RTV PAROLE VIOLATION SEVERITY SCALE

If the violation is not included in this table, the case should be staffed by the area supervisor to determine the appropriate Severity Level.

AGREEMENT CONDITION	PAROLEE BEHAVIOR	Risk Level/Response Range				
		Ind	Min	Med	Max	Int
1 - All laws	Committing New Felony Offense that does not carry the presumption of probation	V	V	V	V	V
1 - All laws	Conviction of any New Felony Offense that does not carry the presumption of probation	V	V	V	V	V
1- All laws	Committing a New Felony Offense Class 5 or 6 with the presumption of probation	SR	H	H	H	H
1 - All laws	Conviction on a New Felony Offense Class 5 or 6 with the presumption of probation	SR	H	H	H	H
1 - All laws	Committing New Misdemeanor Offense (Class 1 misd.)—Violent Offense	SR	H	H	H	H
1 - All laws	Conviction on a New Misdemeanor Offense (Class 1 misd.)—Violent Offense	SR	H	H	H	H
1 - All laws	Committing New Misdemeanor Offense (Class # 1 misd.) Non-Violent offense	SR	M	M	H	H
1 - All laws	Conviction on a New Misdemeanor Offense (Class # 1 misd.) Non-Violent offense	SR	M	M	H	H
1 - All laws	Committing New Offense (Class #2 misd.)	I	I	M	M	H
1 - All laws	Conviction on a New Offense (Class #2 misd.)	I	L	M	M	H
1 - All laws	Failing to Register as a Sex Offender	I	L	M	M	H
2 - Drugs	Possession - All Except Marijuana	SR	H	H	H	H
2 - Drugs	Possession of Marijuana	I	M	H	H	H
2 - Drugs	Testing Positive for Drugs – All Except Marijuana	SR	M	H	H	H
2 - Drugs	Testing Positive for Drugs – All Except Marijuana -Multiple occurrences in 90 days	SR	M	H	H	H
2 - Drugs	Testing Positive for Drugs – Marijuana	SR	L	M	H	H
2 - Drugs	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia-Marijuana	I	L	M	M	H
2 - Drugs	Possession of Drug Paraphernalia-all except Marijuana	SR	M	H	H	H
2 - Drugs	Failure to Submit to Urine/Drug Analysis (once in 90 days)	SR	H	H	H	H
2 - Drugs	Failure to Submit to Urine/Drug Analysis (multiple occurrences in 90 days)	SR	H	H	H	H
2 - Drugs	Abusing Prescription/over the counter medication	I	L	M	H	H
3 - Gambling	Gambling or Entering a Place where Gambling is Practiced	I	I	I	L	M
4 - Weapons	Possession of a Firearm	SR	H	H	H	H
4 - Weapons	Possessing Weapons/Contraband Other Than Firearm	SR	M	M	H	H
5 - Search and Seizure	Failure to Submit to a Search (once in 90 days)	SR	H	H	H	H
5 - Search and Seizure	Failure to Submit to a Search (Multiple occurrences in 90 days)	SR	H	H	H	H
6a - Advance Approval	Purchasing a Vehicle	I	I	I	L	L
6a - Advance Approval	Driving a Vehicle	I	I	I	L	M
6b - Advance Approval	Incur Debts	I	I	I	L	M
6c- Advance Approval	Open a Checking Account Without Permission	I	I	I	L	M
6d - Advance Approval	Changing Residence Without Notice/Permission	I	I	I	L	M
6d - Advance Approval	Violating Travel Restrictions	I	I	I	L	M
6d - Advance Approval	Loss of Employment Without Notification of Agent	I	I	I	L	M
6d - Advance Approval	Changing Employment Without Notice/Permission	I	I	I	L	M
6e - Advance Approval	Pawning Items	I	I	I	L	M
7 - Companions/hours	Violation of Curfew	I	I	I	L	M

AGREEMENT CONDITION	PAROLEE BEHAVIOR	Risk Level/Response Range				
		Ind	Min	Med	Max	Int
7 - Companions/hours	Associating with Felons/Gangs/Criminal Influences/Etc	I	I	I	L	H
8 - Keep agent informed	Absconding	V	V	V	V	V
8 - Keep agent informed	Failure to Report Activities and Reports	SR	I	I	L	M
8 - Keep agent informed	Whereabouts	I	L	L	M	H
9 - Agent Visitation of Home/Work	Avoiding Agent Phone Calls/Visits at Home/Work/Etc	I	L	L	M	H
10 - Comply/cooperate/truthfully	Failure to Participate in CSW	I	I	M	M	H
10 - Comply/cooperate/truthfully	Making False Statements/Lying by Omission	I	I	M	M	H
10 - Comply/cooperate/truthfully	Contacting Victims	I	L	L	M	M
10 - Comply/cooperate/truthfully	Failure to Comply with Imposed Sanctions (once in 90 days)	I	L	M	H	H
10- Comply/cooperate/truthfully	Failure to Comply with Imposed Sanctions (multiple occurrences in 90 days)	SR	M	H	H	H
10 - Comply/cooperate/truthfully	Failure to Follow Orders/Directions	I	L	L	M	M
10 - Comply/cooperate/truthfully	Deliberate Pattern of Non-compliance (once in 90 days)	I	M	H	H	H
10 - Comply/cooperate/truthfully	Deliberate Pattern of Non-compliance (multiple occurrences in 90 days)	SR	H	H	H	H
11 - Opportunities/employment/support	Failure to Remit Payroll Information	I	L	L	L	L
11 - Opportunities/employment/support	Failure to Pay Child Support	I	L	L	L	L
11 - Opportunities/employment/support	Failure to Support Dependent Children	I	L	L	L	L
11 - Opportunities/employment/support	Failure to Cooperate with Child Support Agencies	I	L	L	L	L
11 - Opportunities/employment/support	Failure to Maintain Employment	I	L	M	H	H
11 - Opportunities/employment/support	Being Financially Irresponsible	I	L	L	M	M
13a - Consume, purchase, possess alcohol	Failure to Submit to a PBT (Once in 90 Days)	SR	H	H	H	H
13a - Consume, purchase, possess alcohol	Failure to Submit to a PBT (Multiple occurrences in 90 days)	SR	H	H	H	H
13a - Consume, purchase, possess alcohol	Positive PBT -- < (Less than) .05 % BAC /Possession or Purchase of Alcohol	I	L	M	M	H
13a - Consume, purchase, possess alcohol	Positive PBT -- < (Less than) .05 % BAC – multiple occurrences within last six (6) months	SR	M	H	H	H
13a - Consume, purchase, possess alcohol	Positive PBT -- > (Greater Than) .05% BAC – 1 occurrence in 90 days.	I	M	H	H	H
13a - Consume, purchase, possess alcohol	Positive PBT -- > (Greater than) .05% BAC – multiple occurrences within last 90 days	SR	M	H	H	H
13b - Entering an Establishment	Entering an Establishment	I	L	L	L	M
13c - Payments	Failure to Pay Restitution	I	L	L	L	L
13c - Payments	Failure to pay Just Debts	I	L	L	L	L
13d- Payments	Failure to Pay Supervision Fees	I	L	L	L	L
13e - Participate/complete programs	Failing to Participate in Treatment Programs	I	L	M	H	H
13e - Participate/complete programs	Removal from Sex Offender Treatment Programs	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR
13e - Participate/complete programs	Removal from a Parole Board Ordered Placement	V	V	V	V	V
13f - Pornography	Use, viewing, purchasing, possessing pornography	I	I	M	M	M
14 - Violent behavior/stalking/threats	Assaultive, abusive, violence, stalking, threats (No actual assault committed)	SR	M	M	H	H
14 - Violent behavior/stalking/threats	Act of violence actually committed	SR	H	H	H	H

RTV PAROLE VIOLATION SANCTION SCALE

RESPONSE RANGE	SANCTION	
INFORMAL	• Agent addressed violation/behavior, provides direction and response; however no AVS is completed. • Responses limited to those sanctions included in the "Low" response range unless an over-ride is requested and approved by the regional supervisor or executive director of parole (if applicable). • Behavior and response is documented on a case note in COMS.	
SUPERVISOR REVIEW REQUIRED	• Agent and supervisor will review current issues/violation(s) to determine if: 1. Formal sanctioning is necessary, and if applicable, 2. The appropriate response range of sanctions to apply.	
LOW	• Verbal reprimand • Apology letter • Book reports • Daily log/report writing • Written reprimand by agent • Curfew – 30 days or less	• Increase AA/NA/GA meetings • Travel restrictions – 30 days or less • Loss of driving privileges • Loss of computer/gaming devices • Case staffing • Increased contact with agent
MEDIUM	• Criminal thinking classes • Intensive AA/NA/GA attendance (weekly) • Additional UA testing • Anger management classes • Community service work (CSW) • Adjustments in contacts • Counseling from a community agency • Day reporting	• Travel restrictions – over 30 days • Verbal/written reprimand by regional supervisor • Curfew – over 30 days • Chemical use patch • House arrest – 30 days or less • Electronic monitoring – 30 days or less • Drug/alcohol assessment/aftercare • 24/7 / daily PBT's / Remote Breath, 30 days or less **(* mandatory in some cases)**
HIGH	• Drug/alcohol treatment • Jail/detention • Extended detainment • Travel restrictions (specific areas, i.e. city, county, etc.) • Daily UA testing • Case transfer	• Relapse/CTP Placement • Halfway House placement • House arrest – over 30 days • Electronic Monitoring – over 30 days • 24/7 / daily PBT's / SCRAM / Remote Breath, over 30 days **(* Mandatory in some cases)** • Administrative hearing with the Director of Parole
VIOLATION	• Violation	• Violation with reinstatement and loss of street time

RTV PAROLE VIOLATION SANCTION DESCRIPTIONS

RESPONSE RANGE - LOW

Verbal Reprimand:
Counseling or a reprimand is the most common response to a minor violation of parole. It involves confronting the parolee with the apparent violation, listening to his or her side of the story, and delivering a stern admonition or warning.

Apology Letter:
An apology letter is most appropriate for a minor violation of parolee where the parolee has been inconsiderate of another person through being late for appointments, forgetting appointments or other inconsiderate actions where proper social etiquette would warrant an apology.

Book Reports:
Requires a parolee to read a book and write a report on the contents of the book which has two consequences. The parolee will be spending time at home rather than on the streets and he/she may learn something from the book.

Daily Log/Letter Writing:
The requirement to keep a daily log or to write a daily/weekly/monthly letter is a continual reminder to the parolee that the parole agent will be monitoring their behavior and provides ongoing reinforcement of appropriate behavior.

Written Reprimand by Agent:
A written reprimand is used when a verbal reprimand has not been effective. A written reprimand has the additional benefit of putting in writing exactly what the problem is and exactly what needs to be done to change the behavior that is causing a violation of the conditions of the parole agreement.

Curfew – 30 days or less:
This may be an effective sanction for individuals that need to be at their place of residence vs. being on the streets, out late and not able to get up in the mornings for work or other reporting requirements. Restriction of the time spent in the community protects the community from the parolee and keeps the parolee from a negative peer group on the streets

Increase Meetings for AA/NA/GA:
Increasing the number of scheduled meetings for chemical dependency/addictive behavior programming has the dual effect of keeping parolees very busy and forcing them to associate with a group of citizens who are controlling their chemical dependency. This sanction should be used for parolees who have had a minor relapse or who have had a more major relapse but have had a long period of sobriety prior to their relapse.

Travel Restrictions – 30 days or less:
This may be an effective sanction for parolees who frequently travel to meet family and friends in the state or who often travel to larger cities for entertainment or shopping.

Loss of Driving Privileges:
This may be an effective sanction for parolees who are spending time joy riding and getting minor traffic tickets.

Loss of Computer/Gaming Devices:
This may be an effective sanction for those individuals that tend to spend too much time playing computer games, or on the Internet when they should be working, looking for work or engaged in programming.

Case Staffing
This may be an effective sanction for those individuals that have good community support structures but are struggling. A case staffing with family members (mom, dad, spouse), members of the clergy, counselors, the agent, agent supervisor or others that may be offering support or structure in the community to assist the parolee with understanding and changing their behaviors.

Increased Contact with Agent:
For the parolee who commits minor violations such as not keeping appointments or finding full-time employment, an effective strategy is to increase his or her reporting requirements to multiple times per week.

RESPONSE RANGE – MEDIUM

Criminal Thinking Classes/Moral Recognition Therapy:
The sanction is to be used when parolees are using criminal thinking to excuse their behavior and do not understand how their thinking is effecting their violation of the conditions of their parole.

Intensive AA/NA/GA Attendance (Weekly):
Extensive attendance of chemical dependency/addictive behavior programming has the dual effect of keeping parolees very busy and forcing them to associate with a group of citizens who are controlling their chemical dependency addiction. This sanction should be used for parolees who have had a minor relapse or who have had a more major relapse but have had a long period of sobriety prior to their relapse.

Additional UA Testing:
An increase in UA testing is designed to keep a parolee on notice that they cannot use chemicals without being caught and violated. This sanction is most often used when a parolee has an extensive background in using chemicals or after a parolee has had a positive UA.

Anger Management Classes:
The sanction is to be used when parolees are using anger to control others or are allowing anger to control their behavior and do not understand how their anger could effect the violation of the conditions of their parole.

Community Service Work (CSW):
Community service work is an appropriate sanction to use as punishment or a means of holding a parolee accountable for an administrative violation of the conditions of parole. CSW can serve as a meaningful sanction for dealing with a broad range of violations such as not reporting as scheduled, failure to maintain employment, failure to follow through on treatment, failure to follow through on education or failure to follow through on attendance for other programs

Adjustment in Contacts:
For the parolee who has demonstrated multiple minor violations such as not keeping appointments or finding full-time employment, an effective strategy is to increase his or her reporting requirements to multiple times per week.

Counseling from a Community Agency:
Counseling should be used as a sanction when a parolee has mental heath issues that are causing him/her problems that may eventually effect violation of a condition of parole or when a condition of parole has been violated but the parolee's mental health are exacerbating their problems.

Day Reporting:
Requiring a parolee to report to his agent or other designated program, person or facility daily allows the agent to check on the parolee's sobriety, drug usage or employment status. Parolees under this sanction should be deterred from further violation of the condition of their parole agreement by the increased risk of discovery of behavior that violates his/her parole agreement and should, over time, develop a very close relationship with his/her parole agent.

Travel Restrictions – over 30 days:
This may be an effective sanction for parolees who have demonstrated the inability to control travel to meet family and friends in the state or who often travel to larger cities for entertainment or shopping.

Verbal/Written Reprimand from Regional Supervisor:
A verbal/written reprimand is used when a verbal/written reprimand by the agent has not been effective. Note: A written reprimand has the additional benefit of putting in writing exactly what the problem is and exactly what need to be done to change the behavior that is causing a violation of the conditions of the parole agreement.

Curfew – longer than 30 days:
This may be an effective sanction for individuals that need to be at their place of residence vs. being on the streets, out late and not able to get up in the mornings for work or other reporting requirements. Restriction of the time spent in the community protects the community from the parolee and keeps the parolee from a negative peer group on the streets

Chemical Use Patch:
An increase in drug testing is designed to keep a parolee on notice that they cannot use chemicals without being caught and violated. This sanction is most often used when a parolee has an extensive background in using chemicals or after a parolee has had a positive UA.

House Arrest – 30 days or less:
An assignment to house arrest limits the parolee's contact with the community and the peer group which may be causing adjustment problems

Electronic Monitoring – 30 days or less:
A parolee who needs to be monitored closely because of a failure to comply with conditions should be considered for electronic monitoring. Electronic monitoring reduces the parolee's risk to the community and likelihood of committing new violations. A period of 30 days or less should be specified.

Drug/Alcohol Assessment/Aftercare:
A parolee with a history of substance abuse problems and recent drug use should be referred to a designated program for screening only after the agent has made aftercare referrals, increased testing, and used other intermediate sanctions without success. Curfews, frequent contacts, mandatory aftercare and regular substance abuse testing are all part of the aftercare protocol.

24/7 / Daily PBT's / Remote Breath/ 30 Days or Less:
This sanction is most often used when a parolee has a history of alcohol abuse problems and recent alcohol use. It is designed to keep a parolee on notice that they cannot use alcohol without being caught and violated. The 24/7 Program will be used (where available) if a parolee has a minimum PBT reading of .05 at any time or the parolee has two (2) indications of alcohol use within a six (6) month period. Remote Breath, which is a portable breath alcohol device with automated facial recognition that provides point-in-time results, reporting and GPS mapping with each test, may be used when deemed appropriate and applicable.

RESPONSE RANGE - HIGH

Drug/Alcohol Treatment:
A parolee with a history of substance abuse problems and recent drug/alcohol use should be referred to a designated program only after the agent has made treatment referrals, increased urine testing, and used other intermediate sanctions without success. Curfews, frequent contacts, mandatory treatment and regular substance abuse testing are all part of the treatment protocol.

Jail/Detention/Extended Detainment:
The imposition of jail/detention time should be used in cases where parolees have willfully and consistently failed to abide by the conditions and regulation of parole and other less severe sanctions have been unsuccessful or would significantly detract from the seriousness of the situation. Jail time should also be used when a parolee is a threat to himself or public safety due to drug or alcohol intoxication. Detention can also be utilized to formulate a new case plan for an offender – seek and determine placement options, treatment options, and sanctions. Extended Detainments, in addition to the situations mentioned, can also be utilized to confine offenders being charged with a new crime(s) and who are under court jurisdiction prior to conviction, to determine whether a violation report will be submitted. Those on extended detainment on any day of a given month are not eligible to receive Earned Discharge Credits (EDC's) for that month, as they are no longer considered as being "in the community".
Note: A Parole Agent can detain an offender, even if such action would fall outside the designated Response Range for such action, without the prior approval of a supervisor, in the event the agent believes it is necessary to: prevent absconding; or when the behavior and attitude of the parolee constitutes a threat or danger to the parolee and/or the community, and it is necessary to provide proper protection for the parolee and/or to the community; or, more information is necessary to determine specifically what violations of supervision conditions may have taken place, the current supervision level of the parolee, etc., as is often the case with after-hours contacts with law enforcement regarding a parolee or situation. Once the necessary information is gathered, an appropriate sanction, or violation, if warranted, can and should be administered as soon as possible. The detention, in these cases, may or may not be considered part of the sanction, depending on the outcome of the investigation.

Travel Restrictions – Specific Limitation:
This may be an effective sanction for parolees who have demonstrated the inability to control their traveling activities. They have demonstrated through continued travel either in state or out-of-state, meeting family and friends or traveling to larger cities for entertainment, recreation or shopping.

Daily UA Testing:
Daily UA testing may be an effective sanction for the parolee that has demonstrated problems with alcohol or drugs. It puts the parolee on notice that they cannot use chemicals without being caught and violated. This sanction is most often used when a parolee has an extensive background in using chemicals or after a parolee has had a positive UA.

Administrative Hearing with Director of Parole (Verbal/Written Reprimand):
A scheduled personal appearance of the parolee, the supervising agent and the director. This verbal/written reprimand has the additional benefit of putting the parolee on notice that their behavior is very close to a violation. An administrative hearing leaves no doubt that a further violation of the conditions of the parole will result in a violation of his/her parole.

Case Transfer:
This may be an effective sanction for parolees who cannot adjust to a specific community, have victims in the community, can not find or maintain work, cannot avoid negative contact with companions, gangs or who need programming that is not available within the community they are residing.

Community Transition Program:
An assignment to the CTP program allows a parolee to be removed from the community for a period of time to deal with the relapsing behavior and make appropriate plans to deal with the behavior when he/she returns to the community. This sanction is most often used when a parolee has an extensive background in chemical abuse or after a parolee has had a positive UA.

Halfway House Placement:
An assignment to a halfway house allows a parolee to be removed from the community for a period of time to deal with the relapsing behavior and make appropriate plans to deal with the behavior when he/she returns to the streets. This sanctions most often used when a parolee has an extensive background in using chemicals or after a parolee has had a positive UA

House Arrest – over 30 days:
An assignment to house arrest limits the parolee's contact with the community and the peer groups, which may be causing adjustment problems. This sanction would be used where the parolee has clearly demonstrated that less restrictive measures are not preventing the parolee from violating the conditions of the community supervision agreement.

Electronic Monitoring – over 30 days:
A parolee who needs to be monitored closely because of a failure to comply with conditions should be considered for electronic monitoring. Electronic monitoring reduces the parolee's risk to the community and likelihood of committing new violations. A period of between 31 and 90 days inclusive should be specified. An assignment to electronic monitoring requires the approval of the region supervisor.

24/7 / Daily PBT's / SCRAM / Remote Breath/ over 30 Days:

This sanction is most often used when a parolee has a history of alcohol abuse problems and recent alcohol use. It is designed to keep a parolee on notice that they cannot use alcohol without being caught and violated. The 24/7 Program will be used (where available) if a parolee has a minimum PBT reading of .05 at any time or the parolee has two (2) indications of alcohol use within a six (6) month period. SCRAM (24 hour a day electronic monitoring for alcohol use), where and when available, will be implemented in areas where the 24/7 Program is not available or in situations where the agent believes constant monitoring for alcohol use is necessary. Remote Breath, which is a portable breath alcohol device with automated facial recognition that provides point-in-time results, reporting and GPS mapping with each test, may be used when deemed appropriate and applicable.

RESPONSE RANGE - VIOLATION

Violation with reinstatement and loss of street time
This sanction involves completing the violation process before the parole board with a recommendation from the agent and a decision of the board to take some or all of the parolee's street time and then reinstate parole.

Violation
A recommendation to violate parole is the final and most serious sanction available.