

Sibley County
Comprehensive Plan
February 12, 2024

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Introduction

Sibley County is located in South Central Minnesota. A mostly rural County its eastern border is made up by the Minnesota River, moving west is comprised of farmland spotted with small towns and cities. The County Seat is Gaylord, MN, which is also the populous city in the County. Probation in Sibley County is provided by the Minnesota Department of Corrections, housed in the Sibley County Courthouse.

Race and Hispanic Origin	Sibley
White alone, percent	95.70%
Black or African American alone, percent(a)	1.10%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent(a)	0.60%
Asian alone, percent(a)	0.90%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent(a)	0.10%
Two or More Races, percent	1.60%
Hispanic or Latino, percent(b)	9.30%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	87.40%

Geography	
Population per square mile, 2020	25.2
Land area in square miles, 2020	588.83
FIPS Code	27143

Administration and Organization of Correctional Services

DOC Vision

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

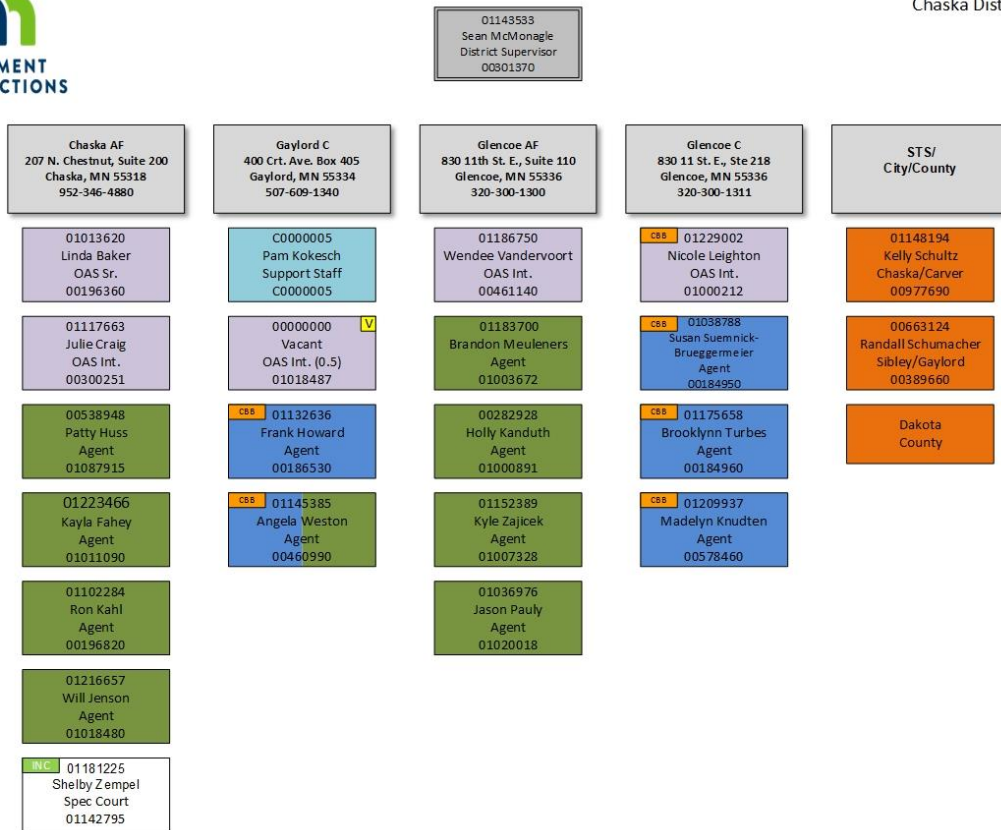
DOC Mission

Transforming lives for a safer Minnesota

District Organization Chart



Chaska 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.

Sibley County Court Services, operates with four full time employees working solely out of Sibley County, with another agent from McLeod County supervising a caseload that includes both McLeod and Sibley County. Of the five employees, four work for the Minnesota Department of Corrections, with the support staff in Sibley County being a county employee. Agent caseloads in Sibley County are broken down by risk level (established by verified risk assessment tools), offense levels (misdemeanor or felony), and between adult and youthful clients on supervision. One agent supervises all juvenile clients on probation, as well as all adults on supervision for gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor level offenses who have been assessed as low risk. A second agent supervises all adults on supervision for gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor level offenses who have been assessed as medium or high risk. They also supervise all individuals on felony probation or supervised release deemed to be a low or

medium risk. The third agent splits his caseload between McLeod and Sibley Counties; supervising those on enhanced supervision (high risk) on felony probation or supervised release, as well as supervising an enhanced sex offender caseload in Sibley County. Sibley County also has a Sentencing to Service (STS) program run by a long-standing Crew Leader who supervises work crews in the community. Lastly, a support staff in Sibley County, who has worked in their role for over forty years. Sean McMonagle is the District Supervisor for the Sibley County Office, whose district is comprised of Carver, McLeod, and Sibley Counties.

Advisory Board

The standing Sibley County Correctional Advisory Board will be utilized as the Advisory Board for providing input and approval of the comprehensive plan. The Advisory Board consists of local justice partners and is chaired and facilitated by probation officers in Sibley, seeking agenda items for discussion, and moderating discussions at board meetings. The advisory board includes the following individuals along with their respective departments:

Amber Donley, Judge
Don Lannoye, County Attorney
Emily Harbridge, Managing Public Defender
Karen Messner, Court Administrator
Josh Klein, Chief Deputy, Sibley County Sheriff's Office
Klea Rettmann, Human Services Director
Sean McMonagle, DOC District Supervisor

The meeting is chaired by local DOC Agents, currently Frank Howard and Angela Weston. The meeting is typically well attended, often by Attorneys with the County Attorney's Office and the Public Defender's Office, as well as members of local law enforcement, social workers, and victim services organizations.

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.

Agents in Sibley County receive ongoing trainings and actively participate in efforts to continue growth in the areas of evidence-based practices. This includes ongoing statewide efforts to achieve proficiency in use of normative feedback. Over the past fiscal year, Sibley County agents have participated in multiple trainings specific to normative feedback, have completed audio tapes of client interactions when using normative feedback, and have received feedback from the District Supervisor as to their specific progress regarding individual proficiency. Efforts towards fully implementing normative feedback as a standard practice, are ongoing and making positive progress to that end.

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

Initiatives for probation services in Sibley County are in line with current best practices, are person-centered in nature, and focus on evidenced-based practices in the community. The Chaska District provides cognitive based programming to high-risk clients supervised in Sibley County, to include weekly Decision Points groups, Carey Guides, and other cognitive behaviors tools and intervention. The groups and intervention strategies will continue, with the hope of expanding upon current effort in Sibley County. The Department of Corrections will play an integral role in the Sibley County Treatment Court.

Additional planning into the future will include working with Statewide partners to identify resources to better serve justice involved youth on probation requiring out of home placements, as those resources are currently lacking.

Pre-Trial, Diversion and Other Services

Pre-Trial Services: Currently the Department of Corrections does not provide pre-trial supervision services in Sibley County. Corrections Agents in Sibley County do complete MNPAT assessments for those arrested for qualifying offenses, which aid in the setting of bail and pre-trial conditions of release, however no ongoing supervision of those on pre-trial release are provided.

Diversion: The Diversion program is offered to juveniles who have been charged with certain petty or minor offenses and offers a means of resolving cases without requiring the juvenile to appear in Court. Juveniles on diversion in Sibley County are subject to community work service as well cognitive behavioral interventions and/or accountability statements as determined by the supervision agent. Diversion in Sibley is an example of collaboration between the Department of Corrections and the Sibley County Attorney’s Office that benefits juvenile clients and their families, providing resolution for certain offenses outside of the Court process, while still providing interventions geared towards keeping juveniles out of Court in the future.

Pre-Sentence Investigations/Reports to the Court: Corrections Agents with the Minnesota Department of Corrections in Sibley County write and submit many reports to the Court to aid in sentencing and disposition for adult and juvenile clients. Agents provide pre-sentence investigations, pre-dispositional investigations, criminal history worksheets, EJJ and Certification Studies as ordered by the Courts. These reports aid the Courts and Attorneys in Sibley County in sentencing matters for adult and juveniles charged with offenses requiring the Court's attention.

Supervised Release/Intensive Supervised Release (ISR): The Department of Corrections in Sibley County provides supervision to those released from Correctional Facilities, to supervised release within the community. All individuals released from a DOC facility who reside within Sibley County are supervised by the corrections agents with the DOC. Intensive supervised release agents supervise those deemed to be the highest risk to reoffend within the community, to include those deemed to be a Level 3 Predatory Offender. Intensive supervised release agents also supervise those individuals released from the Challenge Incarceration Program. Agents with the DOC in Sibley County also supervise high risk individuals on supervised release on enhanced supervision caseloads.

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.
- **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.
- **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. All individuals assessed as medium or high risk and supervised in Sibley County are eligible for a Decision Points group, which is a weekly cognitive based program, facilitated by agents in the community. Currently one agent

supervising clients in Sibley County is a trained Decision Points facilitator, with another agent scheduled to be trained in March of 2024. All agents in Sibley County are trained in Carey Guides, which is an individualized cognitive behavioral intervention tool, geared at specific criminogenic needs and drivers of criminality. All agents have active licenses to use Carey Guides and are a frequent intervention tool of agents supervising in Sibley County.

- **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. Housing for vulnerable populations within Sibley County is an ongoing issue. Housing resources are scarce, often leading to at risk populations moving out of the County for communities with more housing options or clients seeking transient housing options. Housing options, if any exist, for Level 3 Predatory Offenders, would be limited to either familial options, options in outside communities, or motel options (if acceptable to local landlords).
- **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. Current staffing in Sibley County is sufficient to meet the needs of current caseload sizes. There are no current plans on adding additional staff to the Sibley County office.
- **Early discharge should focus on effective intervention and not just completion of conditions.** Early discharge from probation is used by agents in Sibley County in instances where clients have met certain benchmarks towards their supervision goals and are deemed appropriate for an early discharge. Early discharge from probation is seen as an earned privilege and is not recommended lightly. Clients who are deemed appropriate for early discharge must be assessed low risk, have completed all monitorable conditions of probation, be in good standing with their conditions of probation, and have paid all restitution (if applicable).
- **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. Currently all agents in Sibley County are trained in the use of cognitive behavioral interventions, to include Carey Guides. Carey Guides are used to address specific issues observed by agents to reduce areas of high criminogenic need. Use of Carey Guides and other cognitive behavioral interventions are expanding, as Agents become more familiar and comfortable with the tools. Bi-monthly communities of practice, which allow for ongoing skill practice of evidence based and cognitive behavioral interventions are held in the Chaska District

to aid in agent growth and skill development, as well as quarterly District Trainings to that same end.

- **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. Reinforcers used by agents in Sibley County are used frequently to enhance clients’ intrinsic motivations for change. Reinforcers used in Sibley County are often limited to the following: early discharge from probation, reduced fees or fines, reduced STS or CWS hours, verbal, or written praise for compliance.
- **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. Due to Sibley County’s rural location, treatment resources are limited within the County itself. Typically, clients need to travel to access treatment resources. Depending on their location within the County, clients often access treatment and community-based resources for addiction and mental health in communities such as Hutchinson, New Ulm, and Chaska. Out of home placements for juvenile clients are very limited across the State of Minnesota and none exist within Sibley County. The lack of availability of placements is an ongoing issue statewide.

Victim Concerns

Agents in Sibley are trained and experienced working with victims of criminal offenses and can assist with connecting victims with resources in the community. At agent disposal are the Sibley County Attorney’s Office, who staffs a victim/witness coordinator, the Committee Against Domestic Abuse (CADA) who assists victims of domestic abuse; and Victim Services with the Minnesota Department of Corrections.

Correctional Fees

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

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

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

Fee Description	2022 Fees Imposed	2022 Fees Collected
County Supervision Fee	13,080.00	6,937.29
DOC Supervision Fee	9,900.00	7,902.00
Total	22,980.00	14,839.29

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. Midwest Monitoring is used by agents in Sibley County to address electronic home monitoring needs for clients placed on probation.

STS Contract

Sibley County has a long standing and productive STS program that performs crucial tasks within the communities of Sibley County, as well as for the County. The STS program has a positive relationship with many departments within the County. Most recent STS statistics from 2022 and 2023 (incomplete numbers for 2023), show total crew days worked as 188 (2022) and 132 (2023). The estimated market value for these projects in Sibley County is as follow: \$55,200 (2022); \$36,320 (2023 – incomplete). The STS crew in Sibley County averaged between 1.5-2 crew members during this time frame. Historically the STS crew has had high crew sizes; this decline in numbers was largely due to setbacks from COVID – 19, but crew numbers have been increasing of late as STS regains previous momentum.

Budget

	FTEs	FY24	FY25	Total
Felony	1.25	\$ 204,210.59	\$ 213,400.07	\$ 417,610.66
Agent	1.17	\$ 138,533.16	\$ 144,767.16	\$ 283,300.32
Cost - CE		\$ 36,566.10	\$ 38,211.58	\$ 74,777.68
Cost - Interstate		\$ 13,643.31	\$ 14,257.26	\$ 27,900.57
Cost - Mgt-Admin		\$ 7,566.39	\$ 7,906.88	\$ 15,473.27
OAS Sr.	0.04	\$ 3,102.02	\$ 3,241.61	\$ 6,343.63
Supervisor	0.04	\$ 4,799.61	\$ 5,015.59	\$ 9,815.20
Non-Felony	3.30	\$ 252,709.30	\$ 264,081.22	\$ 516,790.52
CBB - Agent	1.50	\$ 201,280.36	\$ 210,337.97	\$ 411,618.33
Cost - Mgt-Admin		\$ 19,506.93	\$ 20,384.74	\$ 39,891.68
OAS Sr.	0.14	\$ 10,857.06	\$ 11,345.63	\$ 22,202.69
Supervisor	0.16	\$ 21,064.95	\$ 22,012.87	\$ 43,077.82
Grand Total	4.544	\$ 456,919.89	\$ 477,481.29	\$ 934,401.18

MN DOC 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 Minnesota Department of Corrections Office in Sibley County works diligently with local partners towards positive outcomes for those supervised by their office. As this comprehensive plan is being written, this office is involved in the implementation and development of the Sibley County Drug and Treatment Court, which is currently on track to be implemented during the 2024 calendar year.

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

Provided for counties 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

Adult	2020		2020 Total	2021		2021 Total	2022		2022 Total	Grand Total
	Hispanic	Unknown		Hispanic	Unknown		Hispanic	Unknown		
Female	7	48	55	6	58	64	9	30	39	158
Felony	2	29	31		30	30	8	16	24	85
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat		1	1							1
Black					1	1				1
Unknown		4	4		8	8		2	2	14
White	2	24	26		21	21	8	14	22	69
Gross Misdemeanor	3	8	11	1	15	16	1	8	9	36
Black					1	1		2	2	3
Unknown		1	1		8	8		1	1	10
White	3	7	10	1	6	7	1	5	6	23
Misdemeanor	2	11	13	5	13	18		6	6	37
Unknown		2	2		3	3		4	4	9
White	2	9	11	5	10	15		2	2	28
Male	15	168	183	21	191	212	26	138	164	559
Felony	6	73	79	13	86	99	9	55	64	242
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat		2	2					2	2	4
Black		7	7		1	1		9	9	17
Unknown	1	12	13	2	12	14		1	1	28
White	5	52	57	11	73	84	9	43	52	193
Gross Misdemeanor	5	49	54	2	52	54	8	37	45	153
Am Ind/Alaskan Nat					1	1				1
Black		10	10		8	8		4	4	22
Unknown		12	12		7	7		7	7	26
White	5	27	32	2	36	38	8	26	34	104
Misdemeanor	4	46	50	6	50	56	9	45	54	160

Black		1	1		3	3		3	3	7
Unknown		19	19	1	13	14	2	4	6	39
White	4	26	30	5	34	39	7	38	45	114
Petty Misdemeanor					3	3		1	1	4
Black								1	1	1
Unknown					3	3				3
Grand Total	22	216	238	27	249	276	35	168	203	717

**Pretrial Agent Tasks*

	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total	
Juvenile	Unknown	Hispanic	Unknown	Hispanic	Unknown
Female		1	1	1	3
White		1	1	1	3
Male	2	1	2	5	6
Unknown	2		1	3	6
White		1	1	5	3
Grand Total	2	2	2	6	7

○ 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	Sibley	Adult	Felony	91	39	25	104	72	32	82	7	1	0	14	17	87
2020	DOC	Sibley	Adult	Gross Misd	79	43	34	87	68	19	66	4	1	0	16	10	77
2020	DOC	Sibley	Adult	Misd	37	33	25	47	35	12	34	1	0	0	12	6	41
2020	DOC	Sibley	Juvenile	Juvenile	32	23	29	26	20	6	5	0	0	0	21	1	25
Total					239	138	113	264	195	69	187	12	2	0	63	34	230

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	Sibley	Adult	Felony	104	45	41	110	74	36	80	5	1	0	24	14	96
2021	DOC	Sibley	Adult	Gross Misd	85	34	55	66	55	11	42	7	0	0	17	6	60
2021	DOC	Sibley	Adult	Misd	44	36	35	41	30	11	31	0	0	0	10	6	35
2021	DOC	Sibley	Juvenile	Juvenile	26	31	29	28	24	4	10	0	0	0	18	7	21
Total					259	146	160	245	183	62	163	12	1	0	69	33	212

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	Sibley	Adult	Felony	119	24	53	92	66	26	75	4	1	0	12	15	77
2022	DOC	Sibley	Adult	Gross Misd	60	39	30	69	59	10	54	4	0	0	11	7	62
2022	DOC	Sibley	Adult	Misd	42	32	33	39	31	8	26	2	0	0	11	6	33
2022	DOC	Sibley	Juvenile	Juvenile	28	20	30	18	14	4	11	0	0	0	7	4	14
Total					249	115	146	218	170	48	166	10	1	0	41	32	186

o 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		Hispanic	Non Hispanic		
Intensive Supervised Release	1	1	2	1		1			12	3
Male	1	1	2	1		1			10	3
White	1	1	2						2	2
White–Hispanic				1		1			1	1
Standard Supervised Release	4	6	10	3	6	9	4	8	12	31
Female					1	1		2	2	3
White–Non-Hispanic					1	1		2	2	3
Male	4	6	10	3	5	8	4	6	10	28
White	4	6	10						10	10
White–Hispanic				3		3	4		4	7
White–Non-Hispanic					5	5		6	6	11
Grand Total	5	7	12	4	6	10	4	8	12	34

In addition, please provide the following:

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

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

Risk Level	High		Low		Medium		Per Policy-No Assmt Required		Prescreen Low--No Assmt		Unknown		Total #	Total %
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Adult	14	87.50%	73	94.81%	71	93.42%	1	100.00%	40	86.96%	11	100.00%	210	92.51%
Angela M. Weston	3	18.75%	7	9.09%	63	82.89%		0.00%	2	4.35%	1	9.09%	76	33.48%
Brandon Meuleners	11	68.75%	27	35.06%	3	3.95%		0.00%	5	10.87%	5	45.45%	51	22.47%
Frank G. Howard		0.00%	38	49.35%	2	2.63%	1	100.00%	33	71.74%	4	36.36%	78	34.36%
Holly Kanduth		0.00%		0.00%	1	1.32%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1	0.44%
Jason Pauly		0.00%		0.00%	1	1.32%		0.00%		0.00%	1	9.09%	2	0.88%
Kyle J. Zajicek		0.00%	1	1.30%	1	1.32%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	2	0.88%
Juvenile	2	12.50%	4	5.19%	5	6.58%	0	0.00%	6	13.04%	0	0.00%	17	7.49%
Frank G. Howard	2	12.50%	4	5.19%	5	6.58%		0.00%	6	13.04%		0.00%	17	7.49%
Grand Total	16	100.00%	77	100.00%	76	100.00%	1	100.00%	46	100.00%	11	100.00%	227	100.00%

Adult														
Assignment Type	High		Low		Medium		Per Policy-No LSCMI		Prescreen Low--No Assmt		Unknown		Total #	Total %
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Felony	14	100.00%	33	45.21%	49	69.01%		0.00%	6	15.00%	5	45.45%	107	50.95%
Administrative Caseload (includes STS only/unsup probation/juvenile monitoring)		0.00%	1	1.37%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1	0.48%
Enhanced Supervision	10	71.43%	1	1.37%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	11	5.24%
ESO Phase 1	3	21.43%	1	1.37%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	2	18.18%	6	2.86%
ESO Phase 2		0.00%	1	1.37%	2	2.82%		0.00%		0.00%	1	9.09%	4	1.90%
ESO Phase 3		0.00%	1	1.37%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1	0.48%
Intake/Pretrial/Investigation Caseload-includes incoming transfers	1	7.14%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1	9.09%	2	0.95%

Traditional Supervision	0.00%	28	38.36%	47	66.20%	0.00%	6	15.00%	1	9.09%	82	39.05%			
Gross Misdemeanor	0.00%	28	38.36%	19	26.76%	0.00%	15	37.50%	4	36.36%	66	31.43%			
ESO Phase 2	0.00%	1	1.37%		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1	0.48%			
Intake/Pretrial/Investigation Caseload-includes incoming transfers	0.00%		0.00%	2	2.82%	0.00%		0.00%	3	27.27%	5	2.38%			
Traditional Supervision	0.00%	27	36.99%	17	23.94%	0.00%	15	37.50%	1	9.09%	60	28.57%			
Misdemeanor	0.00%	12	16.44%	3	4.23%	1	100.00%	19	47.50%	2	18.18%	37	17.62%		
ESO Phase 3	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	2	18.18%	2	0.95%			
Traditional Supervision	0.00%	12	16.44%	3	4.23%	1	100.00%	19	47.50%		35	16.67%			
Grand Total		14	100.00%	73	100.00%	71	100.00%	1	100.00%	40	100.00%	11	100.00%	210	100.00%

Assignment Type	Juvenile High		Low		Medium		Prescreen Low--No Assmt		Total #	Total %
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Enhanced Supervision	1	50.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1	5.88%
Traditional Supervision	1	50.00%	4	100.00%	5	100.00%	6	100.00%	16	94.12%
Grand Total	2	100.00%	4	100.00%	5	100.00%	6	100.00%	17	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	49	35.51%	6	4.35%	55	39.86%
Discharge-Early	10	7.25%		0.00%	10	7.25%
Discharge-Expiration	26	18.84%		0.00%	26	18.84%
Dismiss	13	9.42%		0.00%	13	9.42%
Executed-Client Demanded-COC serving MCF (Felony Supervision)		0.00%	1	0.72%	1	0.72%
Executed-COC serving MCF (Felony Supervision)		0.00%	5	3.62%	5	3.62%
Gross Misdemeanor	38	27.54%	2	1.45%	40	28.99%
Discharge-Early	5	3.62%		0.00%	5	3.62%
Discharge-Expiration	27	19.57%		0.00%	27	19.57%
Dismiss	6	4.35%		0.00%	6	4.35%
Executed-Client Demanded-LOC (GM/M Supervision)		0.00%	1	0.72%	1	0.72%
Executed-Court-LOC (GM/M Supervision cases)		0.00%	1	0.72%	1	0.72%
Misdemeanor	43	31.16%	0.00%	0.00%	43	31.16%
Discharge	1	0.72%		0.00%	1	0.72%
Discharge-Early	1	0.72%		0.00%	1	0.72%
Discharge-Expiration	35	25.36%		0.00%	35	25.36%
Dismiss	6	4.35%		0.00%	6	4.35%
Grand Total	130	94.20%	8	5.80%	138	100.00%

Juvenile	Successful		Unsuccessful		Total # of cases	Total %
	# of cases	%	# of cases	%		
Discharge	1	2.70%		0.00%	1	2.70%
Discharge-Early	1	2.70%		0.00%	1	2.70%
Discharge-Expiration	5	13.51%		0.00%	5	13.51%
Dismiss	29	78.38%		0.00%	29	78.38%
Executed		0.00%	1	2.70%	1	2.70%
Grand Total	36	97.30%	1	2.70%	37	100.00%

