

YOUTH RISK CLASSIFICATION

- AUTHORITY:** Administrative Directive
California Code of Regulations, Title 15, Section 1352
Tiffany A. The State of California; No. B193137, decided May 21, 2007
- RESCINDS:** Procedure Manual Item 3-2-037, dated 07/17/17 (Major Revision)
- FORMS:** 707(b) Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) Attachment
offenses designated under 667.5 (c) CPC.
- PURPOSE:** To establish criteria to identify and classify youth's security risk for purposes of housing, movement and staff awareness.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. Every youth booked into Juvenile Hall shall be assessed for potential risk to the safety and security of the facility, personnel or community.
- B. Using best practices, youth are assessed based on several factors/predictors for assault on youth or staff. The research division determined there are three key risk factors which best predict youth violence in custody. These factors include: the prior number of entries into Juvenile Hall, assaultive designation at intake, and recent or past assaultive behavior(s) in the facility.
- C. While at Juvenile Hall, youth shall be classified as low, medium, or high risk and housed with the least restrictive measures appropriate for their risk classification.

II. PROCEDURE UPON INTAKE

- A. The Integrated Case Management System (ICMS) will identify risk factor(s) articulated above and generate an initial risk score upon intake.
- B. Youth risk will be classified into three levels: Low-Green, Medium-Yellow, High-Red. Classification will be based on the matrix (below):

1-2 prior entries into JH, not identified as assaultive on previous entry: Green	1-2 prior entries into JH, identified as assaultive on previous entry: Yellow
3-6 prior entries into JH, not identified as assaultive on previous entry: Yellow	3-6 prior entries into JH, designated as assaultive on previous entry: Red
7 or more prior entries into JH, not identified as assaultive on previous entry: Red	7 or more entries into JH, identified as assaultive on previous entry: Red

1. A youth with serious charges (see attachment) may be overridden to High Risk, regardless of the number of prior entries into JH or previous identification as assaultive.
 2. Youth with an exposure greater than one year in custody may also be overridden to High Risk.
 3. Any override in Risk Classification must be approved by an SJCO or Administrator.
- C. The ICMS system will indicate the youth risk level according to the matrix above. The Face Sheet, Booking Screen, and L-Number will be color coded to allow all staff to easily identify the youth risk level.
- D. The Intake Unit supervisor shall review the initial risk level to ensure all appropriate information is considered and included. The Intake Unit supervisor may override the initial risk level based on information relevant to assaults, violence, past or potential for escape, charges, or other behaviors determined to be a safety concern for other youth or staff.

III. REASSESSMENT OF SECURITY RISK

- A. The Intake Unit SJCO will review the classification of each youth within (10) ten days of booking. The Unit SJCO will verify risk level by reviewing unit behavior, ICMS log notes, the number of prior entries into JH, current charges, criminal sophistication, and the appropriate application of the Assaultive Flag on previous JH entries.
1. If the youth did not participate in any assaultive behavior during their previous entry into JH, the Intake SJCO will remove the assaultive designation in the youth's facility file and re-classify the youth based on the matrix (refer to Section II). An assaultive flag placed in ICMS by a DPO will remain.
- B. Every 30 days DJCOs will reassess the risk level of each youth during the case planning process.
1. If the youth displayed any high-risk behaviors, listed below, they will remain high risk. If the youth is medium or low risk, they will be re-classified as high risk.
 - a. One or more assaults on staff in a 30-day period.
 - b. One instance of major contraband (i.e. drugs or weapons) in a 30-day period.
 - c. One escape or attempted escape within a 6-month period.
 - d. Two or more fights in a 30-day period.
 - e. Two or more instances of gang activity, including peer agitation, in a 30-day period.

- f. Risk Level may be changed if allegations listed under CPC 667.5(c) are filed while the youth is in custody (see attachment).
2. Any override in risk level must be approved by an SJCO or administrator.
3. If the youth did not display any of the above behaviors, they will be reclassified one step lower in risk level.
4. Minor rule violations cannot be considered when assessing risk level.

IV. OTHER RISK LEVEL CONSIDERATIONS

- A. Youth classified as High Risk shall be handled with increased awareness and consideration regarding all aspects of safety and security.
- B. Regardless of risk level all youth shall retain their rights under the law as outlined in PMI 3-1-022 Youth's Rights.
- C. Any youth detained on a juvenile petition or serving a juvenile commitment is considered a juvenile offender and does not by itself represent a security risk.
- D. Any youth 19 years of age or older, who has specifically been granted permission (i.e. 208.5 WIC) or otherwise ordered by the Juvenile Court to remain in a juvenile facility, is considered a juvenile offender and does not by itself represent a security risk.
- E. High Risk youth are prohibited from being transferred to a camp. However, a youth's classification level can be reduced to Medium or Low after a review of behavior by the receiving facility. The receiving facility will only consider behavior within the last 10 days and is not required to wait until the end of the 30-day case planning period.
- F. High Risk youth are prohibited from participating in cart crew duties, unit clean-up, or work crews of any kind. They will clean their own rooms under the supervision of at least two DJCOs.
- G. High Risk youth will participate in visiting during their regularly scheduled visiting time(s) using the non-contact visiting booth in the MRC or other form of monitored visit as approved by an SJCO or an administrator.
- H. High Risk youth shall attend outside school, which have been designated for such youth.
- I. High Risk youth shall be allowed to utilize Secured Recreational Areas (SRAs) and/or the sports fields for Large Muscle Exercise (LME) or recreation.
- J. If the need arose for youth to be housed together, only high-risk youth shall be roomed with high-risk youth. High Risk youth are prohibited from being housed with low or medium risk youth in the same room.
- K. High Risk youth shall be placed in rooms on the side of the unit facing the interior of the facility, unless there is no alternative.

- L. Upon reasonable suspicion that a youth represents a security risk, any staff may designate a youth as being High Risk at any time. Reclassification of this nature must be approved by the Duty Officer, unit SJCO, or administrator.
- M. Prior to transporting youth off grounds, staff shall review ICMS to confirm the youth's risk level in order to evaluate the need for additional safety and security measures including: additional staff or mechanical leg and/or wrist restraints pursuant to applicable department policy, procedure, and applicable case law (commonly known as "Tiffany A.").
- N. Under no circumstance shall risk level be increased as a form of punishment.

REFERENCES:

Procedures:	3-1-022	Youths' Rights
	3-1-046	Classification of Youth at Outer Facilities
	3-2-002	Prevention and Control of Inappropriate Behavior
	3-2-005	Classification of Youths at Juvenile Hall
	3-2-020	Security
Policy:	D-2	Use of Physical Restraint/Corporal Punishment

Attachments

R. Cota

APPROVED BY:

707(b) WIC offenses with 667.5(c) PC offenses (highlighted)

CODE	SECTION	DESCRIPTION
187 - 189	PC	Murder
192(a)	PC	Voluntary manslaughter
205	PC	Aggravated mayhem
206/206.1	PC	Torture
207	PC	Kidnapping
208	PC	Kidnapping – Victim Under 14 Years of Age
209(a)	PC	Kidnapping for ransom/kidnapping with bodily harm
209(b)/209(b)(1)	PC	Kidnapping for purposes of sexual assault or robbery
209.5	PC	Kidnapping during commission of carjacking
211	PC	First degree robbery
212.5	PC	Second Degree Robbery
215	PC	Carjacking
220	PC	Assault with intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, oral copulation or in course of burglary
245(a)(1) – (3)	PC	Assault with a firearm or destructive device/ Assault by any means of force likely to product great bodily injury
246	PC	Discharge of a firearm into an inhabited or occupied building
664/187(a)	PC	Attempted murder
11418(b) or (c)	PC	Possession of weapons of mass destruction
12022.5	PC	Enhancements for using a firearm or deadly weapon
12022.53	PC	Use of firearm in the commission of a felony or attempted felony
18745	PC	Explosion or ignition of destructive device with intent to commit murder
26100(c)	PC	Discharge of Firearm from Motor Vehicle at another person
871(b)	W&I	Escape by use of force or violence