

REQUEST FOR APPLICATIONS

Selecting Jurisdictions as Research-Action Sites for Advancing Pretrial Policy and Research: A Project of the National Partnership for Pretrial Justice

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Overview

Through this request for applications, state, county, and municipal government entities may apply to serve as Research-Action Sites and receive intensive technical assistance and evaluation to examine their pretrial systems, understand their data, and design and implement research-based strategies that are responsive to local needs, including implementing the Public Safety Assessment (PSA), a pretrial risk assessment designed by Arnold Ventures (AV). The PSA's implementation, performance, and associated outcomes in each Research-Action Site will be rigorously evaluated.

As Research-Action Sites, selected jurisdictions will become critical partners in the National Partnership for Pretrial Justice (NPPJ), a grant-funded community of practice that combines research, innovative policy development, and advocacy to reform and advance pretrial justice across the nation. This is a unique opportunity for jurisdictions interested in transforming their pretrial decision-making process and contributing valuable research findings and policy lessons to the field.



Research-Action Sites are a part of the Advancing Pretrial Policy and Research (APPR) initiative, a pillar project of NPPJ. APPR works with criminal justice professionals to improve their pretrial justice systems in ways that prioritize the safety of their communities, promote racial justice, and ensure that incarceration is reserved only for those who jeopardize public safety. The Center for Effective Public Policy (CEPP) is NPPJ's national training and technical assistance provider and, as such, leads APPR along with over a dozen partner organizations. Research and evaluation of Research-Action Sites is led by an independent researcher, RTI International (RTI) with support from the Stanford Computational Policy Lab and New York University.

AV will support up to 10 jurisdictions in total as Research-Action Sites. Five jurisdictions were selected in March 2019: Montgomery County, Alabama; Fulton County, Georgia; Catawba County, North Carolina; Pierce County, Washington; and Thurston County, Washington. AV will select five additional jurisdictions through this request for applications.

Selected jurisdictions will participate in two core activities:

- 1. *Systems Change*: Jurisdictions will receive intensive technical assistance to examine their pretrial systems and adopt improvements, including implementing the PSA, and situating the use of pretrial risk assessment within the context of broader pretrial reform.
- 2. **Research**: Jurisdictions will become research sites, participating in a significant research agenda to evaluate the PSA, the processes and impacts associated with its use, and other pretrial improvements associated with judicial decision-making and release practices.

Background

A growing number of jurisdictions are moving away from a reliance on money bail, and are providing judicial officers with more comprehensive information to support their pretrial decisions. Often as part of a wider effort to improve pretrial policies and practices, jurisdictions incorporate an actuarial assessment into their pretrial decision-making processes. The PSA was designed by AV to provide judicial officers with information to help them assess a person's likelihood of returning to court for future hearings and remaining crime free while on pretrial release. The development of the PSA was a landmark moment in the risk assessment field—a step forward in the science of risk assessment and an answer to common implementation barriers. Early research shows that this type of data-informed approach, in combination with additional system improvements, can help reduce pretrial detention, address racial disparities, and increase public safety.

Robust pretrial reform requires more than the introduction of an actuarial risk assessment. Nonetheless, adding such an assessment to a judicial officer's decision-making resources can help to reduce unnecessary and unjust pretrial detention. New Jersey serves as a model: the state enacted policies promoting speedy trials, creating a presumption of release for certain offenses, strengthening pretrial services, and implementing the PSA. New Jersey has seen a 28 percent reduction in its pretrial



detention population since the reforms were put in place, with no increase in pretrial crime or failures to appear in court.

APPR works with criminal justice professionals to improve their pretrial justice systems in ways that prioritize the safety of their communities, promote racial justice, and ensure that incarceration is reserved only for those who jeopardize public safety. In 2018, AV partnered with CEPP and RTI to implement and study the PSA in diverse Research-Action Sites. CEPP is conducting extensive training and technical assistance to assist Research-Action Sites in examining their pretrial systems and adopting improvements, including implementation of the PSA. CEPP and RTI are equipping sites for sustainable practices of fidelity, validation, quality assurance, and performance tracking for the long-term. RTI is leading the research effort to document effective implementation processes, develop and validate local risk models, and investigate potential improvements.

AV has witnessed, and deeply appreciates, the field's hunger to adopt pretrial risk assessments. However, as we open access to the PSA to all interested jurisdictions, we must also continue evaluating the effectiveness of the PSA and addressing broader pretrial policies and cultural shifts that must accompany advancements such as risk assessment. This integrated strategy—research paired with systems change—will help ensure jurisdictions using the PSA have access to the latest research findings on the PSA and effective use of pretrial risk assessment in the context of broader pretrial reform. As such, in 2019, AV selected and launched the first cohort of Research-Action Sites. AV now seeks five additional jurisdictions that are committed to transforming their jurisdictions' pretrial processes, advancing pretrial justice in their local communities, and serving as models of practice to the country.

Who Should Apply?

We welcome applications from state, county, and municipal government entities. We encourage criminal justice coordinating councils, pretrial policy committees, court administrators, and chief judges to consult with their colleagues around the benefits and expectations of this project, and to submit applications on behalf of their collaborative jurisdictional teams.

Jurisdictions that applied for this opportunity in 2018 and were not selected are eligible to apply, provided they submit a new application, data survey, and the required letters of support.

Jurisdictions that have already implemented the PSA, either with technical assistance or independently, are not eligible to apply due to the research objectives and process of Research-Action Sites.

Research-Action Sites will be critical partners in NPPJ, committing to serving as models and leaders to others working on pretrial justice issues. Selected jurisdictions will work closely with NPPJ's leading partners, CEPP and RTI. Engagement will span five years, beginning in 2020 and continuing through 2024. The time investment reflects a shared commitment to high-fidelity implementation and rigorous process and outcome evaluation.



However, sustained effort of this kind requires more than technical feasibility. Justice partners (judicial officers, court and jail administrators, law enforcement, prosecutors, defense attorneys, pretrial services managers and others) along with other system and community stakeholders (victim service providers and nongovernmental community leaders) will participate in a range of project activities with the NPPJ partners. Collectively, selected jurisdictions' stakeholders will designate dedicated points of contact, participate in key meetings, convene a standing policy and communications team to meet routinely to make strategic and operational decisions, engage the community on racial justice and local solutions to collaboratively identified concerns, and commit to deep research and data work. Potential applicants—including all potential stakeholders and partners in the local effort—are strongly encouraged to thoroughly review this request for applications and assess whether this level of partnership is the best fit for your stakeholders at this time.

Please note that your jurisdiction can implement the PSA without applying for this opportunity to become a Research-Action Site. The APPR website, <u>psapretrial.org</u>, offers implementation resources that do not involve a formal implementation and research partnership and are designed to enable jurisdictions to adopt the PSA on their own (subject to the terms of use agreed upon at registration to the website). CEPP will be expanding the learning and research options available through this website in the future.

Benefits of Participation

CEPP and RTI will provide Research-Action Sites with high-quality technical assistance and significant research and data support. Technical assistance will equip jurisdictions for sustainable practices of fidelity, validation, and performance tracking around pretrial risk assessment. The education, resources, and infrastructure jurisdictions receive will provide long-term value that outlives the project. Findings from the research will inform both local practice and the national pretrial justice field. As critical partners in NPPJ, Research-Action Sites will serve as models and leaders to others working on pretrial justice issues across the nation. The specific benefits of participating in systems change and research efforts are outlined below.¹

A. Systems Change Participation

Jurisdictions that accept the invitation to become Research-Action Sites can expect the following benefits related to systems change activities:

- Significant technical assistance around pretrial planning, implementation of pretrial improvements, and performance tracking provided by a team of experts;
- A host of written and online resources, including but not limited to materials designed to support implementation of the PSA;

¹ Arnold Ventures' support to Research-Action Sites is provided in the form of technical assistance and research offered by the highly credentialed CEPP and RTI teams. Support does not include direct financial grants to jurisdictions.



- Technical assistance to examine the local pretrial system and implement the PSA with high fidelity, alongside other potential improvements (e.g., arrest/cite policies; diversionary efforts; meaningful court appearances; charging/plea practices; pretrial monitoring; court date notifications); collect and evaluate data on a variety of matters related to pretrial justice (including measuring system and outcome disparities); and evaluate the impact of pretrial reform efforts locally;
- Opportunities to meet and engage with colleagues in other Research-Action Sites across the nation; and
- An opportunity to contribute to the national body of knowledge regarding pretrial justice, including new resources that CEPP and RTI will develop based upon site partners' experiences.

B. Research Participation

Jurisdictions that accept the invitation to become Research-Action Sites can expect the following benefits related to the research activities:

- Receive a profile of local characteristics including arrest and crime rates, jail populations (e.g., average daily population, proportion awaiting trial), composition of jail populations (e.g., demographic distributions), rural/urban distinctions, and composition of the community (e.g., racial distributions, economic indicators), updated annually throughout the research project;
- Gain a nuanced understanding of the dynamics of pretrial decision making to understand (among other things):
 - o How pretrial decisions impact communities of color,
 - How stakeholders perceive and react to risk related to pretrial release,
 - How cognitive processes influence decision making and the implications for pretrial activities,
 - How organizational readiness for change and implementation climate (e.g., expectations, support, and reward structures) may influence implementation and use of the PSA;
- Receive a locally validated and periodically updated PSA;
- Receive findings from in-depth local research to understand:
 - PSA implementation and use (e.g., concurrence between judicial release decisions and the locally determined Release Conditions Matrix recommendations),
 - Case processing (e.g., lengthened or shortened times), and disposition (e.g., sentencing outcomes),
 - Defendant outcomes including short-term (i.e., failure to appear, new criminal arrest and new violent criminal arrest) and longer-term recidivism, and their relationship to the PSA,
 - Implementation impacts such as changes in pretrial population size and composition (e.g., racial/ethnic disparity and disproportionality) and changes in public safety,
 - Costs and potential cost benefits related to the PSA;
- Receive tools to provide your jurisdiction with the needed analytic capacity to re-validate and conduct ongoing evaluations of the PSA to develop and adjust local policies. RTI will develop dashboards that:
 - o Include features to estimate PSA models, calculate error rates, and test for bias,



- Are tailored to provide jurisdiction-specific information about defendant outcomes and jail metrics,
- Will help your site sustain PSA use and assessment well beyond the research period.
- Receive rigorous policy-relevant research to help your jurisdiction in local decision-making and adjustments;
- Contribute to the larger body of research about pretrial practices and risk assessments.

Expectations

Selected jurisdictions should expect an active, reciprocal relationship with AV, CEPP, and RTI. Technical assistance and research activities will continue for five years. The most intensive engagement will occur in the first 24 months.

Participation will require jurisdictions to undertake challenging policy issues and commit to participating in AV-funded research. Technical assistance partners will examine issues of transparency, racial disparities, use of detention, and use of release conditions, including money bail. It will also necessarily require engaging in meaningful participation with key members of the local community whose experience with and perspective on pretrial justice practices will be essential to implementation success. For a jurisdiction to be a viable research site, specific system data must exist and be accessible to our partners. Specific expectations of justice partners' participation in systems change and research are outlined below.

A. Systems Change Participation Expectations

- a. Local Management Structure for Implementation Support. Jurisdictions will set up a management structure for this project and to implement the PSA and, as determined, other pretrial advances.² The effort will be guided by a multidisciplinary policy team, comprised of system stakeholders including the Chief Judge, a commissioner or magistrate, the court administrator, the elected prosecutor, a pretrial services agency representative, the Chief Public Defender, a victim services representative, an elected or appointed law enforcement representative, a communications expert, and the jail administrator. The team may also include community-based stakeholders.
- b. Local Systems Change Participation. Jurisdictions will set up a process to implement and sustain the PSA and, as determined, other pretrial advances.
- c. **Stakeholder Engagement Support.** Jurisdictions will commit to engaging and involving justice and community-based stakeholders, including those directly impacted by the criminal justice system, in meaningful and genuine ways throughout the initiative.
- d. **Communications Engagement Support.** Stakeholders will participate in communications training, and are expected to engage in strategic communications planning and implementation

² To learn more about the steps of PSA implementation, please register on <u>psapretrial.org</u> and view our implementation guides.



to promote a transparent pretrial system. Jurisdictions will coordinate on media inquiries related to the initiative with AV and CEPP, including providing regular updates, and engage in proactive and responsive communications with the local community.

- e. **Resources for Training Activities.** Jurisdictions will support local trainings related to the initiative by providing coordination and facilities.
- f. Initiative Kick-off Meeting Attendance. Key stakeholders from the Research-Action Sites are required to attend an initiative kick-off meeting to meet their colleagues from across the country as well as the AV Pretrial Justice team, CEPP, and RTI. The multi-day meeting will be held in early summer 2020 (date and location TBD) and sites will receive reasonable advance notice. CEPP will cover the costs of travel and attendance for up to six policy team members, including airfare, lodging, ground transportation, and meals.

Technical assistance providers will work with each jurisdiction to determine the ideal composition of their six-person team; however, key policy team members are **required** to attend, including the Chief Judge or designee, commissioner/magistrate (if applicable), prosecutor, and chief public defender.

B. Research Participation Expectations

- a. Local Management for Research Support. Research-Action Sites are expected to set up a structure and process to support research and execute a Data Transfer Agreement with RTI. Specifically, jurisdictions are expected to designate a local point of contact for research support. The local point of contact will participate in regular (e.g. monthly) calls with RTI, support semi-annual site visits by RTI, and provide RTI with contact information for stakeholders that RTI will ask to participate in web-based surveys.
- b. Local Validation of the PSA. RTI will develop and validate local risk models that are empirically valid and minimize bias across gender and race. RTI will do this (1) during the preparation phase using historical data, to tailor the initial PSA to your local population, and (2) semi-annually throughout the research project, to fine-tune the PSA as needed to ensure that the PSA continues to work as intended and does not exacerbate bias. Jurisdictions are expected to facilitate completion of data capacity assessments, and provide local documentation, datasets, and historical data to support RTI's work.
- c. **Measuring Judicial Decisions, Defendant and System Outcomes.** RTI will analyze (1) judicial decisions (e.g., release/detention, conditions of release, pretrial length of stay), (2) defendant outcomes (i.e., failure to appear (FTA), new criminal activity (NCA), and new violent criminal activity (NCVA)) and (3) system outcomes (e.g., size and composition of jail populations), pre- and post-PSA implementation. Post-implementation, RTI will track concurrence rates with the Release Conditions Matrix.³ Jurisdictions are expected to provide

³ RTI will track concurrence rates, the percentage of defendants whose release decisions correspond with the Release Conditions Matrix. When judicial decisions do not correspond, RTI will track the nature of the difference (e.g., did judges impose a higher or lower supervision level)



RTI with data on case level judicial decisions, recommended release conditions, and defendant outcomes, and provide raw data files on size and composition of jail populations twice per year.

- d. **Preparing for and Using the PSA.** A major focus of the research will be on how sites, working with CEPP, prepare to use the PSA and how they actually use it. These research activities will assess stakeholders and system characteristics prior to and after your site begins to use the PSA. This information will demonstrate what is needed for sites to use the PSA effectively and the expected system outcomes related to using the PSA. RTI will study several aspects of system characteristics related to preparing for and using the PSA. Jurisdictions are expected to support research site visits and secure participation of system stakeholders in a series of brief surveys and telephone interviews.
- e. Enhanced and Focused Studies on Specific Aspects of Using the PSA. In addition to broadly assessing site activities to prepare for and use the PSA, RTI will conduct enhanced and focused studies in selected sites. AV is especially interested in randomized controlled trials (RCTs), which often hold the greatest promise for building a rigorous evidence base. Jurisdictions are expected to work in partnership with RTI to develop appropriate study designs, obtain approvals and commitments needed to conduct the research, and work with RTI to rigorously implement the agreed-upon study designs.

Selection Criteria

AV will consider jurisdictions that meet the following criteria:

1. Pretrial system stakeholders are committed to data-driven pretrial risk assessment use in the context of broader pretrial decision-making and systems change

We seek jurisdictions that intend to incorporate the use of pretrial risk assessment thoughtfully within the broader context of pretrial decision-making. Pretrial system stakeholders must have a genuine interest in reducing unnecessary and unjust pretrial detention, reducing racial and other disparities identified by local data, advancing pretrial policies, implementing and using pretrial risk assessment appropriately, supporting research efforts to understand the use of risk assessment, and participating in the national conversation to support a transparent pretrial justice system.

2. Pretrial system stakeholders are committed to working with researchers and have the data quality and access necessary to accomplish AV research objectives

Jurisdictions must be able to provide the research team with specific data elements, have the staff capacity to extract data and data dictionaries, and demonstrate stakeholder support at various levels for research. Data elements required to conduct implementation evaluation include policies and procedures (and any changes to those policies with the implementation of the PSA), as well as individual-level administrative data. Examples of the administrative data include electronic historical criminal justice system data such as jail entries/exits, charges, case outcomes, failure to appear, convictions, incarceration histories, and demographics (race, gender, and age).



To assist jurisdictions in evaluating their ability to fulfill the commitment and capacity requirements, we kindly ask that each applicant complete the jurisdiction readiness checklist included in the application instructions.

Application Instructions

Jurisdictions must demonstrate that they meet the selection criteria based on responses to three required application components:

- 1. Narrative (8–12 pages, single-spaced)
- 2. Jurisdiction data survey and readiness checklist (Google form provided by AV)
- 3. Letters of Commitment

Please use the template starting on page 11 to complete your application. The template includes detailed instructions for completing the required components.

Submissions are due, in electronic format (either Word or PDF), on or before November 1, 2019. Please submit your application to Neha Patel at npatel@arnoldventures.org.

Notification & Next Steps

Sites that successfully submit all components and meet the selection criteria will be notified that they are under consideration on or before November 8, 2019.

AV will determine final selections in consultation with CEPP and RTI. We will require a phone interview and will likely require site visits to gather more information from applicants before final selection.

Selected jurisdictions will enter into data use agreements before the project begins. We anticipate project activities to begin in April 2020. If your jurisdiction has specific implementation deadlines due to legislative or other mandates, please note that in your application.



Important Dates

RFP Released	August 28, 2019
Optional Bidder's Call	September 25, 2019, 1 pm EST
	(877-594-8353 then 72093522#)
Applications Due	November 1, 2019
Notification of Eligibility	November 8, 2019
Partnership Agreement and Data Transfer Agreement sent to Applicants	
Required Phone Interviews	December 9 - 13, 2019
Possible Site Visits	January 1 - 31, 2020
Anticipated Final Selection	March 1, 2020
Signed Partnership and Data Transfer Agreements Due	April 1, 2020
Implementation Begins	April 2020



Application Template

I. Narrative

Please limit your narrative to 8–12 pages, single-spaced. Use the template headings and retain the order of the headings in your response. At minimum, address the questions posed within each section. Within the confines of the page limitation, feel free to add content not explicitly requested that AV should consider.

1. Jurisdiction:

- 2. Lead Applicant Entity:
- 3. Point of Contact:
- 4. Point of Contact Email:

5. Statement of purpose:

Why is your jurisdiction interested in becoming a Research-Action Site? What do your system stakeholders hope to accomplish? What makes your jurisdiction an ideal candidate to participate in this kind of endeavor?

6. Recent pretrial policy initiatives and activities:

Describe your jurisdiction's pretrial policy initiatives, existing and planned. Include recent pretrial policy committees, legislation, law or court rules changes, litigation, and discussions around racial disparities, grant-funded initiatives, and research projects as applicable. How does PSA implementation fit within this broader pretrial context?

7. Description of key pretrial system characteristics, pretrial services options, and use of financial conditions:

Describe major and unique aspects of how the pretrial system functions in your jurisdiction. Include the pretrial release options available to judicial officers (court reminders, monitoring, supervision, etc.) and current use of and thinking around monetary conditions of pretrial release. Please mention what risk assessment(s) you are currently using during the pretrial period, if any. Also, include any recent changes in jail population, including building a new jail, expanding or reducing capacity at the jail, etc.

8. Recent research activities:

Describe your jurisdiction's recent, formal efforts to study criminal justice system issues, if any. The research need not be pretrial related, but should reveal the extent of your system stakeholders' experience with research objectives, data access for research purposes, and collaboration with internal and external researchers.



9. Risks:

What implementation challenges are you most concerned about? What opposition exists within your jurisdiction (individuals, organizations, or government entities) that could compromise the implementation and/or research aspects of this project? How might these risks be mitigated?

10. Key Stakeholders:

Name the key stakeholders who would oversee and manage this project, and those who would actively participate.⁴ Briefly describe their roles and experience within the local system and what prepares them to support a project of this type and complexity. Also describe the history of and experience with collaboration on similar efforts. If key stakeholders are up for reelection in November 2019, or turnover (e.g., retirement) in key positions is anticipated, please indicate this.

11. Commitment to Research:

AV will select up to five jurisdictions for the second cohort of Research-Action Sites to receive intensive technical assistance to examine their local pretrial systems and implement the PSA. We anticipate that more than 5 qualified jurisdictions will apply. To build a large national study, AV and RTI are interested in obtaining data on important outcomes such as failure-to-appear rates and new crime rates from all qualified applicants (regardless of whether jurisdictions are selected as one of the 10 sites). Therefore, as a requirement of this application, we ask jurisdictions to affirmatively state openness to this type of partnership.

Select one (in your application, include one of the statements below as your answer to this section):

- a) Yes, my jurisdiction would consider contributing pretrial outcomes data to RTI if we are not selected as a site receiving technical assistance
- b) Yes, my jurisdiction would consider contributing pretrial outcomes data, and additional data such as case-level criminal history and court processing dates, to RTI if we are not selected as a site receiving technical assistance
- c) No, my jurisdiction would not contribute data to RTI if we are not selected as a site receiving technical assistance

II. Jurisdiction Data Survey and Readiness Checklist

The online data survey is a required component of your application submission. To assist interested jurisdictions with evaluating their ability to fulfill the commitment and capacity requirements, we kindly ask that each application include the completion of the jurisdiction data survey and readiness

⁴ To ensure full engagement in the policy development, implementation, and research aspects of this work, the following representatives are considered essential: chief/presiding judge, chief/presiding magistrate, court administrator, and other key judicial representatives; elected prosecutor; chief public defender and private defense bar representative; chief of police and/or sheriff; jail



checklist. Although an online form submission is required, we have included the full survey as Appendix A to aid planning and coordination of responses. Please complete the survey document first, and then designate one person to submit all answers via the online form.

III. Letters of Commitment

Letters of Commitment from key stakeholders are a required component of your application submission. Letters from the following stakeholders are considered essential: chief/presiding judge, chief/presiding magistrate, court administrator, and other key judicial representatives; elected prosecutor; chief public defender and private defense bar representative; chief of police and/or sheriff; jail. If a letter from any of these stakeholders is not provided, explain why and briefly explain that stakeholder's public position on pretrial justice efforts. Letters from research divisions and courts information technology directors at county and state levels, as applicable, are strongly encouraged. Although a partial form letter is acceptable, AV is looking for signatories' personal statements about their interest, commitment, and roles, as well as what they hope to accomplish through the project.

Submissions are due, in electronic format (either Word or PDF), on or before **November 1, 2019**. Please submit your application to Neha Patel at <u>npatel@arnoldventures.org</u>.

Please refer all scope and research questions to the optional Bidder's Call taking place on **September 25, 2019 at 1 p.m. EST** (877-594-8353 then 72093522#). If you are unable to join, AV will provide notes from this call as requested. Please email <u>npatel@arnoldventures.org</u> to request these notes or ask further questions of the AV team.



APPENDIX A

Jurisdiction Data Survey and Readiness Checklist

The online data survey is a required component of your application submission. We include the full survey in this appendix to aid planning and coordination of responses. Please complete the survey document first, and then designate one person to submit all answers via the online form.

Please review the questions below and fill out the online form using the following link:

https://forms.gle/hrUwfFSvKCMaG4eY8

Email address:

Name of jurisdiction:

Section 1: Stakeholder Commitment

 Do key stakeholders support analysis of the current pretrial system and identification of pretrial improvements; implementation and use of the PSA to help inform pretrial decisions; strategies to address racial justice; and meaningful community engagement in the work? If "Yes, but a letter of support is not included" please explain as requested within the narrative.

Judicial leadership	Yes, and a letter of support is included in the appendix	Yes, but a letter of support is not included	🛛 No	Unsure
Prosecutor	Yes, and a letter of support is included in the appendix	Yes, but a letter of support is not included	🗖 No	Unsure
Public Defender/ Representative of Private Defense Counsel	Yes, and a letter of support is included in the appendix	Yes, but a letter of support is not included	D No	Unsure
Court Administrator	Yes, and a letter of support is included in the appendix	Yes, but a letter of support is not included	🛛 No	Unsure Unsure
Sheriff and/or Chief of Police	Yes, and a letter of support is included in the appendix	Yes, but a letter of support is not included	🛛 No	Unsure Unsure
Pretrial services	Yes, and a letter of support is included in the appendix	Yes, but a letter of support is not included	🗅 No	Unsure
Jail Administrator	Yes, and a letter of support is included in the appendix	Yes, but a letter of support is not included	D No	Unsure
IT and/or research dept.	Yes, and a letter of support is included in the appendix	Yes, but a letter of support is not included	D No	Unsure



Section 2a: Data Availability

2. Are the following data elements available?

Data Element	Availability				Source of data element (e.g. court, jail, prosecutor's office, etc.)
Age at current arrest	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure	
Race	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	□ No	Unsure Unsure	
Ethnicity	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	
Gender	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	
Current violent charge	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	
Pending charge	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure	
Prior misdemeanor convictions	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	□ No	Unsure	
Prior felony convictions	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	🖵 No	Unsure Unsure	
Prior violent convictions	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	□ No	Unsure Unsure	
History of failure to appear	☐ Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	
Dates of prior failures to appear	☐ Yes, available electronically	☐ Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	
Prior sentence to incarceration	☐ Yes, available electronically	☐ Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	
Prior sentence length	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	
Summons	Yes, available electronically	☐ Yes, but not electronically	🛛 No	Unsure Unsure	
Criminal Citations	General Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	
Warrant	General Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure	
Warrant Type	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	□ No	Unsure Unsure	



3. Are the necessary data available to track PSA outcomes?

Data Element	Availability				Source of data element (e.g. court, jail, prosecutor's office, etc.)
New failure to appear	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	
Dates of new failure to appear	☐ Yes, available electronically	☐ Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure	
New criminal activity	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure	
New charge description	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	
Dates of new criminal activity	☐ Yes, available electronically	☐ Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure	
New violent criminal activity	☐ Yes, available electronically	☐ Yes, but not electronically	□ No	Unsure Unsure	
New violent charge description	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	□ No	Unsure	
Dates of new violent criminal activity	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure	
Dates of summons issued	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	□ No	Unsure	
Dates of criminal citations issued	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure	
Dates of warrants issued	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	



4. Are the necessary data available to assess PSA performance?

Data Selection	Availability				Source of data element (e.g. court, jail, prosecutor's office, etc.)
Unique defendant identifiers	General Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure	
Unique case identifiers	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	
Case filing date	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	
Case disposition date	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure	
Case disposition type	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure Unsure	
Detention facility booking date	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	□ No	Unsure	
Detention facility booking timestamp	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	□ No	Unsure Unsure	
Detention facility release date	☐ Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	□ No	Unsure Unsure	
Detention facility release timestamp	☐ Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	□ No	Unsure	
Admission reason	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	🗆 No	Unsure Unsure	
Bail decision	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	🗆 No	Unsure	
Bail paid	☐ Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	□ No	Unsure	
Release reason	☐ Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	□ No	Unsure Unsure	
Release reason by case or charge	Yes, available electronically	Yes, but not electronically	D No	Unsure	



Section 2b: Data Extraction

- 5. If the above Section 2a elements are available electronically, approximately how long would it typically take to pull a complete data extract and hand it over to RTI?
- 6. How does your system define failure to appear (FTA)?
- 7. What is the earliest date available through your electronic data?

We would like to get a sense of your pretrial population. Please provide the following baseline information from a population snapshot date. If you would prefer, you may attach a standard pretrial data report to your application instead.

- 8. Percent of people in jail pretrial: _____
- 9. Failure to appear rate: _____
- 10. New criminal activity/pretrial recidivism rate:

Section 3: Technology Integration

- 11. Will the PSA be integrated by updating an existing data/case management system?
 - Yes
 - No
 - Unsure
- 12. If yes, which existing data/case management system will be updated?
 - Courts
 - Jail
 - Pretrial Services
 - Other: _____