

Itasca County
Comprehensive Plan
February 20, 2024

Contents

Introduction	1
Administration and Organization of Correctional Services.....	1
District Organization Chart	3
Advisory Board.....	5
DOC Training Requirements:	5
County Training Requirements:	5
Overview of Supervision Population.....	5
Strategic Planning at the State Level	6
Use of Evidenced Based Practices with fidelity: (Normative Feedback).....	6
Council of State Governments (CSG)- Justice Reinvestment Initiative	6
Strategic Planning at the Local Level	7
Pre-Trial, Diversion and Other Services	8
Narrative of Core Interventions and Evidence-based Practices (EBP).....	10
Victim Concerns	14
Correctional Fees	14
Contracted Services and Proposal and Proposals for New Services.....	15
Budget	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Highlights	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix A Training Requirements	20
Appendix B Pre Trial-Standards	21
Appendix C Overview of Supervision Population	26

Introduction

Race and Hispanic Origin	Itasca
White alone, percent	92.70%
Black or African American alone, percent(a)	0.50%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent(a)	3.70%
Asian alone, percent(a)	0.40%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent(a)	0.20%
Two or More Races, percent	2.60%
Hispanic or Latino, percent(b)	1.80%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	91.50%

Geography	
Population per square mile, 2020	16.9
Land area in square miles, 2020	2,667.74
FIPS Code	27061

County

Itasca County is a county located in the U.S. state of Minnesota. The County seat is Grand Rapids. Itasca County is made up of 1.87 million acres of land and is the 3rd largest County in Minnesota by total area. As of the 2022 US Census, the population was 45,014. Of that number 9.8% of Veterans call Itasca County home. The local median household income is \$63,962 with 11.8% living at the level of poverty. Itasca County has a 76.7% school enrolled population enrolled in kindergarten to 12th grade. 24.7% of the population in Itasca County have received a bachelor’s degree or higher.

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

Itasca County Probation Vision

Providing community-based services and supervision that fosters positive change.

Itasca County Probation Mission

To deter further criminal behavior by utilizing evidence-based practices, holding offenders accountable, helping provide reparation to crime victims and their communities, and providing offenders with opportunities for rehabilitation along with being a positive support for them.

244.19 PROBATION SERVICES AND OFFICERS.

Subd. 3. Probation officers; powers and duties.

All county and Tribal Nation probation officers serving a district court:

(1) must:

- (i) act under the orders of the court in reference to any person committed to their care by the court;
- (ii) provide probation services, including supervising juveniles committed to the commissioner of corrections, for all individuals on probation who reside in the counties and Tribal Nations that the officers serve;
- (iii) act under the orders of the commissioner in reference to any juvenile committed to their care by the commissioner;
- (iv) under the direction of the authority having power to appoint them, initiate programs for the welfare of persons coming within the jurisdiction of the court to prevent delinquency and crime and to rehabilitate within the community persons who come within the jurisdiction of the court and are properly subject to efforts to accomplish prevention and rehabilitation; and
- (v) under the direction of the court, cooperate with all law enforcement agencies, schools, child welfare agencies of a public or private character, and other groups concerned with preventing crime and delinquency and rehabilitating persons convicted of crime and delinquency;

(2) in the performance of their duties have the general powers of a peace officer; and

(3) are responsible for:

- (i) investigating any person as may be required by the court before, during, or after the trial or hearing and furnishing to the court information and assistance as may be required;
- (ii) supervising any person before, during, or after trial or hearing when directed by the court; and
- (iii) keeping records and making reports to the court as the court may order.

MN Statute 609.02 Definitions

Subd. 15. **Probation.** "Probation" means a court-ordered sanction imposed upon an offender for a period of supervision no greater than that set by statute. It is imposed as an alternative to confinement or in conjunction with confinement or intermediate sanctions. The purpose of probation is to deter further criminal behavior, punish the offender, help provide reparation to crime victims and their communities, and provide offenders with opportunities for rehabilitation.

MN Statute 244.195 Definitions

Subd. 10. Probation officer.

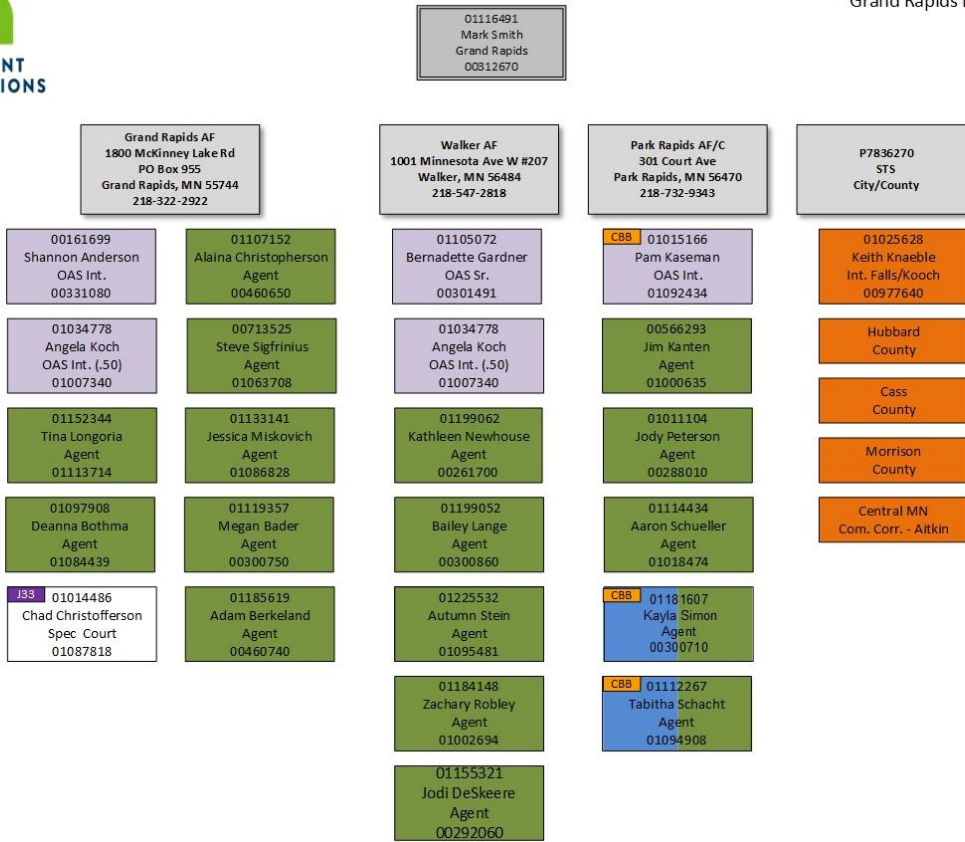
"Probation officer" means a county or Tribal probation officer or community supervision officer employed by a probation agency.

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. At the local level, the Itasca County DOC office is responsible for supervision and case management of clients who reside in Itasca County and are placed on probation for felony levels offenses. The DOC also supervises those clients who are on supervision for felony level offenses and are also placed on supervision for M/GM offenses. In addition, the MN DOC office in collaboration with the Intensive Supervised Release North Team, supervises all clients released from correctional facilities who return to Itasca County.

District Organization Chart



Grand Rapids District Org Chart



DOC Itasca County Organizational Chart

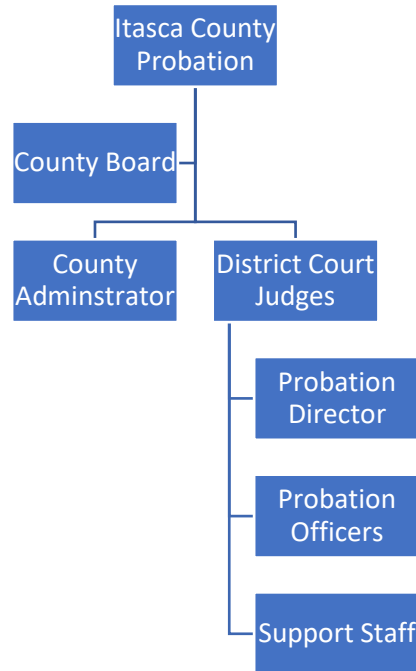
Name:

- Mark Smith
- Megan Bader
- Adam Berkeland
- Deanna Bothma
- Chad Christofferson
- Alaina Christopherson
- Tina Longoria
- Jessica Miskovich
- Steve Sigfrinius
- Shannon Anderson
- Angela Koch

Title:

- District Supervisor
- Corrections Agent Career
- Corrections Agent Senior
- Corrections Agent Career
- Corrections Agent Career
- Corrections Agent Career
- Corrections Agent Senior
- Corrections Agent Career
- Corrections Agent Career
- Office & Admin Specialist Int
- Office & Admin Specialist Int

Itasca County's Organizational Chart



Itasca County Probation:

Name:

- Kevin Glass
- Michelle Anderson
- Tiana Carlson
- Joshua Oja
- Chelsea Rabey
- Ryan Kruse
- Todd Perala
- Emily Kurtz
- Nevada Childs
- Brenda Simonson
- Rebecca McDonald
- Open Position

Title:

- Probation Director
- Probation Officer Career
- Probation Officer Career
- Probation Officer Career
- Probation Officer Career
- Probation Officer Career
- Probation Officer Career
- Probation Officer Senior
- Probation Officer
- Legal Administrative Assistant
- Legal Secretary
- Receptionist

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 244.19, and per the order of the Court, Itasca County Probation provides Probation Supervision to the following offense levels: Adult Gross Misdemeanor; Adult Misdemeanor; Juvenile Felony; Juvenile Gross Misdemeanor; Juvenile Misdemeanor; Juvenile Petty Offenses; and Juvenile Truancy cases. Itasca County Probation also supervises all levels of Pre-Trial Conditional Release Supervision for both Adults and Juveniles, with the majority of the cases being at the Gross Misdemeanor/Misdemeanor level for Adults.

Advisory Board

Itasca County Probation and Itasca County DOC are required to create and establish a local advisory board Pursuant to Statute 401.02 COUNTIES OR REGIONS; INCLUDED CORRECTIONAL SERVICES.

Subdivision 1. Qualification requirements.

(3) enact the appropriate resolutions to create and establish a local advisory board.

On 01/09/2024 Itasca County Probation and Itasca County DOC requested the Itasca County Board of Commissioners approve the resolution of the creation of the Probation Advisory Board, which was approved.

Advisory Board Members:

John Johnson- County Commissioner

Terry Snyder- County Commissioner

Brett Skyles- County Administrator

Matti Adam- County Attorney

Joe Dasovich- County Sheriff

Dave Holmbeck- Community Member

Layne Chiodo- State Public Defender Manager

Kyle Fairbanks- Leech Lake Representative

Eric Villeneuve- Health and Human Services Director

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.

County Training Requirements:

New Itasca County Probation Officers must complete the Statewide Training Academy within the first year of employment if not previously completed. Probation Officers are required to follow the Itasca County Probation training policy.

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. These strategies are outlined below.

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. At a local level, training is on-going in this area. We have started using a Normative Feedback entry that seeks to capture and identify the underlying thoughts and beliefs that are driving the behavior. This entry also serves as an on-going case planning process between the agent and the client.

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 responsibility 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. Additionally, 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

There have been several challenges to overcome in the last year around conversations on delivery system change and the hiring of a new director for the Itasca County Probation office. Together, we have embraced these challenges with the idea of working together to provide more consistency for the clients and community that we serve. We would like to note, that Itasca County was the first County collaborating on the comprehensive plan where the DOC/CPO model exists. We are doing this to demonstrate that we are interested in doing what is best for the clients and community that we serve. This collaboration has allowed us to have more in depth conversations with the local judiciary, county attorney's office, sheriff's department, local police departments, county jail, Leech Lake representatives and the County Board.

Below is a list of services that our offices are currently providing and/or collaborating in:

Color Code drug testing
Domestic Violence pre-trial sup program
Color code at First Call For Help (FCFH)
Decision Points (DP)
Future DP with FCFH and in jail
Moving On
Sex Offender outpatient treatment groups
IHHRT=Itasca Housing and Homeless Resource Team
Child Protection Multidisciplinary Team
Itasca County Child Protection-Sex Offense Screening
ICSAIC-Itasca County Sexual Assault Interagency Council
HTF/HRA
Closing the GAP
Criminal Justice Advisory Group
Ninth Judicial Sex Offender Collaborative
MN Sex Offender Supervision Collaborative
Itasca County Chiefs meeting
Quarterly POR compliance checks
Ross Resources-Truancy Diversion
Recovery Specialist Program
Collaboration with Public Health on Point in Time Study

Itasca County Wellness Court is a post-plea specialty court which provides for a non-adversarial community-based approach to treat participants with drug/alcohol dependence violations of law. The overall goals of Wellness Court are rehabilitating substance use offenders utilizing a therapeutic/supportive approach, thereby reducing crime and recidivism through intensive probation supervision, frequent court appearances, substance use treatment/counseling, and drug/alcohol testing. DOC Agent Chad Christofferson and CPO Agent Michelle Anderson work together to provide enhanced supervision and accountability for the participants in this program.

The Mission of the Itasca County Wellness is to unite judiciary, criminal justice entities, substance use treatment providers, and the community to:

- Enhance public safety!
- Ensure offender accountability.
- Reduce the illicit substance use of non-violent addicted offenders.

- Restore offenders to law-abiding productivity.
- Reduce the financial impact on society.

Wellness Court recognizes the direct connection between substance use and crime, and the importance of providing rapid entry into appropriate levels of treatment for persons charged with felony drug possession, gross misdemeanor or felony DWI, and accompanying offenses. The Itasca County Wellness Court is one of only two drug/DWI courts in the nation that have a Joint Powers Agreement with a Tribal Court (Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe). Judge Sarah McBroom District Court Judge, and Judge Michael Harralson Leech Lake Tribal Court Judge, preside jointly over Itasca County Wellness Court hearings.

Participants must meet the following criteria:

1. Felony possession of controlled substance crime in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, or 5th degree, gross misdemeanor-controlled substance crime 5th degree or gross misdemeanor or felony level DWI crime involving an adult defendant
2. Resident of Itasca County or resides within a 20-mile radius of Grand Rapids
3. Non-violent criminal history
4. Comprehensive Chemical Health Assessment recommending treatment services.
5. Voluntarily agrees to participate in Wellness Court
6. Reduce the illicit substance use of non-violent addicted offenders.
7. Restore offenders to law-abiding productivity.
8. Reduce the financial impact on society.

Wellness Court recognizes the direct connection between substance use and crime, and the importance of providing rapid entry into appropriate levels of treatment for persons charged with felony drug possession, gross misdemeanor, or felony DWI, and accompanying offenses. The Itasca County Wellness Court is one of only two drug/DWI courts in the nation that have a Joint Powers Agreement with a Tribal Court (Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe). Judge Sarah McBroom District Court Judge, and Judge Michael Harralson Leech Lake Tribal Court Judge, preside jointly over Itasca County Wellness Court hearings.

Participants must meet the following criteria:

1. Felony possession of controlled substance crime in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, or 5th degree, gross misdemeanor-controlled substance crime 5th degree or gross misdemeanor or felony level DWI crime involving an adult defendant
2. Resident of Itasca County or resides within a 20-mile radius of Grand Rapids
3. Non-violent criminal history
4. Comprehensive Chemical Health Assessment recommending treatment services.
5. Voluntarily agrees to participate in Wellness Court

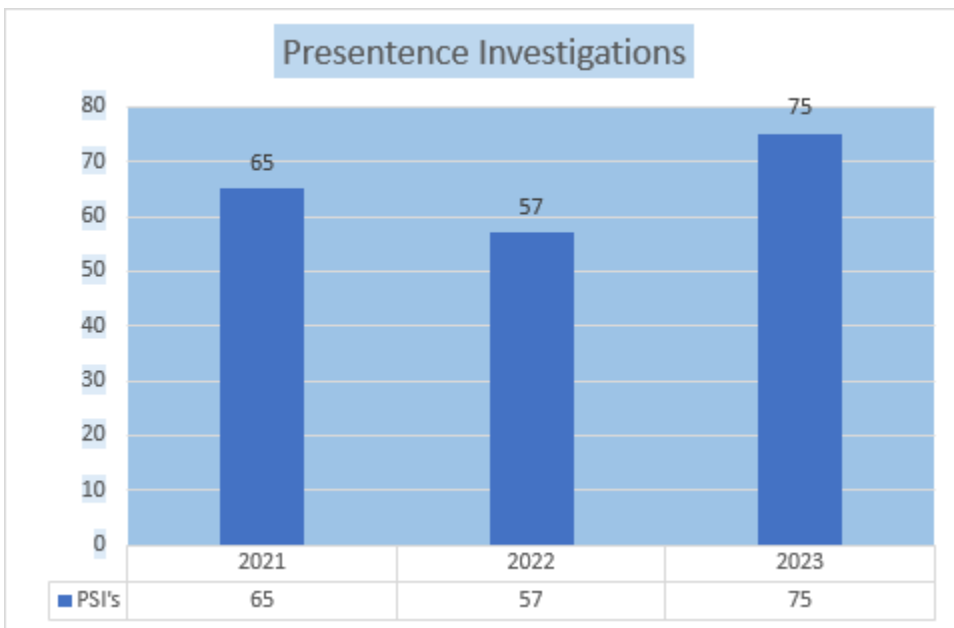
Pre-Trial, Diversion and Other Services

Pretrial standards based on best practices focus on maximizing court appearances and providing referral for services, rather than release condition compliance. Please see Pre Trial-Best Practices in Appendix B

- Both probation offices serve the Court by providing pre-trial color code testing to clients who have not been convicted and are released to the community while their case works through the court process. These types of cases are typically DWI and Controlled Substance offenses. Over the past year, the MN DOC office has partnered with First Call for Help (FCFH) to conduct UA tests on clients who are not currently under felony supervision. FCFH conducted 226 tests. Over 30 clients then took advantage of additional services offered by FCFH.

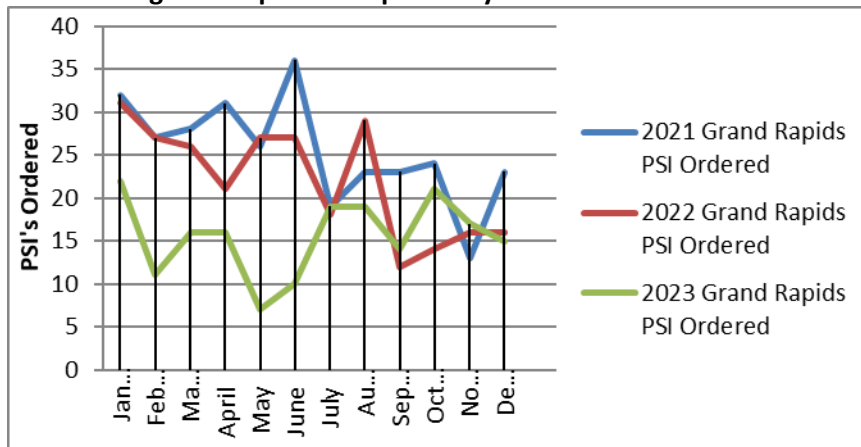
- Other types of offenses that are placed on Pre-Trial Supervision typically involve person offenses such as a Domestic Violence offense.
- When the Court orders a Pre-Sentence investigation (PSI), we assign the report to an agent via rotation and based on area of the county where the client resides. Many times, the Court directs the client to report directly to our office, which is very much appreciated as it assists in getting accurate and up to date contact information. Victim contact is included in this process to whatever extent the victim prefers. Additional collateral contacts are used to provide the Court with information needed to make the most informed decisions possible. A similar process is followed for juvenile Pre-Disposition Reports (PDI). The completed PSI/PDI is filed with the Court in accordance with Court rules.
- Juveniles placed on Pre-trial Conditional Release Supervision to Itasca County Probation typically have been charged with a serious person offense. Supervision can take place in the community or in an out of home placement when safety and other factors are involved. Probation will also utilize electronic monitoring when appropriate.

Presentence Investigations completed by County Probation

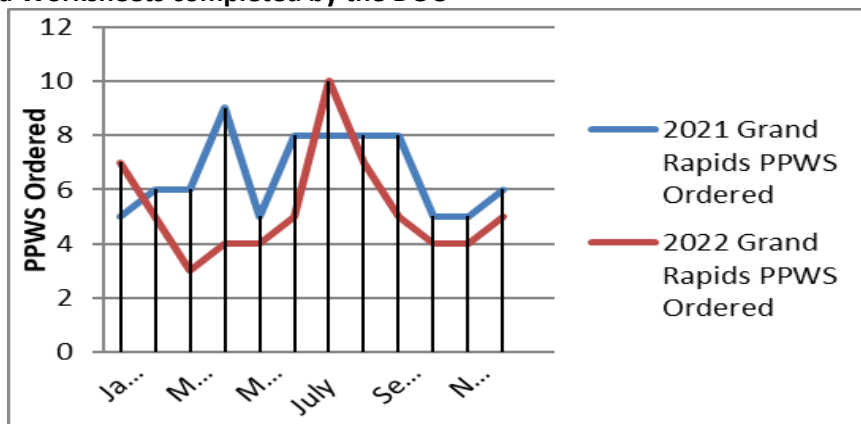


- Itasca County Probation completed 16 bail studies in 2023, 12 in 2022, 23 in 2021, and 1 in 2020. Probation is required to complete a bail study per statute on certain offenses. For Itasca County Probation the majority of these types of cases are Misdemeanor & Gross Misdemeanor Domestic Assault cases.

Presentence Investigation reports completed by DOC



Pre-Plea Worksheets completed by the DOC



- The MN DOC office completed 108 bail studies in 2023, 115 in 2022, 123 in 2021 and 147 in 2020. These studies assist the court by providing criminal history information needed to set bail.

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

Probation 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 releaseses 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.
 - All agents have been trained to proficiency in the assessment tools specific to their caseloads. Supervision levels are established based on the clients’ score; however, agents frequently adjust supervision to accommodate the day-to-day struggles that they clients encounter and increase the level of support/contact based on observable risk. Working with clients to avoid further crisis or criminal

activity promotes a stronger working relationship with the client as well as lowering the risk to the public.

- For DWI specific offenses Itasca County Probation uses the Impaired Driving Assessment (IDA) and Wellness Court utilizes the RANT.
- **Supervision intensity and case management contacts vary based on level of risk per normed cut off scores.** Interventions are most effective in reducing recidivism when they match a person's assessed level of risk. The focus of supervision should be on moderate, moderate-high, and high-risk persons. Contacts include office, home, and virtual contacts. Low risk persons should receive support and assistance in completion of conditions that do not require a supervision agent to perform.
 - At a local level, the LSCMI is used to determine risk/supervision level. There is continued work to tie the criminogenic need along with case management services for the client (Normative Feedback and case planning process). Agents work at developing an alliance with the client to better address the ongoing stressors that face the client daily. Through this alliance, clients are more likely to work towards interventions and programming to address needs.

Supervision of adult's who commit a sex offense is typically supervised by the DOC. Itasca County Probation would supervise adults who have been placed on probation for a Gross Misdemeanor Criminal Sexual Conduct in the 5th Degree. There is one Probation Officer that supervises juveniles placed on probation for a sex offense. Approximately 30-35 juveniles are supervised on this caseload during a year.

- The MN DOC has two agents in Itasca County whose caseloads are dedicated to individuals who have committed felony level sex offenses. These agents supervise approximately 100 clients within the community.
- The responsibility of agents is to ensure compliance with conditions ordered as part of a client's probation or supervised release and provide clients opportunity for change while at the same time addressing public safety concerns. Agents work in collaboration with multiple agencies that provide a variety of services to help facilitate this change and promote public safety. Much of an agent's time is spent in the community monitoring client behavior by conducting unannounced home/field visits. During these visits, agents have contact with not only clients, but also family members, employers, and other community members who interact with the client. This helps in assessing the progress of a client and addressing any possible concerns.
- Itasca County Probation recently changed Juvenile outpatient sex offender treatment providers in January 2024. As a result of the change, the County is saving a little over \$1,000 per week. The new provider is local which provides more flexibility during the week to meet for individual and family sessions.
- The DOC partners with CORE Professional Services to provide sex offender treatment groups for clients directed to complete this requirement as part of their conditions.
- Both the County Probation Officer and the DOC Agents participate in the treatment process with the provider to enhance supervision. Their role is to monitor how clients are progressing in treatment, identify high risk situations to better manage their case, approve/disapprove safe plans that are presented for activities clients want to do in the community, assess and make recommendations to treatment about the suitability of family members/friends to supervise offender's contact with minors, and have input into the work they have presented in treatment. Agents also attend weekly staffing's with the treatment provider so that any concerns with a particular client can be addressed.
- In addition to the above, agents work with several other agencies in Itasca County and throughout the state that help provide services/monitoring for sex offenders. The following is a list of some of the some of those duties:

- Work with the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension to keep clients in compliance with Predatory Offender Registration requirements and communicate with local law enforcement during quarterly residence checks that are required by statute.
- Provide evidence to law enforcement when illegal material is observed on offender's electronic devices.
- Participate in county-wide checks in collaboration with law enforcement to ensure clients are abiding by probation/supervised release conditions, and also pursue any outstanding warrants.
- Make mandated reports required by statute to Itasca County Health and Human Services when a predatory offender will be residing with a minor, and coordinate with child protection on an appropriate level of contact/supervision/safe planning.
- Collaborate with the Department of Corrections, Itasca County Victim's Services, and Support Within Reach to meet with victims to provide information during the court process and answer any questions they may have during supervision.
- Provide training to agencies within the county regarding agent's role in the investigation/supervision of sexual offenders.
- Attend bi-monthly meetings with other sex offender agents from the district and throughout the state to discuss issues as it relates to the supervision of sexual offenders and to discuss individual cases to help manage a particular case.

Adherence to general responsivity and providing cognitive behavior interventions.

- Both Itasca County Probation and Itasca County DOC use core correctional practices, motivational interviewing, and skill directed interventions that include modeling, practice, and homework. All DOC agents are trained and provided electronic Care Guides and 170 agents have Tools on Devices.
- **Addressing specific responsivity such as mental health, housing, gender, and culturally specific services.**
 - The Minnesota Department of Corrections and Itasca County Probation support 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. Locally, the DOC has partnered with Leech Lake in the co-facilitation of 2 cognitive skills programs (Moving On and Decision Points). In addition, we are working with the Northwest Indian Community Development Center to provide better services for our Native clients returning from prison. The Healing House, which is in Bemidji, provides a safe place for Native women returning to the local community. They are provided clothing, housing, and services to assist them in reuniting with their children and finding a safe place to live. Our local DOC and CPO offices are partnering with Leech Lake with the development of a shelter care program in hopes to keep some children from being placed outside of their local reservation. Additionally, we have been working to identify spiritual advisors who can assist our local jails in setting up services for the Native population. We continue to engage our tribal partners in developing best practices around supervision of Native American clients and addressing specific needs. Additionally, we have been working with the Itasca County Jail to implement culturally appropriate services and supports as they look to open the new facility. The Itasca County Wellness Court operates under a joint powers' agreement with the Leech Lake Band and is a model program in this area.
 - Recently, both probation offices began partnering with Itasca County public health and Leech Lake to develop and conduct some point in time studies to see what "drugs" are showing up in our area. This should assist us in providing better services to the clients and better education to our staff who are

working with them to overcome their addiction. County Probation and DOC have been working collaboratively with Health and Human Services regarding homelessness in our Community and with the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe.

- **Caseload sizes for supervision intensity should be capped based on normed supervision and task workload studies.** Minnesota Department of Corrections uses supervision workload points tracked in CSTS to manage caseload sizes.
 - As noted earlier, caseload numbers in Itasca County continue to be very high. On average each traditional DOC agent has over 100 clients they supervise. Many of these clients have multiple files and numerous conditions. Of concern, agents are spending most of their time completing documents for the Court. This takes time away from supervising and working with the clients in the community to make sure they are complying with directives of the Court and staying healthy. We are discussing options to free up more time for agents to spend with clients. Over the next year we are hopeful that we can add additional staff or a contract PSI writer.
 - Itasca County Probation has several different teams in the office that are made up of offense types and Adult and Juvenile, so caseload sizes are not going to be the same across the board. Minnesota is looking at standardizing risk/needs assessment tools, which would be the first step in standardizing supervision levels/caseload numbers/contacts, etc., so right now there is not enough information saying what a proper/manageable caseload size should be. The Community Supervision Advisory Committee (CSAC) is looking into this to provide further guidance.

Early discharge.

- Itasca County has been utilizing early discharge criteria for several years and seeks to discharge clients who no longer need intervention work and have completed all required conditions. We will continue to work with our local partners to explore best practices around early discharges.
- Clients with outstanding restitution will not be eligible for early discharge.
- There is a pilot project going on within the DOC and in Dodge and Olmsted County looking at dosage probation. This idea focuses on setting a prescribed number of “dosage” hours that target the client’s highest criminogenic needs and is dependent on risk level.
- **The focus of supervision is skill development.** While supervision focuses on conditions, agents work with clients in developing new skills to avoid future recidivism is the key to long term success.
 - Both Itasca County Probation and Itasca DOC staff continue to participate in ongoing training in evidence-based practices so they can continue to provide the best supervision possible, with the goal of having successful discharges of probation.
- **Use of incentives and adherence to the 4 to 1 positive ratios.** Agents are trained in using reinforcements which have proven to be more effective in supporting behavior changes than the use of punishment.
 - Both Itasca County Probation and Itasca County DOC are trained in using reinforcements which have proven to be more effective in supporting behavior changes than the use of punishment. Itasca County Probation recently added a line item in their budget for incentives for juveniles.
- **Utilize community-based interventions compared to the reliance on out of home placements including incarceration for technical violations.** Programming and services in one’s local community should be exhausted prior to recommending revocation.
 - In 2023, the Department of Corrections funded a 45-day intervention center at the Northeast Regional Correctional Center (NERCC) for supervised release clients who are classified as high and very high risk and who are at risk for revocation to prison for technical violations. These clients are required to

comply with applicable programming, assessments or education dependent on their risk and needs. Itasca County is eligible to refer clients to this resource which is at no cost to the county.

- Itasca County Probation utilizes the Recovery Support specialist; Ross Resources; Collaborates with Itasca Health & Human Services; utilizes electronic monitoring; etc., all to minimize juvenile out of home placements. Respite care is a much-needed resource in Itasca County along with in home family services.
- Locally both offices work closely with community partners by completing referrals for assessments to be done so clients can access chemical health treatment, gambling addiction and mental health services. First call for help has been great agency to work with as they have a crisis response team (CRT), they can do comprehensive assessments, and they can help people that are homeless or on the verge of being homeless. Itasca County is very fortunate to have several great resources close at hand.

Victim Concerns

By statute, the County Attorney’s office is required to notify victims of their rights, including restitution and victim impact statements. The victim/witness coordinator files any restitution requests or victim impacts with the court. Victims have many other rights that the Victim Services office must comply with including notification of hearings, if requested, plea agreements, decisions not to charge and overall input. Agents reach out to Victim Services on an almost daily basis for info when they are completing a PSI, and in more serious cases, will get the victims contact information to speak with them directly. Agents will meet with victims in specific cases and will keep them updated as requested. Agents monitor restitution payments and will return clients to Court if they are not paying as directed. Specifically, Itasca County has a Victims Assistance Program Coordinator that works out of the County Attorney’s office. Probation will reach out for victim contact information when conducting a presentence investigation (PSI). There is a section in the PSI for the victim to give their comments (any safety concerns, if they agree with the sentence, if they want contact or not, etc...).

Correctional Fees

Fee Description	2022 Fees Imposed	2022 Fees Collected
DOC Supervision Fee	69,000.00	29,006.70
Total	69,000.00	29,006.70

Itasca County correctional fees help offset the County levy.

Adult Supervision Fee:

Gross Misdemeanor Level Offense: \$480 one-time fee

Misdemeanor Level Offense: \$240 one-time fee

Adult Pre-Trial Conditional Release Supervision:

All Offense Levels \$120 one-time fee

Juvenile Supervision Fee:

Includes all Offense Levels and Diversion: \$25 one-time fee

Both adults and juveniles have the option of doing community service work to pay off the correctional fee.

August 2027 Probation Departments will no longer be able to charge a supervision fee; however, program fees as well as electronic monitoring fees can still be charged.

Other fees include court ordered electronic monitoring:

<u>RF House Arrest</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> RF House Arrest (Landline)	\$13.75 p/d (\$192.50/2wks)
<input type="checkbox"/> RF House Arrest (Ethernet)	\$14.75 p/d (\$206.50/2wks)
<input type="checkbox"/> RF House Arrest (Cellular)	\$16.00 p/d (\$224.00/2wks)
<u>Breath Alcohol</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Breath Alcohol (Cellular)	\$14.50 p/d (\$203.00/2wks)
<u>SCRAM - Transdermal Alcohol</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transdermal Alcohol (Landline)	\$15.00 p/d (\$210.00/2wks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Transdermal Alcohol (Ethernet)	\$16.00 p/d (\$224.00/2wks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Transdermal Alcohol (Cellular)	\$17.00 p/d (\$238.00/2wks)
<u>GPS</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> GPS Tracking	\$16.75 p/d (\$234.50/2wks)
<u>Combo Breath Alcohol & RF Arrest</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Breath Alcohol (Cellular) + RF House Arrest (Landline)	\$17.00 p/d (\$238.00/2wks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Breath Alcohol (Cellular) + RF House Arrest (Ethernet)	\$18.00 p/d (\$252.00/2wks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Breath Alcohol (Cellular) + RF House Arrest (Cellular)	\$18.00 p/d (\$252.00/2wks)
<u>SCRAMX - Transdermal Alcohol with RF Arrest</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transdermal Alcohol + RF House Arrest (Landline)	\$17.00 p/d (\$238.00/2wks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Transdermal Alcohol + RF House Arrest (Ethernet)	\$18.00 p/d (\$252.00/2wks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Transdermal Alcohol + RF House Arrest (Cellular)	\$18.00 p/d (\$252.00/2wks)
<u>Combo Breath Alcohol & GPS</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Breath Alcohol (Cellular) + GPS	\$21.00 p/d (\$294.00/2wks)
<u>Transdermal Alcohol & GPS</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transdermal Alcohol(Cellular) + GPS	\$21.00 p/d (\$294.00/2wks)

Juveniles that are court ordered to complete certain courses such as Under the Influence, Nicotine 101, and THC 101 for example might have a cost associated with them.

2022 total Probation fees invoiced: \$85,510

2022 total payments received: \$28,009.79

It should be noted that some of the fees invoiced could have been waived due to community work service being performed.

Contracted Services and Proposal and Proposals for New Services

The Minnesota Department of Corrections covers all electronic monitoring costs for supervised release clients through a contract with BI Incorporated. All counties, regardless of delivery system, have access to the contract. Monitoring is generally established prior to the client's release from the MN Correctional Facility or through a violation hearing or restructure recommendation.

Itasca County Probation and DOC utilize Midwest Monitoring and Surveillance for monitoring services.

Itasca County Probation receives a Remote Electronic Alcohol Monitoring (REAM) Grant from the State of Minnesota, typically between \$8,000-\$8,500 each year. Criteria for REAM grant funding: REAM grants are only for adult impaired driving clients who are considered indigent and are ordered by a judge to be on alcohol monitoring. Indigent is defined

as being public defender eligible. REAM grants are to be specifically used for alcohol monitoring, therefore GPS and Radio Frequency (RF) without alcohol monitoring component systems are not eligible for REAM.

Fiscal Year 2022 (July 1, 2021-June 30, 2022)

66 total impaired driving offenders were served by REAM funds for a total of 1,103 days.

Fiscal Year 2023 (July 1, 2022-June 30, 2023)

33 total impaired driving offenders were served by REAM funds for a total of 1,577 days.

DOC Salary Roster

2023	Union	Scale	Grid	Minimum	Maximum
Corrections Agent	MAPE	MAPE	14G	\$24.20	\$35.13
Senior Agent	MAPE	MAPE	14G	\$26.64	\$39.06
Career Agent	MAPE	MAPE	14G	\$30.55	\$45.02
District Supervisor	MMA	MMA	16E	\$43.29	\$61.90
OAS	AFSCME	AFSME	6	\$18.28	\$23.95
OAS I	AFSCME	AFSME	6	\$19.57	\$25.95
OAS Sr.	AFSCME	AFSME	6	\$20.96	\$28.37

Itasca County Salary Roster

	Union	Scale	Grade	Minimum	Maximum
Probation Officer	Teamsters 320	MAPE	7	\$23.03	\$33.43
Senior Probation Officer	Teamsters 320	MAPE	10	\$25.35	\$37.16
Career Probation Officer	Teamsters 320	MAPE	14	\$29.07	\$42.83
Director	Appointed	County	14	\$39.66	\$52.96
Legal Admin. Assistant	AFSCME 1626	County	7	\$21.62	\$28.83
Legal Secretary	AFSCME 1626	County	7	\$21.62	\$28.83
Receptionist	AFSCME 1626	County	5	\$20	\$26.58

DOC Budget:

	FTEs	FY24	FY25	Total
Felony	10.57	\$ 1,322,280.24	\$ 1,381,782.85	\$ 2,704,063.09
Agent	8.17	\$ 910,672.34	\$ 951,652.60	\$ 1,862,324.94
Cost - CE		\$ 85,017.79	\$ 88,843.60	\$ 173,861.39
Cost - Interstate		\$ 31,721.29	\$ 33,148.75	\$ 64,870.05
Cost - Mgt-Admin		\$ 64,156.42	\$ 67,043.46	\$ 131,199.88
OAS Sr.	0.45	\$ 33,233.06	\$ 34,728.54	\$ 67,961.60
Supervisor	0.45	\$ 72,586.94	\$ 75,853.36	\$ 148,440.30
Support	1.50	\$ 124,892.39	\$ 130,512.54	\$ 255,404.93
Grand Total	10.57	\$ 1,322,280.24	\$ 1,381,782.85	\$ 2,704,063.09

Itasca County Probation Budget 2024 (approved) & 2025 (estimated):

<u>Account Description</u>		<u>Budget 2024</u>	<u>Budget 2025</u>
PROBATION SUBSIDY		591,432 -	591,432-
Role	FTE's		
Probation Officers	5.8	453,766	453,766
Legal Secretary	1.0	68,833	68,833
Legal Administrative Assistant	1.0	68,833	68,833
Total:	7.8	591,432	591,432
OTHER STATE GRANTS		7,000 -	13,000 -
URINE TEST FEES		500 -	0
REIMBURSEMENTS		9,000 -	0
DEDICATED REV-SUPERVISION FEES		45,000 -	45,000 -
DEDICATED REV-DIVERSION FEES		500 -	500 -
SALARIES/WAGES		846,162	973,086
SALARIES/WAGES OT		5,000	5,000
MEDICAL INSURANCE		186,726	204,700
DENTAL INSURANCE		7,797	8,600
LIFE INSURANCE		715	715
RETIREE INSURANCE		7,500	7,500
PERA		66,802	50,000
FICA		55,223	40,000
MEDICARE		12,915	10,000
WORKER'S COMPENSATION		7,080	7,000
TELEPHONE		8,500	9,000
POSTAGE		500	600
DUES & REGISTRATIONS		2,000	2,000
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES		150	150
UTILITIES		8,000	2,000
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE		500	500

CONTRACTED SERVICES	15,000	15,000
BUILDING MAINT	2,500	1,500
EMPLOYEE AUTO ALLOWANCE	500	500
MEALS & LODGING	4,500	5,000
COUNTY VEHICLE USAGE	200	200
LEASES	15,300	15,300
EQUIPMENT RENTAL	3,500	3,500
MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	13,000	13,000
VEHICLE INSURANCE	1,545	1,600
TRAINING PROGRAMS	5,000	5,000
COMPUTER SUPPLIES	1,250	1,250
OFFICE SUPPLIES	4,000	5,000
INCENTIVE EXPENSE	500	500
FIELD EQUIPMENT	6,000	3,000
SAFETY SUPPLIES	500	500
MOTOR FUEL	3,500	3,500
MOTOR OIL	300	400
VEHICLE PARTS	1,000	1,000
REPAIR VEHICLE	850	850
OFFICE FURN & EQUIP	2,500	2,500
COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	750	750
DEDICATED EXP-SUPERVISION FEES	10,000	10,000
DEPT ELECTRONIC ALCOHOL MONITOR		
OTHER STATE GRANTS	8,000 -	8,000 -
REIMBURSEMENTS	600 -	600 -
CONTRACTED SERVICES	8,600	8,600
DEPT JUVENILE SEX OFFENDER GRANT		
OTHER STATE GRANTS	25,918 -	25,918 -
CONTRACTED SERVICES	130,000	75,000
Final Totals:	Revenue	687,950 -
	Expend.	1,446,365
	Net	758,415

Highlights

Over the past year, our local offices decided to start collaborating with each other with the intention of moving past the local delivery system debate and focusing on getting better results for the clients that we serve. Clients involved in the justice system deserve programs that are utilizing best practices to assist them in changing their behavior. As you can see by the numbers of committees and community groups with whom we are connected, much of this is done by working together with our community partners. Over the past year, we have identified several deficits and have worked with these same partners to come up with a plan to address these areas. A specific example of this is working with First Call for Help (FCFH) and partnering with them to get clients in the door by conducting color code testing. Secondly, FCFH and the Itasca County Jail will assist by getting staff trained and facilitating the Decision Points group. This will allow us to have an option in the jail and in the community. We are very lucky to have a good number of community resources for our clients and appreciate that everyone can engage in meaningful conversations with the focus towards better serving this population. Recently, we have started working on a point in time study that should show us what drugs are being abused locally. This will allow us to tailor services and education towards the substances that are most prevalent.

Being involved in the community and at a state level is important for continued growth for our probation departments. Below are just a few of the highlights from 2023 that individuals have been involved in:

- *Board Member of Advocates for Family Peace- Probation Officer Tiana Carlson
- *MACPO Training & Education Committee- Probation Officer Emily Kurtz
- *MACPO Board of Directors Member- Probation Director Kevin Glass
- *MACPO President elect- Probation Director Kevin Glass
- *Chair of the MN Evidence Based Practices Advisory Board- Probation Director Kevin Glass
- *Member of the Minnesota Community Supervision Advisory Committee- Probation Director Kevin Glass
- *School presentation "Let's Chat" Sexual Violence Awareness to 8th graders at all of the schools in Itasca County.- Probation Officer Ryan Kruse
- *School presentation on Sextortion and Internet Safety Awareness to 9th graders.- Probation Officer Ryan Kruse
- *Member of the Itasca County Sexual Assault Interagency Counsel.- Probation Officer Ryan Kruse
- *Appointed to the State-Tribal Partnership Committee- Probation Officer Emily Kurtz

A number of other services and collaborative efforts have been highlighted on page 7.

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

[conditional based on if using DOC 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).

(Insert if your county is considering a pretrial program)

<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*

	2020	2020 Total	2021	2021 Total	2022	2022 Total	Grand Total
Adult	Unknown		Hispanic	Unknown	Unknown		
Female	111	111	1	129	130	122	363
Felony	100	100	1	121	122	109	331
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat	44	44		33	33	40	117
Black	2	2		1	1	3	6
Unknown	1	1		1	1		2
White	53	53	1	86	87	66	206
Gross Misdemeanor	10	10		6	6	12	28
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat	5	5		2	2	3	10
White	5	5		4	4	9	18
Misdemeanor	1	1		2	2	1	4
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat	1	1					1
White				2	2	1	3
Male	403	403		436	436	371	1210
Felony	371	371		410	410	344	1125
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat	81	81		80	80	84	245
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1		2	2	1	4
Black	21	21		18	18	10	49
Unknown	4	4		3	3	1	8
White	264	264		307	307	248	819
Gross Misdemeanor	19	19		18	18	16	53
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat	6	6		7	7	4	17
Black				1	1		1
Unknown				1	1		1
White	13	13		9	9	12	34
Misdemeanor	13	13		8	8	11	32
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat	3	3		2	2	2	7
Black	1	1		1	1		2
White	9	9		5	5	9	23
Grand Total	514	514	1	565	566	493	1573

- Probation Population- *Some GM/M offenses are supervised by the DOC office if the client has a felony conviction.

Year	Type	County	Adult/Juvenile	Offense Level	Previous Year	Entries	Removals	Year End	Males	Females	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other Race	Hispanic	Non Hispanic Unknown
2020	DOC	Itasca	Adult	Felony	517	139	156	501	384	117	389	10	93	4	5	1	500
2020	CPO	Itasca	Adult	Gross Misd	372	184	214	343	239	104	278	8	55	1	1	1	342
2020	CPO	Itasca	Adult	Misd	129	91	107	111	80	31	73	1	10	1	26	1	110
2020	CPO	Itasca	Juvenile	Juvenile	103	58	68	93	68	25	60	0	9	0	24	3	90
Total					1121	472	545	1048	771	277	800	19	167	6	56	6	1042

Year	Type	County	Adult/Juvenile	Offense Level	Previous Year	Entries	Removals	Year End	Males	Females	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other Race	Hispanic	Non Hispanic Unknown
2021	DOC	Itasca	Adult	Felony	496	201	198	501	373	128	397	13	83	4	4	1	500
2021	CPO	Itasca	Adult	Gross Misd	348	174	193	328	222	106	260	4	63	0	1	0	328
2021	CPO	Itasca	Adult	Misd	113	131	99	144	115	29	95	3	16	1	29	2	142
2021	CPO	Itasca	Juvenile	Juvenile	94	89	99	84	58	26	47	3	11	0	23	3	81
Total					1051	595	589	1057	768	289	799	23	173	5	57	6	1051

Year	Type	County	Adult/Juvenile	Offense Level	Previous Year	Entries	Removals	Year End	Males	Females	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other Race	Hispanic	Non Hispanic Unknown
2022	DOC	Itasca	Adult	Felony	492	200	176	518	380	138	409	16	84	5	4	1	517
2022	CPO	Itasca	Adult	Gross Misd	329	190	180	342	230	112	261	10	66	3	2	2	340
2022	CPO	Itasca	Adult	Misd	144	106	117	128	95	33	84	1	15	0	28	2	126
2022	CPO	Itasca	Juvenile	Juvenile	83	96	80	99	67	32	53	5	10	0	31	2	97
Total					1048	592	553	1087	772	315	807	32	175	8	65	7	1080

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

	2020		2020 Total	2021	2021 Total	2022	2022 Total	Grand Total
	Hispanic	Non Hispanic		Non Hispanic		Non Hispanic		
Intensive Supervised Release		4	4	4	4	4	4	12
Male		4	4	4	4	4	4	12
American Indian or Alaskan Native		4	4					4
American Indian-Non Hispanic						1	1	1
White–Non-Hispanic				4	4	3	3	7
Parole				1	1	1	1	2
Male				1	1	1	1	2
White–Non-Hispanic				1	1	1	1	2
Standard Supervised Release	1	70	71	62	62	56	56	189
Female	1	6	7	7	7	7	7	21
American Indian or Alaskan Native		2	2					2
American Indian-Non Hispanic				1	1	4	4	5
White	1	4	5					5
White–Non-Hispanic				6	6	3	3	9
Male		64	64	55	55	49	49	168
American Indian or Alaskan Native		9	9					9
American Indian-Non Hispanic				10	10	7	7	17
White		55	55					55
White–Non-Hispanic				45	45	42	42	87
Grand Total	1	74	75	67	67	61	61	203

*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	71	100.00%	204	100.00%	252	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	53	100.00%	582	100.00%
Adam Berkeland	13	18.31%	46	22.55%	43	17.06%		0.00%		0.00%	18	33.96%	120	20.62%
Alaina Christopherson	15	21.13%	26	12.75%	36	14.29%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	77	13.23%
Chad Christofferson	2	2.82%	5	2.45%	15	5.95%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	22	3.78%
Deanna Bothma	5	7.04%	6	2.94%	18	7.14%		0.00%	1	100.00%	4	7.55%	34	5.84%
Jessica L. Miskovich	3	4.23%	38	18.63%	49	19.44%	1	100.00%		0.00%	3	5.66%	94	16.15%
Megan E. Bader	14	19.72%	29	14.22%	37	14.68%		0.00%		0.00%	16	30.19%	96	16.49%
Steve Sigfrinius	6	8.45%	17	8.33%	16	6.35%		0.00%		0.00%	6	11.32%	45	7.73%
Tina M. Longoria	13	18.31%	37	18.14%	38	15.08%		0.00%		0.00%	6	11.32%	94	16.15%
Grand Total	71	100.00%	204	100.00%	252	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	53	100.00%	582	100.00%

Adult														
Assignment Type	High		Low		Medium		Per Policy-No LSCMI		Prescreen Low--No Assmt		Unknown		Total #	Total %
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Felony	71	100.00%	204	100.00%	252	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	53	100.00%	582	100.00%
Enhanced Supervision	54	76.06%		0.00%	3	1.19%		0.00%		0.00%	8	15.09%	65	11.17%
ESO Phase 1	11	15.49%	6	2.94%	3	1.19%		0.00%	1	100.00%	10	18.87%	31	5.33%
ESO Phase 2		0.00%	1	0.49%	31	12.30%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	32	5.50%
ESO Phase 3		0.00%	15	7.35%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	15	2.58%
ESO Phase 4		0.00%	1	0.49%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1	0.17%
Group Supervision		0.00%	1	0.49%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1	0.17%
Intake/Pretrial/Investigation Caseload-includes incoming transfers		0.00%	1	0.49%	1	0.40%		0.00%		0.00%	1	1.89%	3	0.52%
Pre-Trial Supervision	4	5.63%	4	1.96%	3	1.19%		0.00%		0.00%	10	18.87%	21	3.61%
Specialty Court-Probation	2	2.82%	5	2.45%	15	5.95%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	22	3.78%
Traditional Supervision		0.00%	170	83.33%	196	77.78%	1	100.00%		0.00%	24	45.28%	391	67.18%
Grand Total	71	100.00%	204	100.00%	252	100.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%	53	100.00%	582	100.00%

Adult	Successful		Unsuccessful		Total # of cases	Total %
	# of cases	%	# of cases	%		
Felony	87	46.52%	73	39.04%	160	85.56%
Discharge-Early	30	16.04%		0.00%	30	16.04%
Discharge-Expiration	27	14.44%		0.00%	27	14.44%
Discharge-Multiple Stay Types	6	3.21%		0.00%	6	3.21%
Dismiss	24	12.83%		0.00%	24	12.83%
Executed-Client Demanded-COC serving MCF (Felony Supervision)		0.00%	59	31.55%	59	31.55%
Executed-COC serving MCF (Felony Supervision)		0.00%	14	7.49%	14	7.49%
Gross Misdemeanor	13	6.95%	9	4.81%	22	11.76%
Discharge-Early	3	1.60%		0.00%	3	1.60%
Discharge-Expiration	8	4.28%		0.00%	8	4.28%
Discharge-Multiple Stay Types	2	1.07%		0.00%	2	1.07%
Executed-Client Demanded-COC serving MCF (Felony Supervision)		0.00%	1	0.53%	1	0.53%
Executed-Client Demanded-LOC (GM/M Supervision)		0.00%	3	1.60%	3	1.60%
Executed-COC serving MCF (Felony Supervision)		0.00%	2	1.07%	2	1.07%
Executed-Court-LOC (GM/M Supervision cases)		0.00%	3	1.60%	3	1.60%
Misdemeanor	5	2.67%		0.00%	5	2.67%
Discharge-Early	1	0.53%		0.00%	1	0.53%
Discharge-Expiration	4	2.14%		0.00%	4	2.14%
Grand Total	105	56.15%	82	43.85%	187	100.00%

County Probation:

- Average Caseload Sizes by Caseload Type

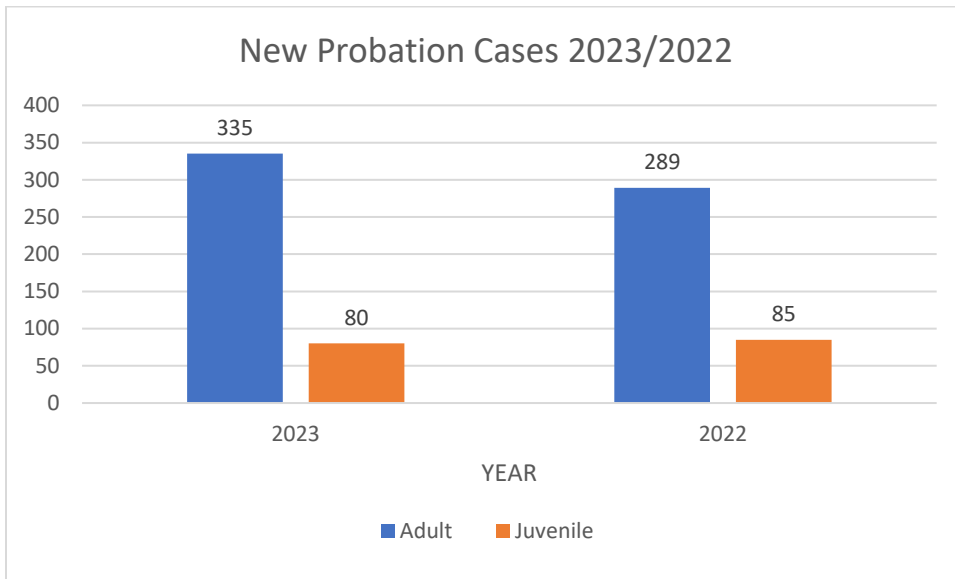
Adult Person Offenses caseload (2 Probation Officers): 66

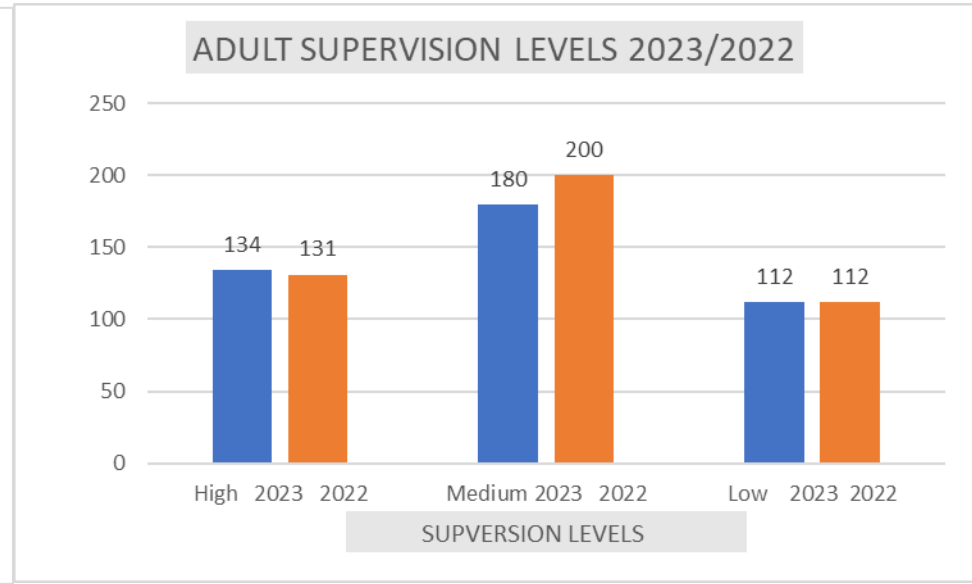
Adult DWI/Non-person Offenses Caseload (3 Probation Officers): 120

Juvenile Sex Offender Specific caseload (1 Probation Officer): 34

Juvenile Traditional Probation caseload (1 Probation Officer): 41

Juvenile/Adult Mixed Caseload (1 Probation Officer): Truancy: 8; Juvenile Diversion: 22; Juvenile Low Level (Petty Offenses) 31; Adult 4th Degree DWI caseload: 78; & CWS coordinator for Probation & DOC: 47 combined.





Percentage and number of probation clients by Risk Levels (Very High/High, Medium, Low, and Unknown)

Adults:

High: 146

Medium: 185

Low: 108

Unclassified: 3

Juveniles:

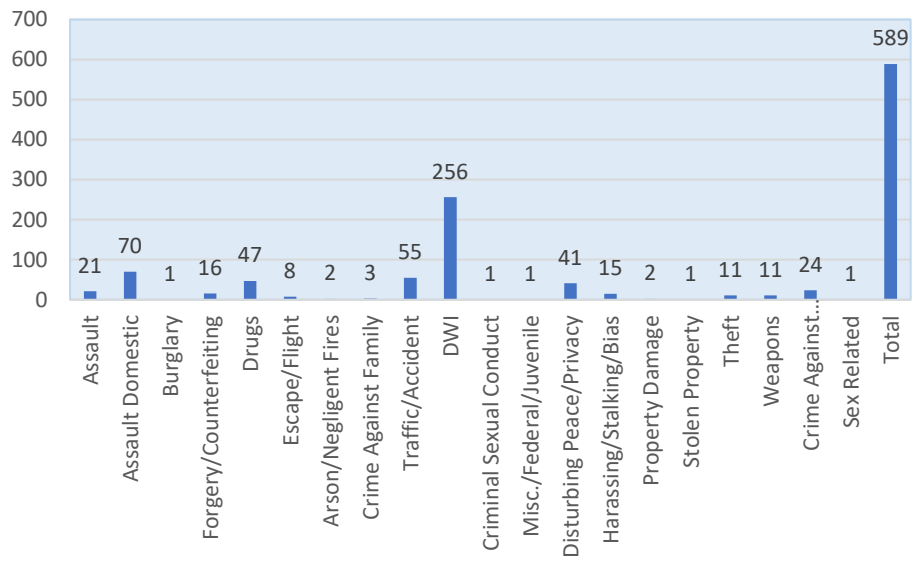
Maximum: 15

Medium: 30

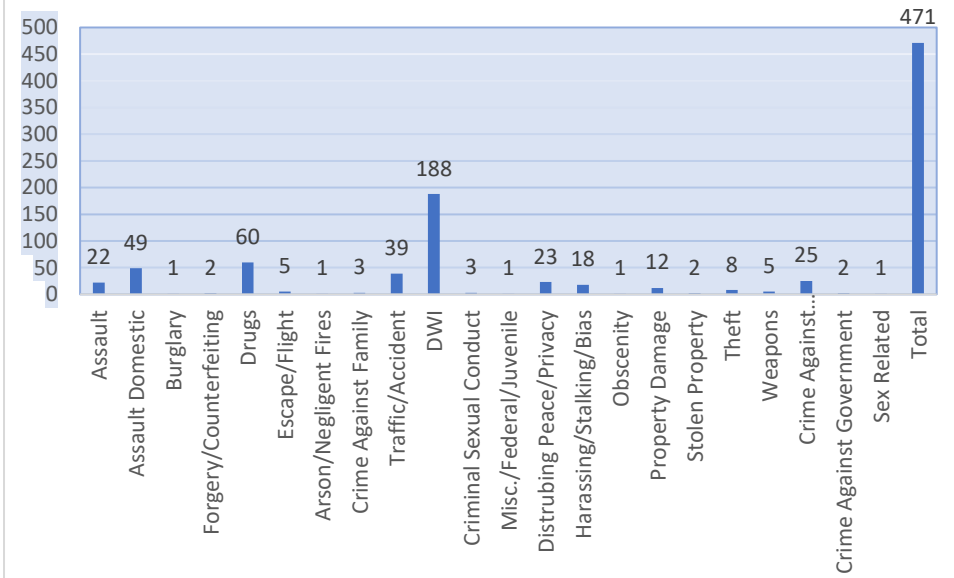
Minimum: 15

Unclassified: 61

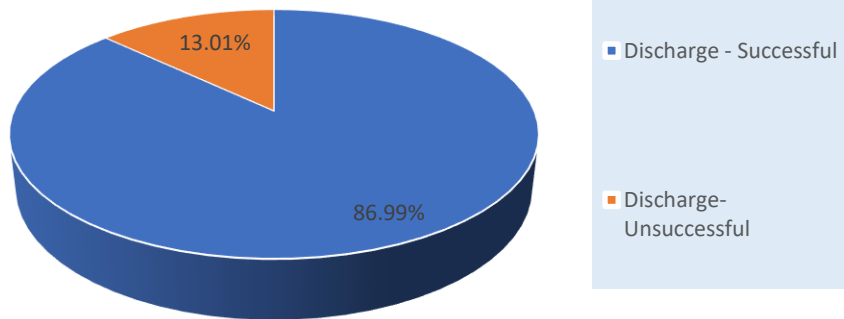
2023 ADULT OFFENSE REPORT

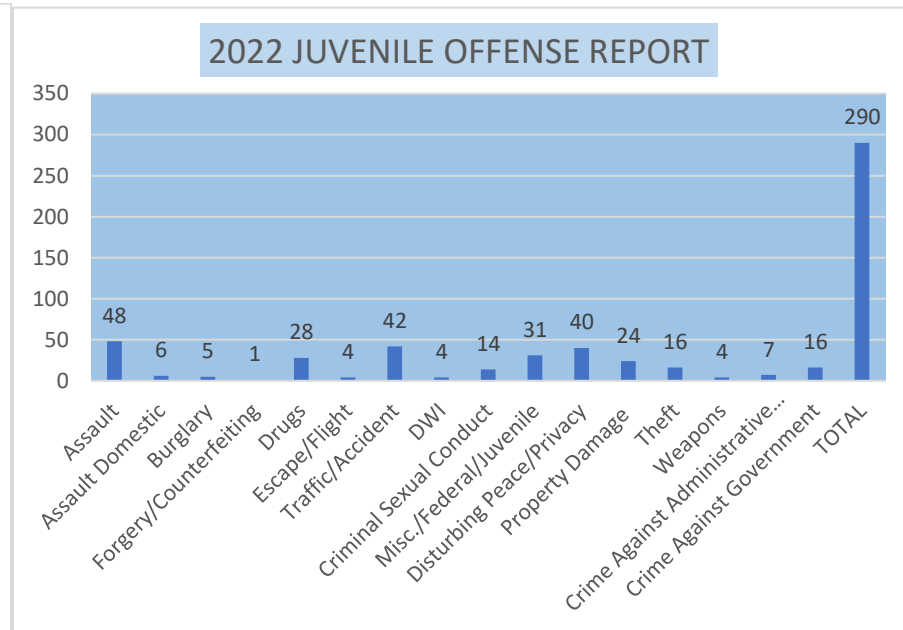
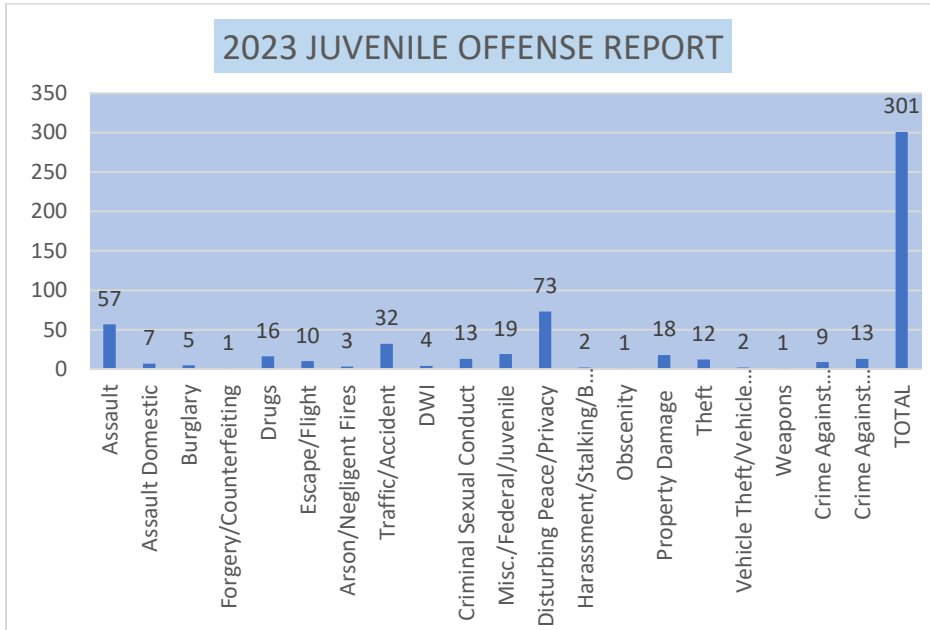


2022 ADULT OFFENSE REPORT



2022 Adult Cases Successful/Unsuccessful





Juvenile Cases Successful/Unsuccessful for 2022

Case Closed Description	Successful	Unsuccessful	% of Total
Discharge	105*	0	100.00% Successful*

Prior to 2024 all Juveniles cases were either closed out per Court order or Discharged by Court order. There was not a distinction if the case was a successful or unsuccessful probation discharge. Starting in 2024 probation will be able to determine if a juvenile discharge is successful or unsuccessful which will be on the Court Discharge order.