

Faribault County Comprehensive Plan

February 20, 2024

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Introduction

Faribault County lies on the southern border of Minnesota, almost perfectly center. The county has several rivers and a few lakes. According to the 2020 Census there are 16,181 people within Faribault County. There are several school districts providing kindergarten through 12th grade education.

Race and Hispanic Origin	Fairbault
White alone, percent	95.90%
Black or African American alone, percent(a)	1.10%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent(a)	0.80%
Asian alone, percent(a)	0.50%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent(a)	Z
Two or More Races, percent	1.70%
Hispanic or Latino, percent(b)	8.20%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	88.70%

Geography	
Population per square mile, 2020	19.5
Land area in square miles, 2020	712.48
FIPS Code	27043
Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown	

Administration and Organization of Correctional Services

DOC Vision

Achieving justice through promotion of racial equity, restoration from harm, and community connectedness

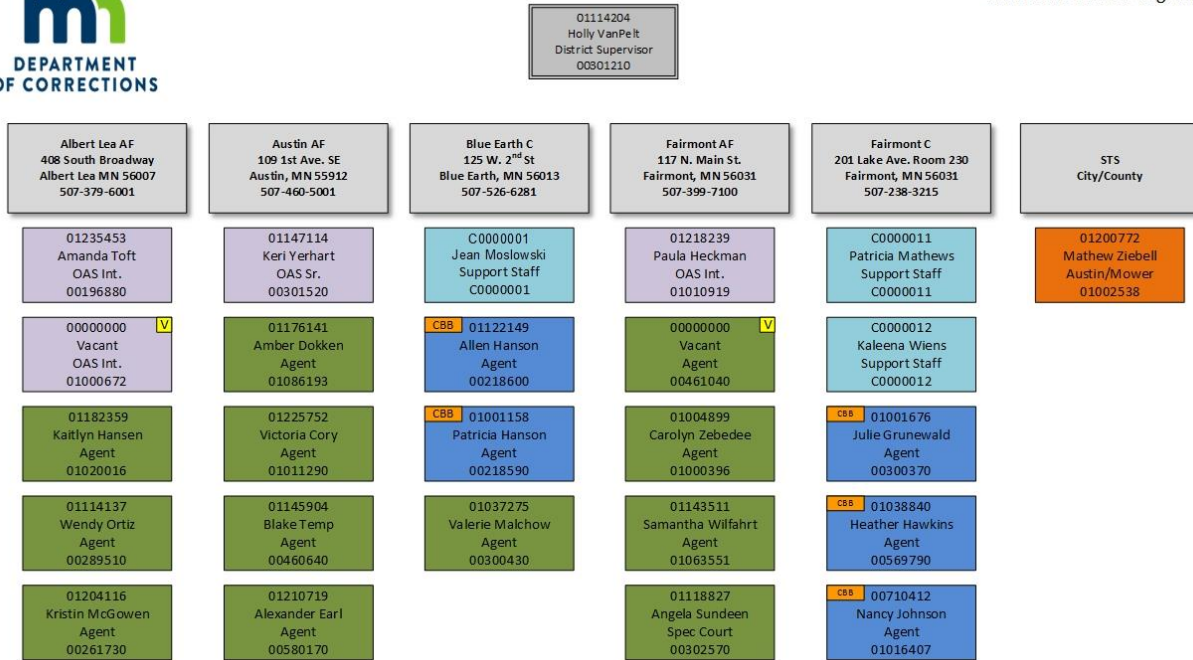
DOC Mission

Transforming lives for a safer Minnesota

District Organization Chart



Albert Lea District Org Chart



The Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) provides felony and supervised release supervision in 51 of the 87 Minnesota counties, and in 30 of those counties, the DOC also provides juvenile, and misdemeanor sentenced supervision. On any given day there are approximately 20,000 persons under probation and supervised release supervision. In addition, the DOC provides Intensive Supervised Release (ISR) supervision in 75 of the 87 counties for those persons that are released from prison with the highest level of risk for repeat sexual and violent offenses. The DOC also provides supervision in 82 of our 87 counties for those persons released from prison early to serve their time in the community after participating in the DOC Challenge Incarceration Program (CIP). Lastly, the DOC operates 21 Sentence to Service (STS) crews across the state.

In Faribault County there is one felony agent and two misdemeanor/gross misdemeanor/juvenile agents. Administrative support for misdemeanor agents is provided by one support staff employed by the County. Additionally, an agent from Martin County provides supervision of the clients convicted of felony sex offenses. A DOC Office and Administrative Specialist Senior provides support to the support staff position by way of training and workload assistance as needed. Finally, there is a Department of Corrections District Supervisor that oversees these positions. A team of ISR agents provide supervision to our highest risk clients on supervised release in Faribault County.

Advisory Board

The Faribault County Corrections Advisory Board was established on March 22, 2024, and was approved by the Faribault County Board on April 16, 2024. The advisory Board consists of Faribault County Attorney Cameron Davis, Public Defender's office attorney Bill Grogan, DOC Agents Kristin McGowen, , Allen Hanson, Patty Hanson, Bryan Roiger, and Angela Sundeen, District Supervisor Holly VanPelt, Field Services Program Director Samantha Wilfahrt, Judge Troy Timmerman, Scott Adams from the Faribault

County Sheriff's Office, Tom Fletcher from the Blue Earth Police Department, Todd Hanevik Jail Administrator, Tammy Baumann and Skylee Bell from Court Administration, Human Services Supervisor Anna Garbers, Chemical Dependency Assessors Stephanie Dyslin and Erica Haugh, John Roper County Commissioner.

DOC Training Requirements:

Agents new to the DOC participate in a Statewide Training (STA) Academy. STA is spread out over three months, is hybrid in nature (courses in person & virtual platform) and consists of over 140 hours of instruction on evidence best practices (EBP) and how to effectively work with persons under supervision to assess and reduce their probability for future criminality, agent safety, as well as other general knowledge courses. Agents are required to complete 40 hours of training each year; 20 of which are to be EBP related. STS crew leaders are required to complete 40 hours of training, which includes an annual two-day Advanced Crew Leader training at Camp Ripley with instruction on chainsaws, tree felling, small engine repair, safety, and best approaches to working with clients and stakeholders. Support staff are required to complete 16 hours of training relevant to their position. See the FY 24 required training for Field Services in Appendix A.

Overview of Supervision Population

See Appendix C

Strategic Planning at the State Level

Each county may have goals addressing specific needs in their community. As an agency, Field Services' main approach to transforming lives is targeting the drivers of criminality and providing interventions to address those needs to lower that person's level of risk for criminality. As with most agencies, it is not just knowing what those strategies are, but who to prioritize for resources and how to effectively implement those strategies with high fidelity within an organization that leads to greater success.

Use of Evidenced Based Practices with fidelity: (Normative Feedback)

All DOC Supervisors attended the Alliance for Community and Justice Innovation (ACJI's) Implementation Leadership Academy on best approaches to implementation and sustaining culture change and will continue with coaching from ACJI. For all DOC counties, one of the main objectives is to continue to ensure that staff are using evidenced best practices with fidelity. In fiscal year 2024, all DOC counties will be ensuring that staff review the risk assessment results with the person being assessed. (Normative Feedback). This helps the person under supervision have a better understanding of behaviors and thinking that place them at risk for ongoing criminality.

Just over six months ago the Albert Lea District developed an Implementation Team with agent representation from the four counties in the Albert Lea District (Mower, Freeborn, Faribault, and Martin). The implementation team began developing Communities of Practice where we learned more about the normative feedback process, why it's important, and began practicing our skills in delivering normative feedback. We are engaging our clients in this process and working towards proficiency. A Corrections Program Director will be hired to help support this work, provide coaching, as well as further our fidelity with Evidence Based Practices.

Council of State Governments (CSG)- Justice Reinvestment Initiative

All three MN delivery systems have partnered together and are currently receiving technical assistance from CSG and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to continue to implement the recommendations for MN made by CSG after assessing the state's supervision procedures through the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. Legislatively, an oversight body, the Community Services Advisory Council (CSAC), was created with specific goals. That oversight group will provide both direction and approve recommendations from various statewide workgroups. Technical assistance was awarded to all 3 delivery systems to implement a statewide Risk/Needs Assessment tool. A workgroup was formed for this initiative and is actively working to implement one tool within the next year. All delivery systems have agreed to move forward with using the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) as MN's risk and needs tool. The workgroup is currently working to create a "Request for Proposal" for outside parties to submit interest in validating this tool for the state of MN. Once validated, MN will utilize this tool to determine risk and need areas and level of supervision for justice-involved adults. Additional tools may also be utilized for offense specific cases and other responsivity areas.

There is also a Phase II workgroup that is designated to assist in the implementation of many of CSG's original recommendations. Initially, this group is looking at creating a single standard of supervision for MN, regardless of what county/agency a client is supervised in. In addition, they are creating recommendations to implement, statewide, assessment-driven, formalized, collaborative case planning to focus case planning goals on identified criminogenic and behavioral health need areas for moderate- and high-risk individuals. Finally, implementation of a statewide behavior modification tool or incentives/sanctions grid, is being considered.

CSG is also aiding Minnesota in development of statewide supervision outcome data. A statewide data committee has been established to create statewide outcomes that are able to measure supervision success and return on investment. The committee has worked with CSG staff to identify outcomes that impact success, such as housing or mental health rates, the percent of persons under supervision that are successfully completing cognitive behavior or other treatment services to address their pathways to criminality, and data on recidivism, violation rates, and percent of those who successfully completed required conditions of supervision. The committee is currently working on where the data is located, the ability to gather data statewide and standards on data input for each agency to follow.

Lastly ISR Transformation has been focused on supervision standards across all ISR agencies where the supervision is structured at an individual level rather than a "program". The purpose of ISR Transformation is to develop standards and guidelines for the administration of ISR that increases success (desistance), enhances equity, and appropriately balances the need for public safety with person-centered approaches. ISR Transformation is currently working on implementing the changes established by the working group in CY 2024.

Strategic Planning at the Local Level

Agents to begin offering Decision Points, a cognitive behavior-based curriculum for medium & high-risk clients.

Continue discussion regarding juvenile delinquency, gaps & services.

Utilize Case Planning on our highest risk clients.

Pre-Trial, Diversion and Other Services

Faribault County does not have a formal pre-trial monitoring program. A diversion program is offered for first time petty/non-violent juveniles. We prepare felony level Pre- Sentence Investigation (PSIs) and misdemeanor/gross misdemeanor PSIs as ordered by the Court. We also provide juvenile social history reports (Pre-Dispositional Reports). Additionally we provide Conditional Release as ordered by the Commissioner of Corrections.

Narrative of Core Interventions and Evidence-based Practices (EBP)

The DOC uses risk, need, and responsivity principles for effective case management that adhere to the following:

The DOC Key Supervision Principles:

Use of validated risk needs and responsivity assessment tools that are validated and evaluated for disparities. Primary assessment tools are LS/CMI and Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) as the overall tool for most persons under supervision. For sex-specific crimes, the DOC uses the Static 99 and Stable, and the DOC MNSTARR 2.0 for risk on supervised releasees from a MN Correctional Facility. Field Services' policy is to have the assessment completed within 30 days of the person being placed under supervision and reassessed annually for adults and every six months for juveniles. The CSAC has prioritized validation of the LS/CMI tool for MN's justice-involved population in 2024. We also utilize the Domestic Violence Inventory in addition to the LS/CMI with most Domestic Violence related clients.

Supervision intensity and case management contacts vary based on level of risk per normed cut off scores. We utilize home contacts on our highest risk clients and a continuum of contact plans to see clients on a schedule that meets their risk. We utilize virtual contacts where appropriate.

Adherence to general responsivity and providing cognitive behavior interventions. Agents use core correctional practices, motivational interviewing, and skill directed interventions that include modeling, practice, and homework. All DOC agents are trained and provided electronic Carey Guides and 170 agents have Tools on Devices. Our ISR Agents provide Interpersonal Violence Cognitive Behavioral Interventions and Decision Points groups for their clients. One of Faribault County agents offers Driving with Care for impaired driving clients and two of our agents were recently trained in Decision Points and hope to begin offering that as a resource soon.

Addressing specific responsivity such as mental health, housing, gender, and culturally specific services. The Minnesota Department of Corrections supports housing first initiatives and collaboration for addressing mental health needs, gender specific interventions that target unique pathways into the justice system and working with Tribal Nations on supervision and intervention partnerships. The DOC has four full time staff that help work with persons and communities around housing needs. DOC supervisors and staff that work closely with our Tribal Nations participated in Tribal Relations training offered by the University of Minnesota in this last year and DOC has started to track tribal affiliation in our data management system for future gap analysis of programming needs. Faribault County utilizes Eunoia for Mental Health services.

Caseload sizes for supervision intensity should be capped based on normed supervision and task workload studies. Faribault County caseloads are consistently in the midrange for workload points.

Early discharge should focus on effective interventions and not just completion of conditions. Locally, we consider discharge once someone is assessed low risk (using our validated risk assessment discussed above) and have completed their conditions of probation. Typically, this means we have helped the client address areas in their life that were the underlying driver of the problem behavior by way of cognitive interventions. Early discharge is recommended once they have shown they have adjusted positively while on supervision.

The focus of supervision is skill development. Agents are utilizing Carey Guides and Thinking Reports to target client’s high-risk behaviors that drive criminality.

Use of incentives and adherence to the 4 to 1 positive ratios. Agents focus on finding things to affirm clients. When we see something positive, we make sure to acknowledge it. We also mention positive adjustments in reports we prepare for the Court or Hearings & Release Unit.

Utilize community-based interventions compared to the reliance on out of home placements including incarceration for technical violations. Faribault County engages in collaborative screenings on juvenile cases prior to out-of-home placements. They utilize Electronic Home Monitoring when appropriate and refer to alternative programming when able.

Victim Concerns

Faribault County utilizes CADA (nonprofit organization serving victims and survivors of relationship abuse and sexual violence throughout south-central Minnesota). Faribault County also has a Victim/Witness Coordinator employed by the County Attorney’s Office. Agents that supervise domestic violence cases take into consideration the victims’ concerns and needs and attempt to balance that on a case-by-case basis.

Correctional Fees

Please describe your agency’s use of correctional fees including the following:

In 2022, DOC imposed supervision fees for each case a client was being supervised for (\$100 for misdemeanor, \$200 for gross misdemeanor and \$300 for felonies).

- Aggregate amount of fees imposed in CY 2022.
- Aggregate amount of fees collected in CY 2022.

Fee Description	2022 Fees Imposed	2022 Fees Collected
County Supervision Fee	10,560.00	9,309.00
DOC Supervision Fee	15,600.00	5,690.75
Total	26,160.00	14,999.75

Contracted Services and Proposal for New Services

The Minnesota Department of Corrections covers all electronic monitoring costs for supervised release clients through a contract with BI Incorporated. Faribault County uses multiple vendors for electronic monitoring of adults and juveniles when it is ordered on probation cases.

STS Contract

Faribault County has one full time STS Crew Leader funded jointly by the county and state (75%/25%). The crew leader works 4 ten-hour days per week, taking out adult and juvenile crew members. The program has one income contract for the work at Prairie Land. All revenue from that contract goes back to the county to help offset cost of program. The STS Crew Leader works a variety of projects for the county, city/Municipals, nonprofits, and townships. The crews worked most of the hours at county locations including county parks. A quarterly report is presented to the county board to review concerns, progress, and statistics.

Budget

	FTEs	FY24	FY25	Total
Felony	2.32	\$ 318,757.18	\$ 333,101.25	\$ 651,858.43
Agent	1.47	\$ 178,377.53	\$ 186,404.52	\$ 364,782.05
Cost - CE		\$ 36,219.11	\$ 37,848.97	\$ 74,068.08
Cost - Interstate		\$ 13,513.84	\$ 14,121.97	\$ 27,635.81
Cost - Mgt-Admin		\$ 14,075.43	\$ 14,708.82	\$ 28,784.25
OAS Sr.	0.10	\$ 8,423.54	\$ 8,802.60	\$ 17,226.14
Supervisor	0.09	\$ 13,341.95	\$ 13,942.34	\$ 27,284.29
Support	0.65	\$ 54,805.77	\$ 57,272.03	\$ 112,077.80
Non-Felony	2.18	\$ 273,730.03	\$ 286,047.88	\$ 559,777.91
CBB - Agent	2.00	\$ 239,894.93	\$ 250,690.20	\$ 490,585.13
Cost - Mgt-Admin		\$ 12,911.96	\$ 13,493.00	\$ 26,404.95
OAS Sr.	0.09	\$ 7,581.19	\$ 7,922.34	\$ 15,503.53
Supervisor	0.09	\$ 13,341.95	\$ 13,942.34	\$ 27,284.29
Grand Total	4.50	\$ 592,487.21	\$ 619,149.13	\$ 1,211,636.34

Salary Roster

Classification	Budget Label	Min	Max
Office & Admin Specialist Int	Support	\$40,862.00	\$54,184.00
Office & Admin Specialist Sr	OAS Sr.	\$43,764.00	\$59,237.00
Corr Agent	Agent, CBB Agent	\$50,530.00	\$81,557.00
Corr Program Director	Supervisor	\$75,126.00	\$108,221.00
District Supervisor	Supervisor	\$90,390.00	\$129,247.00
Regional Manager	Cost - Mgt-Admin	\$96,800.00	\$138,883.00
Director	Cost - Mgt-Admin	\$115,800.00	\$165,683.00
Management Analyst 1	Cost - Mgt-Admin	\$47,210.00	\$68,298.00
Management Analyst 3	Cost - Mgt-Admin	\$55,624.00	\$81,557.00

Highlights

Two of three agent were recently trained in Decision Points, cognitive behavioral program and will start a group soon.

Appendix A Training Requirements

Title	Hours	Applicability	Description
Defensive Tactics	8	All DT trained staff	Recertification for all staff previously trained in defensive tactics.
Office Safety	3	All office staff (STS discretionary)	Office safety training w/scenarios
EBP Trainings	20	All Agents	2 hrs of training for each of the following: Case Planning, MI, CCP, Carey Guides, LSCMI/YLSCMI, formal/informal boosters, COPs Staff will be required to obtain the remaining 10 hours through self-learning opportunities and/or formal learning (literature review, webinars, EBP Café videos, additional boosters, other training opportunities). Staff can access EBP resource information: https://mn.gov/doc/assets/Virtual%20EBP%20Options%204-2023_tcm1089-572601.docx
Interstate Compact	2.5	All ICOTS Users	2.5 hours of refresher or advanced course regarding Adult Interstate Compact
Trauma Informed Care	1-2	All Staff	TBD
Intrastate Transfer/Release Planning	4	Agents	Updated policy changes (Spring 2024)
MNPAT	1	Staff who complete Bail Evaluations	Release January 2024 (training Dec 2023)

The below will be discretionary training.

Title	Hours	Applicability	Description
NARCAN	1	All staff carrying Narcan or requesting to carry	Naloxone training to administer nasal spray in OD incidents. Review of Opioid exposure and signs/symptoms
Chemical Irritant	1	All staff issued CI	TBD-is this needed for re-cert
Mental Health Training	TBD	All staff who have contact with clients	TBD
Tribal State Relations Training	TBD	All agent staff who work with Tribal Nations	Culturally Specific Training
Adverse Childhood Experience Training (ACES)	TBD	Agent Staff	Understanding the tool and what it means when working with clients
Sovereign Citizen Training	TBD	Agent Staff	Understanding the culture of sovereign citizens and how to work with this population

Appendix B Pre Trial-Standards

Operationalized Mission

The DOC's mission as it relates to pretrial monitoring is to enhance public safety through evidence-based strategies that minimize re-arrest, ensure court appearance, and provide support for released defendants.

Staff will be educated in best practices regarding pre-trial monitoring and will share this knowledge with local stakeholders. It is strongly recommended that stakeholders meet and regularly discuss the framework within which pretrial monitoring will occur as well as to discuss responses to pretrial failures. Information pertaining to community safety issues regarding pretrial monitoring should be discussed with stakeholders on an on-going basis.

Universal Screening

A designated risk assessment tool approved by Judicial Council will be completed on all offenses required by Minnesota Statute 629.74, with encouragement for use on all assault related misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor offenses to include DANCO Violations. Court involved stakeholders will be encouraged to utilize the risk assessment scores, in addition to other information presented at the preliminary hearing, when making decisions regarding Release on Recognizance, Pre-trial Monitoring or Remanding a defendant.

Validated Pre-Trial Risk Assessments

Once placed on pre-trial monitoring, the designated risk assessment tool approved by Judicial Council will be used to determine level of supervision.

Sequential Bail Review

Process by which agents can target scheduled court hearings to address non-emergency violations of pre-trial monitoring, progress reports or make a recommendation to the Court to end pretrial monitoring in the community due to positive adjustment. Agents will not be requesting any changes to monetary bail. Agents may also request adjustment regarding conditions of supervision. Emergency issues will be addressed with the Court as needed.

Risk-Based Monitoring - Minimum Standards

Following a court order for pre-trial monitoring, a validated risk assessment as noted above will be utilized to place defendants into one of three categories for pre-trial monitoring:

- Only the highest risk defendants, based on the validated risk assessment, will receive formal pre-trial monitoring support. Low and Medium scores will result in minimal interaction with corrections staff.
- Low & Medium: Contact with the defendant will occur as needed and necessary to accomplish or assist in compliance with pre-trial monitoring conditions. These

levels will involve monitoring of conditions as ordered by the Court, such as EHM, drug testing, and violations regarding new criminal behavior.

- Monitoring may take place electronically, by phone and/or virtually. Ideally, low scoring defendants will not be placed on pre-trial monitoring to DOC.
- High: Contact with the defendant will occur a minimum of once per month. Contact may be virtual and/or office visit. This level will involve monitoring of conditions as ordered by the Court, such as EHM, drug testing, and violations regarding new criminal behavior.

Focus for Contacts:

- Reminder of next Court date
- Update phone/address/employment information. Agent will remind client to contact Court Administration with updated address. Agent will provide updated address information to Court Administration as well.
- Inquire as to if they have had any new arrests/citations.
- Provide information around housing, employment and any other resources requested by the client.
- Follow up with any court ordered obligations as appropriate (i.e., chemical and/or mental health assessments, color wheel testing, etc.)
- Increase/decrease pre-trial monitoring in the community based on adjustment and/or risk assessment.

Boundaries of Pre-Trial Monitoring:

- Absolutely no discussion regarding any details of their alleged criminal offense. All defendants will be referred to their defense attorney for these types of discussions.
- Agents will not provide an opinion regarding plea agreements during the pre-trial monitoring process.
- Agents MAY comment on cooperation regarding pre-trial monitoring.
- Court Reporting Process (violations/progress/discharges)
- Violation/Progress/Discharge reports will be filed as needed by the agent directly with the Court for review and decision making. Copies will be served to the prosecuting attorney and defense attorney.
- Performance Measurement and Feedback
- Percentage of pre-trial defendants who made all Court appearances (CSTS enhancement is needed to track this information)
- Percentage of pre-trial defendants who remained compliant with Court conditions during pre-trial monitoring (not to include re-arrest)
- Percentage of pre-trial defendants who remained law abiding during their pre-trial monitoring.

- Validate the risk assessment tool approved by Judicial Council to target high risk defendants for placement on pre-trial monitoring.
- Comparisons between districts regarding successes in each risk level category.
- Develop specialized training program for Pre-Trial Division with technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC).

<https://nicic.gov/pretrial-justice-how-maximize-public-safety-court-appearance-and-release-internet-broadcast>

Best Practices Based on NIC Article Reviews

Pre-Trial Monitoring

Committee Findings: Studies were a bit dated with mixed results. Pre-Trial Monitoring did not appear to impact re-arrest rates. Studies did not look at specific conditions when Pre-Trial Monitoring was ordered.

Recommendations:

- Pre-Trial Monitoring should be used only in those cases scoring high risk on a validated assessment tool.
- Pre-Trial Monitoring should be used to offer support services such as referrals for mental health, chemical health, employment, housing, etc.
- Pre-Trial Monitoring conditions should be individualized to the defendant vs. having blanket conditions for everyone.

Court Date Notification Systems

Committee Findings:

Court notification systems were found to significantly impact court appearance rates. It worked best when specific information was provided, such as next court date, location of courthouse, & consequences for non-appearance. Additionally, a notice sent following a missed court appearance along with instructions as to how to resolve this issue, decreased the number of warrants issued. Electronic notices (texts/voicemails/broadcast messaging) are good, but live reminders are better and resulted in the defendant being twice as likely to show up for court. This was the most well researched and effective intervention regarding court appearances. Proven to save jail beds as well as minimize the impact to the defendant regarding employment, housing, and family responsibilities.

Recommendations:

- Post information in lobby areas describing how to sign up for State Court Administration e-court reminders.
- If placed on Pre-Trial Monitoring, assist defendant in setting up the e-reminders.

Pre-Trial Assessment Tools

Committee Findings: Pre-Trial assessment tools can improve outcomes and guide the investment of resources. Implementation with fidelity as well as a process for quality assurance is crucial. Assessment tools need to be validated on the populations they serve to ensure minority communities are not negatively impacted and cut off scores are normed.

Recommendations:

Factors to review regarding validation of the Judicial Council approved assessment tool:

- Disparity regarding minority populations
- Cut off scores for low, medium, and high.
- AUC score
- Quality Assurance - annual booster trainings

Implementation –training staff on the validated assessment tool following approval of the tool by Judicial Council.

Pre-Trial Detention

Committee Findings: Pre-Trial Detention should be reserved for serious/violent crimes. Detaining low/moderate risk defendants can make them worse given they are likely to be detained with higher risk individuals and defendant's social supports are removed during this time. When defendants are detained with bail, they are unable to pay, many plead guilty to get out of jail. Defendants who were detained were more likely to experience the following collateral consequences:

- Harsher and/or longer sentences.
- Increased likelihood of re-arrest long term – increased recidivism

Difficulties maintaining employment/housing.

- Recommendations:
Quality risk assessments provided to the Court can assist in judicial decision-making regarding detention.

Pre-Trial Drug Testing

Committee Findings: Based on research from the 1980's and 1990's, there is no connection between drug testing and pre-trial success and/or failure. Information regarding the specifics of who was selected for drug testing is lacking. For example, was drug testing a blanket condition or individualized to the defendant's risk/need? There was a correlation between

those that showed up for drug testing and court appearances. If defendants showed up for drug testing, they also tended to show up for court. If defendants failed to show up for drug testing, they also tended to not appear for court.

Various additional studies indicate a direct relationship between the use of illegal substances and crime. Of particular note, is the high propensity for violence when individuals are under the influence of opiates and/or methamphetamine.

Recommendations:

- Drug testing should be reserved for high-risk defendants.
- Drug testing should be individualized to target defendant's risk/need and not used as a blanket condition for pre-trial monitoring.
- Drug testing can improve outcomes for defendants when a positive relationship is built, and pre-trial agents respond to positive test results in a supportive manner.
- Drug testing can serve as a support for defendants who choose to address their chemical dependency issues.

Pre-Trial Location Monitoring (EHM)

Committee Findings: There is very little research on EHM at the pre-trial stage. Studies have mixed outcomes and depending on which study you read, defendants on EHM are more, less, or equally likely to appear for court and/or remain law abiding than those not placed on EHM. Of further note, defendants placed on EHM had increased technical violations compared to defendants not placed on EHM. Many of these technical violations were due to equipment issues.

Recommendations:

Electronic Home Monitoring / Electronic Alcohol Monitoring should be reserved for high-risk defendants unless otherwise statutorily required.

Appendix C Overview of Supervision Population

(INCLUDING SR, ISR and pre-trial)

Describe your agency's supervision year-end population for calendar years (CY) 2020, 2021, and 2022 broken out as follows in table or graph form. Follow the same instructions/parameters as you use for reporting on the annual probation survey.¹

- Pre-trial Population

*Pretrial Agent Tasks

Adult	2020		2020 Total	2021		2021 Total	2022		2022 Total	Grand Total	
	Hispanic	Unknown		Hispanic	Unknown		Hispanic	Unknown			
Female		51	51		56	56	1	43	44	151	
Felony		8	8		20	20		18	18	46	
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat								1	1	1	
Asian/Pacific Islander					3	3		1	1	4	
Black					1	1		4	4	5	
White		8	8		16	16		12	12	36	
Gross Misdemeanor		27	27		14	14		14	14	55	
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat					1	1		3	3	4	
Asian/Pacific Islander								1	1	1	
Black		4	4							4	
Unknown		1	1							1	
White		22	22		13	13		10	10	45	
Misdemeanor		16	16		22	22	1	11	12	50	
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat		1	1		1	1		2	2	4	
Black					2	2				2	
Unknown					2	2				2	
White			15	15		17	17	1	9	10	42
Male	30	178	208	29	172	201	16	143	159	568	
Felony	8	72	80	8	67	75	8	68	76	231	
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat				1		1		3	3	4	
Asian/Pacific Islander					2	2				2	
Black		10	10		7	7		5	5	22	
White	8	62	70	7	58	65	8	60	68	203	

Gross Misdemeanor	11	43	54	9	41	50	4	36	40	144
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat								1	1	1
Black		1	1		2	2		1	1	4
Unknown					1	1				1
White	11	42	53	9	38	47	4	34	38	138
Misdemeanor	11	62	73	12	64	76	4	39	43	192
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat	1	2	3							3
Asian/Pacific Islander		1	1		2	2				3
Black		2	2		4	4		5	5	11
Unknown					1	1		2	2	3
White	10	57	67	12	57	69	4	32	36	172
Petty Misdemeanor		1	1							1
White		1	1							1
Grand Total	30	229	259	29	228	257	17	186	203	719

**Pretrial Agent Tasks*

	2020		2021		2022		Grand Total		
	Juvenile	Hispanic	Unknown	Hispanic	Unknown	Hispanic		Unknown	
Female			2	1	9	2	7	21	
		Unknown			1			1	
		White	2	1	8	2	7	20	
Male		1	11	3	10	5	9	39	
		Unknown					1	1	
		White	1	11	3	10	5	8	38
Grand Total		1	13	4	19	7	16	60	

○ Probation Population

Year	Type	County	Offense Level	Previous Year	Entries	Removals	Year End	Males	Females	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other Race	Hispanic	Non Hispanic Unknown
2020	DOC	Faribault	Felony	136	23	66	94	77	17	85	8	0	0	1	13	81
2020	DOC	Faribault	Gross Misd	78	46	59	64	45	19	61	2	1	0	0	11	53
2020	DOC	Faribault	Misd	66	65	69	62	49	13	59	2	0	1	0	4	58
2020	DOC	Faribault	Juvenile	17	19	27	9	6	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total				297	153	221	229	177	52	214	12	1	1	1	28	201

Year	Type	County	Offense Level	Previous Year	Entries	Removals	Year End	Males	Females	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other Race	Hispanic	Non Hispanic Unknown
2021	DOC	Faribault	Felony	95	42	32	106	90	16	93	8	2	1	2	16	90
2021	DOC	Faribault	Gross Misd	65	54	40	79	58	21	74	4	0	0	1	14	65
2021	DOC	Faribault	Misd	57	66	63	59	46	13	48	3	2	1	5	4	55
2021	DOC	Faribault	Juvenile	9	35	23	21	12	9	17	0	0	0	4	1	20
Total				226	197	158	265	206	59	232	15	4	2	12	35	230

Year	Type	County	Offense Level	Previous Year	Entries	Removals	Year End	Males	Females	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other Race	Hispanic	Non Hispanic Unknown
2022	DOC	Faribault	Felony	107	39	57	96	79	17	85	8	1	0	2	12	84
2022	DOC	Faribault	Gross Misd	84	35	47	71	50	21	65	2	2	0	2	7	64
2022	DOC	Faribault	Misd	60	45	55	44	39	5	39	2	1	1	1	4	40
2022	DOC	Faribault	Juvenile	20	24	23	21	14	7	20	0	0	0	1	5	16
Total				271	143	182	232	182	50	209	12	4	1	6	28	204

○ Supervised Release (SR), Parole, and Intensive Supervised Release (ISR) Population

	2020		2020 Total	2021		2021 Total	2022		2022 Total	Grand Total
	Hispani c	Non Hispanic		Hispani c	Non Hispanic		Hispani c	Non Hispanic		
Intensive Supervised Release	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	8
Male	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	8
White	1	1	2							2
White–Hispanic				1		1	1		1	2
White–Non-Hispanic					3	3		1	1	4
Standard Supervised Release	3	5	8	2	7	9	2	10	12	29
Male	3	5	8	2	7	9	2	10	12	29
Black		1	1							1
Black-Non Hispanic								1	1	1
White	3	4	7							7
White–Hispanic				2		2	2		2	4
White–Non-Hispanic					7	7		9	9	16
Grand Total	4	6	10	3	10	13	3	11	14	37

In addition, please provide the following:

- Average Caseload Sizes by Caseload Type
- Percentage and number of probation clients by Risk Levels (Very High/High, Medium, Low, and Unknown)

**Select agents supervise clients across multiple counties. *Risk Level snapshot in Dec 2022.*

Risk Level	High		Low		Medium		Per Policy-No Assmt Required		Prescreen Low--No Assmt		Unknown		Total #	Total %
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Adult	3	100.00%	100	95.24%	74	94.87%	1	100.00%	15	100.00%	31	83.78%	224	93.72%
Allen R. Hanson		0.00%	22	20.95%	14	17.95%		0.00%	9	60.00%	9	24.32%	54	22.59%
Angela Sundeen		0.00%		0.00%	3	3.85%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	3	1.26%
Carolyn Zebedee		0.00%	2	1.90%	1	1.28%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	3	1.26%
Patricia Hanson		0.00%	23	21.90%	12	15.38%	1	100.00%	6	40.00%	15	40.54%	57	23.85%
Samantha L. Wilfahrt		0.00%	15	14.29%	3	3.85%		0.00%		0.00%	7	18.92%	25	10.46%
Valerie T. Malchow	3	100.00%	38	36.19%	41	52.56%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	82	34.31%
Juvenile	0.00%	5	4.76%	4	5.13%	0.00%	0.00%	6	16.22%	15	6.28%			
Allen R. Hanson		0.00%	2	1.90%	2	2.56%		0.00%		0.00%	2	5.41%	6	2.51%
Patricia Hanson		0.00%	3	2.86%	2	2.56%		0.00%		0.00%	4	10.81%	9	3.77%
Grand Total	3	100.00%	105	100.00%	78	100.00%	1	100.00%	15	100.00%	37	100.00%	239	100.00%

Assignment Type	Juvenile Low		Medium		Unknown		Total #	Total %
	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Diversion		0.00%		0.00%	2	33.33%	2	13.33%
Intake/Pretrial/Investigation Caseload-includes incoming transfers		0.00%		0.00%	1	16.67%	1	6.67%
Traditional Supervision	5	100.00%	4	100.00%	3	50.00%	12	80.00%
Grand Total	5	100.00%	4	100.00%	6	100.00%	15	100.00%

Assignment Type	Adult						Per Policy- No LSCMI	Prescreen Low--No Assmt	Unknown	Total #	Total %			
	High #	High %	Low #	Low %	Medium #	Medium %								
Felony	3	100.00%	55	55.00%	48	64.86%	0.00%	0.00%	7	22.58%	113	50.45%		
Enhanced Supervision	3	100.00%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	3	1.34%		
ESO Phase 1		0.00%	2	2.00%	1	1.35%	0.00%	0.00%	4	12.90%	7	3.13%		
ESO Phase 2		0.00%	1	1.00%	2	2.70%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	3	1.34%		
ESO Phase 3		0.00%	10	10.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1	3.23%	11	4.91%		
ESO Phase 4		0.00%	3	3.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2	6.45%	5	2.23%		
Group Supervision		0.00%	1	1.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1	0.45%		
Intake/Pretrial/Investigation Caseload- includes incoming transfers		0.00%	1	1.00%	1	1.35%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	2	0.89%		
Traditional Supervision		0.00%	37	37.00%	44	59.46%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	81	36.16%		
Gross Misdemeanor		0.00%	30	30.00%	18	24.32%	1	100.00%	12	80.00%	6	19.35%	67	29.91%
Administrative Caseload (includes STS only/unsup probation/juvenile monitoring)		0.00%	1	1.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1	6.67%		0.00%	2	0.89%
Traditional Supervision		0.00%	29	29.00%	18	24.32%	1	100.00%	11	73.33%	6	19.35%	65	29.02%
Misdemeanor		0.00%	15	15.00%	8	10.81%		0.00%	3	20.00%	17	54.84%	43	19.20%
Administrative Caseload (includes STS only/unsup probation/juvenile monitoring)		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	3	9.68%	3	1.34%
Intake/Pretrial/Investigation Caseload- includes incoming transfers		0.00%	1	1.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1	0.45%		
Traditional Supervision		0.00%	14	14.00%	8	10.81%		0.00%	3	20.00%	14	45.16%	39	17.41%
Petty Misdemeanor		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1	3.23%	1	0.45%
Traditional Supervision		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1	3.23%	1	0.45%
Grand Total	3	100.00%	100	100.00%	74	100.00%	1	100.00%	15	100.00%	31	100.00%	224	100.00%

Please also provide the following outcomes for CY 2022:

- Percent of adult probation cases successfully closed and unsuccessfully closed.
- Percent of juvenile probation cases successfully closed and unsuccessfully closed.

	Adult	Successful		Unsuccessful		Total # of cases	Total %
		# of cases	%	# of cases	%		
Felony		42	24.85%	4	2.37%	46	27.22%
Discharge		1	0.59%		0.00%	1	0.59%
Discharge-Early		20	11.83%		0.00%	20	11.83%
Discharge-Expiration		16	9.47%		0.00%	16	9.47%
Dismiss		5	2.96%		0.00%	5	2.96%
Executed-COC serving MCF (Felony Supervision)			0.00%	4	2.37%	4	2.37%
Gross Misdemeanor		57	33.73%	0.00%	0.00%	57	33.73%
Discharge		2	1.18%		0.00%	2	1.18%
Discharge-Early		23	13.61%		0.00%	23	13.61%
Discharge-Expiration		24	14.20%		0.00%	24	14.20%
Dismiss		8	4.73%		0.00%	8	4.73%
Misdemeanor		63	37.28%	2	1.18%	65	38.46%
Discharge-Early		19	11.24%		0.00%	19	11.24%
Discharge-Expiration		33	19.53%		0.00%	33	19.53%
Dismiss		11	6.51%		0.00%	11	6.51%
Executed			0.00%	2	1.18%	2	1.18%
Petty Misdemeanor		1	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.59%
Dismiss		1	0.59%		0.00%	1	0.59%
Grand Total		163	96.45%	6	3.55%	169	100.00%

Juvenile	Successful		Total # of cases	Total %
	# of cases	%		
Discharge-Early	2	5.56%	2	5.56%
Discharge-Expiration	2	5.56%	2	5.56%
Dismiss	32	88.89%	32	88.89%
Grand Total	36	100.00%	36	100.00%

