

Pope County
Comprehensive Plan
February 21, 2024

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Introduction

Race and Hispanic Origin	Pop
White alone, percent	96.90%
Black or African American alone, percent(a)	0.50%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent(a)	0.60%
Asian alone, percent(a)	0.70%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent(a)	Z
Two or More Races, percent	1.30%
Hispanic or Latino, percent(b)	2.10%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	95.20%

Geography	
Population per square mile, 2020	16.9
Land area in square miles, 2020	669.54
FIPS Code	27121

Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

Administration and Organization of Correctional Services

DOC Vision

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

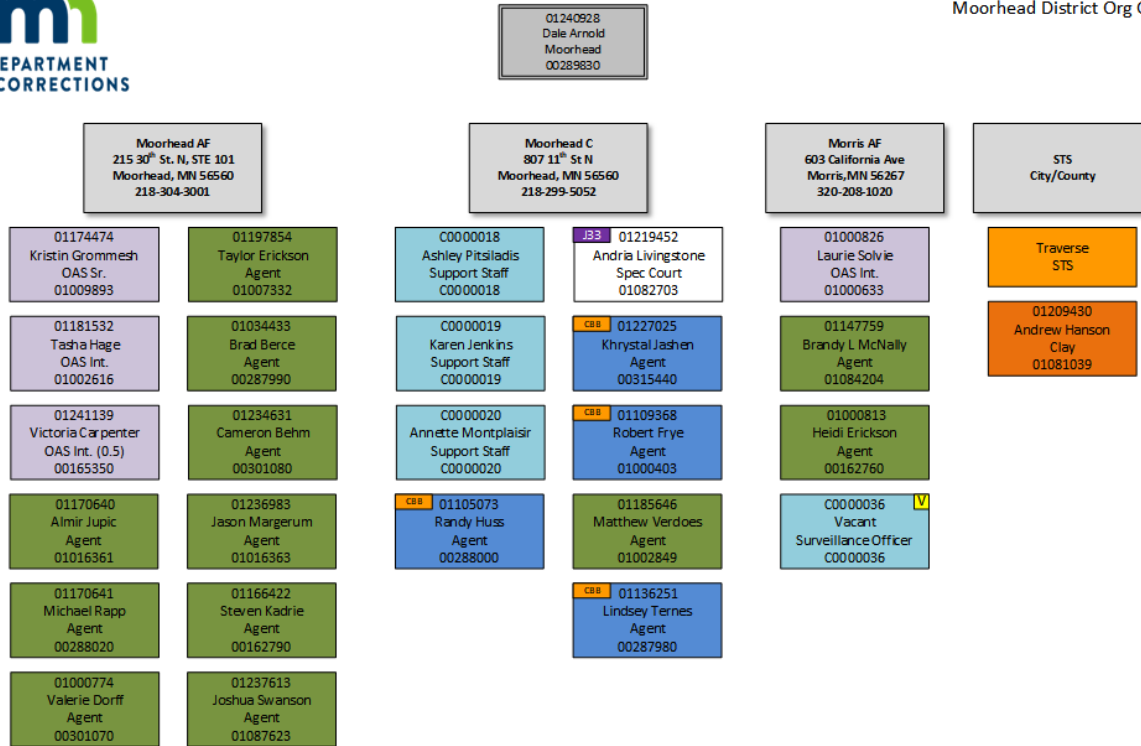
DOC Mission

Transforming lives for a safer Minnesota

District Organization Chart



Moorhead 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.

Pope County Department of Corrections is part of the Moorhead District which consist of Pope, Stevens Grant, Traverse, Big Stone, and Wilkin Counties collectively. Within the Moorhead District there are offices strategically located in Moorhead and Morris, MN with satellite spaces available in each area of Supervision. The Agents that work in Pope County at times utilize both the Morris and Moorhead offices. Pope County Minnesota, formed in 1862 and organized in 1866, has a population of 11,481 (2022), wherein the vast majority of that population reside in county seat, Glenwood, Minnesota.

- District Supervisor: Dale Arnold
- Office and Administrative Specialist Sr.: Kris Grommesh
- Office and Administrative Specialist: Laurie Solvie
- Primary Agent: Heidi J. Erickson
- Agent to cover: Brandy McNally
- Agent to cover: Josh Swanson

Advisory Board

The Pope County (Criminal Justice Work Group) CJWG is comprised of the following:

Chief Dale Danter, Glenwood Police Department
Sheriff Tim Riley, Pope County Sheriff's Office
Chief Deputy Nathan Brecht, Pope County Sheriff's Office
Administrative Assistant Darnell Whittemore, Pope County Sheriff's Office
Troy Nelson, Assistant Pope County Attorney
Neil Nelson, Pope County Attorney
Jan Nordmeyer, Public Defender's office
Charlotte Culbertson, Public Defender's office
Kim Sundbom-Trudeau, Jennifer Mueller, Court Admin,
Terry Jaworski -Director, Amanda Erickson, Keri Powell-Pope County Court Services
Dale Arnold, MN DOC District Supervisor
Chad Christianson, MN DOC Sex Offender Specific Agent
Heidi Erickson, MN DOC Agent (primary)
Judge Melissa Listug

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.

In July 2023, the Moorhead District completed Normative Feedback training allowing all agents to establish a foundation in this evidence-based skill. This was done in conjunction with the districts evidence-based practices coaching curriculum and monthly sessions to enhance Normative Feedback and additional skills to be effective in the case planning process.

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

The Minnesota Department of Corrections currently provides multiple programming initiatives for the clients of Pope County.

Cognitive programming continues to be an effective intervention that is supported by the Department of Corrections. As part of strategic planning there will continue to be goals of providing this programming to a larger number of clients. This can be accomplished by continuing to train staff and working towards cost reduction of programming services.

Within 2023, one traditional Agent in this region along with ISR Agents completed Decision Points Cognitive training and can begin to offer quarterly Decision Points Cognitive Programming within this region to Clients.

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. Pope County does not offer a pre-trial program. Staff provide pre-sentence investigation and any other reports when ordered by the Court. Clients released from a Minnesota Correctional Facility, on Supervised Release, are supervised either by our Intensive Supervised Release staff or by our traditional Parole and Probation staff within the Community. This is determined by offense and by a risk assessment tool, the MNSTARR.

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.

The MN DOC utilizes DRA within this County. Justice involved individuals are assessed at the time the Pre-sentence investigation report is completed and reassessed at 6 months. These are then done annually throughout a person's probationary period. We are currently exploring the use of the Domestic Violence Inventory (DVI) for those whose offense is Domestic Assault related.

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 receive support and assistance in completion of conditions that do not require a supervision agent to perform.

Pope County's rural capacity caseloads are generally lower within Pope County than other counties statewide. This allows for effective community supervision to include the capacity to provide effective case management.

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. DOC Agents actively utilize these tools on a consistent basis with those they supervise. These tools are most often engaged with directly between the Agent and the Justice Involved individual; however, at times are assigned as homework and then reviewed together at their next meeting. Some MN DOC Agents have recently received Decision Points training and are in the discussion phase of implementation. In this region we have approximately 4 trained staff to conduct this cognitive group.

Addressing specific responsivity such as mental health, housing, gender, and culturally specific services.

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

Within Pope County the primary agent as well as the other Agents that serve this region have a vested interest in cognitive behavior interventions and collaborating with others who can also provide effective, professional, interventions. Our agents will refer to area specialists to meet the needs of those they serve. At times, referrals will be made within neighboring cities, and counties, dependent upon resources and availability.

MN DOC Agents utilize local housing supports as well as the MN DOC housing unit for additional support. There have been times when a Justice Involved person is releasing homeless and the MN DOC has collaborated with local housing/hotel resources to financially support the person avoiding homelessness, affording them time to create their own plan as to sustaining housing, while they are provided shelter utilizing grant funding by the State. MN DOC Agents seeks community updates through local resources and will invite them to present to our broad staff, to keep all staff up to date on what current resources are available within the community. This includes gender specific and culturally sensitive resources.

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. Currently, there is an initiative to implement a new EBP (Evidence-based Practices) Specialist as well as a minimum risk Agent position within this region, shared with two other Districts. This would strengthen staff ability in utilizing EBP tools and approaches while they receive ongoing training and coaching. The minimum risk Agent would allow the other Felony Agent within this area to focus on the medium to high-risk individuals, creating a smaller and more manageable caseload.

Early discharge should focus on effective intervention and not just completion of conditions.

The DOC along with Dodge & Olmsted County are partnering with National Institute of Corrections, Center for Effective Public Policy and the Carey Group on a readiness assessment and implementation of Dosage probation. This promising practice focuses on prescribed intervention hours that target clients' highest criminogenic need areas which is "dosed" according to the client's risk level. Successful completion of hours results in the client's discharge from probation. The Department of Corrections in Pope County requests early Discharge to the Court when the client is eligible per policy, taking into consideration compliance, rehabilitation, and competency development. The Agent completes the discharge report, the District Supervisor reviews and approves then such is submitted to the Court for review.

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. This region specifically is seeking to post a newly added position for an EBP Specialist. This will further support the training and ongoing coaching for Agent staff as they utilize the EBP tools mentioned above. The EBP Specialist will prioritize training and coaching of these tools, while providing support to the agent as they practice and work towards proficiency.

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. MN DOC Agents utilize Motivational Interviewing and Core Correctional Practices to engage with a person’s intrinsic motivation towards change behavior. Agents incentivize positive behavior, change behavior and completion of programming/therapy/treatment with the use of incentives. i.e., early discharge per policy, change of supervision level, etc.

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. MN DOC Agents recognizes and understand the impact of incarcerating individuals when there is no additional programming or education piece that would lend towards change behavior. Agents seek to ensure public and the safety of the person, then work with the Justice Involved person towards creating a plan within the community that would support their ability to remain within the community. This could include treatment/therapy, employment, attending support groups, increased contact with agent, random use of testing, electronic home monitoring, etc.

Victim Concerns

Within Pope County the Department of Corrections works towards providing effective communication with victims. This begins during the presentence investigation process and working with the County Attorney and Victim Services. This continues into supervision by being available to victims and allowing them the opportunity to be part of the change process through effective programming such as sex offender, domestic violence and/or cognitive programming.

Correctional Fees

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

- Types of correctional services for which fees are imposed (supervision and program fee schedule).
- 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	4,200.00	2,400.00
Total	4,200.00	2,400.00

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. GPS monitoring and use of Sober link for alcohol testing have increased in use. Especially if clients are displaying mitigating factors that outweigh custody to keep them in the community. DOC Agents refers clients to local resources when they are on traditional supervision, locally. They can choose what vendor they wish to work with.

Budget

	FTEs	FY24	FY25	Total
Felony	0.92	\$ 93,317.95	\$ 97,517.26	\$ 190,835.20
Agent	0.63	\$ 52,838.86	\$ 55,216.61	\$ 108,055.47
Cost - CE		\$ 7,406.03	\$ 7,739.30	\$ 15,145.33
Cost - Interstate		\$ 2,763.29	\$ 2,887.64	\$ 5,650.93
Cost - Mgt-Admin		\$ 5,588.76	\$ 5,840.26	\$ 11,429.02
OAS Sr.	0.04	\$ 2,877.79	\$ 3,007.29	\$ 5,885.09
Supervisor	0.04	\$ 5,795.82	\$ 6,056.63	\$ 11,852.44
Support	0.21	\$ 16,047.39	\$ 16,769.53	\$ 32,816.92
Grand Total	0.92	\$ 93,317.95	\$ 97,517.26	\$ 190,835.20

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

The MN DOC has provided supervision services within this County consistently, although with some staffing turnover. The MN DOC assigns a primary Agent staff to this County; however, in the absence of that staff we have other Agents as well as a District Supervisor available to ensure consistent services are provided. Pope County is also supported by the Moorhead District, an additional 16 Agents.

Agent staff are aligned with the MN DOC mission and vision, working diligently to engage consistently in this manner with those they serve, within the Community by making themselves available for ongoing training and coaching opportunities.

Specific to Pope County we have one primary Agent focused on meeting the needs within this region. In addition, the DOC provides 3-4 Intensive Supervised Release Agents within this region, one Enhanced Sex Offender Agent and two other Agents available to provide coverage within this County.

Staff enjoy partnering with the CPO staff and other County agencies with an appreciation of being able to collaborate and share information and resources, to include training opportunities. As noted above, we look forward to implementing Decision Points, cognitive group, within this community in the next fiscal year and will continue to review the additional and ongoing needs within this community.

Community supervision is best done in conjunction with other criminal justice stakeholders, substance and behavioral health partners and community support partners. The MN DOC is very appreciative of the “teamwork” perspective and investment with all partners.

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 hours 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)

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

The below will be discretionary training.

Appendix B Pre Trial-Standards

Operationalized Mission

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

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

Universal Screening

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

Validated Pre-Trial Risk Assessments

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

Sequential Bail Review

Process by which agents can target scheduled court hearings to address non-emergency violations of pre-trial monitoring, progress reports or make a recommendation to the Court to end pretrial monitoring in the community due to positive adjustment. Agents will not be requesting any changes to monetary bail. Agents

may also request adjustment regarding conditions of supervision. Emergency issues will be addressed with the Court as needed.

Risk-Based Monitoring - Minimum Standards

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

- Only the highest risk defendants, based on the validated risk assessment, will receive formal pre-trial monitoring support. Low and Medium scores will result in minimal interaction with corrections staff.
- Low & Medium: Contact with the defendant will occur as needed and necessary to accomplish or assist in compliance with pre-trial monitoring conditions. These levels will involve monitoring of conditions as ordered by the Court, such as EHM, drug testing, and violations regarding new criminal behavior.
- Monitoring may take place electronically, by phone and/or virtually. Ideally, low scoring defendants will not be placed on pre-trial monitoring to DOC.
- High: Contact with the defendant will occur a minimum of once per month. Contact may be virtual and/or office visit. This level will involve monitoring of conditions as ordered by the Court, such as EHM, drug testing, and violations regarding new criminal behavior.

Focus for Contacts:

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

Boundaries of Pre-Trial Monitoring:

- Absolutely no discussion regarding any details of their alleged criminal offense. All defendants will be referred to their defense attorney for these types of discussions.
- Agents will not provide an opinion regarding plea agreements during the pre-trial monitoring process.
- Agents MAY comment on cooperation regarding pre-trial monitoring.
- Court Reporting Process (violations/progress/discharges)
- Violation/Progress/Discharge reports will be filed as needed by the agent directly with the Court for review and decision making. Copies will be served to the prosecuting attorney and defense attorney.
- Performance Measurement and Feedback

- Percentage of pre-trial defendants who made all Court appearances (CSTS enhancement is needed to track this information)
- Percentage of pre-trial defendants who remained compliant with Court conditions during pre-trial monitoring (not to include re-arrest)
- Percentage of pre-trial defendants who remained law abiding during their pre-trial monitoring.
- Validate the risk assessment tool approved by Judicial Council to target high risk defendants for placement on pre-trial monitoring.
- Comparisons between districts regarding successes in each risk level category.
- Develop specialized training program for Pre-Trial Division with technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC).

For more information please visit - <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 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

Pre-trial Population

*Pretrial Agent Tasks

	2020	2020 Total	2021	2021 Total	2022	2022 Total	Grand Total
Adult	Unknown		Hispanic	Unknown	Hispanic	Unknown	
Female	2	2		6	6		8
Felony	2	2		5	5		7
White	2	2		5	5		7
Gross Misdemeanor				1	1		1
White				1	1		1
Male	19	19	1	25	26	1	21
Felony	19	19	1	25	26	1	20
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat				2	2		2
Black	2	2		1	1		3
White	17	17	1	22	23	1	20
Gross Misdemeanor						1	1
White						1	1
Grand Total	21	21	1	31	32	1	21
							22
							75

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	Pope	Adult	Felony	38	17	19	36	25	11	34	1	0	0	1	0	36
2021	DOC	Pope	Adult	Felony	42	18	17	44	34	10	42	1	0	1	0	0	44
2022	DOC	Pope	Adult	Felony	41	17	16	42	34	8	38	3	0	1	0	1	41

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

	2020 Non Hispanic	2020 Total	2021 Non Hispanic	2021 Total	Grand Total
Standard Supervised Release	1	1	2	2	3
Male	1	1	2	2	3
White	1	1			1
White–Non-Hispanic			2	2	2
Grand Total	1	1	2	2	3

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

Risk Level	High		Low		Medium		Unknown		Total #	Total %
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Adult	6	100.00%	21	100.00%	11	100.00%	3	100.00%	41	100.00%
Brandy L. McNally	3	50.00%	13	61.90%	8	72.73%	3	100.00%	27	65.85%
Chad M Christianson	3	50.00%	7	33.33%	3	27.27%		0.00%	13	31.71%
Heidi J Erickson		0.00%	1	4.76%		0.00%		0.00%	1	2.44%
Grand Total	6	100.00%	21	100.00%	11	100.00%	3	100.00%	41	100.00%

Assignment Type	Adult								Total #	Total %
	High		Low		Medium		Unknown			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Felony	6	100.00%	21	100.00%	11	100.00%	3	100.00%	41	100.00%
Enhanced Supervision	3	50.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	3	7.32%
ESO Phase 1	3	50.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	3	7.32%
ESO Phase 2		0.00%		0.00%	3	27.27%		0.00%	3	7.32%
ESO Phase 3		0.00%	3	14.29%		0.00%		0.00%	3	7.32%
ESO Phase 4		0.00%	4	19.05%		0.00%		0.00%	4	9.76%
Intake/Pretrial/Investigation Caseload-includes incoming transfers		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1	33.33%	1	2.44%
Traditional Supervision		0.00%	14	66.67%	8	72.73%	2	66.67%	24	58.54%
Grand Total	6	100.00%	21	100.00%	11	100.00%	3	100.00%	41	100.00%

Adult	Successful		Unsuccessful		Total # of cases	Total %
	# of cases	%	# of cases	%		
Felony	10	83.33%	2	16.67%	12	100.00%
Discharge-Early	8	66.67%		0.00%	8	66.67%
Discharge-Expiration	1	8.33%		0.00%	1	8.33%
Dismiss	1	8.33%		0.00%	1	8.33%
Executed-Client Demanded-COC serving MCF (Felony Supervision)		0.00%	1	8.33%	1	8.33%
Executed-COC but serving Local (Felony Supervision)		0.00%	1	8.33%	1	8.33%
Grand Total	10	83.33%	2	16.67%	12	100.00%