Community Supervision Advisory Committee Definitions

The definitions in this document are pulled from all the policies that have been approved or are currently in development. Please review these definitions where there are multiple versions, which have been highlighted in boxes, so the committee can determine which one to move forward with.

At-Risk Person: A new sexual or romantic partner of a client with a documented history of intimate partner violence. *(IPV Reunification Policy)*

Case Plan: A case plan guides the corrections practitioner and the client toward the accomplishment of action steps and goals. The plan targets criminogenic needs and should be written, time and goal driven, and dynamic in nature. *(Case Planning Policy, Statewide Evidence-Based Practices Training, Coaching & Quality Assurance System Policy)*

Case Plan: (Community Supervision) A case plan guides the corrections practitioner and the client toward the accomplishment of specific requirements and goals. *(Intensive Supervise Release Supervision Standards Policy)*

Case Planning: A collaborative, structured framework designed to reduce a client's risk of reoffending by building skills through cognitive behavioral interventions addressing a client's criminogenic needs. Unlike monitoring compliance with conditions, case planning is an evidence-based practice that supports behavior change through a sequence of connected steps. An agency's case planning framework includes processes such as engagement, assessment, normative feedback, focus and alignment, goal setting, on-going skill practice, and transition.

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions (CBIs): Individual or group interventions designed to help clients on supervision recognize and change harmful thinking patterns, beliefs, and behaviors that lead to criminal activity. These interventions focus on cognitive restructuring (teaching clients to identify and challenge distorted or risky thoughts), skill building (developing problem-solving, decision-making, and coping skills), and behavioral change (encouraging prosocial behavior and replacing harmful habits with constructive actions). *(Case Planning Policy)*

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions: Focus on how core beliefs and thoughts influence emotions and behaviors. *(Statewide Evidence-Based Practices Training, Coaching & Quality Assurance System Policy)*

Core Correctional Practices: A combination of techniques corrections professionals can use to effectively encourage behavior change (Dowden & Andrews 2004). *(Statewide Evidence-Based Practices Training, Coaching & Quality Assurance System Policy)*

Criminogenic Needs: Dynamic attributes of a client that, if addressed through skill building, reduce the likelihood of criminal behavior. *(Intensive Supervised Release Supervision Standards Policy)*

Criminogenic Need: Attributes that directly contribute to an individual's likelihood of engaging in future criminal behavior. *(Statewide Evidence-Based Practices Training, Coaching & Quality Assurance System Policy)*

Criminogenic Needs: Attributes that directly contribute to an individual's likelihood of engaging in future criminal behavior and can be changed through interventions. (Examples include the ability to cope with life's stressors in a healthy way, the ability to identify positive peers, ability to make good decisions). *(Case Planning Policy and Statewide Risk and Needs Assessment Policy)*

Culturally Appropriate Services: A culturally responsive system values diversity, respects differences, and develops services that meet the specific needs of each community. *(Gender-responsive, culturally appropriate, and trauma-informed services Recommendations)*

Culturally Responsive: Values diversity, respects differences, and develops services that meet the specific needs of each individual and community. *(Gender-responsive, culturally appropriate, and trauma-informed services Recommendations)*

Dynamic Risk Assessment (DRA): An evidence-based process which allows for identifying circumstances and behaviors that increase or mitigate risk (needs and strengths) indicating targets for intervention, and to identify specific responsivity factors for an individual with a history of sexual misconduct. DRA involves combining static risk factors, as determined by the Static-99R, with more changeable, dynamic risk factors, as indicated by the Stable-2007. **(***Statewide Risk and Needs Assessment Policy)*

Earned Compliance Credit (ECC): A one-month reduction from the period of active supervision during the supervised release term for every two months that a supervised individual exhibits compliance with the conditions and goals of their supervision case plan. *(Intensive Supervise Release Supervision Standards Policy)*

Evidence-Based Practices (EBP): Strategies and techniques proven through rigorous empirical research to reduce recidivism, such as motivational interviewing, case planning, targeting more interventions to higher-risk individuals and less intervention to lower risk individuals, targeting an individual's thinking and behaviors through skill building, personalizing the approach for the best outcomes, and engaging community support. *(Case Planning Policy, and Gender-responsive, culturally appropriate, and trauma-informed services Recommendations)*

Evidence-Based Practices (EBP): Strategies and techniques proven, through rigorous empirical research, to reduce recidivism. Evidence Based Practices include motivational interviewing, assessments, case planning, targeting interventions to areas of risk and need, and engaging community support. *(Statewide Evidence-Based Practices Training, Coaching & Quality Assurance System Policy)*

Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) Coaching Model: A framework where individuals with coaching and EBP skill area expertise assess and give feedback regarding the integration and application of the EBP skills with clients. *(Statewide Evidence-Based Practices Training, Coaching & Quality Assurance System Policy)*

Gender-Responsiveness: Recognizing and accounting for gender differences in psychological development, socialization, culture, trauma exposure, and life experiences. Gender-responsive practices are relational, trauma-informed, strength-based, and culturally relevant. *(Gender, Culturally, and Trauma Responsive Training Policy)*

High-Threat Client: A client who has a history of intimate partner violence against multiple previous partners and/or at least one incident of highly lethal violence against a romantic or sexual partner (strangulation, use of firearms, etc.). *(IPV Reunification Policy)*

Individualized Rehabilitation Plan (IRP): A case plan developed by an incarcerated person (IP), in collaboration with their assigned caseworker and other relevant DOC staff, that targets their criminogenic needs and identified responsivity factors. *(Intensive Supervise Release Supervision Standards Policy)*

Intensive Supervised Release (ISR): Level of supervision for one-year or until the expiration of sentence (whichever is less) of a client released from a Minnesota Correctional Facility (MCF) who scores very high on the MNSTARR 3.0 or who has been approved release by the Supervised Release Board. Clients designated as level 3 registrants by the End of Confinement Review Committee (ECRC) are released under Intensive Supervised Release for the duration of their supervised release term, unless approved for risk level reduction by the ECRC. *(Intensive Supervise Release Supervision Standards Policy)*

Interventions: Initial responses to undesirable, technical violation-based behavior should focus on informal, skill development-based interventions, such as cognitive behavioral interventions. *(Case Planning Policy)*

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): A pattern of behaviors used by one partner to maintain power and control over another partner in a current or former sexual or romantic relationship. Behaviors may include physical violence, sexual assault, economic abuse, psychological abuse, reproductive coercion, stalking and other forms of coercive control. *(IPV Reunification Policy)*

Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI): A validated assessment tool used to determine an individual's risk of recidivating, identify circumstances and behaviors that increase or mitigate risk (needs and strengths) indicating targets for intervention, and to identify specific responsivity factors for an individual. *(Case Planning Policy and Statewide Risk and Needs Assessment Policy)*

Motivational Interviewing: A guiding style of communicating that helps empower people to make positive changes by drawing out the person's own motivation, meaning, importance, and capacity for change. It is a client-centered approach that is respectful and honors the person's autonomy. *(Statewide Evidence-Based Practices Training, Coaching & Quality Assurance System Policy)*

Multidisciplinary Team (MDT): The incarcerated person, multiple DOC staff, and community supervision staff; including the caseworker, in which the results from the assessments summary report (ASR) are reviewed and the individualized release plan (IRP) is developed or updated. *(Intensive Supervise Release Supervision Standards Policy)*

Override: The process used to increase or decrease level of service based on factors not reflected in an assessment. *(Statewide Risk and Needs Assessment Policy)*

Pre-screener: A short preliminary assessment which can be used to determine the need for a comprehensive LS/CMI assessment. The pre-screener may be used when resources are limited to screen out people assessed as lower risk and not in need of a comprehensive LS/CMI. *(Statewide Risk and Needs Assessment Policy)*

Prosocial Activity: Any positive, constructive activity that encourages social engagement, responsibility, helping clients reintegrate into the community and avoid reoffending. These activities focus on building skills, developing healthy relationships, and fostering a sense of community involvement and support. *(Intensive Supervise Release Supervision Standards Policy)*

Quality Assurance: A process designed to support implementation efforts through periodic review of supervision practices and services to compare actual practices to the benchmarks of quality established by the organization. *(Statewide Evidence-Based Practices Training, Coaching & Quality Assurance System Policy)*

Responsivity: Individual characteristics that can affect an individual's response to interventions, such as motivation, cognitive abilities, mental health, and learning style.

a. General Responsivity – Justice involved individuals are more successful when they have a professional alliance with their agent and more success when the agent uses cognitive behavioral interventions to building skills targeting the individual's criminogenic needs.

b. Specific Responsivity - The individual's specific situation and characteristics must be considered with client interventions. Some of many such considerations are a client's learning style, motivation, abilities, and cultural context. *(Case Planning Policy, and Gender, Culturally, and Trauma Responsive Training Policy)*

Reunification: Refers to a continuum of contact between a client—who is being released from incarceration and/or under community supervision—and their victim or at-risk person. *(IPV Reunification Policy)*

Risk: The assessed likelihood that a client will reoffend, as determined through a validated risk assessment. *(Statewide Risk and Needs Assessment Policy)*

Risk and Needs Assessment Tool: A structured, evidence-based instrument used to evaluate an individual's likelihood of reoffending (risk) and identify the dynamic factors (needs) that can be targeted through supervision and services to reduce that risk. *(Statewide Risk and Needs Assessment Policy)*

Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Model: A framework supported by extensive research, comprised of principles guiding effective client rehabilitation. Key principles include directing more intervention to higher-risk individuals and less intervention for lower risk individuals (Risk Principle); targeting criminogenic needs through case planning and intervention (Need Principle); and tailoring interventions to an individual's learning style, motivation, and abilities (Responsivity Principle). *(Case Planning Policy and Statewide Risk and Needs Assessment Policy)*

Safety: The absence of violence and coercive control alongside the presence of having basic needs met and access to resources, support, and services. *(IPV Reunification Policy)*

Supervision Abatement: An end to active correctional supervision for the remainder of an individual's supervised release term and, if applicable, conditional release term. *(Intensive Supervise Release Supervision Standards Policy)*

Supervision Agent: An employee in the job classification of DOC corrections agent or Community Corrections Act (CCA) corrections agent responsible for providing community supervision for clients. *(Intensive Supervise Release Supervision Standards Policy and Statewide Risk and Needs Assessment Policy)*

Trailer Tool: Supplemental assessments designed to evaluate specific risk, need, and/or responsivity areas not captured by the general risk and needs assessment tool. These may include tools addressing gender-responsive, culturally appropriate, or offense-specific risk/need factors. *(Statewide Risk and Needs Assessment Policy)*

Trauma-Informed Care: An approach to engaging individuals with trauma histories that acknowledges trauma's impact and seeks to avoid re-traumatization. Trauma-informed practices create supportive environments and emphasize trauma recognition, as recommended by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA 2014). *(Gender-responsive, culturally appropriate, and trauma-informed services Recommendations)*

Trauma Responsive: Engages individuals with trauma histories that acknowledges trauma's impact and seeks to avoid re-traumatization. Trauma-informed practices create supportive environments and emphasize trauma recognition, as recommended by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA 2014). *(Gender-responsive, culturally appropriate, and trauma-informed services Recommendations)*

Validated Assessment: A standardized tool that systematically measures risk, need and responsivity. (Statewide Evidence-Based Practices Training, Coaching & Quality Assurance System Policy)
Intensive Supervised Release (ISR) – Level of supervision of clients for one-year or until the expiration of sentence (whichever is less) of a client released from a Minnesota Correctional Facility who scores very high on the MNSTARR 3.0 or approved release by the Supervised Release Board. Clients designated as a level 3 registrant by the End of Confinement Review Committee (ECRC) are released under Intensive Supervised Release for the duration of their supervised release term, unless approved for risk level reduction by the ECRC. *(Intensive Supervise Release Supervision Standards Policy)*

Validated Risk Instrument: An assessment tool that is supported by empirical research and demonstrates predictive accuracy for criminal behavior. *(Statewide Risk and Needs Assessment Policy)*

Validation/Revalidation: The process of assessing the predictive validity of an assessment tool on the target population. *(Statewide Risk and Needs Assessment Policy)*

Victim: A person who has experienced violence by a current or former sexual or romantic partner. *(IPV Reunification Policy)*

Victim-Centered Approach: A method of service delivery and decision-making that prioritizes the safety, dignity, needs, and choices of the victim. It recognizes the impact of trauma and seeks to empower victims by giving them a voice in the process. *(IPV Reunification Policy)*