

Jackson County
Comprehensive Plan
February 12, 2024

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Introduction

Jackson County is located along Interstate 90 in the Southwestern corner of the state of Minnesota. Jackson County was made an official political division in May of 1857 by the Minnesota State Legislature naming it after the first merchant of St. Paul, MN. Each community boasts small-town living at its finest and can be a welcome change from the hustle and bustle of big-city life. Many amenities are enjoyed by area residents, such as an ecology center, biking and walking trails, a countywide public library system, numerous county and city parks, a “one of a kind” historic theater, and more than 50 social and civic organizations. Residents and visitors can enjoy a variety of area lakes to visit, whether you want to camp, fish, boat, swim or just be by the water. With a focus on agriculture and industry, Jackson County continues to prosper.

Race and Hispanic Origin	Jackson
White alone, percent	94.30%
Black or African American alone, percent(a)	1.10%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent(a)	0.60%
Asian alone, percent(a)	1.90%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent(a)	0.20%
Two or More Races, percent	1.90%
Hispanic or Latino, percent(b)	4.60%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	90.50%

Geography	
Population per square mile, 2020	14.2
Land area in square miles, 2020	702.97
FIPS Code	27063

Administration and Organization of Correctional Services

DOC Vision

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

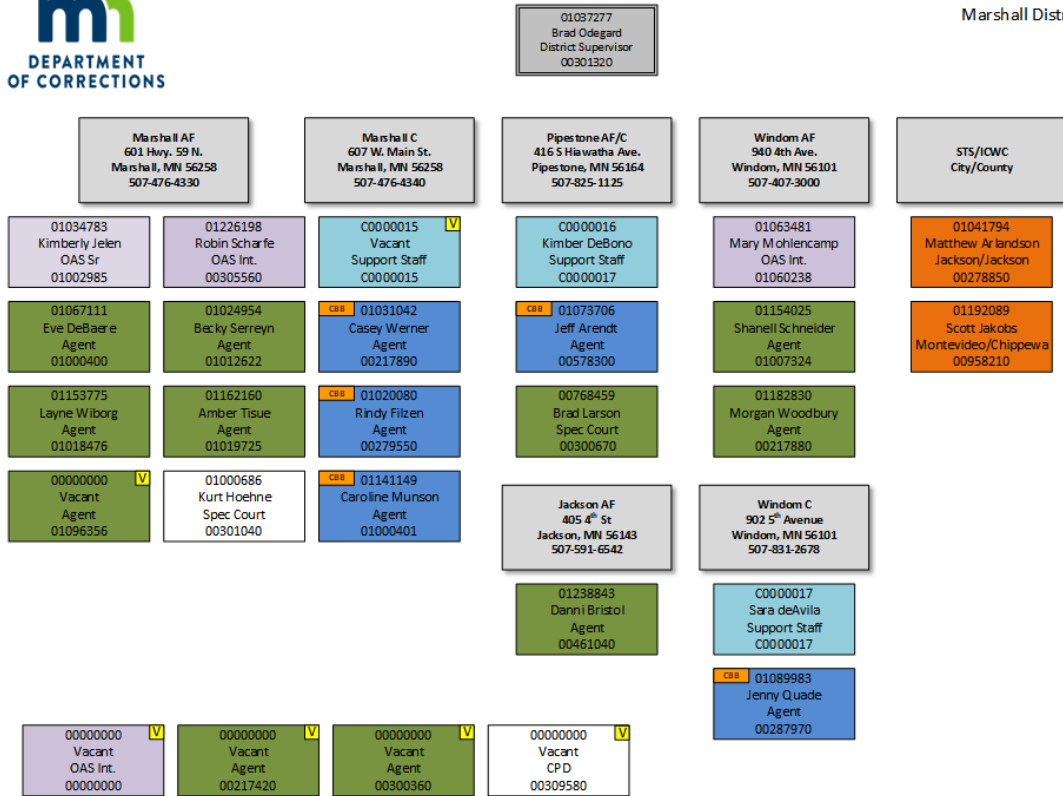
DOC Mission

Transforming lives for a safer Minnesota

District Organization Chart



Marshall 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.

Jackson County is part of the Department of Corrections, Marshall District, which also includes Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Pipestone, Cottonwood Counties as well as two Community Corrections Act agencies (6W Community Corrections and Rock/Nobles Community Corrections). The Department of Corrections supervises all adult clients on felony level caseloads in Jackson County. A felony agent housed in the Jackson County Court Services office supervises all clients (except those with sex offenses) placed on felony level supervision by the Court, as well as clients released from prison on supervised release. An agent housed in the St. James office provides supervision in Jackson County to clients convicted of felony level sex offenses. Starting July 1, 2024, due to caseload realignment, the enhanced sex offender caseload will be supervised by an agent in the Windom Felony office. An agent housed in the Fairmont Adult Felony office provides supervision to clients in Jackson County who are involved in the Faribault/Martin/Jackson Adult Treatment Court. Administrative support for these agents is provided by support staff housed in the Windom Felony office and the Fairmont Adult Felony office.

A team of 4 Intensive Supervised Release agents provide supervision for our highest risk clients released from prison who are placed on ISR supervision in Southwest Minnesota, including Jackson County. Support for the ISR agents is provided by a support staff in the Windom Felony office as well as second support staff within the Department of Corrections.

Jackson County Court Services agents and staff provide supervision of clients on Misdemeanor/Gross Misdemeanor adult supervision as well as all clients on juvenile supervision.

Advisory Board

Ryan Krosch (County Admin)
County Commissioner (TBD)
Kristi Meyerann (County Attorney)
Kelly Mitchell (Jackson Chief Deputy)
Honorable Darci J. Bentz

*Board members will be added in the future to meet statutory board participant requirements.

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.

The supervisor and all agents within the DOC Marshall District have been involved in the implementation of skill building practices to enhance staff's ability to effectively provide Normative Feedback to clients. Specifically, three career agents within the district make up an implementation team and lead their own group of agents to come up with a plan on how to implement evidence-based practices, beginning with Normative Feedback, which will guide each client toward an area of focus in their lives. Each of these groups have met on numerous occasions to practice skills that enhance each agent's ability and confidence when providing Normative Feedback. Agents have found it helpful to learn as a group and to provide feedback to each other. Those involved in this process are working to gain skills and knowledge to assist each client to identify and address the drivers of their criminal behavior. The ultimate outcome is to enhance public safety as agents guide clients toward pro-social behavior.

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

Several agents in the Marshall District are trained to facilitate cognitive restructuring programming to eligible clients within the district. Facilitators currently use the Decision Points curriculum in a group setting to deliver this valuable resource which focuses on guiding clients toward reshaping the thoughts that led to their criminal behavior. Agents also use the curriculum to identify the social impact of the clients anti-social thinking and ways to overcome their thoughts and feelings. The goal is to utilize this group setting to build on the client’s skills and motivation by purposeful focus on a more pro-social approach for clients in risky situations. A goal for the future is to establish collaboration with local mental health providers to enhance the impact agents have on the clients they serve while delivering Decision Points.

The Marshall District is in the process of hiring several agents and a corrections program director to assist with managing caseloads in the district, including Jackson County. A third Enhanced Sex Offender agent will allow the two current ESO agents within the district to divide caseloads making them more manageable. With the addition of staff within the Marshall District, agents will continue to grow as professionals to focus on providing quality supervision and using evidence-based interventions with the clients they serve. Agents will continue to focus on working with clients to identify individual drivers of their criminal behavior and use targeted interventions to reduce client risk to the public.

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.

Pre-trial release monitoring including electronic alcohol monitoring services are offered in Jackson County for clients who have felony level DWI offenses and supervised by staff in the Jackson County Court Services office. Pre- trial and post-conviction reports for felony level offenses in Jackson County are completed by the DOC agent.

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.

Along with the assessment tools described above, agents in the Marshall District, which includes Jackson County, have access to utilize the Domestic Violence Inventory (DVI) to assess risk for clients involved in domestic violence offenses.

- **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.

Agents in the Marshall District complete the appropriate risk/need assessment on clients to identify areas to target to address drivers of client behavior and establish levels of supervision. With the hiring of several additional agents in the Marshall District, caseloads will be much more manageable. Agents will provide quality Evidence Based Practices and continue to increase their knowledge and skill sets moving forward.

- **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.

Agents in the Marshall District have access to and use a variety of tools to provide individualized client-based interventions targeting drivers of criminality for the clients they supervise. Agents are becoming more familiar with tools such as Carey Guide Bits which are available in each office and meeting location within the district. Agents from across the district team up to facilitate the Decision Points curriculum on a weekly basis using a virtual platform to make the resource available to more clients. Agents are able to document and track their work with clients in the CSTS data base which allows for quick reference checks on client progress and continued plan of action.

- **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. Agents in Jackson County utilize housing funds available from local agencies as well as emergency housing funds managed by the DOC.

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.

- **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. The Marshall District will add an Enhanced Sex Offender agent, as well as a Pre-Trial agent position to address caseload capacity issues. A Corrections Program Director will also be hired to assist with the continued development of Evidence Based Practices within the Marshall District. There will also be an additional Office and Administrative Specialist Intermediate position hired to provide administrative support for additional staff.
- **Early discharge should focus on effective interventions and not just completion of conditions.** Agents in the Marshall District are continuing to follow the mission and goals of the Department by measuring a client's progress using Evidenced Based Practices rather than simply calculating the amount of time a client is on supervision. Other than Stays of Adjudication, clients are considered for early discharge if they complete their conditions and make progress toward pro-social behaviors and lifestyle. Some clients may not be considered for early discharge given the severity and type of offense they are being supervised for.
- **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. Agents utilize Evidence Based Practices and target interventions toward the drivers of a client's high-risk behavior. Clients receive these interventions in group settings such as Decision Points as well as on an individual basis during agent/client contacts using Carey Guide Bits and other forms of interventions. Many of the interventions provided by agents with clients are based on some form of cognitive restructuring and focus on building rapport, addressing thinking errors, building client motivation and skills to change their behavior, as well as holding clients accountable for their actions.

- **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. Agents within the Marshall District have been trained in Core Corrections Practices which has helped agents develop skills to reinforce a client’s positive adjustment. Agents are aware clients who have been involved in the same behavior may have done so for very different reasons. Finding what is driving a client’s behavior is essential to impact positive change and providing a higher dose of incentives, in addition to holding clients accountable, is a common goal for agents when working with clients.
- **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. Agents use Carey Guides, Carey Guide Bits and other tools when working with juveniles to help identify drivers of high-risk behavior. Adults on supervision in the Marshall District struggle with a variety of issues including mental health and chemical dependency. Agents work with treatment providers to address these needs. Agents are encouraged to communicate with these providers prior to submitting violations to ensure appropriate recommendations are made to address the behavior as well as what is driving the behavior.

Victim Concerns

Agents in the Marshall District submit victim impact statements to victims of crimes, including those who have been the victim of a sex offense or domestic abuse. Agents supervising each of these types of caseloads follow specific protocols to ensure a victim centered approach is the focus. Agents in Jackson County work with staff from Southwest Crisis Center to help provide a victim centered approach to supervision.

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 supervised on (\$100 for misdemeanors, \$200 for gross misdemeanors & \$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
DOC Supervision Fee	5,000.00	3,527.00
Total	5,000.00	3,527.00

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. 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. Agents within the

Marshall District utilize several statewide vendors to provide electronic home monitoring to clients placed on supervision by the Court at the clients' expense.

STS Contract

Jackson County has entered into an Annual Income Contract with the Minnesota Department of Corrections to establish a Sentence to Service program in Jackson County. One crew leader supervises a crew who complete projects within Jackson County. Some of the consistent projects include assisting at the local food shelf, backpack for kids, maintenance at the Jackson County Courthouse and assisting at the Jackson County Fairgrounds.

Budget

	FTEs	FY24	FY25	Total
Felony	1.12	\$ 150,102.15	\$ 156,856.75	\$ 306,958.91
Agent	0.77	\$ 95,280.18	\$ 99,567.79	\$ 194,847.96
Cost - CE		\$ 9,037.49	\$ 9,444.17	\$ 18,481.66
Cost - Interstate		\$ 3,372.01	\$ 3,523.75	\$ 6,895.76
Cost - Mgt-Admin		\$ 6,819.90	\$ 7,126.79	\$ 13,946.69
OAS Sr.	0.05	\$ 4,105.59	\$ 4,290.34	\$ 8,395.93
Supervisor	0.05	\$ 9,231.42	\$ 9,646.83	\$ 18,878.24
Support	0.25	\$ 22,255.58	\$ 23,257.08	\$ 45,512.66
Grand Total	1.12	\$ 150,102.15	\$ 156,856.75	\$ 306,958.91

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

Jackson County now has a DOC felony agent housed in the courthouse in Jackson. In 2023, an agent position was reassigned to Jackson County, which will promote more consistent and clear communication with stakeholders in Jackson County and more focused supervision for clients.

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

<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		Unknown			
Female		10	10		4	4	2	2	16	
Felony		9	9		4	4	2	2	15	
Black					1	1			1	
Unknown		2	2						2	
White		7	7		3	3	2	2	12	
Gross Misdemeanor		1	1						1	
White		1	1						1	
Male	3	30	33	1	60	61	21	21	115	
Felony	3	28	31	1	53	54	20	20	105	
Asian/Pacific Islander		1	1		2	2	2	2	5	
Black		5	5		3	3	3	3	11	
Unknown	1	1	2						2	
White	2	21	23	1	48	49	15	15	87	
Gross Misdemeanor		2	2		7	7	1	1	10	
Black					1	1			1	
White		2	2		6	6	1	1	9	
Grand Total	3	40	43	1	64	65	23	23	131	

- Probation Population

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	Jackson	Adult	Felony	77	25	32	71	53	18	58	2	3	4	4	6	65
2021	DOC	Jackson	Adult	Felony	73	58	45	88	70	18	58	5	1	5	19	5	83
2022	DOC	Jackson	Adult	Felony	88	27	40	75	63	12	56	3	1	4	11	7	68

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

	2020		2020 Total	2021		2021 Total	2022	2022 Total	Grand Total
	Hispanic	Non Hispanic		Hispanic	Non Hispanic		Non Hispanic		
Standard Supervised Release	3	6	9	1	5	6	6	6	21
Male	3	6	9	1	5	6	6	6	21
Asian or Pacific Islander		1	1						1
Asian-Non Hispanic							1	1	1
Black-Non Hispanic							1	1	1
White	3	5	8						8
White–Hispanic				1		1			1
White–Non-Hispanic					5	5	4	4	9
Grand Total	3	6	9	1	5	6	6	6	21

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		Unknown		Total #	Total %
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Adult	7	100.00%	33	100.00%	18	100.00%	5	100.00%	63	100.00%
Angela Sundeen		0.00%	10	30.0%	1	5.56%		0.00%	11	17.47%
Brad XOdegard-CK (Danni Bristol)	3	42.86%	15	45.45%	12	66.67%	5	100.00%	35	55.56%
Courtney Rannow	4	57.14%	8	24.24%	4	22.22%		0.00%	16	25.40%
Shanell M. Schneider		0.00%		0.00%	1	5.56%		0.00%	1	1.56%
Grand Total	7	100.00%	33	100.00%	18	100.00%	5	100.00%	63	100.00%

Assignment Type	Adult High		Low		Medium		Unknown		Total #	Total %
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Felony	7	100.00%	33	100.00%	18	100.00%	5	100.00%	63	100.00%
Domestic Abuse Caseload	1	14.29%	2	6.06%	3	16.67%		0.00%	6	9.52%
Enhanced Supervision	2	28.57%		0.00%		0.00%	1	20.00%	3	4.76%
ESO Phase 1	3	42.86%	1	3.03%	1	5.56%		0.00%	5	7.94%
ESO Phase 2		0.00%		0.00%	2	11.11%		0.00%	2	3.17%
ESO Phase 3	1	14.29%	6	18.18%	1	5.56%		0.00%	8	12.70%
ESO Phase 4		0.00%	1	3.03%		0.00%		0.00%	1	1.59%
Specialty Court-Probation		0.00%		0.00%	1	5.56%		0.00%	1	1.59%
Traditional Supervision		0.00%	23	69.70%	10	55.56%	4	80.00%	37	58.73%
Grand Total	7	100.00%	33	100.00%	18	100.00%	5	100.00%	63	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	24	63.16%	9	23.68%	33	86.84%
Discharge	2	5.26%		0.00%	2	5.26%
Discharge-Early	14	36.84%		0.00%	14	36.84%
Discharge-Expiration	5	13.16%		0.00%	5	13.16%
Dismiss	3	7.89%		0.00%	3	7.89%
Executed		0.00%	2	5.26%	2	5.26%
Executed-Client Demanded-COC serving MCF (Felony Supervision)		0.00%	1	2.63%	1	2.63%
Executed-COC serving MCF (Felony Supervision)		0.00%	6	15.79%	6	15.79%
Gross Misdemeanor	4	10.53%	1	2.63%	5	13.16%
Discharge-Expiration	1	2.63%		0.00%	1	2.63%
Dismiss	3	7.89%		0.00%	3	7.89%
Executed-Court-LOC (GM/M Supervision cases)		0.00%	1	2.63%	1	2.63%
Grand Total	28	73.68%	10	26.32%	38	100.00%

Juvenile	Successful # of cases	%	Total # of cases	Total %
Discharge-Expiration	1	100.00%	1	100.00%
Grand Total	1	100.00%	1	100.00%
