSA nine factors must not be altered.
FR003	The PSA point values must not be altered.
FR004	The PSA scaled scoring rules must not be altered.
FR005	The PSA's nine factors must be used to calculate three scores: Failure to Appear (FTA), New Criminal Arrest (NCA), and New Violent Criminal Arrest (NVCA).
FR006	FTA and NCA must be reported as a scaled score.
FR007	NVCA must be reported as the presence or absence of a flag.
FR008	Each score must be reported separately; do not combine them into one score.
FR009	Magistrate Support Officers (MSOs) or assessors must use an automated system to calculate PSA. Calculating the scores by hand is strictly prohibited.
FR010	The person's results for each of the PSA's nine factors and their three scores must be included on each pretrial assessment report.
FR011	An ongoing quality assurance process must be implemented to ensure that the PSA is scored accurately and reported correctly.
FR012	The way the PSA is calculated must be easily accessible to be audited at any given time to ensure the adherence to the Arnold PSA formula.

7.2 Data Requirements (DR) for PSA

ID	Requirement Description	Data Source
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Person (Defendant)		
DR001	Person name (required)	TechShare Jail
DR002	Person date of birth (required)	TechShare Jail
DR003	Person SID number (required)	TechShare Jail
DR004	Person address (optional)	TechShare Jail or TechShare Court
DR005	Person phone number (optional)	TechShare Jail or TechShare Court
Case Information		
DR006	Date of arrest (required)	TechShare Court
DR007	Case number (optional)	TechShare Court
DR008	SID number (required)	TechShare Jail or TechShare Court
DR009	Most serious offense (aka primary offense) (required)	TechShare Court
Risk Questions (All required)		
DR010	Other pending cases?	TechShare Court
DR011	Number of FTAs in the last 2 years?	TechShare Court
DR012	FTAs in cases older than 2 years?	TechShare Court
DR013	Prior misdemeanor convictions?	TechShare Court
DR014	Prior felony convictions?	TechShare Court
DR015	Number of violent offense convictions?	TechShare Court
DR016	Previously sentenced to jail/prison more than 14 days?	TechShare Court
Other Data Requirements		
DR017	All data and reports within the Noble applications must be extracted in a delimited format and placed in the new application for historical purposes.	
DR018	Data destruction or data purge must not occur until expressed written permission is received by the TechShare from Tarrant County, after which a written certification of data destruction will be required.	

7.3 Technical Requirements (TR)

ID	Description
TR001	All production data should be hosted in a government cloud certified environment in compliance with the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP), the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS), and the Health Insurance and Accountability Act (HIPAA).
TR002	The proposed solution must support the Role Based Access Control (RBAC).
TR003	The solution MUST be compatible with Tarrant County-preferred Internet browsers (Microsoft Edge, Chrome Enterprise, and/or Mozilla Firefox Extended Support Release) with minimal or no loss of functionality based on browser selected, when applicable.
TR004	The solution should be able to integrate with TechShare Jail, TechShare Court, and TechShare Magistration portal.
TR005	The PSA application must support anytime, anywhere access to stored content. This includes strong encryption of data traffic while in transit and at rest, for sensitive data, when applicable.
TR006	The product should support County user single sign-on (SSO) capability facilitated through a hosted government cloud-certified environment.
TR007	TechShare must provide onsite "train the trainer" and/or remote end-user training options.

7.4 Report Requirements (RR)

ID	Report Description
RR001	Completed Assessment Report
RR002	Completed Assessment Report Raw Data

RR003	Frequency of Offenses Report
RR004	PSA Risk Profile Report
RR005	Risk Level Report
RR006	Stale Subjects Report
RR007	Tarrant PSA Raw Data
RR008	Utility – Integration – Subject Profiles EID Report
RR009	Utility – Possible Duplicate Subjects

7.5 Decommissioning Requirements (DR)

ID	Description
DR01	Extract all data in a delimited format and reports from the NOBLE hosted application.
DR02	Remove all integrations to the Noble application.
DR03	Create a place to store historical data and reports for audit purposes.
DR04	Terminate contract with existing vendor.

8 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA


The acceptance criteria for the project, based on the functional and technical requirements, should ensure that the system is capable of accurately calculating and displaying the Public Safety Assessment (PSA) scores using the nine unalterable factors.

The system should be compatible with preferred internet browsers and support Role-Based Access Control (RBAC). It should integrate seamlessly with TechShare Jail, TechShare Court, and TechShare Magistration portal. The system should also support anytime, anywhere access to stored content with strong encryption for sensitive data.

All production data should be hosted in a government cloud certified environment in compliance with relevant regulations. Lastly, the system should support single sign-on (SSO) capability and provide training options for end-users. These criteria will ensure that the system meets the project's functional and technical requirements.

9 APPENDIX

9.1 A - Public Safety Assessment: How It Works



ADVANCING PRETRIAL
POLICY & RESEARCH

Public Safety Assessment: How It Works

The Public Safety Assessment (PSA) is an actuarial assessment that uses nine factors to predict three pretrial outcomes: Failure to Appear (FTA), New Criminal Arrest (NCA), and New Violent Criminal Arrest (NVCA). Use of the PSA, in combination with other pretrial improvements, is associated with improved pretrial outcomes. The PSA does not replace judicial discretion. The PSA provides judicial officers with research-based information that they weigh, along with other information, to make more informed pretrial decisions.

PSA Factors and Pretrial Outcomes

This table shows the nine factors used by the PSA and which factors are used to predict each outcome.

PSA FACTORS AND PRETRIAL OUTCOMES			
PSA FACTOR	FTA	NCA	NVCA
1. Age at current arrest		✓	
2. Current violent offense			✓
2A. Current violent offense and 20 years old or younger			✓
3. Pending charge at the time of the arrest	✓	✓	✓
4. Prior misdemeanor conviction		✓	
5. Prior felony conviction		✓	
5A. Prior conviction (misdemeanor or felony)	✓		✓
6. Prior violent conviction		✓	✓
7. Prior failure to appear in the past 2 years	✓	✓	
8. Prior failure to appear older than 2 years	✓		
9. Prior sentence to incarceration		✓	

Factor Weights

To calculate the scores, each PSA factor is weighted and assigned different points according to the strength of its relationship with the specific pretrial outcome. At the end of the assessment, the points for each pretrial outcome are totaled. The total points assigned to FTA and NCA are then converted to two separate scales ranging from 1 to 6. Lower scores indicate a greater likelihood of pretrial success. The points assigned to NVCA are converted to a scaled score and then to the presence or absence of a "violence flag."

The following series of tables show how the PSA assigns points to the factors for each outcome and then converts them to scaled scores or a violence flag.

Failure to Appear (FTA)

FTA refers to a person missing a pretrial court hearing and the court, in response, issuing a warrant, capias, or other similar response.

The PSA converts the total number of FTA points to a final, scaled score ranging from 1 to 6.

Failure to Appear: Points			Failure to Appear: Scaled Score	
PSA FACTOR	RESPONSE	POINTS	TOTAL FTA POINTS	SCALED FTA SCORE
Pending charge at the time of the arrest	No	0	0	1
	Yes	1	1	2
Prior conviction (misdemeanor or felony)	No	0	2	3
	Yes	1	3 or 4	4
Prior failure to appear in the past 2 years	No	0	5 or 6	5
	Yes, just 1	2	7	6
	Yes, 2 or more	4		
Prior failure to appear older than 2 years	No	0		
	Yes	1		

New Criminal Arrest (NCA)

NCA refers to a person being arrested while on pretrial release. It includes both a custodial arrest and an arrest by citation or summons.

The PSA converts the total number of NCA points to a final, scaled score ranging from 1 to 6.

New Criminal Arrest Points			New Criminal Arrest: Scaled Score	
PSA FACTOR	RESPONSE	POINTS	TOTAL NCA POINTS	SCALED NCA SCORE
Age at current arrest	23 or older	0	0	1
	22 or younger	2	1 or 2	2
Pending charge at the time of the arrest	No	0	3 or 4	3
	Yes	3	5 or 6	4
Prior misdemeanor conviction	No	0	7 or 8	5
	Yes	1	9 to 13	6
Prior felony conviction	No	0		
	Yes	1		
Prior violent conviction	No	0		
	Yes, 1 or 2	1		
	Yes, 3 or more	2		
Prior failure to appear in the past 2 years	0	0		
	Yes, just 1	1		
	Yes, 2 or more	2		
Prior sentence to incarceration	No	0		
	Yes	2		

New Violent Criminal Arrest (NVCA)

NVCA refers to a person being arrested for a violent offense while on pretrial release. It includes both a custodial arrest and an arrest by citation or summons.

The PSA converts the total number of NVCA points to a scaled score and then to a "violence flag."

New Violent Criminal Arrest: Points			New Violent Criminal Arrest Violence Flag	
PSA FACTOR	RESPONSE	POINTS	TOTAL NVCA POINTS	SCALED NVCA SCORE (VIOLENCE FLAG)
Current violent offense	No	0	0 or 1	1 (NO)
	Yes	2		
Current violent offense and 20 years old or younger	No	0	2	2 (NO)
	Yes	1	3	3 (NO)
Pending charge at the time of the arrest	No	0	4	4 (YES)
	Yes	1	5	5 (YES)
Prior conviction (misdemeanor or felony)	No	0	6 or 7	6 (YES)
	Yes	1		
Prior violent conviction	No	0	6 or 7	6 (YES)
	Yes, 1 or 2	1		
	Yes, 3 or more	2		

Advancing Pretrial Policy and Research (APPR) is committed to fair, just, effective pretrial practices, every day throughout the nation. To learn more about APPR, pretrial justice, and the PSA, visit advancingpretrial.org.

9.2 B – Laura and John Arnold Foundation How to Guide



PUBLIC SAFETY ASSESSMENT: RISK FACTORS AND FORMULA

The pretrial phase of the criminal justice process should aim to protect public safety and assure defendants' appearance in court, while honoring individuals' constitutional rights, including the presumption of innocence and the right to bail that is not excessive. Yet research shows that low-risk, nonviolent defendants who can't afford to pay often spend extended time behind bars, while high-risk individuals are frequently released from jail. This system causes significant harm to too many individuals and is a threat to our communities.

A growing number of jurisdictions are now reforming their pretrial systems to change the way they make pretrial release and detention decisions. These communities are shifting away from decision making based primarily on a defendant's charge to decision making that prioritizes the individual's level of risk—both the risk that he will commit a new crime and the risk that he will fail to return to court if released before trial. This risk-based approach can help to ensure that the relatively small number of defendants who need to be in jail remain locked up—and the significant majority of individuals who can be safely released are returned to the community to await trial.

PUBLIC SAFETY ASSESSMENT: AN EVIDENCE-BASED TOOL TO EVALUATE RISK

In partnership with leading criminal justice researchers, the Laura and John Arnold Foundation (LJAF) developed the Public Safety Assessment™ (PSA) to help judges gauge the risk that a defendant poses. This pretrial risk assessment tool uses evidence-based, neutral information to predict the likelihood that an individual will commit a new crime if released before trial, and to predict the likelihood that he will fail to return for a future court hearing. In addition, it flags those defendants who present an elevated risk of committing a violent crime.

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DEVELOPMENT

LJAF created the PSA using the largest, most diverse set of pretrial records ever assembled—1.5 million cases from approximately 300 jurisdictions across the United States. Researchers analyzed the data and identified the nine factors that best predict whether a defendant will commit new criminal activity (NCA), commit new violent criminal activity (NVCA), or fail to appear (FTA) in court if released before trial.

RISK FACTORS

The table below outlines the nine factors and illustrates which factors are related to each of the pretrial outcomes—that is, which factors are used to predict NCA, NVCA, and FTA.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RISK FACTORS AND PRETRIAL OUTCOMES

Risk Factor	FTA	NCA	NVCA
1. Age at current arrest		X	
2. Current violent offense			X
Current violent offense & 20 years old or younger			X
3. Pending charge at the time of the offense	X	X	X
4. Prior misdemeanor conviction		X	
5. Prior felony conviction		X	
Prior conviction (misdemeanor or felony)	X		X
6. Prior violent conviction		X	X
7. Prior failure to appear in the past two years	X	X	
8. Prior failure to appear older than two years	X		
9. Prior sentence to incarceration		X	

Note: Boxes where an "X" occurs indicate that the presence of a risk factor increases the likelihood of that outcome for a given defendant.

The PSA relies solely on the above nine variables. It does not rely on factors such as race, ethnicity, or geography.



FACTOR WEIGHTING

Each of these factors is weighted—or, assigned points—according to the strength of the relationship between the factor and the specific pretrial outcome. The PSA calculates a raw score for each of the outcomes. Scores for NCA and FTA are converted to separate scales of one to six, with higher scores indicating a greater level of risk. The raw score for NVCA is used to determine whether the defendant should be flagged as posing an elevated risk of violence.

HOW RISK SCORES ARE CONVERTED TO THE SIX-POINT SCALES AND NVCA FLAG

Risk Factor	Weights
Failure to Appear (maximum total weight = 7 points)	
Pending charge at the time of the offense	No = 0; Yes = 1
Prior conviction	No = 0; Yes = 1
Prior failure to appear pretrial in past 2 years	0 = 0; 1 = 2; 2 or more = 4
Prior failure to appear pretrial older than 2 years	No = 0; Yes = 1
New Criminal Activity (maximum total weight = 13 points)	
Age at current arrest	23 or older = 0; 22 or younger = 2
Pending charge at the time of the offense	No = 0; Yes = 3
Prior misdemeanor conviction	No = 0; Yes = 1
Prior felony conviction	No = 0; Yes = 1
Prior violent conviction	0 = 0; 1 or 2 = 1; 3 or more = 2
Prior failure to appear pretrial in past 2 years	0 = 0; 1 = 1; 2 or more = 2
Prior sentence to incarceration	No = 0; Yes = 2
New Violent Criminal Activity (maximum total weight = 7 points)	
Current violent offense	No = 0; Yes = 2
Current violent offense & 20 years old or younger	No = 0; Yes = 1
Pending charge at the time of the offense	No = 0; Yes = 1
Prior conviction	No = 0; Yes = 1
Prior violent conviction	0 = 0; 1 or 2 = 1; 3 or more = 2



FTA Raw Score	FTA 6 Point Scale	NCA Raw Score	NCA 6 Point Scale	NVCA Raw Score	NVCA Flag
0	1	0	1	0	No
1	2	1	2	1	No
2	3	2	2	2	No
3	4	3	3	3	No
4	4	4	3	4	Yes
5	5	5	4	5	Yes
6	5	6	4	6	Yes
7	6	7	5	7	Yes
		8	5		
		9-13	6		

JUDICIAL DISCRETION

The PSA is a decision-making tool for judges. It is not intended to, nor does it functionally, replace judicial discretion. Judges continue to be the stewards of our judicial system and the ultimate arbiters of the conditions that should apply to each defendant.

NONPROFIT IMPLEMENTATION AND OWNERSHIP

LJAF provides the PSA at no cost to jurisdictions that adopt it and funds technical support to help localities integrate the tool into their operations. The PSA cannot be implemented by a jurisdiction, incorporated into software, or otherwise used or reproduced without LJAF's express, prior written consent.

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9.3 Sample Reports

9.3.1 Completed Assessments Data PSA Report

Completed Assessments Data Report

Completed Assessments between 6/14/2023 and 12/14/2023 for Tarrant County Criminal Courts



Probation Officer	Date Completed	Subject	DOB	Assessment	Label (If Applicable)
Eggins, Brandon	6/14/2023	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	PSA	
Eggins, Brandon	6/14/2023	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	PSA	
Green, Catherine	6/14/2023	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	PSA	
Mejia, Susan	6/14/2023	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	PSA	
Eggins, Brandon	6/14/2023	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	PSA	

9.3.2 Completed Assessments Data Static Risk Assess 2.0 Report

Completed Assessments Data Report

Completed Assessments between 6/14/2023 and 12/14/2023 for Tarrant County Criminal Courts



Probation Officer	Date Completed	Subject	DOB	Assessment	Label (If Applicable)
Cordoba, Alejandra	10/25/2023	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Static Risk Assessment 2.0	
Eggins, Brandon	11/10/2023	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Static Risk Assessment 2.0	

9.3.3 Completed Assessments Report

Completed Assessments Report

Completed Assessments between 6/14/2023 and 12/14/2023 for Tarrant County Criminal Courts



This report shows all assessments, regardless of label or type, that have been completed between 6/14/2023 and 12/14/2023.

Also shown are the number of completed assessments by Probation officer, the number of completed assessments by assessment type, and the number of completed assessments over time.

Count by Probation Officer

COUNT OF COMPLETED ASSESSMENTS (Note: Only Top 5 are shown)

Probation Officer	Total Assessments
Salazar, Brittnie	1950
Alley, Astin	1423
LassalleSantiago, Nestor	1305
Aguinaga, Emily	1295
Yonamine, Michelle	1280
Total	7,253

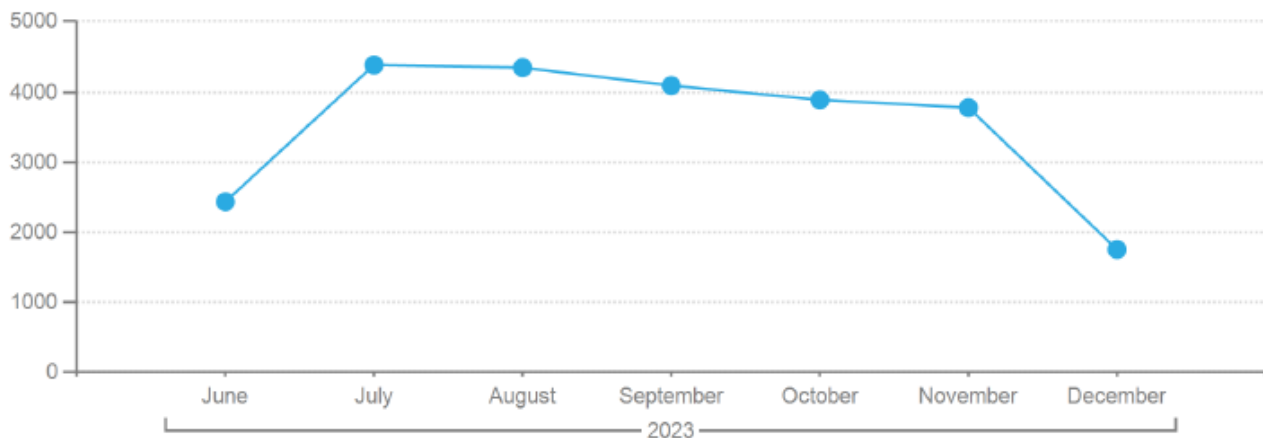
Count by Assessment Type

COUNT OF COMPLETED ASSESSMENTS

Assessment Type	Total Assessments
PSA	24746
Static Risk Assessment 2.0	2
Total	24,748

Count over Time

COUNT OF COMPLETED ASSESSMENTS



9.3.4 Frequency of Offenses

Frequency of Offenses Report

Report for felony, misdemeanor and other charges; and for male and female offenders between 6/14/2023 and 12/14/2023

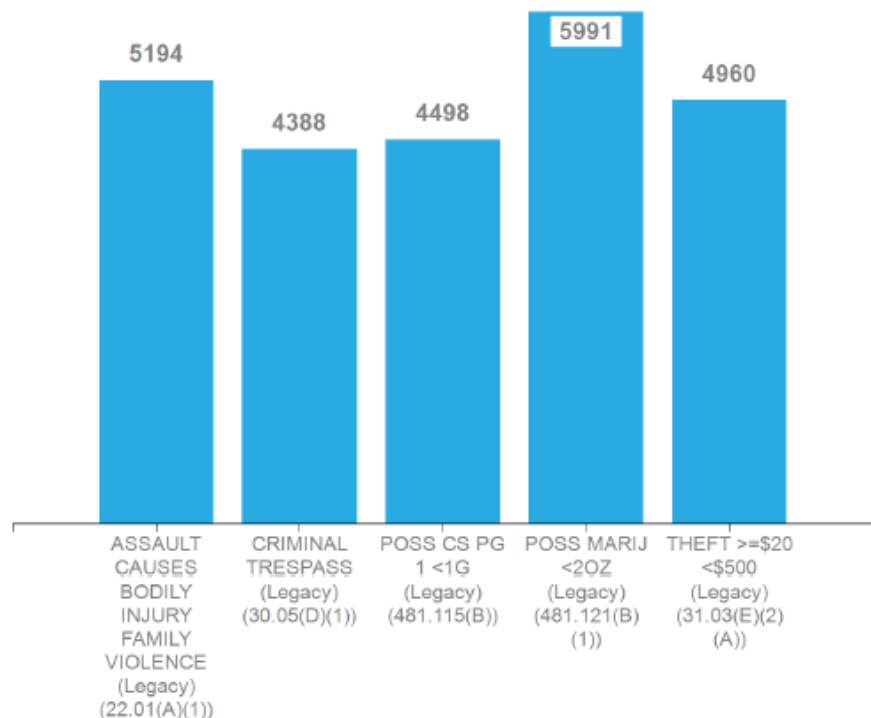


This chart shows the top five offenses by frequency for felony, misdemeanor and other charges; and for male and female offenders within your agency. Charges are ordered by the frequency they are assigned within the charges module.

Below, this report also shows all offenses with the selected criteria, with an offense date between 6/14/2023 and 12/14/2023 when Yes is selected for Show Details.

Note: Class C Offenses are omitted from this report.

Top 5
COUNT OF OFFENSES



Note: This chart is limited to the top 5 offenses. There may be more offenses with the same count that are not shown.

9.3.5 PSA Risk Profile Report

PSA Risk Profile Report

For PSA assessments completed between 12/14/2022 and 12/14/2023



Table 1. Demographic Characteristics

Characteristic	Descriptive	N	%
Age at Arrest	Mean	34.64	
	Std. Dev.	41.70	
	Median	32	
	Mode	30	
	Min	0	
	Max	4203	
	Range	0 - 4203	
Sex	Female	12412	25%
	Male	38103	75%
	Other	13	0%
Race	N/A	0	0%
	White	30089	60%
	Black or African American	20089	40%
	American Indian or Alaska Native	42	0%
	Asian	254	1%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0%
	Hispanic or Latino	0	0%
	Other	0	0%
	Unknown	54	0%

9.3.6 Stale Subjects Report

Stale Subjects Report

Report for subjects with no activity in the last three years



This report shows all active subjects who have had no activity in the last three years. Activity is defined as completed assessments, or any other completed form.

This report should be used to help find subjects that should be marked as inactive within the Noble Assessment Platform. Marking a subject as inactive will remove them from this list.

Subject	EID	DOB	Last Activity	Activity Date	Activity By
			Static Risk Assessment 2.0	11/1/2017	Murphy, Barbara
			Static Risk Assessment 2.0	11/2/2017	Murphy, Barbara
			Static Risk Assessment 2.0	11/2/2017	Murphy, Barbara

9.3.7 Static Risk Assessment 2.0 Risk Level Report

Static Risk Assessment 2.0 Risk Level Report

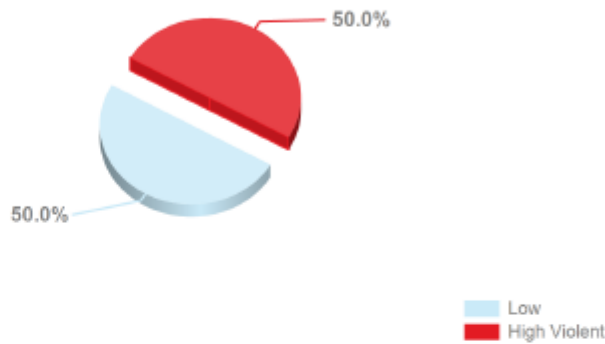
Report for assessments completed between 6/14/2023 and 12/14/2023



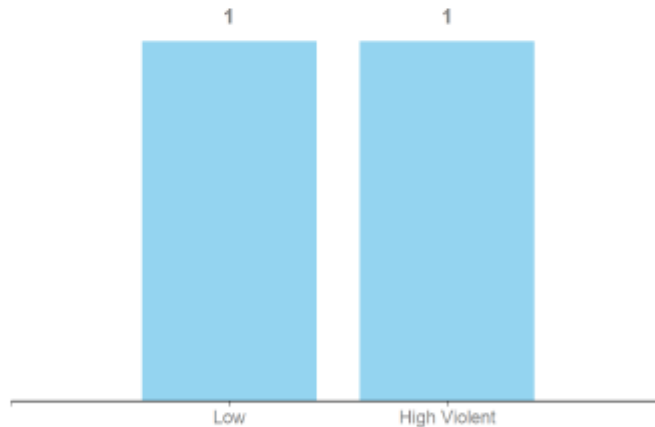
This report shows a breakdown of risk levels based on the most recent completed assessment for each subject. Risk level is a key factor in the overall risk to re-offend, and helps make supervision level decisions moving forward with the subjects.

The charts to the right are a visual representation of risk level for completed assessments between 6/14/2023 and 12/14/2023, for the selected users.

Percentage
PERCENTAGE GROUPED BY RISK LEVEL



Count
COUNT GROUPED BY RISK LEVEL





Static Risk Assessment 2.0 Risk Level Report

Report for assessments completed between 6/14/2023 and 12/14/2023



Low

Subject	EID	DOB	Date Completed	Completed By
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	10/25/2023	Cordoba, Alejandra

Low Total: 1

High Violent

Subject	EID	DOB	Date Completed	Completed By
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	11/10/2023	Eggins, Brandon

High Violent Total: 1

9.3.8 Utility- Possible Duplicates Subjects Report

SUBJECT ID	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME
██████	██████	LISSET	GUADALUOPE
██████	██████	LISSET	GUADALUPE
██████	██████	GARY	SHAVKAT
██████	██████	GARY	SHAVKAT