



Colorado Male Offender Classification Pilot Study

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Evaluation Summary

PURPOSE

The Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC), in collaboration with Dr. James Austin of the JFA Institute, developed a revised set of external classification forms for male offenders in fiscal year (FY) 2012. The goals of this study were to determine how the proposed classification instruments would change the distribution of offenders at each custody level, examine offenders who would change to a much higher or lower custody level, calculate the percentage of overrides and override reasons, and determine how well the instrument predicts offender behavior and which items drive custody level.

METHOD

This study used a convenience sample of incarcerated male offenders whose parole eligibility date or mandatory release date was not within the next 3 months. From this pool of offenders, approximately five to six offenders per case manager were selected in order to distribute the workload. Approximately 88% of male offender classifications utilize the offender reclassification instrument rather than the initial classification instrument¹ because offenders' custody level is reviewed at least every six months and only the first review uses the initial classification instrument. Therefore, this study utilized a larger sample of reclassification instruments (939) than initial classification instruments (268). Unclassified offenders (i.e., offenders in jail backlog or offenders who very recently entered the CDOC) were excluded from the sample because it would not be possible to compare their custody level on the current versus proposed forms. In addition, offenders who are currently classified as administrative segregation were excluded from the analysis because offenders are not classified into administrative segregation based on the external classification forms, but rather based on a separate administrative process.

Approximately 230 case managers filled out the new classification instrument for offenders who were due for classification. The offenders were still classified into custody levels for operational purposes using the old classification instrument, but data on the new instrument was collected in order to validate it and to determine what impact it would have on the distribution of offenders at each custody level.

RESULTS

How Representative Is the Sample?

Because a convenience sample was used for this study, the initial classification sample and the reclassification sample were compared to the inmate population (including community corrections and Intensive Supervision Program Inmates) as of April 30, 2012, to determine how representative the samples were. Specifically, the initial classification sample was compared to a sample of inmates whose most recent classification as of April 30, 2012, was an initial classification, and the reclassification sample was compared to a sample of inmates whose most

¹ Austin, J. (2012). Evaluation of the Colorado Department of Corrections inmate classification system. Washington, DC: JFA Institute.

recent classification as of April 30, 2012, was a reclassification. Charts 1 and 2 compare the distribution of final custody levels for the initial and reclassification instruments, respectively. Unclassified offenders and administrative segregation offenders were removed from the April 30, 2012, population because they were also excluded from the sample. The samples are within a few percentage points of the population. Therefore, it is possible to draw conclusions about the population by analyzing the samples.

Chart 1. Comparison of Final Custody Level of Sample vs. April 30, 2012, Population on the **Initial** Classification Instrument

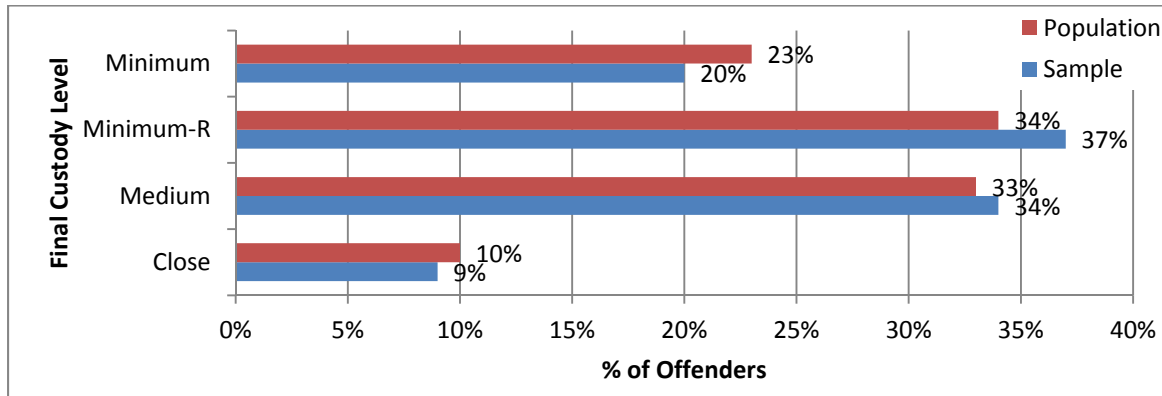
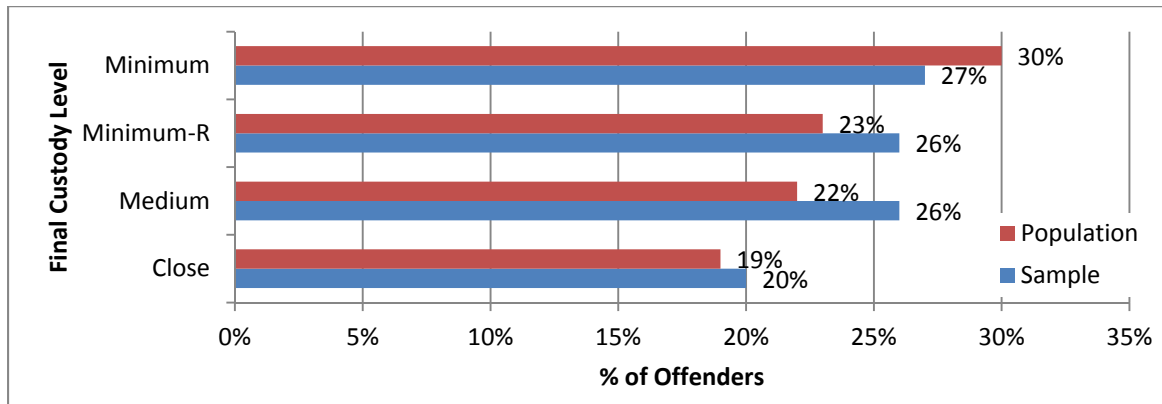


Chart 2. Comparison of Final Custody Level of Sample vs. April 30, 2012, Population on the **Reclassification** Instrument



Distribution of Offenders at Each Custody Level

Chart 3 compares the *scored* custody level of the 268 offenders in the initial classification sample as of June 1, 2012, with their scored custody level on the proposed initial classification instrument. Compared to the current instrument, the proposed instrument resulted in more offenders being classified as minimum and medium, no offenders being classified as minimum-restrictive (minimum-R) because that is not an option on the new instrument, and slightly fewer offenders being classified as close. Chart 4 shows the *final* custody levels on the current versus proposed initial classification instruments and shows a similar pattern as Chart 3. Comparing the proposed scored custody levels to the proposed final custody levels (see Charts 3 and 4), a slightly greater percentage of offenders have a final custody level of minimum and a slightly smaller percentage of offenders have a final custody level of close, compared to their scored custody levels. The next section will discuss these overrides in greater detail.

Chart 3. Offenders by **Scored** Custody Level on the Current vs. Proposed **Initial** Classification Instrument

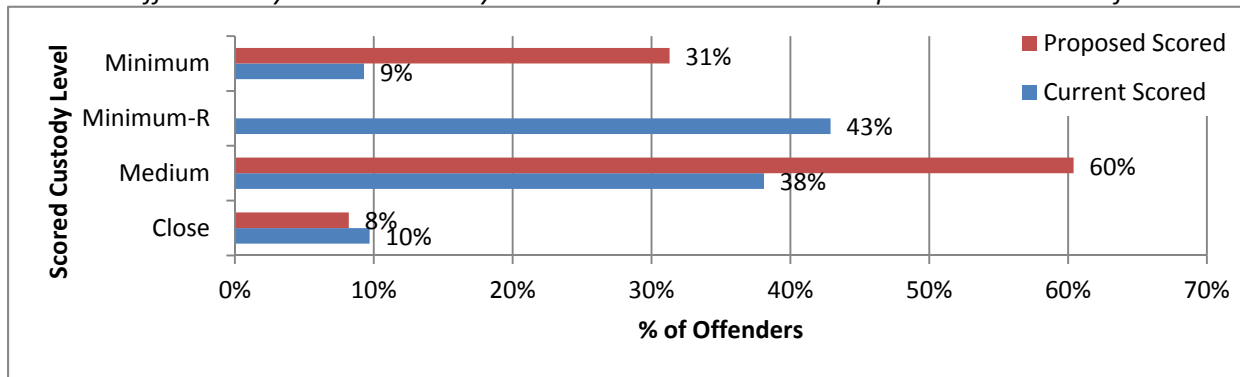


Chart 4. Offenders by **Final** Custody Level on the Current vs. Proposed **Initial** Classification Instrument

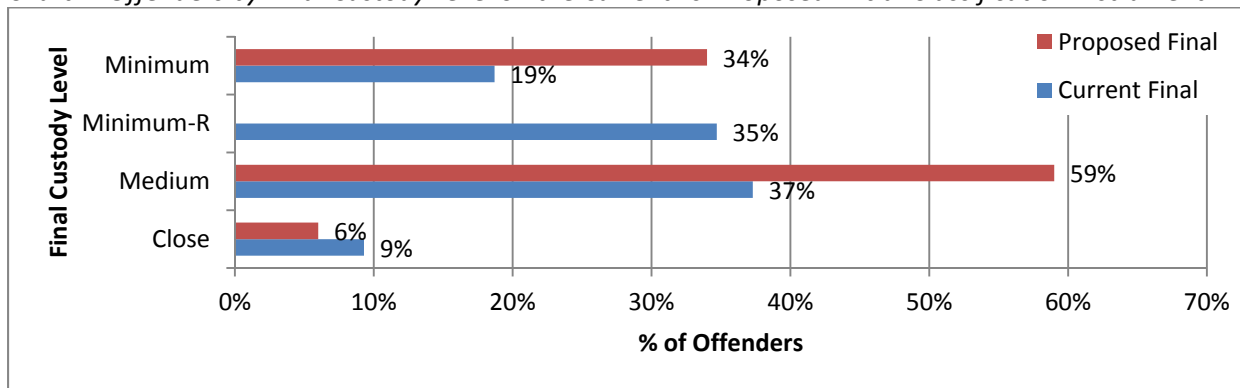


Chart 5 shows the distribution of scored custody levels on the current and proposed reclassification instruments. Compared to the current instrument, the proposed instrument scores more offenders as minimum, none as minimum-restrictive, approximately the same number as medium, and fewer as close. Chart 6 shows the final custody levels on the current and proposed reclassification instruments. The majority of offenders (53%) had a final custody level of medium using the proposed reclassification instrument. So, more than twice as many offenders had a final custody level of medium using the proposed reclassification instrument than using the current reclassification instrument.

Chart 5. Offenders by **Scored** Custody Level on the Current vs. Proposed **Reclassification** Instrument

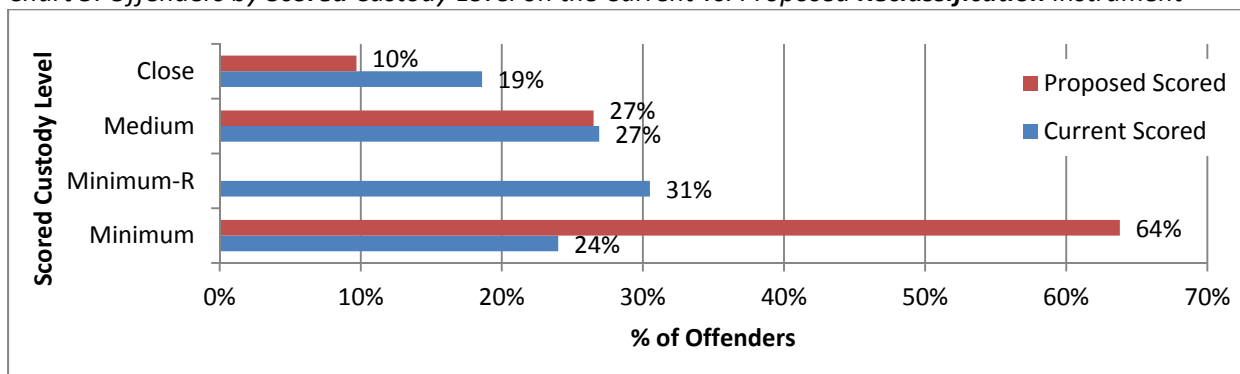
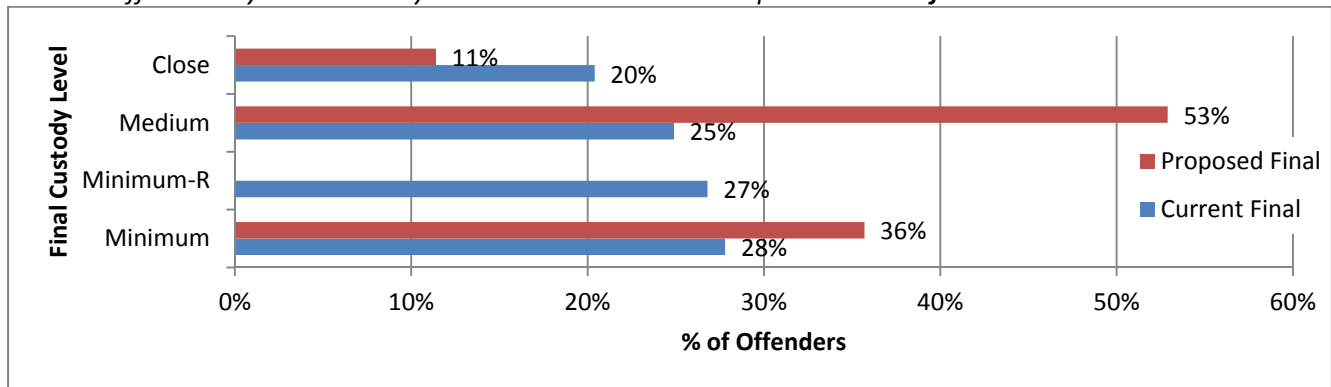


Chart 6. Offenders by **Final Custody Level** on the Current vs. Proposed **Reclassification Instrument**



Change in Offenders’ Custody Levels

This section compares offenders’ scored custody levels on the current versus proposed classification instruments to determine if any offender’s custody level would change from close to minimum or vice versa as a result of implementing the proposed instruments. Table 1 shows that no offenders changed from close to minimum or vice versa on the initial scored classification instruments. The majority of offenders scored at the same custody level on both the current and proposed instruments. Offenders who scored minimum-restrictive on the current instrument scored either minimum or medium on the proposed instrument.

Table 1. **Scored Custody Using the Current vs. Proposed Initial Classification Instruments**

Current Scored Custody	Proposed Scored Custody			Total
	Minimum	Medium	Close	
Minimum	20	5	0	25
Minimum-R	56	59	0	115
Medium	8	83	11	102
Close	0	15	11	26
Total	84	162	22	268

Table 2 shows that although no offenders who scored minimum on the current reclassification instrument scored close on the proposed reclassification instrument, 47 offenders who scored close on the current reclassification instrument scored minimum on the proposed reclassification instrument.

Of these 47 offenders:

- 41 were classified as close on the current classification instrument primarily due to the parole eligibility date item, which is not included in the proposed instrument because it is not very predictive of offender risk, yet it is the one item that most heavily influences the custody level on the current reclassification instrument.²
- Four more cases scored 11 points for severity of current conviction on the current form because they scored 7 points for highest severity plus 2 points for multiple convictions and 2 points for an offense resulting in death. The new instrument does not include points for multiple convictions or an offense resulting in death. The 4 point difference caused by removing these two items results in a meaningful difference in custody level for some offenders because the severity of current conviction item is on part A of the form, and on the

² Wells, H. (2012). *Predictive validity of the male offender initial classification instrument*. Colorado Springs, CO: Department of Corrections.

current form a score of at least 14 points on part A or 36 points total results in a scored custody level of close (see Appendix A for copies of the current classification forms). In other words, these offenders might not have scored close based on their total score, but they scored close because of their score on part A.

- The other two cases had a disciplinary conviction or history of institutional violence that was counted on the current instrument but not the proposed instrument because the infraction was no longer within the time frame when the proposed instrument was completed. The infractions were no longer within the time frame for two reasons: the timeframe for class 1 disciplinary convictions changed from 24 months to 18 months, and the current and proposed instruments were not completed on the same day.
- Six of the offenders were overridden from minimum to close on the proposed instrument, 36 were overridden to medium, and 5 were not overridden.

Table 2. Scored Custody Using the Current vs. Proposed Reclassification Instruments

Current Scored Custody	Proposed Scored Custody			Total
	Minimum	Medium	Close	
Minimum	214	11	0	225
Minimum-R	235	49	2	286
Medium	103	128	22	253
Close	47	61	67	175
Total	599	249	91	939

Note: Data on the current final custody level was missing for 38 offenders.

Overrides

Offenders' scored and final custody levels on the proposed instruments were compared to determine the override rate. The overall override rate was 18% for the initial form and 36% for the reclassification form (see Tables 3 and 4). Although this is higher than the override rate on the current reclassification form (4%), the proposed forms include mandatory restrictions on minimum custody, whereas the current forms do not. On the proposed reclassification form, nearly half of the offenders who scored minimum were overridden to a higher level of custody (usually medium).

Table 3. Overrides of the Proposed Initial Classification Instrument

Proposed Scored Custody	Proposed Final Custody			Total	% Override
	Minimum	Medium	Close		
Minimum	66	18	0	84	21%
Medium	26	136	0	162	16%
Close	0	5	17	22	23%
Total	92	159	17	268	18%

Table 4. Overrides of the Proposed Reclassification Instrument

Proposed Scored Custody	Proposed Final Custody			Total	% Override
	Minimum	Medium	Close		
Minimum	306	274	19	599	49%
Medium	26	215	8	249	14%
Close	3	8	80	91	12%
Total	107	497	107	939	36%

Table 5 shows the reasons case managers reported for overriding offenders from minimum to close or close to minimum on the proposed reclassification instrument. The most common reason for overrides from minimum

to close was the offender was transitioning from administrative segregation to the general population. Most of these offenders transitioning from administrative segregation were participating in Thinking for a Change, although a few had already completed it and were participating in an after-care program. There were only three overrides from close to minimum, two of which were because the offender was in a therapeutic community.

Table 5. Minimum to Close and Close to Minimum Overrides of the Proposed Reclassification Instrument by Reason

Reasons by custody change	Number of offenders
Minimum to Close	
Transitioning from Ad Seg	11
Time restrictions	5
Administrative Segregation	1
CCF workers program	1
Other	1
Total	19
Close to Minimum	
In TC	2
Accepted into community	1
Total	3

Case managers' reasons for overriding offenders to a higher or lower level of custody on the proposed instruments are listed in Table 6. However, override reasons were only provided for 82% of overridden cases, and reasons were categorized as mandatory or discretionary by a research assistant (the correct category was not always clear but required subjective judgment), so results should be interpreted with caution. The majority of overrides were discretionary on the initial form (82%), but the majority of overrides were mandatory on the reclassification form (63%). The standard range for discretionary overrides recommended by Dr. Austin is 5-15%. The percent of discretionary overrides in this study falls into the upper end of that range (82% discretionary * 18% override rate = 15% for the initial and 35% discretionary * 36% override rate = 13% for the reclassification form).

Table 6. Override Reasons

Reasons	Initial		Reclassification	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No Override	219	82%	601	64%
Override but Missing Reason	5	2%	66	7%
Subtotal	224	84%	667	71%
Mandatory Overrides Up				
Sex offender	5	2%	92	10%
Felony detainer	2	1%	6	1%
Time restrictions	1	<1%	79	8%
Prior escapes	0	0%	1	<1%
Subtotal	8	3%	178	19%
Discretionary Overrides Up				
Medical needs	2	1%	14	1%
Recent disruptive behavior	1	<1%	2	<1%
Pending charges	1	<1%	0	0%
Mental health needs	1	<1%	0	0%
Transition from Ad Seg	0	0%	21	2%
Administrative Segregation	0	0%	2	<1%
Facility programming	0	0%	3	<1%
Retain at current facility	0	0%	6	1%
Other	0	0%	9	1%
Subtotal	5	2%	57	6%
Discretionary Overrides Down				
Positive adjustment	20	7%	15	2%
Other	6	2%	5	1%
Accepted into community	2	1%	5	1%
Facility programming	2	1%	8	1%
Reentry programming	1	<1%	2	<1%
Retain at current facility	0	0%	2	<1%
Subtotal	31	12%	37	4%
Total	268	100%	939	100%

Predicting Offender Behavior

This section examines the relationship between each item on the reclassification form and offender behavior, specifically class 1 and 2 disciplinary violations within the past year. Although examining disciplinary violations for the 12-month period following the reclassification would be more informative of the predictive validity of the reclassification instrument, this was not possible due to the short time frame available for the pilot study. As expected, the two items regarding disciplinary reports were the most strongly related to class 1 and 2 Code of Penal Discipline (COPD) violations within the past 12 months because the variables are very similar. However, all of the other items on the reclassification instrument except for severity of current conviction and severity of prior conviction also were significantly correlated with class 1 and 2 COPDs, such that as offenders scored more points on an item, the likelihood of that offender having received a COPD also increased (see Table 7). One of the new items, work evaluations, had the strongest relationship with COPDs of any item besides the disciplinary violation items, which indicates that the work evaluations item may be a valuable addition to the instrument.

Table 7. Correlations Between the Proposed Reclassification Items, COPDs Within the Past Year, and Total Score

Items	Class 1 and 2 COPDs	Item-total correlations
History of Institutional Violence	.23*	.56*
Severity of Current Conviction	-.06	.23*
Severity of Prior Conviction	-.02	.16*
Escape History	.10*	.28*
Type of Most Serious Disciplinary Report	.63*	.76*
Frequency of Disciplinary Reports	.82*	.70*
Program Participation	.13*	.16*
Work Evaluations	.40*	.46*
Current Age	.14*	.24*
Overall	.64*	1.00*

* Indicates that the item is statistically significant at $p < .01$.

According to the “just desserts” model of corrections, it is not necessary for every item on the reclassification instrument to be related to disciplinary violations, as long as there is some other compelling reason to include the item.³ For example, the severity of current conviction and severity of prior conviction items are not related to disciplinary violations, yet they have face validity, meaning that they appear a measure of an offender’s propensity for violence. In addition, if an offender with a serious current conviction and/or prior convictions escaped, he/she might pose a more serious risk to public safety than an offender with a less serious conviction. Therefore, including the severity of current and prior conviction items is justifiable, even though they are not related to COPDs. Overall, the proposed reclassification instrument has a moderately strong relationship with disciplinary violations ($r = .64$).

The relationship between the items and COPDs is only examined for the reclassification form because most of the offenders who were assessed using the initial classification form had not been incarcerated for enough time to have COPDs. However, the predictive validity of the current initial classification form was recently assessed, and all of the items on the current initial classification form predicted disciplinary violations except for three items that were not included on the proposed initial classification form (offense resulted in death, alcohol /drug abuse, and detainer), and one item that does appear on the proposed initial classification form (age).⁴ However, age is measured differently on the proposed initial form than on the current initial form. The current initial form subtracts points for offenders who are age 26 and over, and on the proposed initial and reclassification forms, there are four different age categories with point values ranging from 2 to -2 points. The new age item is predictive on the reclassification instrument (see Table 6), so it is reasonable to expect that it is predictive on the initial classification instrument as well.

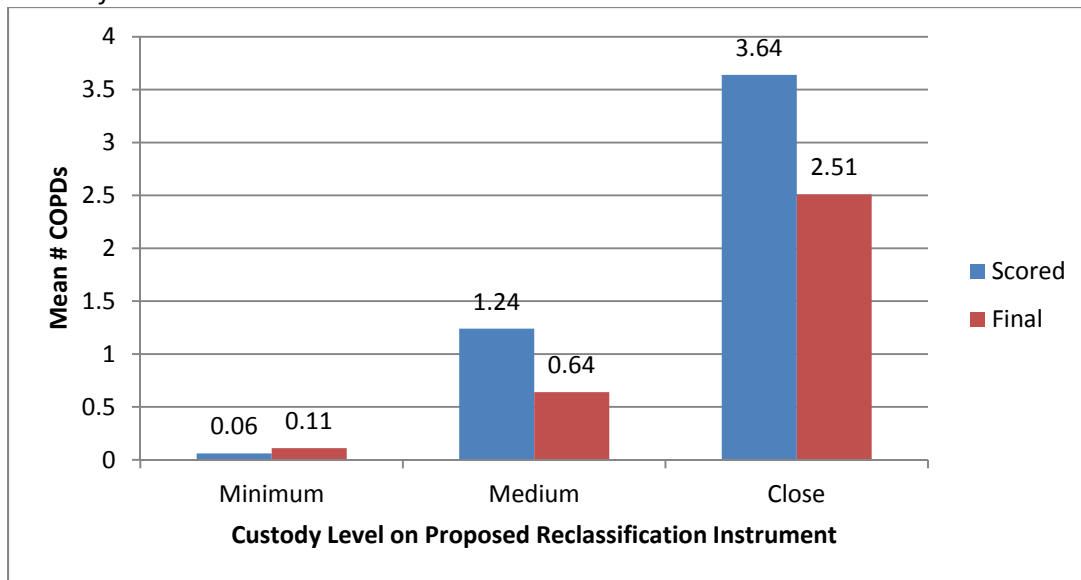
Just as there is a relationship between total score on the reclassification form and disciplinary violations, there is also a relationship between scored and final custody levels (i.e., minimum, medium, close) and disciplinary violations (see Chart 7). Two analyses of variance (ANOVAs) showed that as the scored or final custody level increases, the average number of COPDs also increases, and these relationships are statistically significant ($p <$

³ Austin, J. (2012). *Evaluation of the Colorado Department of Corrections inmate classification system*. Washington, DC: JFA Institute.

⁴ Wells, H. (2012). *Predictive validity of the male offender initial classification instrument*. Colorado Springs, CO: Department of Corrections.

.001 for both). Although the scored custody level is more predictive of COPDs than the final custody level, most of the overrides of the reclassification instrument were mandatory and arguably are essential to the operation of the CDOC.

Chart 7. Mean Number of COPDs in the Past Year by Scored and Final Custody Level on the Proposed Reclassification Instrument



Which Items Drive Custody Level?

This section examines which items on the reclassification instrument most strongly influence the total score. Table 6 shows the item-total correlations, which measure how much each item influences the total reclassification score (the higher the correlation, the more influential the item is). The four most influential items are the two disciplinary items, history of institutional violence, and work evaluations. The four most influential items are also the most predictive items, which is good because it maximizes the predictive validity of the instrument.

CONCLUSIONS

The main goals of the pilot study were to determine how changing the proposed instruments would change the percentage of offenders at each custody level, examine cases that would change from minimum to close custody or vice versa, examine overrides, determine how well the new reclassification instrument predicts offender behavior, and determine what items drive custody level.

More offenders were classified as minimum or medium custody and fewer were classified as close custody using the proposed instruments compared to the current ones. This result is somewhat unexpected, because Dr. Austin predicted that the proposed instrument would result in a reduction in the medium custody population and an associated increase in the minimum custody population.

Although no offenders in the pilot sample changed from a scored custody level of minimum on the current instrument to close on the proposed instrument, approximately 27% of offenders whose scored custody level on the reclassification form is currently close scored minimum on the proposed reclassification form. The majority

of these cases changed from close to minimum due to the parole eligibility date item, which has a high point value on the current instrument but is not included on the new instrument.

Overrides are much more frequent on the proposed instruments than on the current instruments, although most of the overrides on the reclassification instrument are mandatory overrides to a higher custody level from minimum. There were operational practices in place with the current instrument that worked like overrides, but were not tracked electronically as such. So for example, an offender might score at minimum but would not be eligible for a level 1 facility because he is a sex offender. That was not captured as an override on the current instrument, but is counted as such on the proposed instrument. So, the override rate on the current and proposed instruments are not really comparable. However, it is possible to compare the number of discretionary overrides on the proposed form to the normal range. The discretionary override rate is approximately 13-15%, which is at the high end of the normal range. Overrides should continue to be monitored as the proposed instruments are implemented.

The proposed reclassification instrument has a moderately strong relationship with offender behavior, specifically disciplinary convictions. In addition, the new items on the reclassification form all have a statistically significant relationship with disciplinary convictions, which means that they are useful additions to the proposed instrument.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Results should be interpreted with caution because this pilot study utilized a convenience sample rather than a random sample, so the distribution of offenders at each custody level may vary somewhat from the results shown in Charts 3-6. In addition, override reasons were only available for 82% of overrides, so the breakdown of mandatory versus discretionary overrides in the population may differ from the pilot results. This is important because the percent of discretionary overrides in the pilot was at the high end of the normal range, so as the new instruments are implemented, overrides should be carefully monitored. In addition, data are not yet available on disciplinary convictions for the 1-year period following offenders' assessment on the proposed instruments, but this data should be tracked to ensure that the proposed instruments are at least as predictive as the current ones, to maximize the safety of staff, offenders, and the public. This study only included male offenders, but the CDOC's female offender classification instruments should also be revalidated.

APPENDIX A: CURRENT CLASSIFICATION FORMS

**STATE OF COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
INITIAL CLASSIFICATION CUSTODY RATING
FACILITY:**

DC Form 600-1B (Rev. 3/94)

Inmate Name:	Doc #:	PMR/PED:	
Case Manager:	Last Custody Level:	Scoring Date:	

1. HISTORY OF INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE
Review individuals entire background of incarceration for seven (7) years prior to the latest admission date

[0] None	
[3] Assault and Battery, not involving a weapon: no serious injury (exclude fighting)	
[10] Assault and Battery, involving use of weapon or serious injury	
[10] Assault against staff or visitors	_____

2. SEVERITY OF CURRENT CONVICTION (Score most serious conviction.) 08CR617

[1] Low	[2] Low Moderate	[3] Moderate	
[5] High	[7] Highest		

If multiple convictions for high or highest, add 2 points..... _____
 If offense resulted in death, add 2 points..... _____

3. SEVERITY OF PRIOR CONVICTIONS

[0] None, Low, or Low Moderate	[2] Moderate
[4] High	[6] Highest

4. ESCAPE HISTORY (Rate for last 3 years of incarceration) Community revoked 2/10 for Absconding /

[0] None	Escape Charge Pending
[3] An escape/attempted escape/abscond resulting in administrative action	
[4] An escape/attempted escape from Level II facility or below (no violence)	
[5] An escape/attempted escape from Level III facility or above (no violence)	
[8] An escape/attempted escape from any facility with violence	_____

SCORE PART A: (Add items 1 through 4)		
Custody Scale - Close:14 or above	Complete Part B: If score is less than 14	PART A SCORE: _____

5. ALCOHOL/DRUG ABUSE Use under supervision

[0] None	
[1] Abuse causing occasional legal and social adjustment problems	
[3] Serious Abuse/Serious Disruption Of Function	_____

6. CURRENT OR PENDING DETAINER 04CR2569, 06CR6247, 09CR1265

[0] None	
[3] Misdemeanor Detainer	
[7] Felony Detainer	_____

7. PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS 1 revoke on current

[0] None	[2] One		
[4] Two	[6] Three Or More		

8. STABILITY FACTORS

[-2] Age 26 and over	
[-1] High school diploma or GED received	_____
[-1] Employed/attended school (full/part-time) for six months or more at time of arrest	_____

9. PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE
 Multiply times 1, subject's calendar years to serve before parole eligible _____

Close.....29+	Minimum Restrictive.....7-13		
Medium.....14-28	Minimum.....6 or less	TOTAL SCORE:	_____

CUSTODY DESIGNATION

CASE MANAGER	Instrument scored custody level: _____ Next scheduled review date: _____ Override requests: Yes No [Code # _____] Recommend custody level: Justification/Comments: Age 24, Boot Camp Volunteer Inmate: _____ Case Manager: _____ Date: _____
COMMITTEE	Approval: _____ Facility retention override: _____ Referred to Offender Services: _____ Justification: Boot Camp Custody Designation: _____ Class. Chairman: _____ Date: _____
OFFENDER SERVICES	Action Taken: <u>Modified</u> Reason: _____ Custody Designation: _____ Comments/Stipulations: Offender Services Authorized By: _____ Date: 03/03/2010

Distribution: White - Department; Canary - Working; Pink - Inmate

**STATE OF COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
INMATE RECLASSIFICATION CUSTODY RATING
FACILITY:**

DC Form 600-1C (Rev.3/94)

Inmate Name:	Doc #:	PMP/PED:
Case Manager:	Last Custody Level:	Scoring Date:

1. HISTORY OF INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE (Review Individuals entire background to incarceration for seven (7) years prior to reclassification date.)
 - [0] None
 - [3] Assault and Battery not involving weapon; no serious injury(exclude fighting)
 - [10] Assault and Battery involving use of weapon or serious injury
 - [10] Assault against staff or visitors

2. DID ABOVE ASSAULT OCCUR WITHIN LAST TWELVE MONTHS? [3] Yes [0] No

3. SEVERITY OF CURRENT CONVICTION (Score most serious conviction.)
 - [1] Low [2] Low Moderate [3] Moderate
 - [5] High [7] Highest
 Forgery C-5
 - If multiple convictions for high or highest, add 2 points
 - If offense resulted in death, add 2 points

4. SEVERITY OF PRIOR CONVICTIONS (Score most serious felony history.)
 - [0] None, Low, or Low Moderate [1] Moderate
 - [3] High [4] Highest
 Theft 04

SCORE PART A: (Add Items 1 through 4) Custody Scale - Close: 14 or above 13 or less: Continue with scoring of remaining factors	PART A SCORE: <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>
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5. PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS (Do not include current conviction.)
 - [0] None [2] One [4] Two or more
 - One or more at high or Highest: Add 2 points
 - Any prior resulting in death: Add 2 points
 Forgery 06/Fraud06/Theft04

6. DETAINER/PENDING CHARGES
 - [0] None or misdemeanor [10] Felony
 Pending 09CR1265

7. ESCAPE HISTORY (Last three years from this rating date.)
 - [3] An escape/attempted escape/abscond resulting in administrative action
 - [4] An escape/attempted escape from Level II facility or below (no violence)
 - [5] An escape/attempted escape from Level III facility or above (no violence)
 - [8] An escape/attempted escape from any facility with violence
 5/09 Comm Corr Direct Sentence

8. DISCIPLINARY CONVICTIONS RECEIVED (Cumulative)

LAST 24 MONTHS: Number of Class I	0	X 13 -	
LAST 12 MONTHS: Number of Class IIa	1	X 8 -	141270 UnAuthPoss 8/3/10
Number of Class IIb	0	X 5 -	

9. HISTORY OF DISCIPLINARY CONVICTIONS (Do not include Class III's unless three or more this review period.)
 - [-7] None in last 25+ months
 - [-5] None in last 19-24 months
 - [-3] None in last 13-18 months
 - [-2] None in last 7-12 months
 - [-1] None in last 6 months

10. PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE: Multiply times 1, subject's calendar years to serve before parole eligible

SCORE PART B: (Add Items 1 through 10)		
Close.....36+	Minimum Restrictive.....8-16	TOTAL SCORE: <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>
Medium.....17-35	Minimum.....7 or less	

CUSTODY DESIGNATION

CASE MANAGER	Instrument scored custody level: _____ Next scheduled review date: _____ Override requests: Yes No [Code # ____] Recommend custody level: Justification/Comments: Inmate: _____ Case Manager: _____ Date: _____
COMMITTEE	Approval: _____ Facility retention override: _____ Referred to Offender Services: Justification: Custody Designation: _____ Class. Chairman: _____ Date: _____
OFFENDER SERVICES	Action Taken: _____ Reason: _____ Custody Designation: Offender Services Authorized By: _____ Date: _____

20015

Distribution: White - Department; Canary - Working; Pink - Inmate

Appendix B: Proposed Classification Forms

STATE OF COLORADO DC Form 600-1B (04/9)
 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - OFFENDER INITIAL CUSTODY RATING

FACILITY: _____

Offender Name _____ DOC # _____ PMD/PED _____

Case Manager _____ Last Custody Level _____ Scoring Date _____

1. HISTORY OF INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE (Review individuals entire background of incarceration for seven (7) years prior to admission date.)
 - None..... 0
 - Assault and Battery not involving weapon; no serious injury (exclude fighting)..... 3
 - Assault and Battery involving use of weapon or serious injury..... 10
 - Assault against staff or visitors..... 10 _____

 2. SEVERITY OF CURRENT CONVICTION (Score most serious conviction)
 - Low.....1 Low Moderate2 Moderate.....3 _____
 - High.....5 Highest.....7

 3. SEVERITY OF PRIOR CONVICTION (Score most serious in adult history)
 - None, Low, or Low Moderate.....0 Moderate..... 2
 - High.....4 Highest..... 6 _____

 4. ESCAPE HISTORY (Rate last three (3) years of incarceration.)
 - An escape/attempted escape/abscond resulting in administrative action..... 3
 - An escape/attempted escape from Level II facility or below (no violence)..... 4
 - An escape/attempted escape from Level III facility or above (no violence)..... 6
 - An escape/attempted escape from any facility with violence..... 10 _____
- SCORE PART A: (Add items 1 through 4) PART A SCORE: _____**

5. PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS
 None.....0 One..... 1
 Two.....2 Three or More.....3 _____
6. CURRENT AGE
 27 yrs or younger..... 2 28 – 37 yrs..... 1 38-60 yrs.....0 61 yrs & older.....-1 _____
7. EDUCATION LEVEL AT ADMISSION
 High School diploma or GED received..... -1 Otherwise..... 0 _____
8. EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT ADMISSION
 Employed/attending school (full/part-time) for 6 months or more at time of arrest.-1 Else....0 _____

Determine Scored Custody Level Indicated by Scale Below

CLOSE CUSTODY SCORE (items 1 –4)

13 or more points _____ Close Custody

TOTAL CUSTODY SCORE (items 1 – 8)

14 or more points _____ Close 6 to 13 points _____ Medium 5 or fewer points _____ Minimum

OVER-RIDE REVIEW

Check (✓) All Factors that Apply to this Inmate for Purpose of Over-Riding Scored Custody Level

Non-Discretionary – Minimum Custody Restrictions

- _____ Time Restriction
- _____ Sex Offender
- _____ Felony Detainer
- _____ Prior Escape Secure Facility

Discretionary Over-Ride – Higher Custody

- _____ Recent Assaultive Behavior
- _____ Gang affiliation/activities
- _____ Crime More Severe Than Scale Indicates
- _____ Prior Record More Severe than indicated
- _____ Recent Disruptive Behavior
- _____ Notoriety of Offense
- _____ Pending Moderate and Above Charges

Discretionary Over-Ride – Lower Custody

- _____ Positive Adjustment
- _____ Crime Less Severe Than Scored
- _____ Re-Entry Programming Needs
- _____ Prior Record Less Severe Than Scored

CUSTODY DESIGNATION

CASE MANAGER	Instrument scored custody level: _____ Next scheduled review date: _____ Override requests: ____ Yes ____ No [Code # _____] Recommend custody level: _____ Justification/Comments: _____ Offender Signature: _____ Case Manager/Programmer: _____ Date: _____ Approval: ____ Yes ____ No ____ Modified Justification _____
COMMITTEE	Custody Designation: _____ Cass. Chairman: _____ Date: _____
Override ____ Authorized ____ Denied ____ Modified Custody Designation: _____ Comment/Stipulations: _____ OFFENDER SERVICES Authorized Signature: _____ Date: _____	

Distribution: White - Department; Canary - Working; Green – Offender

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFENDER RECLASSIFICATION CUSTODY RATING**

FACILITY: _____

Offender Name _____	DOC # _____	PMD/PED _____
Case Manager _____	Last Custody Level _____	Scoring Date _____

1. HISTORY OF INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE (Review individuals entire background of incarceration for 7 years prior to admission date.)
 - None..... 0
 - Assault and Battery not involving weapon; no serious injury (exclude fighting)..... 3
 - Assault and Battery involving use of weapon or serious injury..... 10
 - Assault against staff or visitors..... 10 _____

2. SEVERITY OF CURRENT CONVICTION (Score most serious conviction)
 - Low.....1 Low Moderate2 Moderate.....3 _____
 - High.....5 Highest.....7

3. SEVERITY OF PRIOR CONVICTION (Score most serious in adult history)
 - None, Low, or Low Moderate.....0 Moderate..... 1
 - High.....3 Highest..... 4 _____

4. ESCAPE HISTORY (Rate last three (3) years of incarceration.)
 - An escape/attempted escape/abscond resulting in administrative action.....3
 - An escape/attempted escape from Level II facility or below (no violence)..... 4
 - An escape/attempted escape from Level III facility or above (no violence)..... 6
 - An escape/attempted escape from any facility with violence..... 10 _____

SCORE PART A: (Add items 1 through 4)

PART A SCORE: _____

5. TYPE OF MOST SERIOUS DISCIPLINARY REPORT – PAST 12 MONTHS
 - None -1
 - Class II b.3
 - Class II a.5
 - Class I (past 18 months)7 _____

6. FREQUENCY OF DISCIPLINARY REPORTS (CLASS I AND II ONLY) – PAST 12 MONTHS			
None			-1
1			0
2			1
3.....			3
4 or more			5
7. PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (Over the past six (6) months, including GED/ABE)			
Noncompliance with recommended programs.....			0
On waitlist or participation for recommended program.....			-1
Completion of recommended programs			-2
9. WORK EVALUATIONS (Over the last six (6) months)			
Maintained satisfactory employment.....			-2
Medically unassigned or actively seeking employment			0
Unsatisfactory termination, refusal to work, or not actively seeking employment.....			2
8. CURRENT AGE			
27 yrs or younger.....	2	28 – 37 yrs.....	0
		38-60 yrs.....	-1
		61 yrs & older.....	-2

Determine Scored Custody Level Indicated by Scale Below

CLOSE CUSTODY SCORE (items 1 –4)

13 or more points _____ Close

TOTAL CUSTODY SCORE (items 1 –9)

14 or more points _____ Close 6 to 13 points _____ Medium 5 or fewer points ____ Minimum

