Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool Validation

PRETRIAL PILOT PROGRAM

COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

JULY 2021

JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA
OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS DIVISION
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on
Pretrial Pilot Program

The Budget Act of 2019 requires that Pretrial Pilot Program courts collaborate with local justice system partners to make data available to the Judicial Council as required to measure the outcomes of the pilots. Senate Bill 36 (Hertzberg; Stats. 2019, ch. 589) established tool validation and reporting requirements for pretrial services agencies using a pretrial risk assessment tool; these requirements are mandatory for all pilot projects.

Throughout much of period covered by this report, the United States experienced the COVID-19 global pandemic. On March 4, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom declared a state of emergency to protect public health and safety, and formalized efforts by the California Department of Public Health, California Health and Human Services Agency, Governor's Office of Emergency Services, and other state agencies and departments to mitigate this public health crisis. On March 19, 2020, orders from the Governor and the California Department of Public Health directed all California residents to stay home except when performing essential jobs or shopping for necessities.

On March 27, 2020, the Governor issued an order that gave the Judicial Council of California and the Chief Justice authority to adopt emergency rules and take other necessary actions to respond to the COVID-19 health and safety crisis. The Judicial Council adopted various emergency measures to support courts in providing essential services while helping to safely reduce jail populations. These measures, together with policies adopted by individual courts in response to the crisis, have impacted the population eligible for participation in the Pretrial Pilot Program.

On April 6, 2020, the Judicial Council adopted a statewide emergency bail schedule that set presumptive bail at $0 for most misdemeanors and lower-level felonies, with specified exceptions, but retained court discretion in setting bail. The emergency rule was intended to safely reduce jail populations and protect justice system personnel and public health while promoting consistency in pretrial release and detention throughout the state. The Judicial Council repealed the emergency bail schedule rule effective June 20, 2020, but encouraged courts to adopt local emergency bail schedules with $0 bail or significantly reduced bail levels to meet their county's public health and safety conditions.

As a result of local criminal justice system policies and the emergency bail schedule, pilot courts observed significant reductions in booking rates and jail populations during this time. Under these temporary emergency policies, many individuals who would otherwise have been eligible for program participation were cited and released in the field or released on $0 bail upon booking without undergoing a risk assessment. Crime and arrest patterns were also likely affected by COVID-19 and shelter-in-place orders. Criminal case dispositions also slowed during this time period.

Therefore, the population of program participants is very likely different than would be seen in the absence of the pandemic, both in terms of reduced numbers and composition. In addition, the validation analyses in this report are limited to bookings with final dispositions in order to observe the full pretrial period. As California emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic, we anticipate that program participation will grow, with more individuals served.

INTRODUCTION

LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

This report fulfills the legislative mandates of the Budget Act of 2019 (Assem. Bill 74; Stats. 2019, ch. 23), and Senate Bill 36 (Stats. 2019, ch. 589). In AB 74, the Legislature directed the Judicial Council to administer pretrial projects in the trial courts. The goals of the Pretrial Pilot Program, as set by the Legislature, are to:

- Increase the safe and efficient prearraignment and pretrial release of individuals booked into jail;
- Implement monitoring practices with the least restrictive interventions necessary to enhance public safety and return to court;
- Expand the use and validation of pretrial risk assessment tools that make their factors, weights, and studies publicly available; and
- Assess any disparate impact or bias that may result from the implementation of these programs.

SB 36 requires each pretrial services agency that uses a pretrial risk assessment tool to validate the risk assessment tool used by the agency by July 1, 2021, and on a regular basis thereafter, and to make specified information regarding the tool, including validation studies, publicly available.
AB 74 provided funding to the Judicial Council "for costs associated with implementing and evaluating the Pretrial Pilot Program, including, but not limited to "….(e) Assisting the pilot courts in validating their risk assessment tools." This report, in accordance with AB 74 and SB 36, provides information on the validation of the VPRAI-R pretrial risk assessment tool used by Alameda County.

SB 36 requires pretrial risk assessment tools to be validated. SB 36 defines "validate" as follows:

> *"Validate" means using scientifically accepted methods to measure both of the following:*
> *(A) The accuracy and reliability of the risk assessment tool in assessing (i) the risk that an assessed person will fail to appear in court as required and (ii) the risk to public safety due to the commission of a new criminal offense if the person is released before the adjudication of the current criminal offense for which they have been charged.*
> *(B) Any disparate effect or bias in the risk assessment tool based on Gender, Race, or ethnicity.*

(Sen. Bill 36, § 1320.35(b)(4).)

VALIDATION METHODS

Descriptive statistics are presented, exploring basic features of the data such as demographics and showing the overall distributions of arrest offenses and adverse outcomes. The distributions of risk scores are shown in groupings of risk level defined by the tool developer.

A Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve model has been used to provide the Area Under the Curve (AUC) statistic for each outcome of interest. The outcomes of interest selected to comply with the legislative mandate are:

- Failure to appear (FTA)
- New arrest
- New filing
- New conviction
- New violent arrest
- FTA or new arrest (composite measure)

The AUC value is a single number that represents the ability of the tool to differentiate between individuals who are lower or higher risk across the range of the tool. The AUC is calculated for each outcome of interest.

For criminal justice risk assessments, a common metric for evaluating AUC values is derived from Demarais and Singh (2013)[1], who defined AUC values less than 0.55 as poor, 0.55-0.63 as fair, 0.64-0.70 as good, and 0.71-1.00 as excellent.

The observed rate of adverse outcomes at each score is presented. The pattern of these rates is an indicator of the accuracy of the tool, showing whether risk scores predict monotonic increasing failure rates for each outcome of interest.

Logistic regression is used to test whether risk scores significantly predict the likelihood of each outcome of interest. Statistical significance is a technical term used in analyses to indicate that it is very unlikely that a result or difference occurred by chance. Statistical significance does not necessarily indicate the size of the result or difference.

The risk scores presented in this report are calculated using a scoring scheme designed by the tool developers. The tool takes into account aspects of an individual's criminal history, current criminal offense, history of failures to appear in court, and other factors (see Appendix A, Table 1 for the factors and weights specific to the VPRAI-R). Gender and race are not used to calculate risk scores.

This report analyzes risk scores and associated outcomes for individuals who were released from custody pretrial. Individuals may have been released in a variety of ways by a Sheriff or judge, including on bail. This report does not look at judicial decision-making or judges' use of the risk assessment tool.

Further research is needed to analyze the elements that may be driving the observed differences and whether there are data-driven modifications to the tool's risk factors or weights that can further improve the predictive power of the tool.

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[1] Desmarais, S. L., & Singh, J. P. (2013). Risk assessment instruments validated and implemented in correctional settings in the United States. *Lexington, KY: Council of State Governments*.

DEFINITIONS

- **Pretrial period** is the time period starting at booking of an individual at the jail and ending at resolution of any and all cases associated with that booking
- **Failure to appear** (FTA) is measured using court records documenting issuance of a bench warrant for FTA during the pretrial period.
- **New arrest**[2] is any new arrest during the pretrial period reported to the California Department of Justice (CA DOJ)
- **New filing** is any new arrest during the pretrial period that results in charges filed with the court and reported to the CA DOJ[3]
- **New conviction** is any new arrest during the pretrial period that results in a conviction reported to the CA DOJ during the data collection period[4]
- **New violent arrest** is any new arrest during the pretrial period for an offense on the list of PSA Pretrial Pilot consensus violent offense list, which includes felonies and misdemeanors of a violent nature. For the full list of offenses see Appendix B.
- **FTA or new arrest** is a combined measure indicating an occurrence of an FTA, a new arrest, or both.

VALIDATION SAMPLE SIZES

For purposes of this report, general validation results are shown when the sample size was greater than 200. For analyses of predictive bias by race/ethnicity and gender, subgroup results are shown when the overall sample was at least 1,000 and each subgroup size was greater than 200. Sample sizes smaller than these may not produce reliable results. Alameda's sample size was sufficient for general validation results, but was too small for analyses of predictive bias by race/ethnicity and gender.

DATA DESCRIPTION AND LIMITATIONS

The data set for the pretrial risk assessment tool validation was created using data from the court and two agencies in the county, as well as statewide data from the California Department of Justice.

DATA SOURCES

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[2] New criminal offenses are defined in four ways to capture different outcomes of interest. All new criminal offense indicators are measured using data from the California Department of Justice (CA DOJ).
[3] CA DOJ records on arrests are likely more complete than CA DOJ records on court filings and dispositions. Court reporting to the CA DOJ is incomplete.
[4] Because of the short timeframe of the data collection period and delays in court reporting to the CA DOJ, new convictions may not be a complete measure of all arrests during the pretrial period that result in a conviction.

- **Jail booking data**: Alameda County provided information on all individuals booked into local county jail, including booking dates, charges, and releases.

- **Probation data**: Alameda County performed pretrial assessment services and provided pretrial risk assessment information, including assessment dates, scores, and recommendation for those assessed.

- **Court case data**: Alameda County superior court provided court case information, including pretrial disposition dates and the issuance of warrants for failures to appear for those with felony or misdemeanor criminal filings.

- **California Department of Justice Data (CA DOJ) data:** The California Department of Justice provided arrest and disposition data, including out-of-county filings, for booked defendants.

DATE RANGE

The time period for this validation extends from May 12, 2020 to December 30, 2020.

DATA LINKING AND FILTERING

After data were collected from each source, they were standardized and linked together to create a validation dataset of bookings with associated pretrial risk assessment information, relevant court case information, and outcomes during the pretrial period. Only a subset of the assessments conducted were used in the validation dataset. In some instances, not all data were able to be matched across agencies. Alameda's data contained 4,766 VPRAIR risk assessments that were scored. The pretrial complete column shows the assessed bookings for which there is a final disposition in the data, whether the disposition is before or after filing of charges with the court. Due to the limited timeframe of the data and the effects of COVID-19 on court operations, data are likely skewed towards dispositions that occur in a shorter time frame compared to all dispositions, and many individuals who were released pretrial may not have had final dispositions during the data collection period and therefore could not be included in the validation sample. The only bookings included in the validation dataset were those for which the individual was released pretrial and there was a final disposition associated with the booking because outcomes during the pretrial period were a primary interest of this analysis and also so that the full pretrial period could be observed. This report refers to each booking linked with an associated assessment and completed pretrial period as a "pretrial observation."

The table below shows the number of assessments at each stage of filtering, and the type of validation that will be presented based on the sample size.

Table A - Counts of all assessments at each stage of filtration for evaluation sample

Tool Name	County	Assessments	Assessed Bookings	Pretrial Complete	Validation Dataset	Validation Type
VPRAIR	Alameda	4,766	4,933	3,118	368	General Only

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table B, below, provides the number of assessments in the evaluation dataset, the racial/ethnic and gender makeup, and the median age.[5]

Table B - Demographic Profile of Evaluation Dataset

County	Total	Race/Ethnicity (%)				Gender (%)		Median Age
		Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Male	Female	
Alameda	367	46	19	26	10	87	13	33

ARREST OFFENSES

Felony arrests represented the majority of bookings (75%); misdemeanor arrests were a smaller share (25%). Violent offenses[6] represented 29% of bookings in the dataset, while property offenses were 30% and drug offenses 19% of bookings in the dataset. DUI offenses were 3% of bookings, while DV offenses made up 19% of bookings in the evaluation dataset.

Table C - Distribution of Arrest Offense Type

County	Felony	Misdemeanor	Violent	Property	Drug	DUI	DV
Alameda	75	25	29	30	19	3	19

ADVERSE OUTCOMES

Several different adverse outcomes are measured during the pretrial period from pretrial release to disposition. Failure to appear (FTA), measured as bench warrants issued for FTA during the pretrial period were recorded for 33% of pretrial observations. New arrests during the pretrial period were

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[5] Non-binary, other, and unknown genders represented less than 0.1% of the bookings in the evaluation dataset.
[6] Violent offenses as defined by the pilot consensus PSA Violent Offense List, see Appendix B. These include both felonies and misdemeanors that are violent in nature.

recorded for 46% of pretrial observations. New arrests during the pretrial period resulting in filed charges were recorded for 17.2% of pretrial observations, and new arrests during the pretrial period resulting in convictions were recorded for 5.2% of pretrial observations.[7] New violent arrests[8] (including felony and misdemeanor arrests for offenses of a violent nature) were recorded during the pretrial period for 13.1% of pretrial observations.

Table D - Rates of Pretrial Misconduct

County	FTA	New Arrest	New Filing	New Conviction	New Violent Arrest
Alameda	33.8	46.0	17.2	5.2	13.1

CONDITIONS OF MONITORING/SUPERVISION

Data on supervision conditions were not analyzed in this report. Supervision conditions may have affected outcomes and may have been applied differentially according to risk score which could confound results. Further research is needed to determine the impact of supervision conditions and to separate out the efficacy of the tools from the efficacy of supervision conditions.

## ALAMEDA VPRAI-R VALIDATION

GENERAL VALIDATION

The following chart shows the distribution of risk levels for individuals in the evaluation dataset assessed with the VPRAI-R tool. The VPRAI-R was specifically designed to predict a composite of Failure to Appear (FTA), New Arrest (NA), and Technical Violations (TV). The outcomes analyzed in this report are designed to comply with the legislative mandate that validation measure FTA and the risk to public safety due to the commission of a new criminal offense, and not all measured outcomes align perfectly with the designed purpose of the tool. The VPRAI-R tool developer divided the risk scores into 6 risk levels, the first level includes scores 0-2, the second level includes scores 3-4, the third level includes scores 5-6,

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[7] New arrest, new filing, and new conviction data are measured using CA DOJ data. New arrests and new violent arrests are reported to the CA DOJ from arresting agencies, whereas new filings and new convictions are reported to the CA DOJ from courts. The CA DOJ may have incomplete records of filings and convictions from the courts because of difficulties or delays in reporting, and not all new arrests during the pretrial period may have been resolved during the data collection period.

[8] New violent arrests are defined by the PSA Violent Offense List (see footnote 6 above)

the fourth level includes scores 7-8, the fifth level includes scores 9-10, and the sixth level includes scores 11-14. Risk level six was the least frequently assessed level in the evaluation dataset.

Alameda Distribution of Assessments by VPRAIR Risk Category
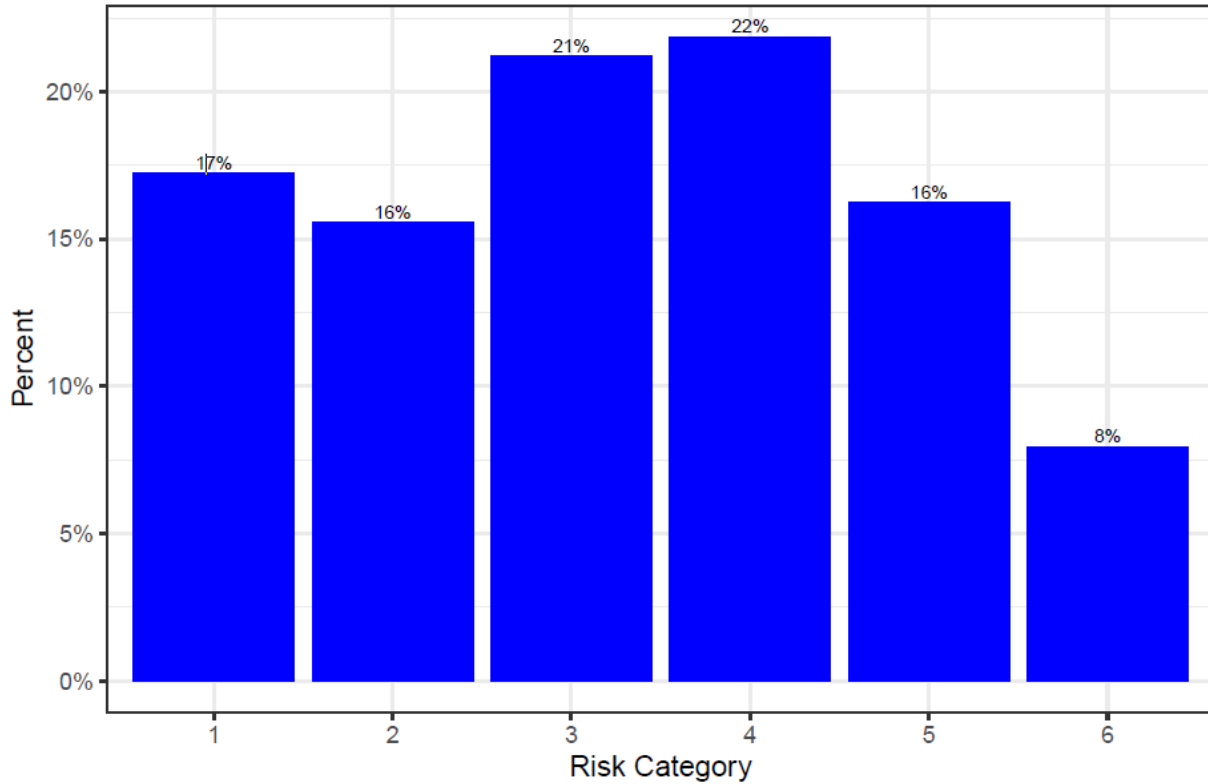
VPRAIR Risk Level	Total
1	52
2	47
3	64
4	66
5	49
6	24

The following table shows the AUC value for the VPRAI-R tool, using the six established risk levels, for each outcome of interest. The AUC value is a single number that represents the ability of the tool to differentiate between individuals who are lower or higher risk across the range of the tool. For criminal justice risk assessments, a common metric for evaluating AUC values is derived from Demarais and Singh (2013), who defined AUC values less than 0.55 as poor, 0.55-0.63 as fair, 0.64-0.70 as good, and 0.71-1.00 as excellent. By these definitions, the AUC values for the VPRAI-R are excellent for FTA and FTA or new arrest, good for new arrest, fair for new filing and new violent arrest, and poor for new conviction.

The 95% confidence interval is also shown, which represents the range of AUC estimates the true AUC value is statistically 95% likely to fall between. A smaller range indicates that, given the size of the sample and pattern of the data, the AUC can be estimated with greater precision.

Outcome	AUC	CI (95%)
FTA	0.736	0.678-0.794
New Arrest	0.660	0.6-0.72
New Filing	0.575	0.491-0.659
New Conviction	0.544	0.418-0.67
New Violent Arrest	0.573	0.481-0.665
FTA or New Arrest	0.741	0.686-0.796

[a] $N = 303$

The following series of charts shows the rate of various adverse outcomes during the pretrial period at each risk level of the VPRAI-R.[9] For most outcomes of interest[10], observed rates of the outcome generally increase as the assessed risk level increases, but the pattern is not consistent across all outcomes and all risk levels.

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[9] Risk levels are groupings of scores as defined by the tool developer.
[10] See validation methodology section for definitions of each outcome of interest

Alameda VPRAIR Outcomes by Risk Category
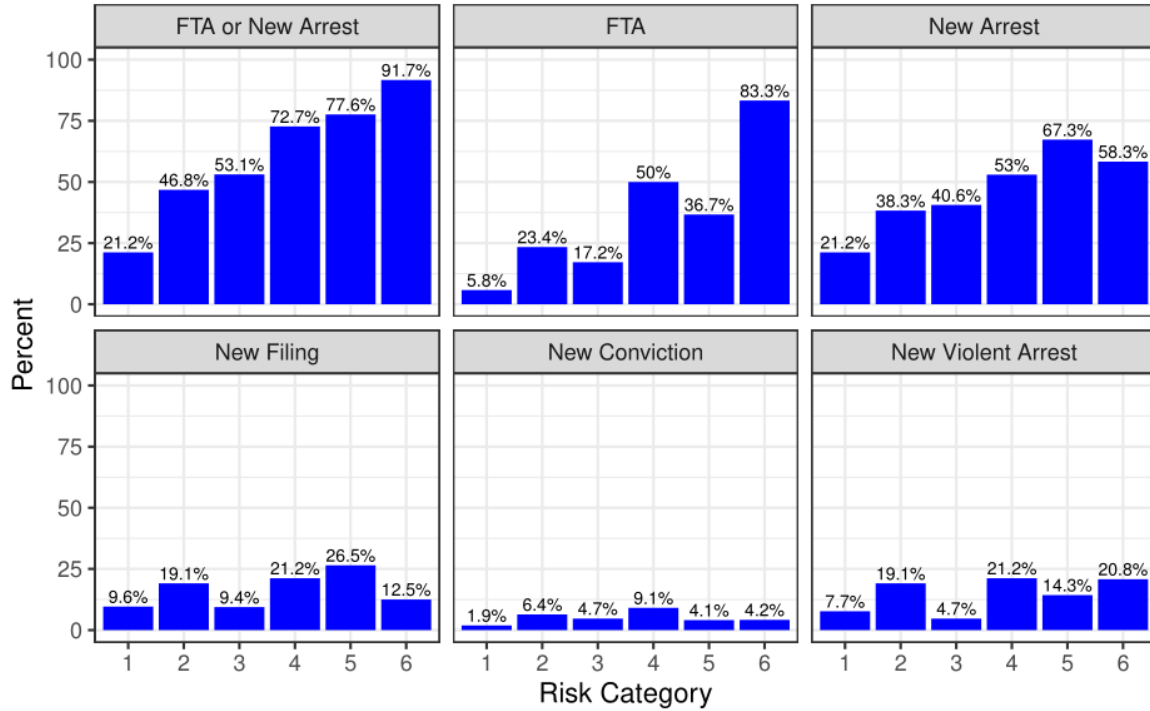
The following table shows the results from logistic regression models predicting each outcome of interest. The models control for the number of days the defendant spent released during the pretrial period. For FTA, new arrest, and FTA or new arrest, the models show that the association between the VPRAI-R risk score and the likelihood of the outcome during the pretrial period is statistically significant (p<0.001). The model indicates there is not sufficient evidence to conclude that VPRAI-R risk score is associated with the likelihood of new filing, new conviction, or new violent arrest.

	Dependent variable:					
	FTA	New Arrest	New Filing	New Conviction	New Violent Arrest	FTA or New Arrest
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
VPRAIR Risk Score	0.632***	0.466***	0.176	0.105	0.190	0.697***
	(0.099)	(0.092)	(0.105)	(0.168)	(0.114)	(0.100)
Days Released	−0.001	0.017***	0.010***	0.009	0.013***	0.011***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Constant	−2.956***	−3.074***	−3.076***	−3.983***	−3.655***	−2.714***
	(0.440)	(0.439)	(0.499)	(0.793)	(0.564)	(0.423)
Observations	302	302	302	302	302	302
Log Likelihood	−163.799	−172.259	−128.077	−60.666	−111.290	−167.142
Akaike Inf. Crit.	333.597	350.518	262.155	127.333	228.579	340.284

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<.001

Race

As shown in the following table, the subgroups by race for the VPRAI-R in Alameda fall under the 1,000 overall sample size and the 200 subgroup sample size thresholds established for this report and therefore analyses will not be shown.

VPRAIR Risk Score	White	Black	Hispanic
1	5	14	26
2	7	28	7
3	11	27	18
4	16	35	13
5	10	24	10
6	9	9	6

Further research is needed to analyze the elements that may be driving the observed differences and whether there are data-driven modifications to the tool's risk factors or weights that can further improve the predictive power of the tool.

Gender

As shown in the following table, the subgroups by gender for the VPRAI-R in Alameda fall under the 1,000 overall sample size and the 200 subgroup sample size thresholds established for this report and therefore analyses will not be shown.

VPRAIR Risk Score	Male	Female
1	39	13
2	39	8
3	59	5
4	59	7
5	47	2
6	21	3

Further research is needed to analyze the elements that may be driving the observed differences and whether there are data-driven modifications to the tool's risk factors or weights that can further improve the predictive power of the tool.

Appendix A.

Table 1. Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument, *Revised* (VPRAI-R): Factors and Weights

Risk Factor	Criteria	Weight
Active Community Criminal Justice Supervision	If the defendant is under active community supervision at the time of arrest	No = 0
		Yes = 2
Charge is Felony Drug, Felony Theft, or Felony Fraud	If the defendant's charge is felony drug, felony theft, or felony fraud	No = 0
		Yes = 3
Pending Charge(s)	If the defendant had one or more charge(s) pending in court at the time of the arrest	No = 0
		Yes = 2
Criminal History	If the defendant had one or more misdemeanor or felony convictions	No = 0
		Yes = 2
Two or More Failures to Appear	If the defendant had two or more failure to appear convictions	No = 0
		Yes = 1
Two or More Violent Convictions	If the defendant had two or more violent convictions	No = 0
		Yes = 1
Unemployed at Time of Arrest	If the defendant is unemployed, a full-time student, a primary caregiver, or a retiree at the time of arrest	No = 0
		Yes = 1
History of Drug Abuse	If the defendant had a history of drug abuse	No = 0
		Yes = 2
Point Range		**0–14**

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Appendix B.

PSA Violent Offense List

PC CODE	Description	
69	Obstructing or resisting exec officer in performance of duty; threats, force, or violence	
136.1(c)(1)	Intimidating/Threat Witness/Victim and Act is accompanied by force	
140(a)	Threatening Witnesses, victims or informants.	
148(b)	Removal or taking of weapon other than firearm from peace officer during commission of resisting offense	
148(c)	Removal or taking of firearm from peace officer during commission of resisting offense	
148(d)	Removal or taking of weapon firearm from peace officer engaged in performance of duty	
148.10(a)	Resist Po: Cause death/SBI	
149	Assault by a public officer	
151	Advocacy to kill or injure peace officer	
186.26(c)	Use of coercion or violence to solicit or recruit another to actively participate in criminal street gang	
187(a)	Murder first or second degree	
191.5(a)	Gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated	
192(a)	Voluntary manslaughter	
192(b)	Involuntary manslaughter	
192(c)(1)	Vehicular manslaughter with gross negligence	
192(c)(3)	Vehicular manslaughter	
192.5(a)	Vehicular manslaughter in the operation of a vessel while intoxicated	
192.5(b)	Vehicular manslaughter in the operation of a vessel while intoxicated	
192.5(c)	Vehicular manslaughter in the operation of a vessel	
203	Mayhem	
205	Aggravated Mayhem	
206	Torture	
207(a)	Kidnapping	
207(b)	Kidnap -14 to com l&l	
207(c)	Kidnapping by false pretense	
207(d)	Kidnapping from outside the state	
208(b)	Kidnap child under 14 yrs	
209(a)	Kidnapping for ransom	
209(b)(1)	Kidnap: commit rob/rape/etc	
209.5(a)	Kidnap during carjacking	
210.5	False imprisonment of a hostage	
667.85	Kidnap to deprive parent	
211	Robbery: first or second degree	
212	Fear defined for robbery	
212.5	Robbery; degrees	

214	Train robbery
215	Carjacking
217.1(a)	Assault on a public official
217.1(b)	Attempted murder of a public official
218	Train wrecking; attempt; punishment.
218.1	Obstructing railroad track; punishment.
219	Train derailing or wrecking; punishment.
219.1	Throwing missile at common carrier with bodily harm
219.2	Throwing hard substance or shooting missile at train or other conveyance
220	Assault with intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or any violation of Section 264.1, 288, or 289
220(a)(1)	Assault with intent to commit a felony
220(a)(2)	Assault with intent to commit a felony-victim under 18
220(b)	Assault to commit a felony during the commission of a first degree burglary
222	Administering to another any chloroform, ether, laudanum, or any controlled substance, anesthetic, or intoxicating agent
236	False imprisonment
236.1	Human trafficking; provisions regarding minors; consideration of total circumstances
237(a)	False imprisonment
240	Assault
241	Assault
241.1	Assault on custodial officer
241.2	Assault on school or park property
241.3	Assault against person on public transportation, both on property of and within motor vehicle of provider
241.4	Assault on peace officer of a school district
241.5	Assault on a highway worker
241.6	Battery on school employee
241.7	Assault against jurors
241.8(a)	Battery against member of us armed forces
242	Battery
243	Battery
243.1	Battery on custodial officer
243.2(a)(1)	Battery on pers on school/park/grnds
243.25	Battery on an elder or dependent adult
243.3	Battery on transportation personnel/passenger
243.35	Battery on public transportation provider
243.4	Sexual battery
243.5(a)(1)	Assault or battery on school prop
243.6	Battery on school employee
243.65(a)	Battery against a highway worker
243.7	Battery against jurors
243.8(a)	Battery against a sports official

243.9(a)	Aggravated battery by gassing on peace officer or local detention facility employee
244	Aslt w/caustic chem/etc
244.5(b)	Assault with stun gun/taser
244.5(c)	Assault with stun gun or taser on peace officer or firefighter
245(a)(1)	Force/adw-not firearm: gbi
245(a)(2)	Aslt w/ firearm on person
245(a)(3)	Aslt w/machinegun on person
245(a)(4)	Force/adw not firearm: gbi
245(b)	Assault w/semiauto rifle
245(c)	Adw not f/arm: po/fire: gbi
245(d)(1)	Assault with a firearm upon a peace officer or firefighter
245(d)(2)	Assault on peaceofficer/firefighter with semiautomatic firearm
245(d)(3)	Machine gun/assault weapon on a peace officer/firefighter
245.2	Assault (adw/gbi) upon transportation personnel, mass transit personnel
245.3	Assault (adw/gbi) upon a custodial officer
245.5(a)	Adw/gbi schl emp: no f/arm
245.5(b)	Assault with firearm on a school employee
245.5(c)	Adw/stun gun or taser: school employee
245.6	Hazing resulting in death/serious bodily injury
246	Shoot: inhab dwell/veh/etc
246.3(a)	Firearm disch w/neg
246.3(b)	BB device disch w/ neg
261(a)	Rape
261.5(a)	Sex intercourse w/mnr -18
261.5(b)	Sex w/minor: + or - 3 yrs
261.5(c)	Sex w/minor:3+ yrs younger
261.5(d)	Sex w/minor: perp 21+ vic-16
262(a)(1)	Rape spouse by force/etc
262(a)(2)	Rape spouse und c/sub/etc
262(a)(3)	Rape: spouse uncon of act
262(a)(4)	Rape: spouse - threat to kidnap, inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury
262(a)(5)	Rape: spouse - threat to incarcerate, arrest, deport
262(a)(6)	Rape of spouse by threat to arrest or deport
264.1	Rape/etc: cncrt force/viol
266a	Taking a person for prostitution
266b	Abduction to live in illicit relation; using force
266c	Unlawful sexual intercourse, sexual penetration, oral copulation, or sodomy; consent procured by false or fraudulent representation with intent to create fear
266h(b)	Pimping a minor
266i(b)	Pandering a minor
266j	Procurement of child under age 16 for lewd and lascivious acts
267	Abduction; person under 18 for purpose of prostitution
269(a)	Agg sex aslt: mnr: frce/etc
273.4	Female genital mutilation

273.5(a)	Injuring a spouse, cohabitant, fiancé, boyfriend, girlfriend or child's parent
273.5(f)	Inf crpl inj: sps/etc w/pr
273.6(b)	Viol crt ord to prev domes viol – results in physical injury
273.6(d)	Domestic violence w/prior – act of violence or a credible threat of violence
273a(a)	Willful cruel to child/poss inj/death
273a(b)	Willful cruelty to child
273ab(a)	Assault of child under 8 by force likely to produce GBI resulting in death
273ab(b)	Assault of child under 8 by force likely to produce GBI resulting in brain injury, paralysis
273d(a)	Inflict injury upon child
278	Child stealing
285	Incest
286(b)	Sodomy: person under 18
286(c)	Sodomy: person under 14
286(d)	Sodomy in concert w/force
286(f)	Sodomy: vict uncons of act
286(g)	Sodomy: vict incapbl:consent
286(h)	Sodomy: vic/def in mntl inst
286(i)	Sodomy: no ok: vict drugged
286(j)	Sodomy by impersonation
286(k)	Sodomy under color of authority
288(a)	Lewd or lasciv acts/w/child und 14yrs
288(b)	Lewd/lasc acts w/child under 14 or dependent person
288(c)	Lewd/lasc act w/chld 14/15:def 10yr+ or dependent person
288.2(a)	Harmful mtr sent w/int of seduc minor
288.3	Contact with intent to commit sex act
288.4	Arranging a meeting with minor for lewd purposes
288.5(a)	Continuous sexual abuse of child
288.7(a)	Sex/sodomy with a child under 10
288.7(b)	Oral copulation/sexual penetration with a child under 10
287(b)	Oral copulation w/pers und 18yrs
287(c)	Oral copul w/person und 14/by force
287(d)	Oral cop in concert: vic incap of con
287(f)	Oral cop: vic uncon/asleep
287(g)	Oral copulation of an incompetent person
287(h)	Oral cop: vic/def in mntl inst
287(i)	Oral copulation by anesthesia or controlled substance
287(j)	Oral copulation by impersonation
287(k)	Oral copulation under color of authority
288a(b)	Oral copulation w/pers und 18yrs
288a(c)	Oral copul w/person und 14/by force
288a(d)	Oral cop in concert: vic incap of con
288a(f)	Oral cop: vic uncon/asleep
288a(g)	Oral copulation of an incompetent person

288a(h)	Oral cop: vic/def in mntl inst	
288a(i)	Oral copulation by anesthesia or controlled substance	
288a(j)	Oral copulation by impersonation	
288a(k)	Oral copulation under color of authority	
289	Sexual pen with force/etc	
289.6(a)(3)	Sex: emp/etc cnf/detention fac	
311.4(a)	Using Minors for Sex Acts	
311.4(b)	Using Minors for Commercial Sex Acts	
311.4(c)	Using Minors for Sex Acts	
347(a)	Poisoning, willful poison/etc food/etc	
368(b)	Cause harm/death elder dep adult	
368(c)	Elder/dependent adult cruelty	
368(f)	False imprison: elder/dep adult violence	
404(a)	Rioting	
417(a)	Exhibit firearm or deadly weapon other than gun. Drawing, exhibiting, or using firearm or deadly weapon; self defense; peace officers.	
417(b)	Exhibit firearm. Drawing, exhibiting, or using a firearm	
417(c)	Exhibit firearm in presence of p.o. Drawing, exhibiting, or using firearm or deadly weapon; self defense; peace officers.	
417.3	Exhibit firearm pres beh occupt	
417.8	Exhibit firearm/etc: resist arrest	
422.6(a)	Violate civil rights by force or threat	
451(a)	Arson causing great bodily injury	
451(b)	Arson: inhabited structure/property	
451.1	Arson with added circumstances	
451.5(a)	Aggravated arson	
452(a)	Causing fire that causes gbi	
452(b)	Causing fire of inhabited struc/prop	
455	Arson attempts and acts preliminary or in furtherance	
646.9(a)	Stalking	
646.9(b)	Stalking/temp restraining order	
647.6(a)(1)	Annoy/molest child under 18yrs	
647.6(b)	Annoy/molest child/ill entry of bldg	
647.6(c)	Annoy/etc child -18 w/prior	
667.61(d)(2)	Felony sex offenses; victim kidnapped increasing risk of harm	
667.61(d)(3)	Felony sex offenses; victim tortured	
667.61(e)(1)	Felony sex offense; victim kidnapped	
667.61(e)(2)	Felony sex offenses during commission of burglary	
667.61(e)(4)	Felony sex offenses against more than one victim	
667.61(e)(5)	Felony sex offenses -tying or binding of victim or another person	
667.8	Kidnap to commit sex offense	
667.85	Kidnap child under 14 yrs	
674	Sex offense by daycare provider	
836.6(c)	Escape from custody by force or violence	
4500	Assault by a life prisoner	
4501	Assault by a state prisoner	

4501.1(a)	Aggravated battery
4501.5	Battery on non-confined person by prisoner
4503	Holding of hostages; offense
4530(a)	Escape from custody by force and violence
4532(a)(2)	Escape from alternative custody by force or violence by person booked on misdemeanor
4532(b)(2)	Escape from alternative custody by force or violence by person booked on felony
11413(a)	terrorism by explosion
11413(b)	terrorism by explosion (specified places)
11418(b)	weapons of mass destruction: use and damage to life
11418(c)	weapons of mass destruction: use and damage to public natural resources
11418(d)	weapons of mass destruction: creation of new pathogens
18740	Use of destructive device and explosive to injure/destroy
18745	Explosion with intent to murder
18750	Explosion of destructive device causing bodily injury
18755	Explosion causing death, mayhem, GBI
26100(c)	Discharge of firearm at another person from motor vehicle
18540(a)	Use of firearm to intimidate a voter
664/187(a)	Attempted murder?
664/211	Attempted robbery
Veh Code 2800.3(a)	SBI caused by flight from peace officer
Veh Code 2800.3(b)	Death caused by flight from peace officer

All attempts (PC 664), conspiracy (PC 182), solicitation (PC 653f), and accessory (PC 31) only if before the act of any of the offenses identified here also meet the definition of a violent offense for purposes of administering the PSA.