

# COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

## Colorado Male Classification Pilot Study, Phase II

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## Introduction

A valid and reliable classification system is fundamental to operating prisons safely, community safety and the optimal use of state resources. The last full validation of the CDOC classification system was completed in 1996. Since that time, the offender population in Colorado has changed considerably. For example, despite the recent decrease in the inmate population, it's still nearly double what it was in 1996 (11,019 vs. 22,814 in FY12). In addition, the percentage of violent offenders has increased from 47% to 54%. Therefore it was essential that our classification system be revalidated based on current offender population profiles, behaviors, and relevant risk factors. Therefore, CDOC contracted with Dr. James Austin of the JFA Institute to conduct a thorough evaluation of the inmate classification system. In fiscal year (FY) 2012, Dr. Austin made the following recommendations (see Appendix B for the new forms):

### Initial recommendations

- Option A:
  - Retain current basic scoring system
  - Remove parole eligibility date (PED) and detainer scoring items
  - Add program participation item
  - Clarify overrides, especially the mandatory override reasons
- Option B:
  - Simplify the scoring process by removing redundant items
  - Change to three custody levels
  - Use restrictive minimum by policy rather than scoring
  - Conduct a pilot test

### Final recommendations

- Reclassify offenders after the first 6 months of incarceration and annually thereafter.
- Revalidate the female offender classification system

Executive staff approved implementation of most of Dr. Austin's recommendations for male offenders, with the exception of changing to three custody levels and using policy rather than score on the classification instrument to decide which inmates to house at minimum-restrictive custody. After completing a pilot study of the three-level system, it was determined that there was not enough evidence that changing to a three-custody-level system would result in better outcomes compared to the current four-level system.<sup>1</sup> Cutoff scores were chosen for the classification instruments based on offender behavior and the distribution of offenders at each custody level for the current pilot study (see Appendix A for how the cutoff scores were derived).

## Purpose

The goal of this study was to determine how using the new instruments to classify offenders into four custody levels would change the distribution of offenders at each custody level and assess the rates and reasons for overrides.

<sup>1</sup> Phase 1 pilot study report available upon request.

## Method

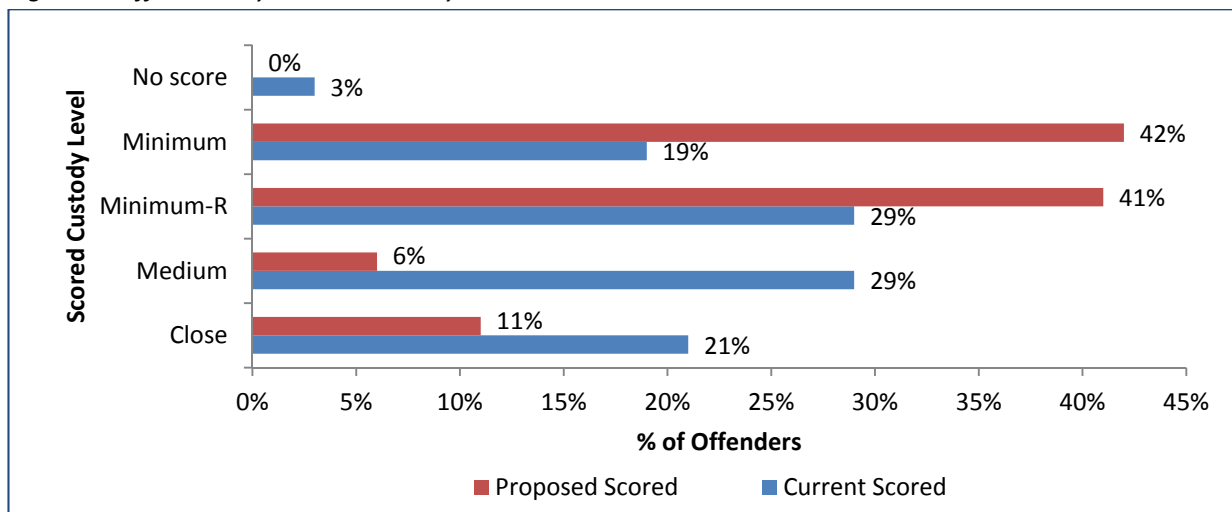
All male offenders incarcerated in state or private prisons on September 18, 2012, were identified as the eligible sample pool ( $N = 16,372$ ). Inmates were eliminated from the sample if their mandatory release dates (MRDs) or projected release dates were before September 30, 2012, or if they had no final custody level yet. A random sample of 734 inmates was selected, stratified by custody level, so that the distribution of inmates at each custody level in the random sample would be equivalent to the distribution in the total male inmate population. The percentage of initial and reclassification instruments in the sample was similar to the percentage in the population (11% and 89% respectively). Case managers assessed each inmate in the sample using the new classification instruments. Because administrative segregation is considered a status rather than a custody level due to a change in policy, the 24 inmates in administrative segregation had a final custody level of close on the new instruments.

## Results

### Distribution of offenders at each custody level

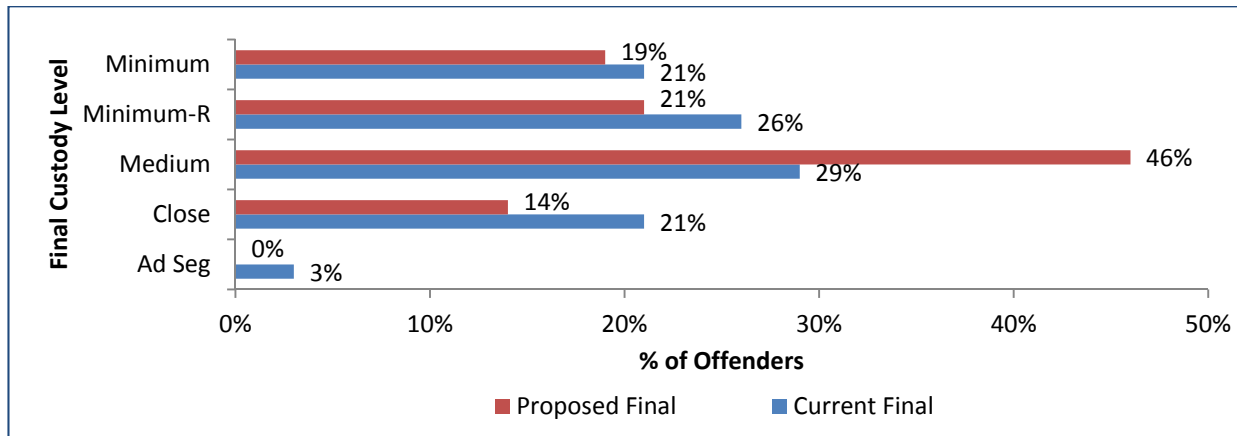
Figure 1 shows that the new forms will result in more offenders scored at minimum and minimum-restrictive and fewer offenders scored at medium and close compared to the current forms. However, Figure 2 shows that after mandatory and discretionary overrides, the new forms will result in more offenders classified at medium and fewer offenders classified at minimum-restrictive and close compared to the current forms. Although there would be the same rate of minimums with the new forms, these would be “true” minimums because they have been adjusted for mandatory overrides such as time to release or sex offender status.

Figure 1: Offenders by Scored Custody Level on the Current vs. New Instruments



Note: Offenders with no scored custody level on the current forms had a final custody level of administrative segregation on the current forms.

Figure 2: Offenders by Final Custody Level on the Current vs. New Instruments



Note: The 3% of offenders with a custody level of administrative segregation on the current instrument are classified as close on the new instruments, with administrative segregation as their status.

In order to determine approximately how many offenders would be classified at each custody level using the new instrument, the custody level distribution of the male inmate population on September 30, 2012, excluding community corrections and Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) inmates ( $N = 16,220$ ), was compared with the custody level distribution that would be expected using the new instrument. It was assumed that approximately the same number of offenders would be unclassified after transitioning to the new instrument. Therefore, the distribution for the new instrument was calculated by multiplying 16,054 by the percentages shown for the new instrument in Figure 2. However, the pilot study sample was only approximately 5% of the eligible population, so some degree of sampling error is likely. In other words, the distribution of offenders at each custody level after implementation of the new forms may vary somewhat from the distribution shown in Figures 2 and 3.

Figure 3: Number of Offenders by Final Custody Level on the Current vs. New Instruments

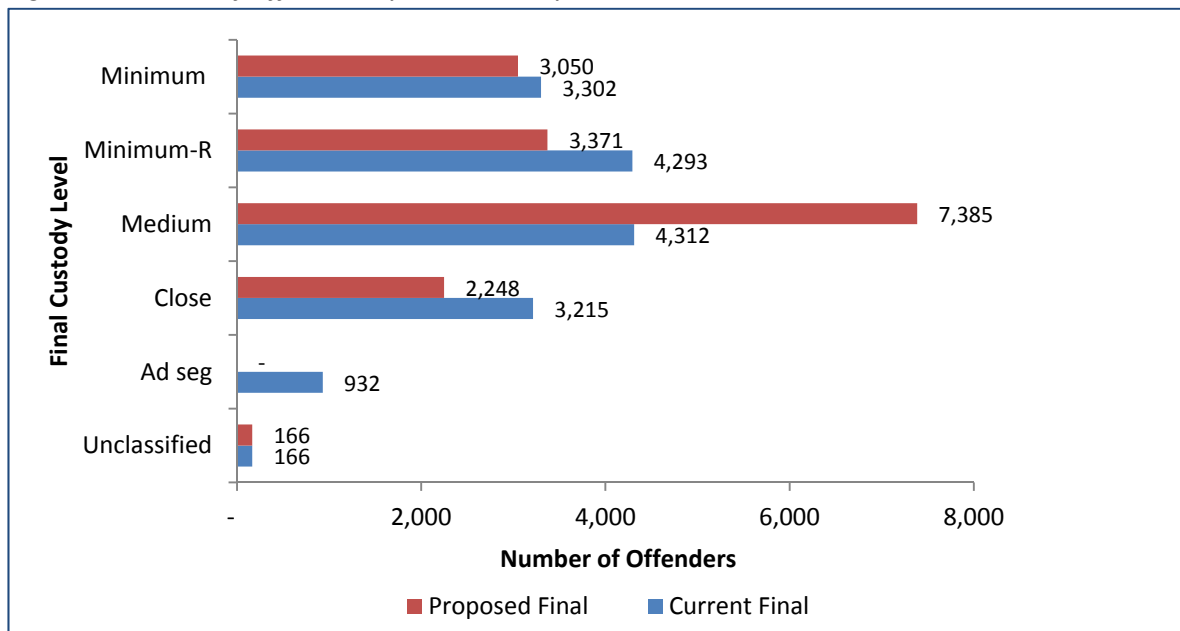


Table 1 compares offenders' final custody level on the current instrument vs. the new instrument. Although 44% of offenders will score the same on the new classification system as the old system, there is a large portion (56%) who will change custody levels. For example, 23% of offenders whose current final custody level is minimum would have a final custody level of minimum-restrictive on the new instrument, and 29% of offenders whose current final custody level is minimum-restrictive would have a final custody level of minimum on the new instrument. Therefore, changing to the new instrument would have a significant impact on population management.

**Table 1: Final Custody Level on Current vs. New Instruments**

New Final	Current Final Custody Level										Total	
	Minimum	Minimum-R	Medium	Close	Ad Seg							
Minimum	70	46%	55	29%	16	7%	1	1%	0	0%	142	19%
Minimum-R	34	23%	55	29%	52	24%	11	7%	1	4%	153	21%
Medium	47	31%	80	42%	135	63%	76	50%	2	8%	340	46%
Close	0	0%	3	2%	13	6%	63	42%	20	87%	99	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Change in offenders' custody levels

Table 2 shows that the majority of offenders who currently score minimum would score minimum on the new forms. Most offenders who currently score minimum-restrictive would score either minimum or minimum-restrictive on the new forms. Most offenders who currently score medium would score minimum-restrictive, and most who currently score close would score close or minimum-restrictive.

**Table 2: Scored Custody Using the Current vs. New Scored Classification Instruments**

Current Scored Custody	New Scored Custody				Total
	Minimum	Minimum-R	Medium	Close	
No score*	1	10	1	11	<b>23</b>
Minimum	105	30	1	0	<b>136</b>
Minimum-R	117	89	3	2	<b>211</b>
Medium	58	119	23	13	<b>213</b>
Close	27	56	14	54	<b>151</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>734</b>

\* Offenders with no scored custody level on the current forms had a final custody level of administrative segregation.

Of the 27 offenders who currently score close and would score minimum on the new forms:

- 25 currently score close primarily due to the time to their PED item, which has been removed from the new forms.
- One offender scores close in part A of the current form due to the severity of current conviction item, with extra points for multiple convictions and an offense resulting in death. He scores minimum on the new form because the extra points for multiple convictions and an offense resulting in death were removed from the new instrument, plus the offender earned a total of seven negative points for having no disciplinary violations in the past year, program participation, work evaluations, and current age.
- For one offender, a year has passed since his last class 2A code of penal discipline violation (COPD), causing him to score lower on the disciplinary items.
- All except one offender who currently scores close, but would score minimum on the new forms, was overriden to medium or close during the pilot.

## Overrides

Approximately 49% of offenders were over- or overridden to a different custody level (nearly all were overridden to a higher level). However, because there are restrictions requiring mandatory overrides on placement in level 1 and 2 facilities, 54% of offenders scoring minimum and 61% of offenders scoring minimum-restrictive were overridden (see Table 3).

Five offenders were overridden from minimum to close:

- Two were overridden due to their time remaining until MRD.
- Two were overridden due to program participation.
- One was overridden because he is in administrative segregation.

*Table 3: Overrides of the New Instruments*

New Scored Custody	New Final Custody				Total	% Override
	Minimum	Minimum-R	Medium	Close		
Minimum	132	34	137	5	308	54%
Minimum-R	10	118	164	12	304	61%
Medium	0	1	36	5	42	14%
Close	0	0	3	77	80	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>51%</b>

Table 4 shows that most overrides are mandatory (321 out of 371, or 87%). Dr. Austin recommends a discretionary override rate between 5% and 15%, so the 7% discretionary override rate during the pilot is within the acceptable range.

*Table 4: Override Types*

Override Type	n	%
No Override	363	49%
Mandatory Override Up	321	44%
Discretionary Override Up	36	5%
Discretionary Override Down	14	2%
<b>Total Discretionary Overrides</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Total Overrides</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>51%</b>

Table 5 shows case managers' reported override reasons. Case managers could only report one reason during the pilot, although in many cases they may have had more than one reason for their decision. The most common override reasons were sex offender needs and time to PED/MRD, which are mandatory override factors.

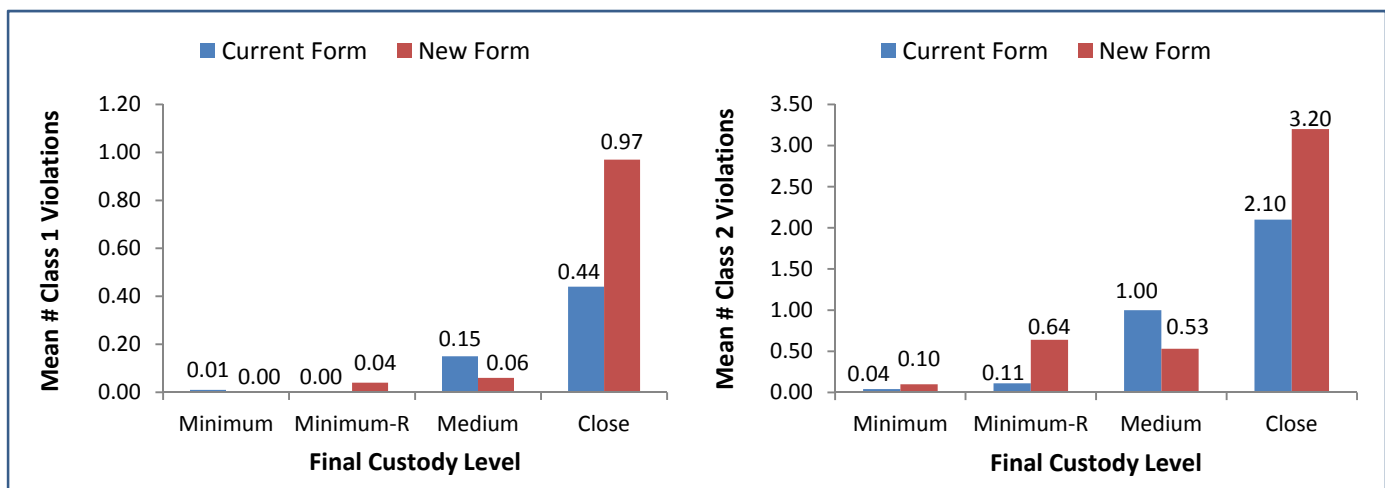
Table 5: Override Reasons

Override Reasons	n	%
Sex offender needs	119	32.1%
Time to PED	67	18.1%
Time to MRD	40	10.8%
Sex offender treatment non-compliance	31	8.4%
Required programming	20	5.6%
ICE detainer	19	5.1%
Medical needs	17	4.6%
Other	16	4.3%
Positive adjustment	13	3.5%
Mental health needs	7	1.9%
Recent disruptive behavior	6	1.6%
Ad seg	6	1.6%
Violent offense on initial form	3	0.8%
Gang affiliation or activities	2	0.5%
TC non-compliance	2	0.5%
Recent assaultive behavior	1	0.3%
Pending moderate and above charges	1	0.3%
Program non-compliance	1	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Offender behavior by custody level

The relationship between custody level and disciplinary violations was only examined for the reclassification form because few of the offenders who were assessed using the initial classification form had been incarcerated for enough time to have disciplinary violations. Figure 4 shows that for both the current and the new reclassification instruments, as final custody level increases, the average number of class 1 and 2 disciplinary violations in the past year generally increases. Although medium custody offenders classified according to the new form had a slightly lower average number of class 2 disciplinary violations than minimum restrictive offenders, this may be due to the change in policy instituting new mandatory overrides to medium custody level.

Figure 4: Mean Disciplinary Violations in the Past Year by Final Custody Level for the Current vs. New Reclassification Forms.





## Conclusion

As Dr. Austin recommended, the following changes were made to both the new instruments:

- PED and current/pending detainers were not included in the new instruments for scoring purposes, but instead were used as mandatory overrides.
- The scoring process was simplified by removing the extra points for multiple convictions of high or highest severity and the extra points for an offense resulting in death.

The alcohol and drug abuse item was removed from the new initial classification form. The following changes were made to the new reclassification form:

- Number of prior felony convictions was removed.
- The extra points for an assault occurring in the last 12 months were removed.
- Current age was added.
- Program participation was added.
- Work evaluations were added.

Dr. Austin also recommended that each offender be reclassified every 12 months, instead of every 6 months, as is current practice. The reason for this change is to promote fewer movements and greater stability. Dr. Austin recommended continuing the current policy of conducting the first reclassification after 6 months, because many inmates who serve less than 12 months and would never have an opportunity to have their custody level reduced through their good conduct and program participation if the first reclassification was only done after 12 months. The current policy of reviewing offenders' classification in the event of a new criminal conviction, disciplinary conviction reversal, receipt of cancellation of an active detainer, etc. will continue in order to align classification with offender behavior.

After conducting the phase 1 pilot study using three custody levels, executive staff concluded that there was insufficient evidence to justify changing to three custody levels as Dr. Austin recommended. Therefore, new cutoff scores were generated based on the data from the phase 1 pilot study that would classify offenders into four custody levels (see Appendix B for details). These new cutoff scores were tested in the phase 2 pilot study.

The pilot study found that implementing the new classification system would probably result in an increase in medium offenders, a decrease in minimum-restrictive and close offenders, and little change in the number of minimum offenders. The discretionary override rate during the pilot study was 6%, which is within the accepted range. The most common reason that case managers reported for overrides was sex offender needs level, which is a mandatory override factor. As scored custody level increases, the average number of disciplinary violations in the past year also increases. The same relationship between disciplinary violations and custody level is found for final custody level, with the exception that the average number of disciplinary violations for medium custody offenders is slightly lower than the average number of disciplinary violations for minimum-restrictive custody offenders, probably due to the large number of mandatory overrides to medium custody.

As part of CDOC's response to Dr. Austin's evaluation, a review of existing mandatory overrides was conducted based on policy decisions, providing case managers with a clearer separation of what constitutes a mandatory override versus a discretionary override. Mandatory overrides are designed, based upon policy decisions, to prevent offenders from progressing to a lower custody environment. These are policy decisions such as time to re-

lease restrictions, escape history, and medical/mental health/sex offender needs levels. Discretionary overrides are used as a mechanism to allow offenders to move to a higher or lower custody level even though they may not score at that level on the instrument. Discretionary overrides to a lower custody level are generally offenders submitted for treatment or work assignment in a lower custody environment who meet the listed criteria for placement but do not score at the lower custody level.

Implementing the new classification instruments will have a significant impact on prison management. However, the new instruments were designed in consultation with a nationally recognized expert in the classification field, Dr. Austin, and were thoroughly validated in two pilot tests for the CDOC's male offender population. Therefore implementing the new instruments promotes safety for the public, staff, visitors and offenders by classifying offenders according to factors proven to be related to offender behavior.

## Appendix A: Classification Cutoff Scores

Phase 1 of the male offender external classification pilot study was completed using three custody levels as recommended by Dr. Austin. Phase 1 of the pilot study indicated that using the cutoff scores that Dr. Austin recommended would result in an increase in minimum and medium offenders, no minimum restrictive offenders, and a decrease in close offenders.

In order to prepare for phase 2 of the pilot study, which will use four custody levels, new cutoff scores were needed. Using data from phase 1 of the pilot study, this document will first present example cutoff scores for the initial classification form, then for the reclassification form.

### Initial classification form

Table 1 shows the percentage of offenders at each custody level that would result from different cutoff scores, before and after mandatory override factors were considered. The mandatory override factors considered in this analysis included the following:

- Time to PED (minimum offenders must be within 3 years and minimum-R offenders must be within 5 years)
- Time to MRD or sentence discharge date (minimum offenders must be within 7 years and minimum-restrictive offenders must be within 15 years). This is a change in policy from the previous time periods.
- Offenders with sex offender needs levels of 3-5 are overridden to medium custody unless they have an L qualifier.
- Offenders with felony detainers are overridden to medium custody (unless the detainer is for a non-violent case or less than a class 4 felony).
- Offenders with escapes from secure facilities within the past 10 years may not be placed at minimum or minimum-R custody.
- Note that this is not an exhaustive list of override factors, just a few of the common mandatory override factors.

Information about outcomes such as COPDs was not available for the initial classification form, so the selection of cutoff scores would have to be based primarily on the desired distribution of offenders at each custody level. The yellow highlighted rows in Table 1 are the cutoff scores that would result in a distribution of offenders at each custody level (after mandatory overrides) that is similar to the current distribution of final custody levels on the initial classification form.

*Table 1: Percent of offenders at each custody level for different cutoff scores*

Cutoff scores for minimum	% Minimum scored	% Minimum after mandatory overrides	% Difference
-3 to 3	16%	13%	-3%
-3 to 4	23%	19%	-4%
-3 to 5	31%	26%	-5%
Cutoff scores for minimum-R	% Minimum-R scored	% Minimum-R after mandatory overrides	% Difference
5 to 8	43%	19%	-24%
5 to 9	50%	35%	-15%
5 to 10	56%	39%	-17%
Cutoff scores for medium	% Medium scored	% Medium after mandatory overrides	% Difference
9 to 13	27%	43%	16%
10 to 13	18%	38%	20%
11 to 13	13%	37%	24%
Cutoff scores for close	% Close scored	% Close after mandatory overrides	% Difference
13 to 38	12%	12%	0%
14 to 38	8%	8%	0%
15 to 38	5%	5%	0%

Using the yellow highlighted rows above, the following two example sets of cutoff scores were selected in Table 2. Charts 1 and 2 compare the distributions of offenders at each custody level using the two example cutoff scores, but chart 1 uses the scored custody level and chart 2 uses the custody level after the mandatory overrides.

*Table 2: Total Score on Initial Form*

Scored Custody Level	Example 1	Example 2
Minimum	-3 to 4 points	-3 to 4 points
Minimum-R	5 to 9 points	5 to 10 points
Medium	10 to 13 points	11 to 13 points
Close	14 to 38 points	14 to 38 points

Chart 1: Percentage of offenders at each initial custody level with two suggested cutoff scores, compared to the percentage of offenders at current initial scored custody levels.

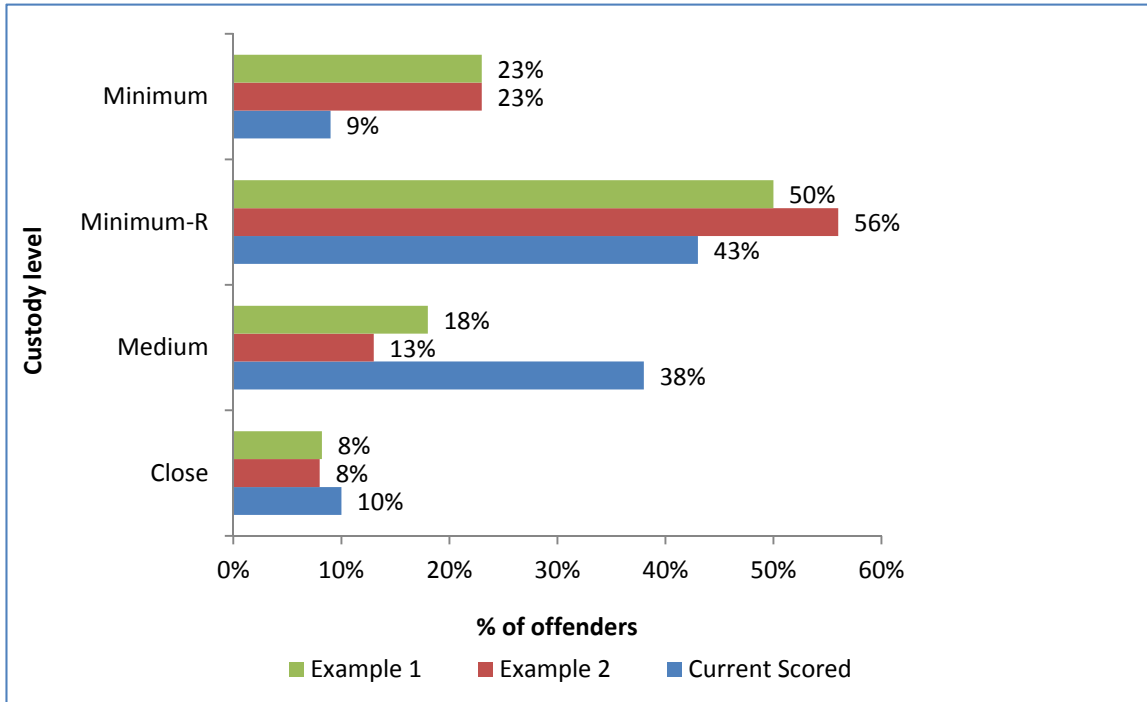
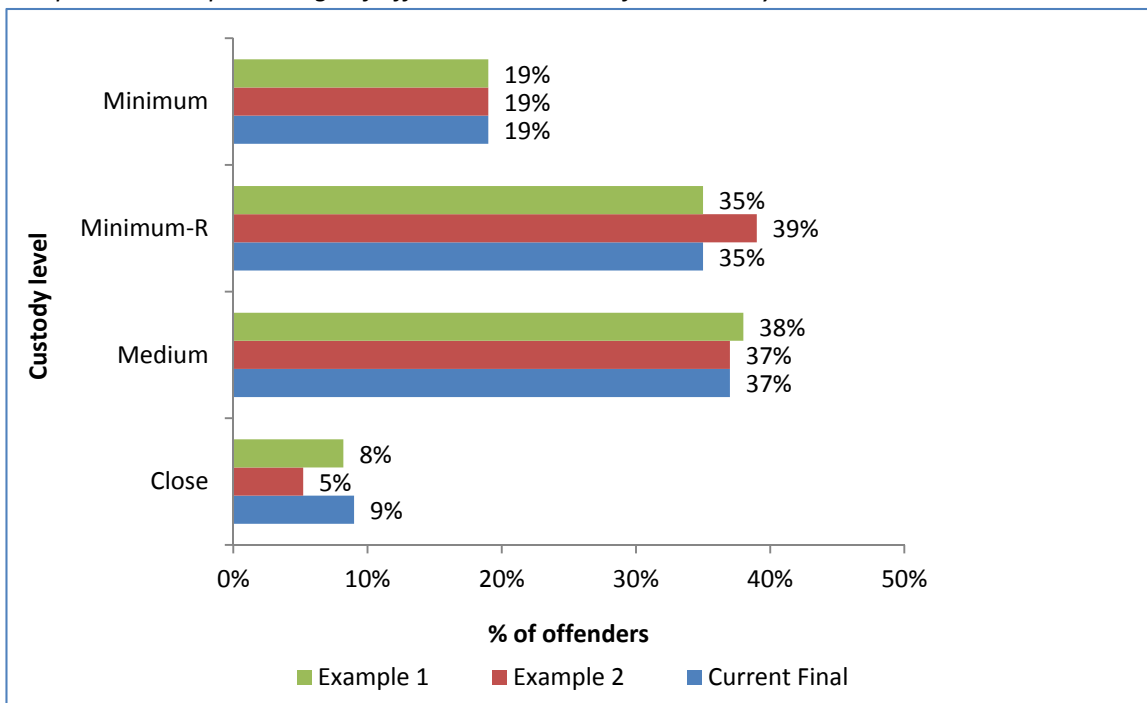


Chart 2: Percentage of offenders at each custody level after mandatory overrides with two suggested cutoff scores, compared to the percentage of offenders at current final custody levels.



## Reclassification form

Approximately 88% of male offender classifications use the offender reclassification instrument because offenders' custody level is reviewed at least every 6 months and only the first review uses the initial classification instrument. Chart 2 shows the percentage of offenders at each custody level and the average number of COPDs for each custody level for various cutoff score options. The highlighted rows are the cutoff scores that result in a distribution of offenders at each custody level that is similar to the current distribution, after taking into account the mandatory override factors.

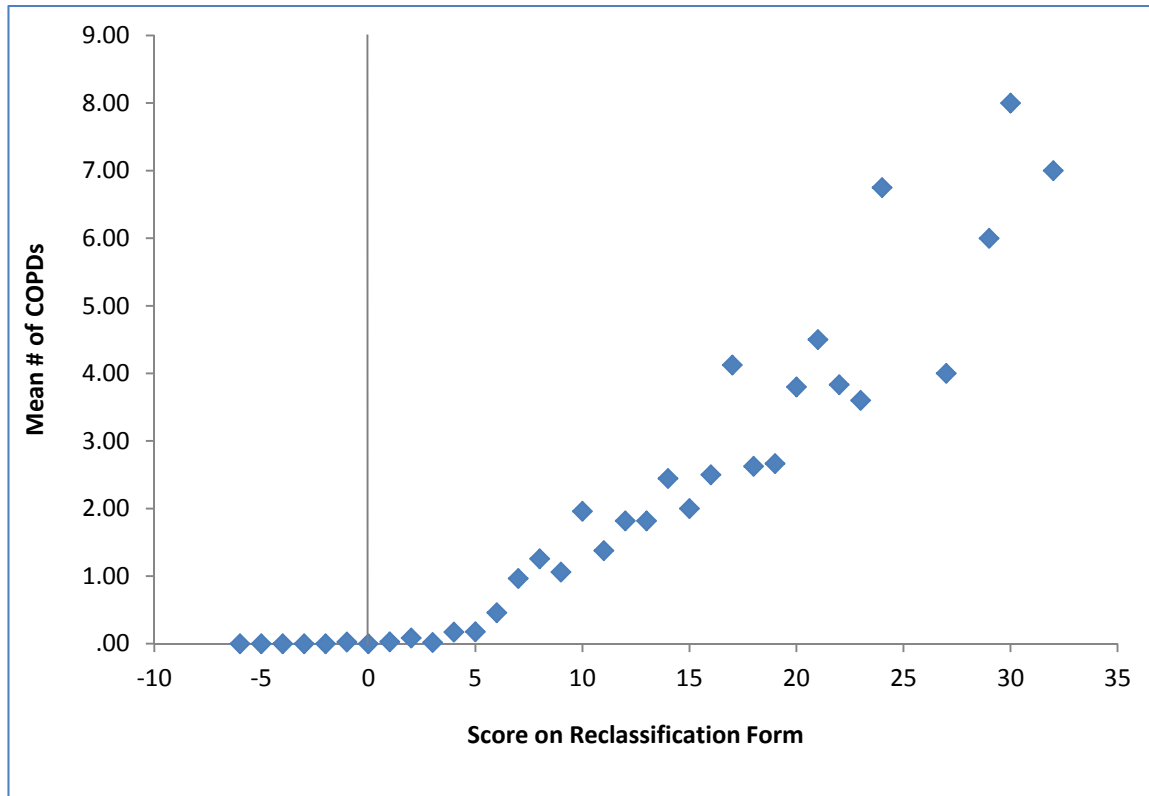
The average number of COPDs was included in Table 3 because, in general, cutoff scores that result in a larger difference in the average number of COPDs between different custody levels are better because there is more of a difference in offender behavior between the two groups. For example, 14 and above is a good cutoff score for close custody because there is a larger difference in COPDs between offenders who scored 13 vs. 14 than there is between offenders who scored 12 vs. 13 or 14 vs. 15.

*Table 3: Percent of offenders at each custody level and average number of COPDs at each custody level for different cutoff scores*

Cutoff scores for minimum	% Minimum scored	% Minimum after mandatory overrides	% Difference	Average COPDs (SD) for minimum
-7 to 0	22%	15%	-7%	.01 (.07)
-7 to 1	33%	22%	-11%	.01 (.11)
-7 to 2	44%	28%	-16%	.03 (.21)
-7 to 3	50%	30%	-20%	.03 (.21)
Cutoff scores for minimum-R	% Minimum-R	% Minimum-R after mandatory overrides	% Difference	Average COPDs (SD) for minimum-R
3 to 7	28%	16%	-12%	.29 (.82)
3 to 8	31%	18%	-13%	.39 (1.01)
3 to 9	35%	20%	-15%	.46 (1.03)
3 to 10	37%	22%	-15%	.57 (1.14)
3 to 11	41%	24%	-17%	.64 (1.19)
3 to 12	44%	26%	-18%	.71 (1.23)
3 to 13	46%	27%	-19%	.76 (1.32)
Cutoff scores for medium	% Medium	% Medium after mandatory overrides	% Difference	Average COPDs (SD) for medium
10 to 13	11%	43%	32%	1.70 (1.66)
11 to 13	9%	41%	32%	1.62 (1.68)
12 to 13	5%	38%	33%	1.82 (1.90)
13 to 14	3%	38%	35%	2.00 (2.18)
14 to 15	2%	38%	36%	2.25 (1.65)
Cutoff scores for close	% Close	% Close after mandatory overrides	% Difference	Average COPDs (SD) for close
12 to 47	14%	14%	0%	3.06 (3.10)
13 to 47	12%	12%	0%	3.30 (3.30)
14 to 47	10%	10%	0%	3.66 (3.39)
15 to 47	9%	9%	0%	3.79 (3.49)
16 to 47	8%	8%	0%	3.96 (3.59)

Chart 3 shows that the average number of COPDs increases as offenders' scores on the reclassification form increase. Places where the average number of COPDs increases sharply are a good place for a cutoff score. The graph increases fairly steadily until around 19 points, but setting a cutoff score at 19 points would result in too few inmates classified as close custody. Therefore, the cutoff scores are based primarily on the distribution of offenders at each custody level.

Chart 3: Mean number of COPDs by score on the reclassification form



Two sets of example cutoff scores for the reclassification form are presented below in Table 4, based on the highlighted rows in Table 3.

Table 4: Total Score of Reclassification Form:

Scored Custody Level	Example 1	Example 2
Minimum	-7 to 2	-7 to 2
Minimum-R	3 to 11	3 to 12
Medium	12 to 13	13 to 14
Close	14 to 47	15 to 47

Charts 4 and 5 show the distribution of offenders at each custody level for the example cutoff scores before and after taking into account the mandatory override factors. Chart 5 shows that after taking into account the mandatory override factors, there will be more medium custody offenders and fewer close custody offenders than there are currently. This is due to changes in the reclassification form, including removing the PED item and modifying the severity of offense item.

Chart 4: Percentage of offenders at each scored reclassification custody level with three suggested cutoff scores, compared to the percentage of offenders at current scored custody levels.

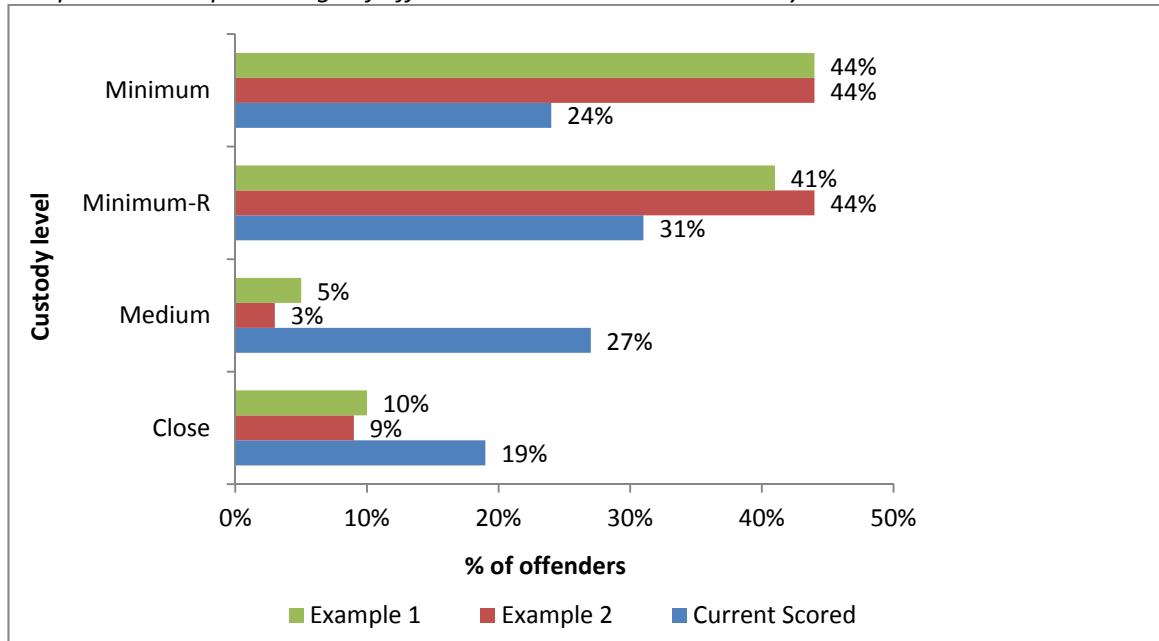
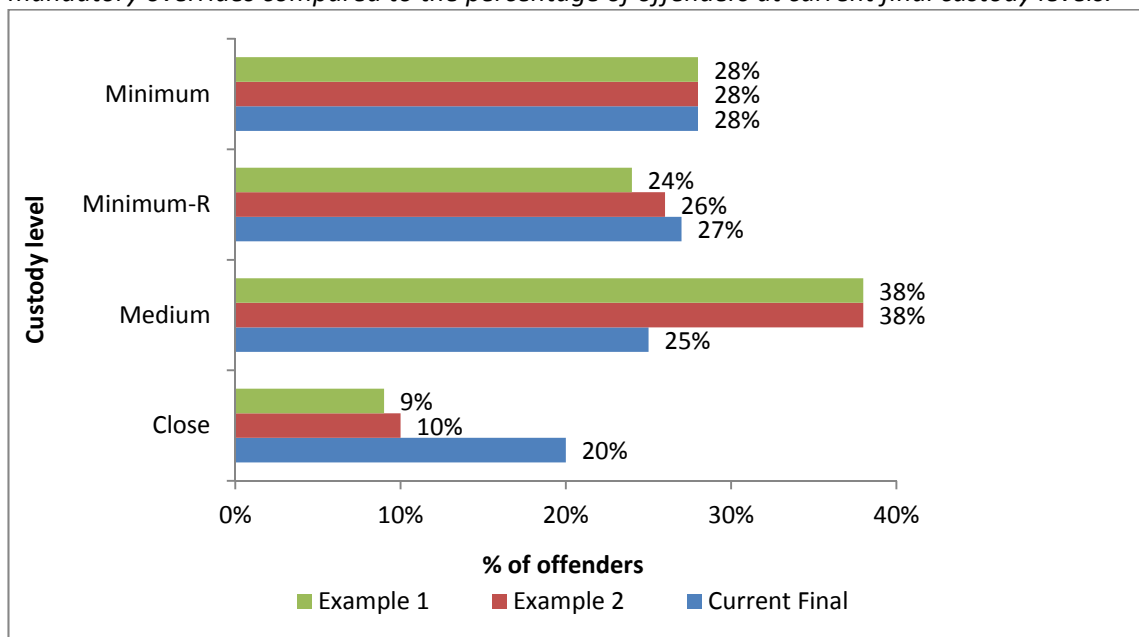


Chart 5: Percentage of offenders at each reclassification custody level with three suggested cutoff scores, after mandatory overrides compared to the percentage of offenders at current final custody levels.



### Selecting cutoff scores

The example 1 cutoff scores were chosen for the initial classification instrument and the example 2 cutoff scores were chosen for the reclassification instrument because that would result in the most similar distribution of final custody levels compared to the current distribution. For the reclassification instrument, an additional reason for choosing the example 2 cutoff scores is that they result in a greater difference in average number of disciplinary violations between minimum and close custody level (.03 vs. 3.66 for example 1 compared to .03 vs. 3.79 for example 2).



## Appendix B: New 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 Moderate .....2    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

**TOTAL CUSTODY SCORE** (items 1 – 8)

14 or more points \_\_\_Close    10 to 13 points \_\_\_Medium    5 to 9 points \_\_\_Min-R    4 points or fewer \_\_\_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 Moderate .....2      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

**TOTAL CUSTODY SCORE**

15 or more points \_\_\_\_Close    13 to 14 points \_\_\_\_Medium    3 to 12 points \_\_\_\_Min-R    2 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**

Instrument scored custody level: _____		Next scheduled review date: _____	
Override requests: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No [Code # _____]		Recommend custody level: _____	
CASE MANAGER: Justification/Comments:			
Offender Signature: _____		Case Manager: _____ Date: _____	
COMMITTEE: Approval: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Facility retention override: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Custody Designation: _____		Class. Chairman: _____ Date: _____	

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

**IF ACTION REQUIRES FACILITY REASSIGNMENT, SEND FORM INTACT**  
Attachment "C"