

PSRS 101:

Foundational Overview Judicial Support Edition

Texas Office of Court Administration

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Webinar - March 5, 2026 & March 6, 2026

SESSION OVERVIEW

1. Foundation and Framework - The Who & the Why?
2. What is the Public Safety Report System - The What?
3. When is the PSR Required? - Answering the When
4. Documenting Findings and Data - The Where?
5. Required Training
6. Assistance and Support Resources
7. Short Demo - The How?



Senate Bill 6

87th Legislature, Second Special Session

&

Senate Bill 9

89th Legislature

SENATE BILL 6



Damon Allen - Killed in the line of duty after a routine traffic stop in 2017. The defendant had a prior conviction of Assault on a Public Servant and was out on bail facing charges of Aggravated Assault on a Public Servant and Evading Arrest.

Legislature - Passed The Damon Allen Act (SB 6) in 2017. Now codified in Article 17, Code of Criminal Procedure.

Office of Court Administration - Statutorily required to develop and maintain the Public Safety Report System.

Department of Public Safety - Statutorily required to assist the OCA in integrating the criminal history into the PSRS.

Judges & Magistrates - Must consider the PSR when making bail decisions and certify their bail form and submit to the OCA.



SENATE BILL 9

89TH LEGISLATURE

Senate Bill 9 provided clarification and added statutory framework to support Senate Bill 6.

September 1, 2025

- Deadline to certify the Bail Form reduces from 72 hours to 48 hours

Article 72.023 (c)

- 17.151 bail modifications tracking (already live)

January 1, 2026

- Prosecutors will have access to bail forms

17.021 (c-1)

- Cross-county felony email notification

17.027 (c-d)

- Notification to elected District Attorney within the county a bail has been set for an offense involving violence

Article 72.038 (c-1)

April 1, 2026

- Significant updates to PSRS features:
 - Current Protective Orders
 - Outstanding Warrants
 - Pending status on bail or participation in a pretrial intervention program and conditions of release
 - Summary of CCH to include status (as applicable) of community supervision
 - Failure to Appear by offense
17.021 (b)(5) (E-I)



What is the Public Safety Report System?

Statutory Requirements

Article 17.021, Code of Criminal Procedure

- (a) The Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System shall develop and maintain a public safety report system that is available for use for purposes of Article 17.15.*
- (b) The public safety report system must:
- (1) state the requirements for setting bail under Article 17.15 and list each factor provided by Article 17.15(a);
 - (2) provide the **defendant's name and date of birth** or, if impracticable, **other identifying information**, the **cause number of the case**, if available, and the **offense for which the defendant was arrested**;
 - (3) provide information on the **eligibility of the defendant for a personal bond**;
 - (4) provide information regarding the applicability of any **required or discretionary bond conditions**;
 - (5) **provide, in summary form, the criminal history of the defendant**, including information regarding any:
 - (A) previous misdemeanor or felony convictions;
 - (B) pending charges;
 - (C) previous sentences imposing a term of confinement;
 - (D) previous convictions or pending charges for:
 - (i) offenses that are **offenses involving violence** as defined by Article 17.03; or
 - (ii) offenses involving **violence directed against a peace officer**; and
 - (E) previous **failures of the defendant to appear in court** following release on bail; and
 - (6) be designed to collect and maintain the information provided on a bail form submitted under Section 72.038, Government Code.



PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT SYSTEM(PSRS)



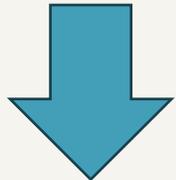
Statewide system that generates a standardized Public Safety Report, queries criminal history, captures bail decisions, facilitates statutory notifications and connects to DPS criminal history data.

Public Safety Report



Report generated when defendant and offense information are entered into the system. Pulls information from TCIC/NCIC. This is NOT a risk assessment.

Bail Form



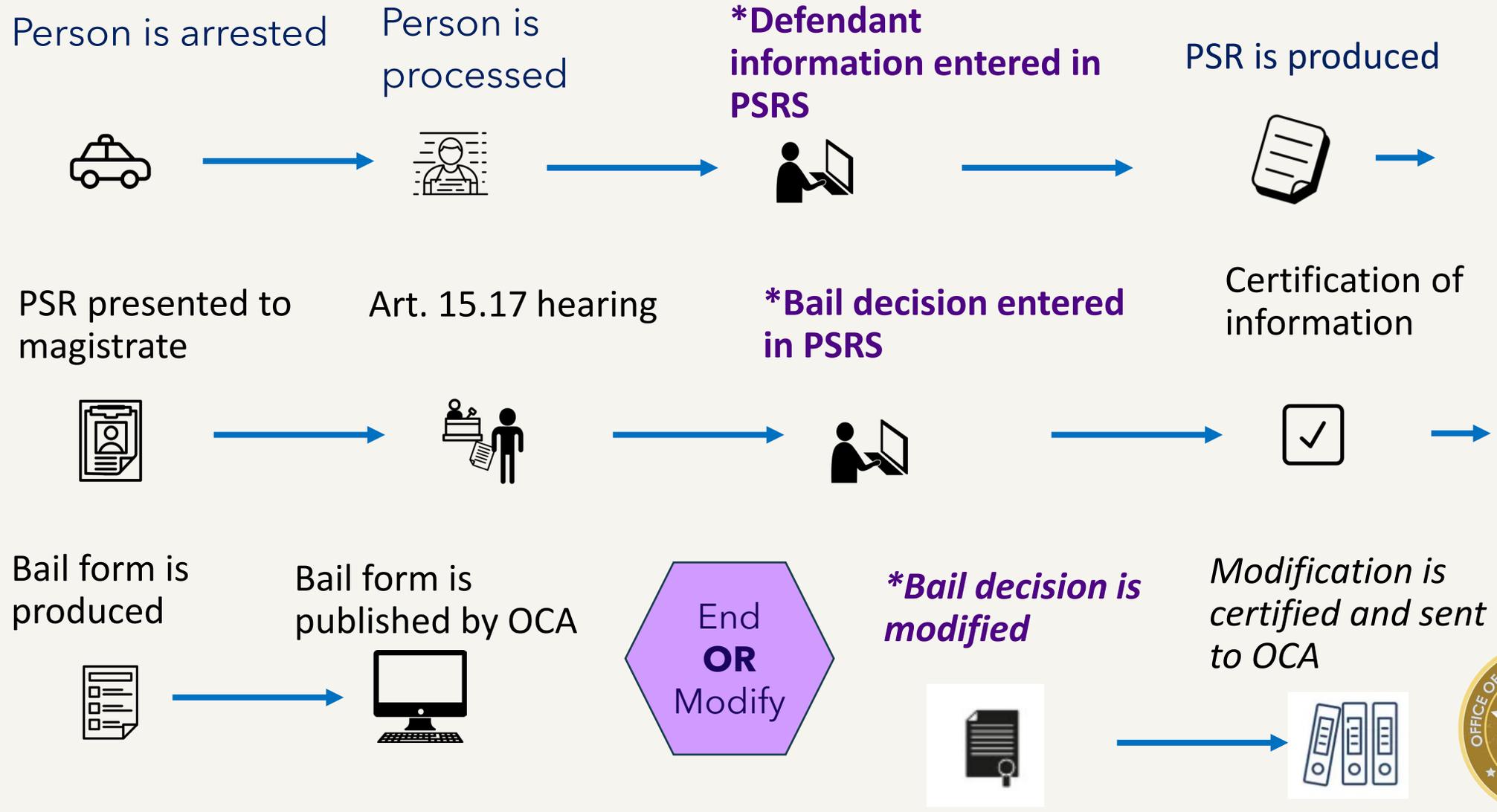
Created when the bail decision has been memorialized within the PSRS and been certified by the Magistrate or their designee.

Modified Bail Form

Generally, the trial court's point of entry. Created/required when a change to the bail amount or type is made.



PSRS PROCESS





When is the PSR
Required?

WHEN DO I UTILIZE THE PSRS?

The bail form is intended to capture the moment in time that the bail is set or modified.

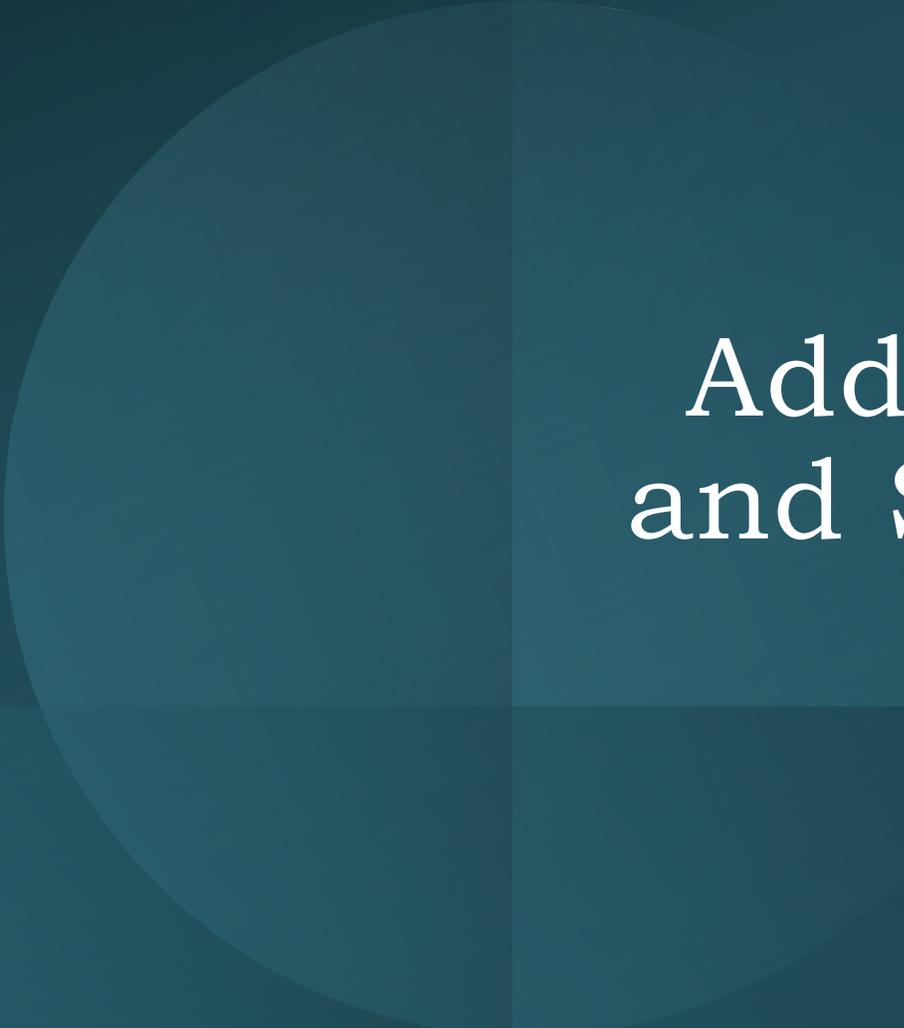
Bail data shall be entered into the PSRS:

- ❖ At initial **bail setting** during the 15.17 hearing (Magistration);
- ❖ When the **type** of bond is modified (personal, cash/surety, or bond denied);
- ❖ The bond **amount** is modified (lessened/increased);
- ❖ **Mandatory release** due to 'speedy trial' requirements - pursuant to Article 17.051 CCP.



WHEN DO I UTILIZE THE PSRS?

	Action	Bail Form Required?
Initial Setting of Bond	Magistrations and setting bail after arrest on a warrant (no indictment or complaint)	Yes
	Magistrations and setting bail after warrantless arrest	Yes
Modification of Bond	Changing the type of bond (between personal, cash/surety, or bond denial)	Yes
	Changing the amount of bond	Yes
	Denial of request for personal bond	No
	Changes to bond conditions	No
	Denial of request to change bond conditions	No
	Setting new bail after surety surrender on previous bail	Yes
Bond Forfeiture & Revocation <small>(Are you <u>actually</u> setting bail or just directing re-arrest?)</small>	Judge revokes bond	No
	Judge forfeits bond	No
	Forfeit or revoke bond and issue capias	No
	After arrest on forfeiture AND the defendant is brought and Judge sets a bond that is the same as the previous bond	No
	After arrest on forfeiture AND the defendant is brought and Judge sets a bond amount different from previous bond	Yes
	With defendant present, Judge orders a bond revocation and denies bond (and takes defendant into custody) or sets new bond	Yes
	After a bond denial, the judge later reinstates the previous bond	Yes
Warrants	Issuing a capias	No
	Issuing arrest warrants	No
	Recalling a warrant	No
Arrest Warrant After Indictment	After arrest following an indictment for new charges	Yes
	After arrest following an indictment if there is a change to the previous bond	Yes
	After <u>arrest</u> following an indictment but no new charges and no change to the previous bond	No
Probation (deferred & reg)	Making any change to the type or amount of the initial bond set after arrest	Yes
	Issuing a warrant for probation violation	No
	Setting an initial bond after arrest on the warrant	Yes



Additional Capabilities and Statutorily Required Data

Mandatory Notifications

Article 17.027 CCP

Cross County Notifications

- Designee was selected by the Local Administrative District Judge (LADJ);
- When a defendant who is on felony bail in one county is arrested for a new felony in another county, the arresting county must notify the original county;
- User chooses workflow and PSRS finishes the notification;
- PSRS archives all notification information;
- Designee must notify the District Clerk, District Attorney, District Court and Defense Attorney, if known.

District Attorney Notifications

- Designee selected by each elected District Attorney;
- When a person is arrested and magistered for a violent felony offense (Art. 17.03);
- User chooses workflow and PSRS finishes the notification;
- PSRS archives all notification information;
- Designee follows department procedure in reviewing bail and determining next steps.

Purpose is the same for both notifications: Timely notification for review of bond conditions and determine next steps.



NOTIFICATION EXAMPLES

DA Notification:

Example 1: Waldo is arrested and magistrated after being charged with Aggravated Robbery in Armstrong County. Armstrong County staff (generally, the person certifying the bail form) is **required** to generate notification to Armstrong County District Attorney within the **PSRS**.

Example 2: Dora has a warrant for murder in Hays County, and during a routine traffic stop in Hidalgo County is arrested on-site for the outstanding warrant. The DA designee in BOTH Hays County and Hidalgo County must be notified. Why? Because the statute indicates the DA for the county in which bail is set (Hidalgo) must be notified. However, because there is no prosecutorial action necessary by Hidalgo, best practice is to also notify Hays.

Cross County Notification:

Example: Waldo was released on bail in Armstrong County to await trial. He has now been arrested in Zapata County for a 3rd degree Possession of a Controlled Substance. Zapata County staff (generally, the person certifying the bail form) is **required** to generate notification to Armstrong County within the **PSRS**.

****Notification must be made no later than the next business day.***



NO PROBABLE CAUSE FINDING

Article 15.17, Code of Criminal Procedure – NEW Subsection (h):

“Not later than 24 hours after the time a magistrate determines that no probable cause exists to believe that a person committed the offense for which the person was arrested, the magistrate shall make oral or written findings of fact and conclusions of law on the record to support that finding.”

The Public Safety Report allows a finding of no probable cause to be documented.



17.151 MANDATORY RELEASE

MANDATORY RELEASE UNDER 17.151

ONLY check this box to indicate that the bail decision is made under CCP 17.151, requiring the defendant's release either on personal bond or by bail reduction when the prosecution is not ready to proceed in the specified time frame.

Bail

Date	Cause/Case #	Offense Level/Degree	Qualifier	Bail Type	Bail Amount	Mandatory Release under 17.151	Comments
02/07/2025	CR-9451847	30.02(c-1)(2) BURGLARY OF BLDNG ENTER/CONCEAL INTND THEFT CS Felony 3	None	Personal	\$ 500	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Comments



ORDER OF EXPUNCTION

When a Judge has granted an Order of Expunction the defendant **MUST** be removed from the PSRS in addition to any agency, jail, department or court records.





Training Requirements

Welcome to the Public Safety Report System (PSRS) Online Help Center

Your source for instructions and tutorials for working with the PSRS



Get Started with
the PSRS New users start here

PSRS Workflow For end users

Location Configuration For administrators

FAQ Frequently asked questions

Release Notes Latest features and fixes

<https://help.catalisgov.com/psrs/Content/Home.htm>

TCIC FULL ACCESS

Any users who require access to enter records/information into TCIC/NCIC must complete TCIC Full Access certification within six months of access and biennially thereafter. TCIC Full Access is a three-day, in-person class.

TCIC MOBILE ACCESS

Any users who require access to query criminal history record information must complete TCIC Mobile Access certification within six months of access and biennially thereafter. TCIC Mobile Access is a one-day, in-person class.

Training availability can be found here: <https://tletstraining.dps.texas.gov/nextest>
Use your TLETS User ID and password to sign in to view.

CJIS SECURITY AWARENESS

ALL users accessing criminal justice information must complete CJIS Security Awareness Training (SAT) prior to access and annually thereafter. CJIS SAT is available online and can be accessed here: <https://www.cjisonline.com/>

For questions on how to obtain/access the CJIS SAT, please contact
security.committee@dps.texas.gov

How do I know which training to take?

- If the PSRS user is viewing only and does not have access to push the 'button', they will take: CJIS SAT
- If the PSRS user has the ability to push the 'button' to search criminal history/NCIC transactions, they will take: TCIC Mobile Access & CJIS SAT
- If the individual enters supervised release, they will take: TCIC Full Access & CJIS SAT

Users with Full or Mobile Access must have a unique TLETS ID AND a Cornerstone ID.

QUESTIONS?

TCIC/TLETS Training
TCIC.Training@dps.texas.gov
(512) 424-2832

Training Requirements

Required Training:

1. Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS): Training can be set by your agency Terminal Access Coordinator (TAC) with Department of Public Safety (DPS). Certification must be completed annually.

2. (Optional) TLETS Mobile Access: If the need to query a criminal history within in the PSRS, this DPS training is required. If the user will only review an already queried criminal history in the PSRS this training is NOT required.

WHAT IS AN LAU AND A TAC?

Local Administrative User (LAU): The person designated to enter and remove users into the PSRS. Ensures user compliance with mandatory DPS training prior to granting access to the PSRS. Is invited to LAU specific training. Serves as the initial stop for local users with questions or system issues.

MUST inactivate users upon separation from the department/court or job duties no longer require PSRS access.

Terminal Access Coordinator (TAC): The person designated (with DPS) as the liaison between the agency/court and DPS. This person assists in getting new users the proper training with DPS and monitors continued compliance. This person also and serves as the first stopping point when local users have questions about DPS training or need to be added or removed from the assigned ORI.



*PSR
ONLINE
VS.
PSR
PRINTED*



Did you know?



Best practice is to review the PSR electronically in the PSRS. The printed PSR does not display bond conditions, full criminal history, out-of-state history, or PTI conditions.



In April FTA, warrant information and, EPO information will be available within the online PSRS.

TAKE AWAYS

- PSRS is not optional and is statutorily required.
 - Notifications are mandated by statute and are sent through the PSRS.
- Best practice is for the judge to review the PSRS online in lieu of a printed copy.
- There must be both a TAC and LAU designated for every location & the LAU **MUST** remove users upon separation from the court/agency.
- If you or your court/agency are processing an Order of Expunction, the defendant **MUST** be removed from the PSRS for the expunged case.



ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT RESOURCES

- Bail and Pretrial Website - <https://www.txcourts.gov/bail/>
- OCA Website - <https://www.txcourts.gov/>
- Email Notifications FAQ
- Catalis (PSRS vendor) - <https://help.catalisgov.com/psrs/Content/Home.htm>
- Upcoming and Previous OCA Webinars - <https://www.txcourts.gov/bail/upcoming-and-previous-webinars/>

Email questions to: Bail@txcourts.gov



PSRS Demo Teaser

