

Reviewed May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2016 and Approved by Probation Advisory Committee

### Correctional Values

- ⌘ We value early intervention that is meaningful and effective especially for juveniles, but not eliminating adults.
- ⌘ We value being proactive in providing rehabilitation programs and services. Resources should be cost effective. They should prevent repeat offenders as substantiated by research.
- ⌘ We value community safety. Citizens should feel safe in their homes and community.
- ⌘ We value accountability. Offenders should comply with the terms of their probation.
- ⌘ We value community restoration for victims and offenders. Victims' rights should be protected as victims are compensated for their losses. Offenders need to be reintegrated into the community through alternatives to incarceration that are positive and therapeutic.
- ⌘ We value equal resources and programs to all citizens of the county.
- ⌘ We value culturally competent programming, and are sensitive & responsive to programming which acknowledges the differences in cultures.

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Juvenile Electronic Monitoring  
Cognitive Skills Education

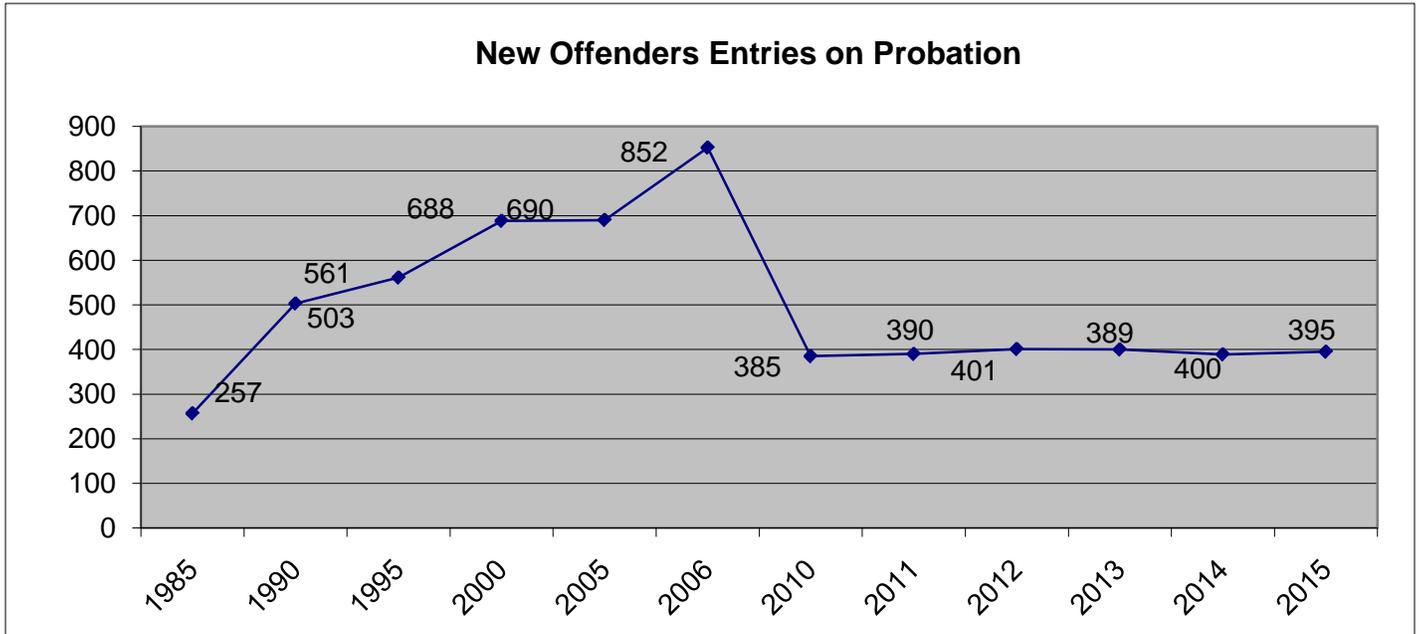
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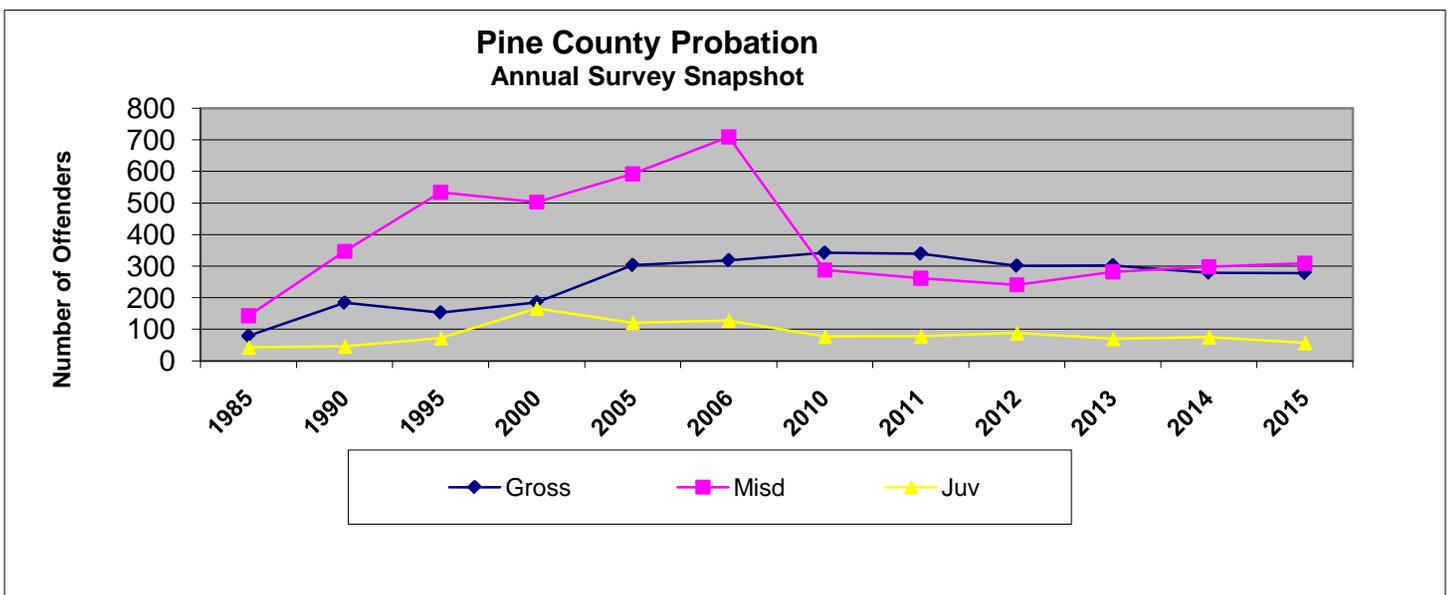
## PROBATION UPDATES

### Pine County Probation Caseload is Stable

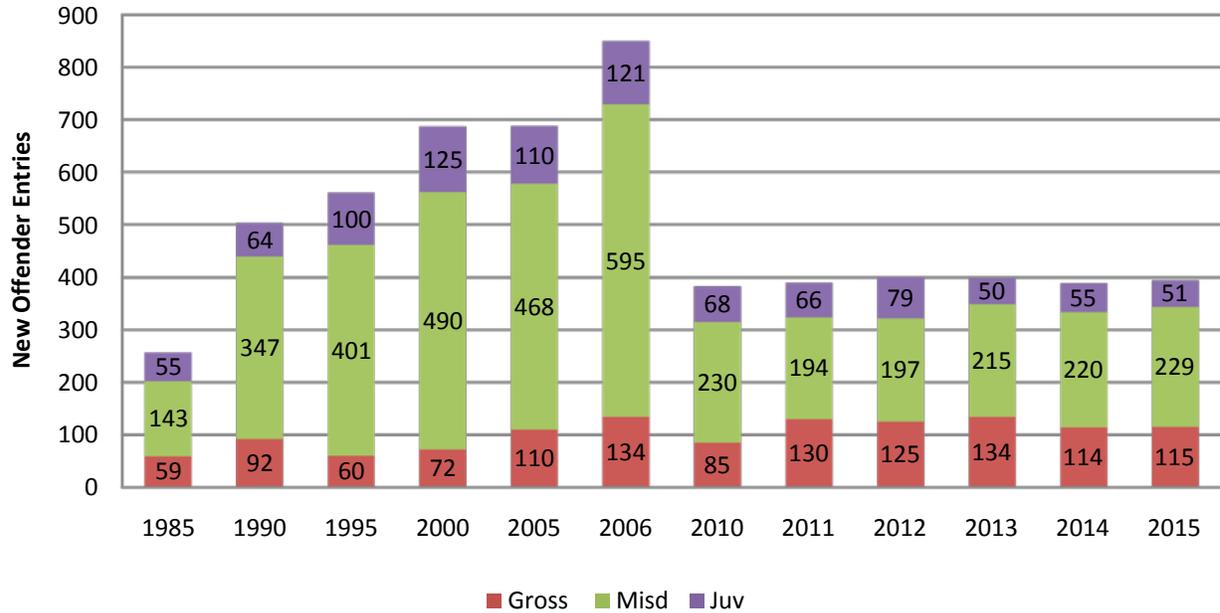
Both the total numbers of new offender entries on probation and the year-end probation survey snapshot numbers have varied little over the past four years. From strictly a number standpoint this shows stability that has not always been there in the past.



The total of gross misdemeanor offenders in the snapshot remains slightly higher than the misdemeanor offenders who are typically low risk. This is what you want and would expect under the evidence-based model of probation. In general gross misdemeanor offenders are a higher risk population and there is no need to keep low risk offenders under supervision for any longer than necessary to complete their court-ordered conditions.



## New Offender Entries on Probation



### Changing Probation Caseload Demographics

The table below further identifies trends besides the reduction in misdemeanor traffic offenses and growth in gross misdemeanor offenses over the past six years. The probation survey first categorized offense types in 1996. The data shows changes in types of offenses over the past decade. The data from 2006 is used because it was the year the snapshot numbers peaked.

Pine County caseload demographics show that **repeat alcohol (DWI) and drug offenses continue to top the type of offense** for which offenders are placed on probation.

<u>All Pine County 12-31 Snapshot</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>1996</u>
Total Offenders	1022	1086	1633	1249	949
DWI	297	453	574	302	293
Drugs	146	131	136	59	37
Theft/Burglary	128	92	121	190	135
Assault	122	89	95	127	112
Traffic	63	61	365	469	159
Sex Offenses	27	32	18	30	28

### Growing into Evidence-Based Practice (EBP)

For the past 15 years, corrections in Minnesota as a whole has progressed significantly in implementing evidence-based practice in delivery of probation services. The initial "Eight-Point Plan" presented by the Minnesota Department of Corrections in 2000 included the following elements:

- 1) Automated and Validated Risk Tools
- 2) Cognitive/Behavioral Programming
- 3) Case Plans
- 4) Restorative Justice
- 5) Primary Services
- 6) Supervision Workload Standards
- 7) Transition/Aftercare Planning
- 8) Outcome Measures

The initial hurdles to implementation included lack of funding, staff, resources, and training. There were other things as well that evolved including the continuing rise of probation caseloads in the early 2000's; two major State budget crises one in 2002 and again in 2008; and a major paradigm shift for everyone involved from the Legislature, to administrators, to supervisors, agents, and local funding sources. The Legislature formally acknowledged EBP and came on board in 2009 when they commissioned a study of Evidence-Based Practices in Minnesota.

The 2011 Report to the Legislature provided the following *Summary of Potential Solutions/Key Recommendations*. In efforts to reduce offender risk, enhance public safety, and provide cost-effective correctional services, the following key recommendations were offered for consideration:

- Support appropriate workload sizes for community supervision through funding supplements. Minnesota has a great deal of expertise in EBP; however, oversized workloads inhibit successful implementation.
- Revisit existing statutes with an EBP perspective; any proposed changes in sentencing laws, guidelines or mandates should require consideration of EBP similar to the current fiscal note process.
- Invest in information systems and technology to measure results.
- Train corrections practitioners, administrators, educators, criminal justice, and community based stakeholders in EBP with the expectation of adherence to implementation of these principles.
- Fund community programs that support risk reduction activities to improve public safety outcomes.
- Establish a commission charged and supported to make recommendations for establishing performance standards, implementation planning, outcome measures, technological enhancements, training curricula, research findings, and quality assurance in EBP and other related criminal justice policies and practices.

### **The Progression of Evidence-Based Practice in Pine County**

Pine County Probation Agents took the first risk-needs assessment training in May of 1999. The Youth Level of Service-Case Management Inventory (YLS-CMI) was the juvenile tool while the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) was the adult tool. The use of the YLS-CMI and LSI-R began slowly as a tool was first used with court-ordered investigations (PDI's and PSI's). In 2002, with the addition of a juvenile agent, the juvenile tool was used to identify high risk offenders for placement in the intensive supervision program. This was the same year the DOC made the tool available for online data entry and funded the copyrighted cost of the assessment tools. In 2015, Pine County implemented the use of Alcohol Disorders Identification Test which is a more responsive tool to be used with DWI offenders.

In 2005 Pine County probation modified adult caseloads to a "continuum of supervision" format which was a significant move away from assigning caseloads solely upon the type of offense conviction. Offenders were placed on the continuum based upon a pre-sentence LSI-R risk level or the type of court-ordered conditions. Once conditions were met or risk level went down, the offender moved down the continuum resulting in a lower level of supervision.

When caseload numbers began to decline in the late 2000's the opportunity to do the risk-needs assessment on sentenced offenders became more of a reality. In August of 2009, adult caseloads transitioned so that agents supervised offenders based upon their risk level. All offenders with restrictive conditions were being seen for an intake to complete a risk-needs assessment. The downside was that it often took 8-12 weeks to get the intake scheduled. When there was a staffing cut in 2011, both adult and juvenile caseloads were capped based upon the risk level. The juvenile high risk caseload was targeted at no more than 15 while the medium risk was 30 juveniles. On the adult side the high supervision adult caseload was targeted at no more than 30 and the medium supervision at 60 offenders. The lowest risk offenders were placed on unsupervised probation as monitored by the probation case aide. Today we also see the very low risk offenders closed out administratively when court-ordered conditions are met.

Over the past 15 years EBP training has become mandatory and new agents with such training are highly sought after. The training has consisted of the risk-need companion elements of the original Effective Case Management training, Motivational Interviewing, Case Planning, and Cognitive Skills programming. Not only must the agent get the initial training in each area but were required to do annual booster training. Once an

offender was identified as high, medium, or low risk- the agent becomes the change agent motivating the offender to make choices in the areas they are at higher risk in. The agent and offender put together a case plan with goals that will ultimately lower the offenders risk in the areas that put the offender in the greatest risk to reoffend. The training itself has become much more hands-on with voice recorded sessions of application with offenders, feedback, and regular quality assurance sessions. These elements keep the agents from drifting away from the primary EBP principles.

Also consistent with the initial Eight-Point Plan, Pine County Probation brought in cognitive skills education first in 2001 and developed the juvenile restorative justice program in June 2004. In 2016, Pine County Probation, HHS, & the Pine County Attorney’s office collaborated to contract with the University of Minnesota’s Center for Restorative Justice & Peacemaking in reshaping how correctional services are delivered to juveniles and victims of juvenile crime in Pine County. In April, 2016 nineteen citizens and professionals, including school staff, were trained in Victim-Offender Conferencing. Planning for effective transition from placement has been a goal of the Juvenile ISR Program since inception in 2002. Reviewing and evaluating program outcome measures has been a primary function of the Probation Advisory Committee since 2003.

The Department of Corrections has taken leadership responsibility for promoting EBP in Minnesota when they created a position within the department to focus on development and training of EBP both in the institutions and the field. Pine County Probation partners with the DOC for training, program development, and quality assurance. Juvenile agents participated in YLS/CMI proficiency exercise as facilitated by the DOC (results in the Appendix pg. 43)

**2015-2016 COMMITTEES/INITIATIVES/HIGHLIGHTS INVOLVING PINE COUNTY PROBATION**

- Director was selected to attend the National Institute of Corrections’ Orientation for Probation & Parole Chief Executives in Aurora, Colorado
- Creation & development of Team Leader position (Eliminated a .4 position in the office at a cost savings to the county of \$10,000 annually)
- Completion of Juvenile Sex Offender Recidivism Study
- Juvenile Agents participated in YLS/CMI Proficiency Testing
- Probation Director has provided safety training for the following: Pine County HHS/Probation/Law Enforcement/Chisago County Probation/LE; Search & Seizure training for Dakota County intensive agents; & at MACPO Spring Conference
- Redesigned our intake process that involves an Officer of the Week, which has improved the efficiency of the turnaround time for a client to be placed on probation after sentencing.
- Out-of-Home Placement costs decreased for Delinquent youth by \$261,000 from 2014.
- Created the L.E.A.D. (Local Education for Accountable Decisions) DWI Level I Education Program, allowing offenders to complete programming locally.
- Partnered with HHS & the County Attorney’s office to contract with the University of Minnesota’s Center for Restorative Justice & Peacemaking in developing a Restorative Justice Program for juvenile offenders in Pine County. 19 professionals and citizens were trained as Victim-Offender Conferencing facilitators.
- Have met monthly since May 2015 (along with HHS & the County Attorney’s office) with the Mille Lacs Band Family Services Unit to collaborate and foster better relationships with our Tribal partners. This relationship will lead to the creation of a cultural Community Coach in 2016. Also attended the “Bridging our Understanding” training & ICWA Conference.
- Implemented the use of the A.U.D.I.T. (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test)
- Collaborated with the Pine County Attorney’s office & SCRED to implement the P.A.S.S. Truancy Intervention program (started 10/2015)
- Probation Agent trained as part of the Pine County Child Sex Trafficking Prevention Committee
- Director a member of State Evidence-Based Practices “Smart” Chrono Standards Committee
- Director a member of the MACPO Legislative Committee
- Director organizing the first-ever Pine County Warrant Resolution & Accountability Program
- Team Leader a member of State CSTS Enhancement Committee
- Team Leader certified as a statewide trainer of Motivational Interviewing

- Team Leader & Corrections Agent trained as a Facilitator in Thinking for a Change Cognitive Skills curriculum
- Team Leader a member of the State Motivational Interviewing Curriculum Revision Committee
- DWI ISP Senior Agent a member of State Intensive DWI Agent Committee
- Senior Agent a member of the MACPO Membership Committee
- Director & Career Agent members of the East Central Regional Juvenile Center Advisory Committee/Operations Subcommittee, respectively
- Director a member of the Pine County Children’s Justice Initiative
- Director a member of the SCRED Family Services Collaborative
- Director & Senior Agent members of the Pine County Chemical Health Coalition
- Director & Career Agents are members of the Pine County Multidisciplinary Team
- Director a member of the Pine County Safety Committee
- Career Agent is a member of Youth At-Risk Committee
- Three agents trained in Secondary Trauma (Corrections Fatigue)
- Pine County Probation hosted Juvenile Sex Trafficking training at East Central High School
- Probation Director attended the Minnesota Cog Summit
- Director to be a member of the Justice System Assessment & Training Committee
- 2016 Initiative-Implementation of the Electronic Incident Reporting system
- Director & Team Leader attended Pine County Supervisor Training
- Implementation of GPS on high risk pre-trial cases
- Director and ISP Agent members of Toward Zero Deaths (TZD) Committee
- Team Leader named MACPO Rookie Agent of the Year for excellence early in career

### **Barriers to Completing Probation Tasks**

There are other barriers for agents to overcome in doing their probation tasks. A BJA and APPA report on “*Community Supervision Workload Considerations for Public Safety*” concedes that policymakers and correctional administrators are developing innovative solutions to handle the more than 7 million adults under criminal justice control. Yet, they acknowledge that the community corrections field is a misunderstood and undervalued element of the US correctional policy. The first step to improve this under-evaluation is to understand what probation agents do. It is believed that once policymakers have a better understanding of probation agent’s tasks they will be more inclined to provide adequate funding for these services. The fact that the field is complex and diversified only complicates the matter.

The new found commitment to EBP with verified, empirical findings in offender community supervision concentrates on recidivism reduction. However, agents are required to complete a host of activities that have little to do with recidivism reduction. Does report writing reduce recidivism? How about waiting in court? What evidence supports pre-sentence investigations or urinalysis? How does time driving to appointments with people on a caseload result in recidivism reduction? Similar to many organizations, officers complete tasks central to the core mission associated with normal business operation. These tasks have little to do with evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism.

Consider the following patterns uncovered in past workload studies:

- A workload study found that 35,800 of 37,338 activities the agents in the study completed “were for times of five minutes or less”.
- A study of 25,148 agent/offender contacts found that the average contact with an offender was for 18 minutes.
- The average phone contact between officers and clients lasts four minutes.
- Agents work an average of 122 hours a month (after removing time for leave).
- Agents receive or provide training on average 13.5 hours per month.
- Agents spend an average of 5.5 hours per month in administrative tasks or meetings.
- Agents spend an average of 6.8 hours per month of case support associated with offender group work, case staffing/consultation, substitute and backup coverage, and agency resource development.

This same report identified challenges that probation agents confront in their efforts to complete their tasks. Although there are likely hundreds of barriers, they were grouped into eight categories.

### **Supervisee-based barriers**

Probationers are not identical and each requires a different level of effort on the part of the agent. In addition, one would expect that collateral consequences experienced by different types of individuals will affect the amount of time agents spend with their clients.

### **Officer-based barriers**

Agents possess different skill sets, years of experience and training; with some agents naturally better at performing certain functions than others, and more experienced staff may be more proficient at completing tasks. Each agent comes with their own belief system about their job and offenders that will impact how they react to a situation. Probation agents have considerable discretion to decide how their time is used and how their actions impact public safety. Stress, cynicism, and burnout can be occupational hazards.

### **Situational-based barriers**

These are factors based upon the dynamics of the task or relationship between the offender and the agent. Examples can include:

- Travel time
- Home visit barriers
- Unexpected findings
- Waiting
- Collaboration
- Public demand
- Cultural influences

### **Sanction-based barriers**

These are barriers related to the conditions ordered by the Court. Recognizing that all court orders are not the same, agents must sometimes put skills and practices together that are responsive to the specific court order. The need to develop specific practices and case plans makes the agent's tasks take longer to complete especially when it may involve program or treatment referrals, insurance coordination, placement staffing, or working with limited financial resources when fines, fees or program costs exist.

### **Agency-based barriers**

Unclear agency mission, policies or expectations can present barriers as well as lack of leadership or administrative support.

### **Occupational-based barriers**

This occupation is based on human interactions, which are anything but predictable. The supervisee's behaviors will influence the amount of time that agents must spend on tasks, and these behaviors are often beyond the control of agents. There may also be a lack of definitions of probation standards

### **Community-based barriers**

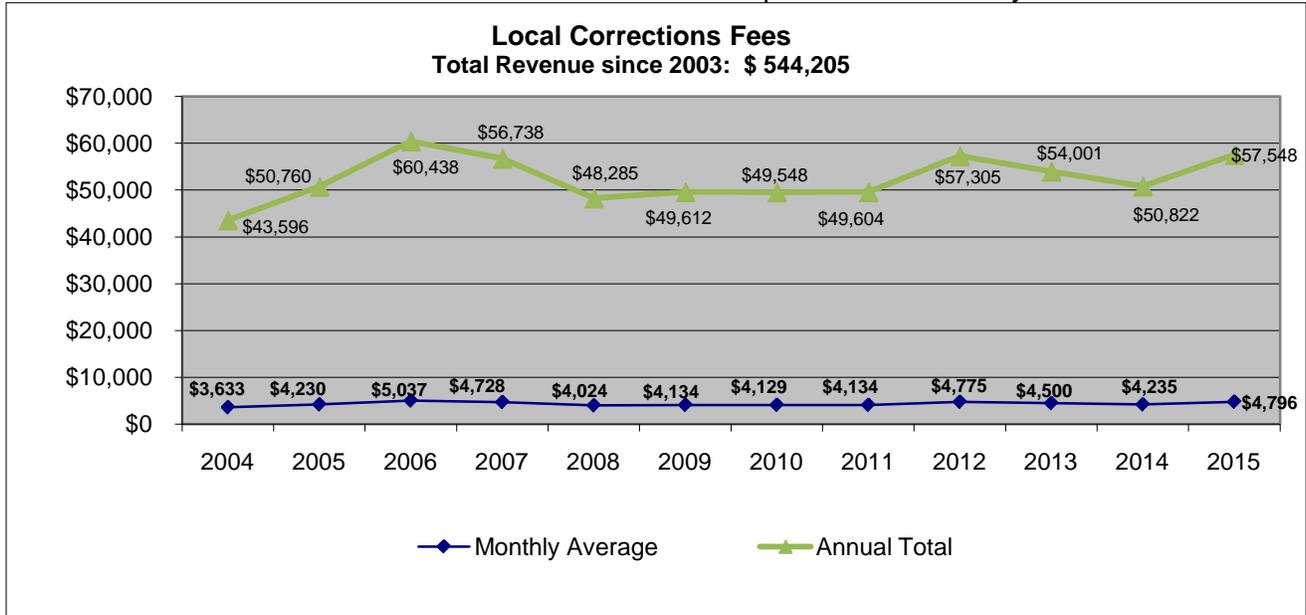
Different communities emphasize certain types of behaviors and expect criminal justice officials' behaviors to be directed towards addressing those behaviors. One author noted five challenges that rural officers face including physical distance, isolation, resources, unique cultural dynamics, and social dynamics. Each of these challenges directly influences workload and they have the potential to influence the amount of time it takes to complete different tasks. It may take rural officers twice as long to get to their site visit.

### **State-based barriers**

No two states have the same laws describing probation and parole agent's tasks. Also, differences arise in policies, budgets, priorities, lack of statutory guidance, officer classification, and changing codes. State budgets will also influence probation and parole agent tasks, as well as the time to complete tasks. Correctional budgets vary across the states, and the amount of funds devoted to probation and parole also varies.

**Correctional Fees**

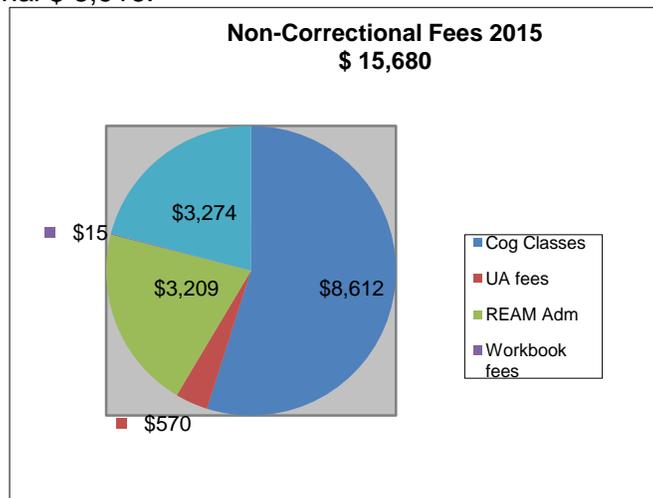
Local correctional fees were implemented by Pine County Probation in April 2003 and increased in January 2009. The current fee structure is based upon the length of the term of probation rather than a ‘one size fits all’ flat rate. Currently, fees are assessed at \$ 10 per month of probation. The impact of the increase in fees has helped to keep fee collection stable. The 2009 increase has yet to establish the potential revenue as projected due to the reduced misdemeanor numbers and the impact of the economy on collection rates.



By statute, local correctional fees cannot supplant county funding but certainly have played an important role filling the funding gap from the state over the past few years. In 2013 offenders paid 9.4 % of the budget making up a portion of the state funding deficit. The state contributed 30.3 % of the revenue while the local county levy paid 58.8 %. Pass through dollars were excluded.

<b>Pine County Probation Fees at a Glance</b>	<b>2003-2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Local Correctional Fees collected	\$ 595,027	\$ 57,548
Referred to MN Revenue Recapture Program	\$ 473,176	\$ 53,637
As recovered through Revenue Recapture	\$ 103,328	\$ 7,522

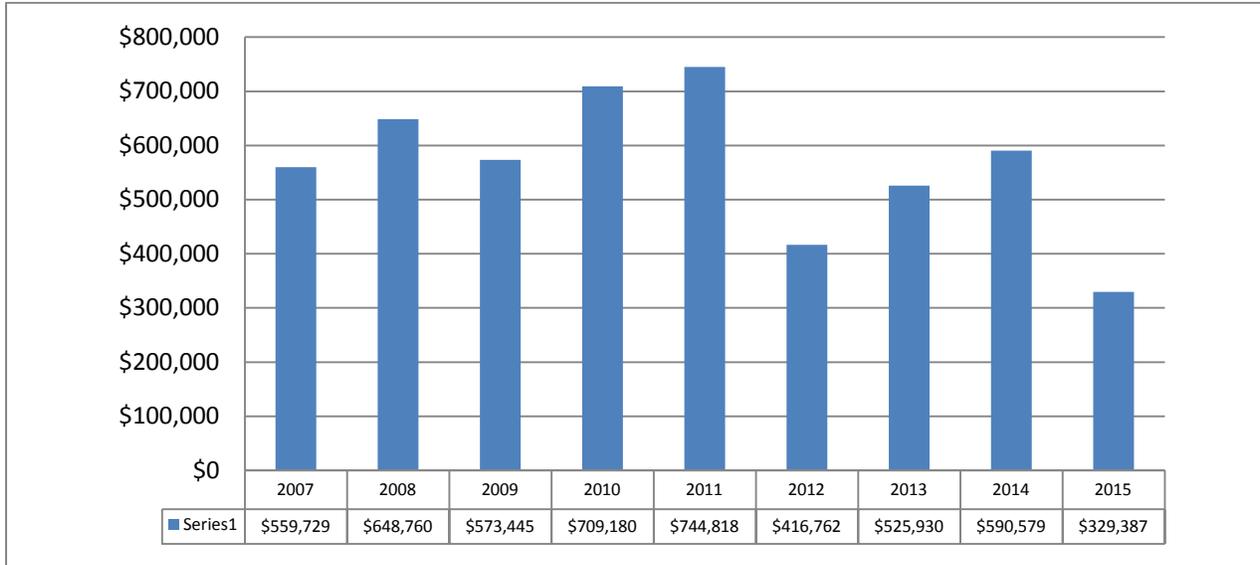
Pine County Probation also charges **other fees to defray specific programming costs** in the department. The fee module in CSTS has made expansion of fees and collection a relatively easy task. In 2013 this revenue generated an additional \$ 8,916.



The Department of Corrections also charges a local correctional fee. They also impose a one-time fee of \$ 100 per misdemeanor, \$ 200 per gross misdemeanor and \$ 300 per felony case. Their revenue goes into the state general revenue fund.

## Juvenile Out-of-Home Placements

Interagency collaboration between Pine County Probation and Health and Human Services is key to addressing the cost of out-of-home placements. A separate placement budget tracks probation placements in the Health and Human Services budget. Strategies are in place to keep placement dollars down recognizing there will always be the budget busters – the juvenile who commits the heinous crime, juvenile sex offenders requiring sex offender treatment, juvenile offenders with serious mental health issues, and the chronic serious juvenile offender.

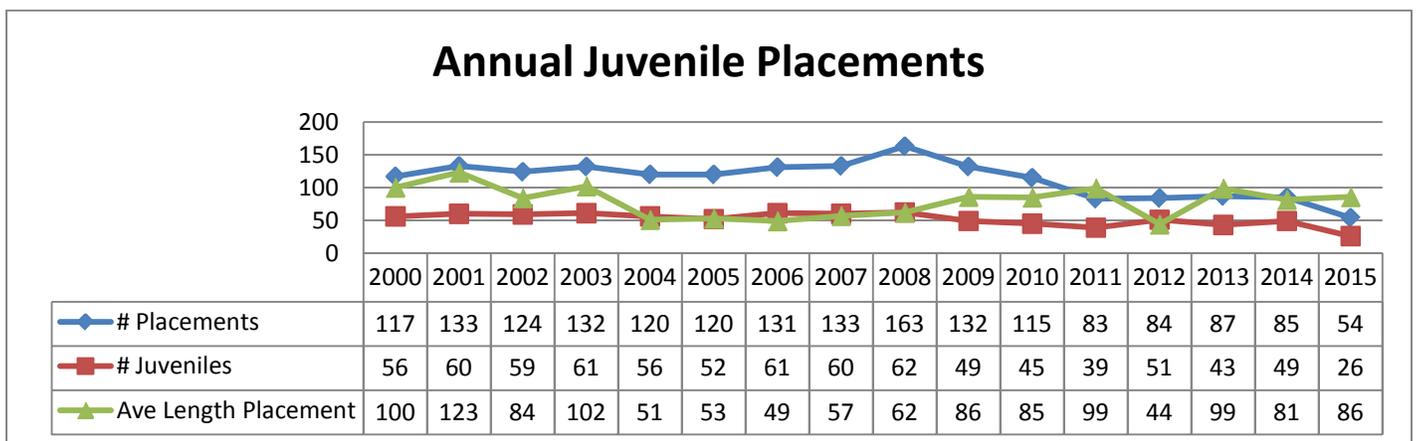


### 2015 HHS Budget for Probation Cases

2015 Budget: **-\$261,192** from \$590,579 (\$329,387)  
Overall: HHS & Probation OHP costs went from 1.8 million to 1.3.

January: \$176,998 in 2015 to \$98,062 in 2016.

### Annual Juvenile Placements



2016 will see the implementation of a graduated response grid in Pine County. The use of this grid promotes equitable treatment of youth and can help reduce the overrepresentation of minority youth in placement/detention on technical violations.

## PROBATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Mission Statement

To actively participate in the review of probation services, programs, goals, and strategic planning in Pine County and make recommendations to policy and decision makers about such probation issues in order to enhance programming in the county and ensure it is efficient and effective.

### Members

Law Enforcement:	Sargeants Kunz and Ouerson
Local Jail:	Brent Jahnz
Prosecution:	Reese Frederickson
Defense:	Mac Guptil
Judiciary:	Hon. James T. Reuter and Hon. Krista K. Martin
Education:	Cheryl Bjerke
County Probation:	Karly Kostich
State Probation:	Randy Tenge
Social Services:	Rebecca Foss
Mille Lacs Band:	Monica Haglund
District 1 Citizen:	Todd Cummings
District 2 Citizen:	Amanda Wimmer (Chair)
District 3 Citizen:	Mike Milano
District 4 Citizen:	Bill Morgan
District 5 Citizen:	Mark Diggan

### Committee Staff

Probation Director	Terry Fawcett
Team Leader	Laura Stylski
DOC Supervisor	Randy Tenge
Recorder	Suzanne Thompson of the Probation Department

The Probation Advisory Committee created the first Comprehensive Plan in 1999. Each year the Pine County Board, the PICK Judicial Bench, and the Department of Corrections have reviewed the plan.

## ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

During the past year the Advisory committee has met the goals and objectives set forth in the prior year's comprehensive plan. Those goals included:

### **Follow the implementation of Evidence Based Practices (EBP)**

- Both DOC and Pine County probation have provided regular reports on staff training and quality assurance efforts. The past year has concluded updated training in Motivational Interviewing and Case Planning. Ex. LS/CMI proficiency exercise.

### **Identification of Barriers and/or Gaps in Probation Service Program Delivery**

- The lack of statutory mandated funding has been a big barrier to providing services. State CPO funding has declined to approximately 30% resulting in increased dependence on local levy dollars to fund county probation services.

### **Ensure Local Correctional Needs are Being Met**

- Pine County Chemical Health Coalition Periodic reports have been provided to the Advisory Committee. The Task Force had a booth at the county fair last year. There was considerable discussion about the issues surrounding synthetic drugs and bath salts that have hit the drug scene.
- Cognitive Skills Education Programming The Probation Advisory committee has followed the second year of implementing the adult "Cog Skills" program developed by Pine County Probation and the similar program implemented by Teen Focus for juvenile offenders. The Probation Director met with Teen Focus to look at ways of improving this service to juveniles, including logistical and culturally specific issues/concerns. HHS & Probation allocated \$1,000 in 2015 in OHP budget geared specifically to pay for juveniles to attend the Teen Focus program and remove the existing barriers. The Mille Lacs Band concurrently runs juvenile cog in Lake Lena for the native children as part of their Chemical Health curriculum.
- Pine County Jail RAP Program Brent Jahnz provided an overview of the release advanced planning program that works to transition Pine County inmates back to the community after incarceration. The program is currently underutilized, in part, due to a high number of client's being boarded in from other counties and/or the Department of Corrections. Guidelines for the program are that the inmate must be a Pine County resident.

### **Review and Evaluate Current Technology Trends**

- In May there was extensive discussion about the impact of technology on probation. These factors were identified and outlined in last year's comprehensive plan.
- Introduction of a new alcohol monitor that uses facial recognition and has a GPS feature. Pine County Probation has recently implemented the use of GPS on Pre-Trial Release clients in special circumstances.
- Addition of the Supervision Violation Report to CSTS, the probation case management system.
- Pine County is set to launch an Access database that will track safety incidents throughout the year, which can aid with decisions relative to additional safety equipment or funding for agents as needed.

### **Track Correctional Costs and Funding Levels**

- The committee received reports from both county and state probation on budget implications regarding correctional funding and programming. As noted above, the funding aspect is the greatest barrier to effective probation service delivery.
- The committee also received reports on the collection of local correctional fees and the cost of juvenile placements.

## **Review Outcome Measures for Each County Program and Service Area**

Another important piece to EBP program evaluation is to ensure that the programs are successful especially when balanced with cost effectiveness. Throughout the year the committee received program updates. In January they reviewed in greater detail the annual outcomes as reported in this plan and provided feedback on them. The current programs with outcomes include:

- Juvenile Diversion Program
- Juvenile Restorative Justice (including new C-5 Program)
- Juvenile Intensive Supervision Rehabilitation (ISR) Program
- Repeat DWI Intensive Supervision (ISP) Program
- Pre-Trial Services
- REAM: Remote Electronic Alcohol Monitoring
- Juvenile Electronic Monitoring
- Cognitive Skills Education

## **Provide local feedback to the DOC District Supervisor as requested**

No requests were made.

## **Evaluate effectiveness of probation programs and service areas based upon staff and resources available.**

- Staffing Limitations have impacted a number of services in the County Probation Department.
  - a. Pre-Trial supervision has become reactive vs. proactive. Currently 333 bail studies have been completed in the past year.
  - b. Field visits for other caseloads has also been pre-empted by other probation responsibilities.
  - c. Instruction of the cognitive skills program in-house has again reduced workload time by eight hours per week.

## Advisory Committee Goals & Objectives – Plan for 2015-2016

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
<p><b>1</b> Follow the implementation of Evidence Based Practices (EBP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the basis of EBP</li> <li>• Follow practices being incorporated into Pine County Probation services.</li> <li>• Explore the implementation of new Cog Curriculum (Thinking for a Change)</li> <li>• In-house Motivational Interviewing trainer</li> </ul>
<p><b>2</b> Ensure local correctional needs are being met.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify missing community resources and interventions</li> <li>• Identify barriers and/or gaps in probation service program delivery</li> <li>• Follow the Local Collaborative Time Study programming</li> <li>• Follow the Pine County Chemical Health Coalition activities</li> </ul>
<p><b>3</b> Review and evaluate current technology trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor drug and alcohol testing methods</li> <li>• Monitor electronic monitoring methods</li> <li>• Follow efforts to integrate information services</li> <li>• Explore other technology trends that may impact probation services.</li> <li>• Implementation use of GPS with some PTR clients</li> </ul>
<p><b>4</b> Track correctional costs and funding levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow out-of-home juvenile placement costs</li> <li>• Assess impact of funding levels on both county and state probation programs and services</li> <li>• Review any grant funding that may be obtained. Follow outcomes and/or requirements.</li> <li>• Follow the impact of local correctional and other fees on probation budget</li> <li>• Monitor legislation that may impact probation funding and services especially unfunded mandates.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5</b> Review outcome measures for each county program and service area. Expand as appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Track outcomes for the new pre-trial program</li> <li>• Use the Comprehensive Plan as a working tool</li> <li>• Determine if programs are meeting identified goals</li> <li>• Evaluate program efficiency and effectiveness</li> <li>• Evaluate cost effectiveness</li> </ul>
<p><b>6</b> Provide local feedback to the DOC District Supervisor as requested</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be a sounding board for the DOC on issues that impact at the grassroots level.</li> </ul>
<p><b>7</b> Evaluate effectiveness of probation programs and service areas based upon staff and resources available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist policy makers in making critical decisions</li> <li>• Hold the service delivery system accountable in expectations</li> <li>• Provide the means to establish effective strategies for quality improvement (eliminated .4 agent)</li> </ul>
<p><b>8</b> Develop future correctional leaders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a Team Leader position within the department</li> </ul>

## CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

### *The Probation Advisory Committee:*

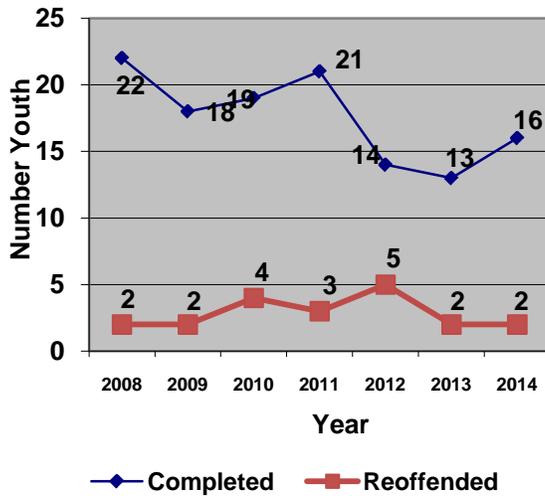
- *Supports the EBP direction and implementation of EBP practice by both Pine County Probation and the Department of Corrections.*
- *Believes that implementing EBP programs puts the dollars where there is the most benefit based on proven effectiveness.*
- *Supports staffing which is consistent with EBP practice and needs.*
- *Supports the use of technology, in particular the electronic monitoring with juvenile offenders as a cost effective placement alternative.*
- *Supports the current Cognitive Skills program and would like to promote and see as many offenders as possible exposed to this research supported intervention. Possible expansion of criteria should be explored to maximize exposure to “Evidence Based Principles.” Juvenile Cog skills will be mindful of cultural differences.*
- *Believes it is important to continue to evaluate programs. There is special interest in the Cognitive Skills program and expanding the current outcomes to include the satisfaction surveys and recidivism rates as they become available as compared to the previous program.*
- *Pine County Probation implemented the L.E.A.D. Program in 2015 (Local Education for Accountable Decisions).*
- *The C-5 Program (Victim-Offender Conferencing) was introduced and full implementation to be in place by June, 2016.*
- *Believes that a strong professional alliance and collaboration with Mille Lacs Band is important in assisting native offenders, especially Juveniles to change. Pine County Probation, along with Health & Human Services, continue to meet monthly with Family Services leadership to seek common understanding and work collaboratively on program development. Meetings have taken place monthly since May, 2015. The implementation of a Cultural Community Coach is close to being finalized, as the RFP was posted June, 2016.*

# **2015 OUTCOME MEASURES**

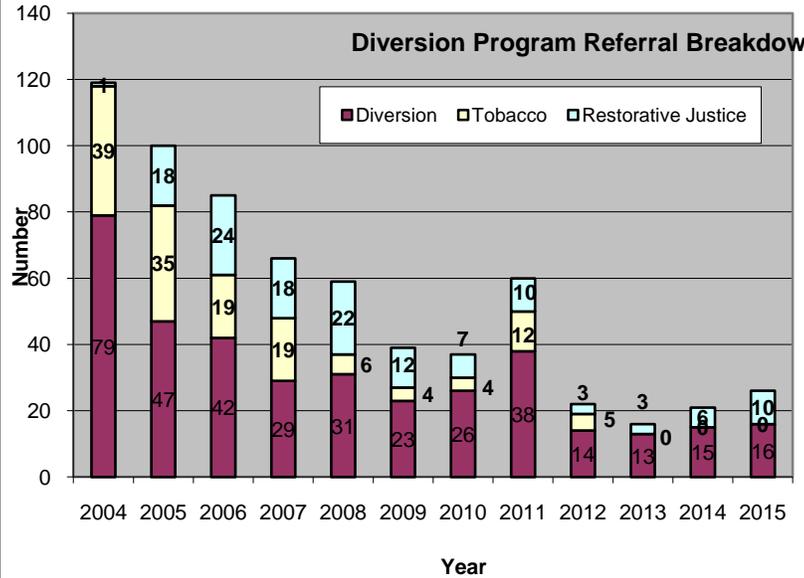
# Juvenile Diversion

Goal	Strategy	Outcomes
Our traditional Division program will assist the first-time juvenile offender to change so as to lower the chances of the youth re-offending.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Track recidivism rates of juvenile diversion offenders</li> <li>2) Implement a pre and post-program survey that will measure whether diversion participants can identify healthy options versus criminal behavior.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Keep down the number of first-time offenders from entering the court system.</li> <li>2) Youth who have been through the program can identify healthy options versus criminal behavior.</li> </ol>

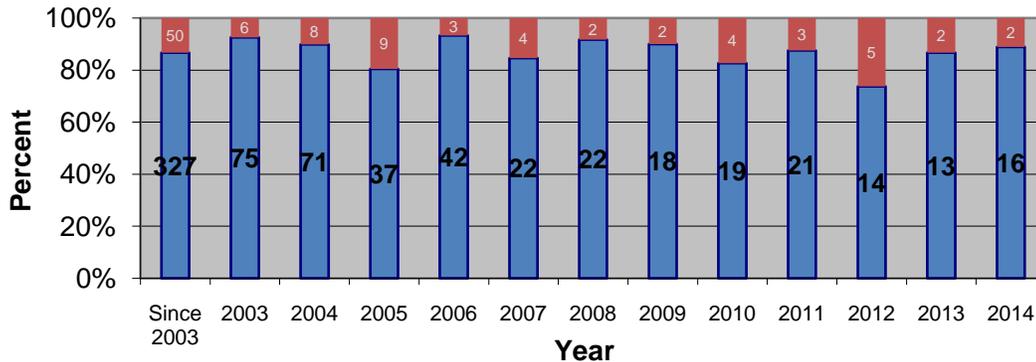
## Traditional Diversion



## Diversion Program Referral Breakdown



## Offenders with No New Offenses 6 months after Discharge



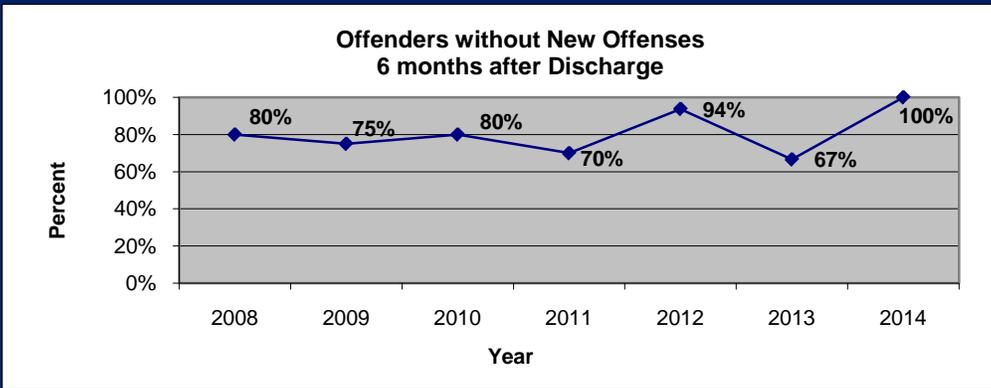
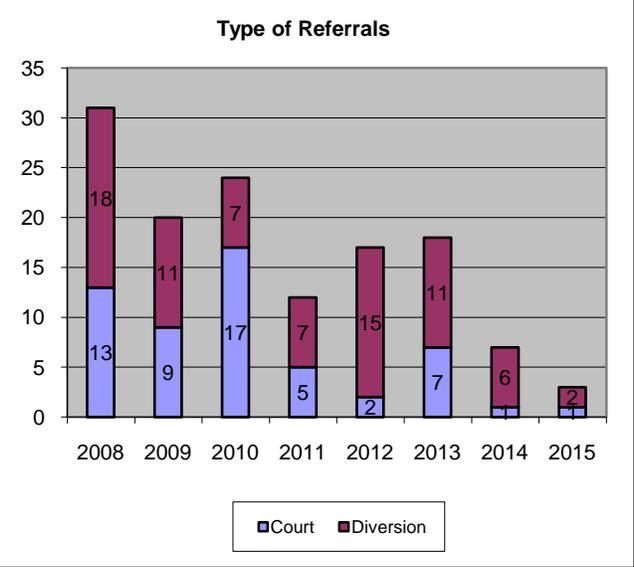
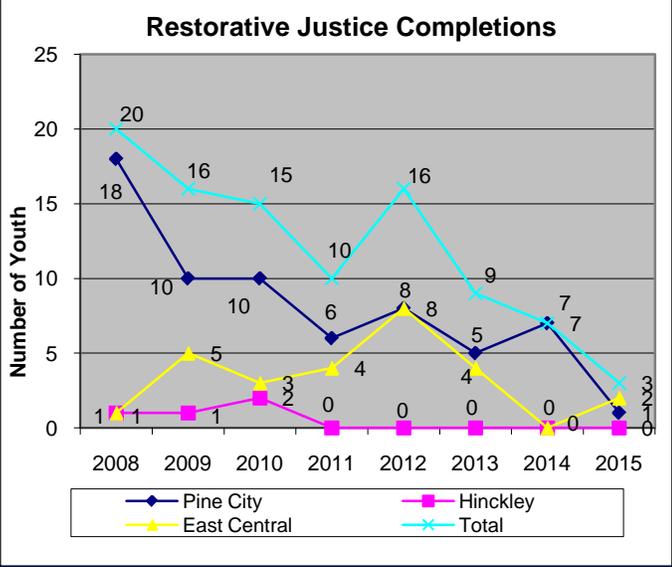
2015 Program Cost: \$ 3609 includes Restorative Justice

The Juvenile Diversion Program has been in existence in some shape or form since about 1976. At one point the program was administered by a full-time probation officer position. At that time the intervention was much more intensive than is given now. The 1996-99 recidivism rate, used as a benchmark, was based upon any new offenses up to five years or more. The Probation Advisory Committee set a narrower expectation based upon what was reasonable to expect for a one-time intervention. The Restorative Justice Project started in 2004 and has resulted in fewer referrals to the traditional diversion program.

The Probation director now handles juvenile diversion, and a Career Agent handles the Restorative Justice Panels. 2016 will see the implementation of the C-5 RJ program, which will feature Victim-Offender Conferencing.

# Restorative Justice Project

Goal	Strategy	Outcomes
Integrate juvenile offenders into the community while repairing harm.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Panel meeting with community members</li> <li>2) Panel consensus for appropriate consequences for youth's illegal behavior</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Reduce recidivism rates for juvenile offenders.</li> <li>2) Community panel members will feel that they have had a positive impact on the youth as a representative of their larger community.</li> <li>3) Youth will repair harm to their community by successful completion of their panel contract.</li> <li>4) Youth will feel that the community is interested in him/her.</li> </ol>

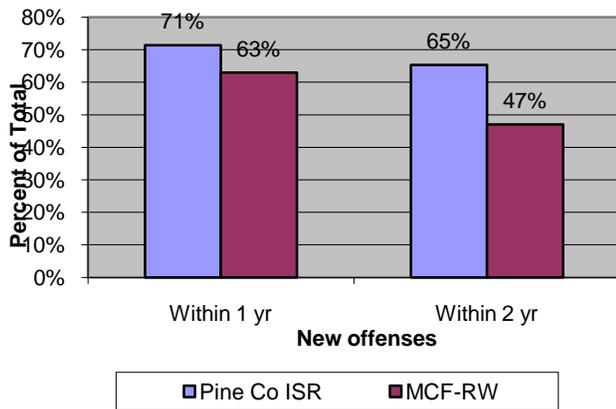


2015 Program Cost: \$ 3609 includes Juvenile Diversion

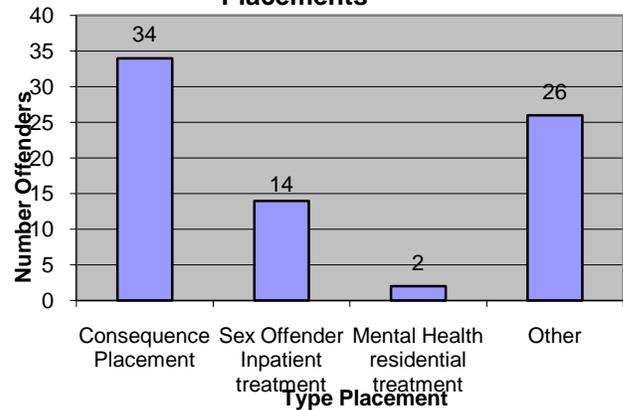
# Juvenile ISR Program

Goal	Strategy	Outcomes
Provide a more intense, proactive supervision program for high-risk juvenile offenders that will result in better assessment, coordinated case plans, aftercare & transitional services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Track recidivism rates of high risk juvenile offenders</li> <li>2) Analyze out-of-home placements for high-risk juvenile offenders</li> <li>3) Assess youth's progress and compliance in the program</li> <li>4) Show that intensive supervision rehabilitation program increases cooperative efforts within the criminal justice system.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Reduce recidivism rates for high-risk juvenile offenders while in the ISR program and upon completion of the program.</li> <li>2) Reduce new out-of-home placements exceeding 30 days for high-risk offenders.</li> <li>3) Youth will successfully complete the program.</li> <li>4) Schools, social services agencies, court and law enforcement will be impacted positively by the more intense coordinated effort dealing with youth receiving services.</li> </ol>

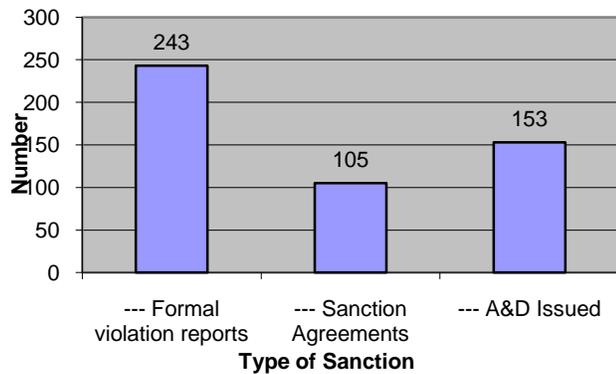
**Juveniles Without New Offenses**



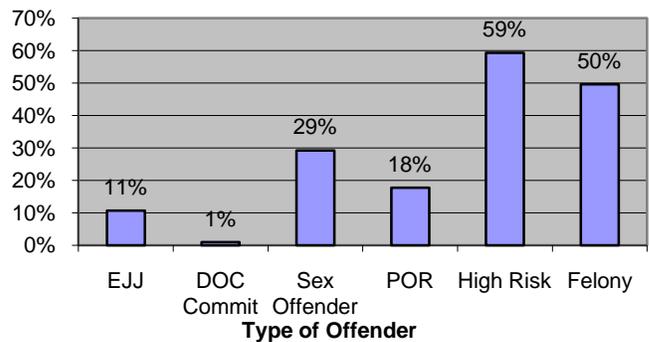
**38 Offenders with 62 new 30+ Day Placements**



**Juvenile ISR Sanctions**



**ISR Population - 2002 to Present**  
(Totals will not equal 100 as juvenile may fit more than one category)



- **Total juveniles served:** 113 since 2002
- **Subsequent Placement:** 29 % have received new placements in the program that are over 30 days
- **Program Accountability:** 499 sanctions have been implemented at an average of 4.6 per offender
- **Recidivism:** The average period for commission of new offense after discharge is 243 days  
**Of the new offenses** 33% are Misdemeanors, 30% are Gross Misdemeanors, & 53% are Felonies

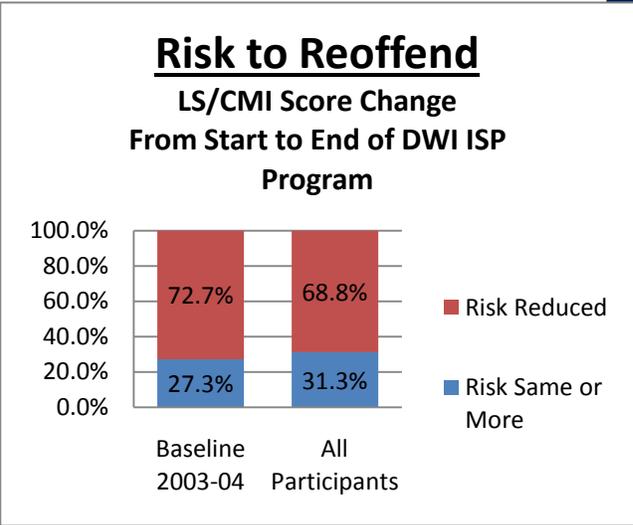
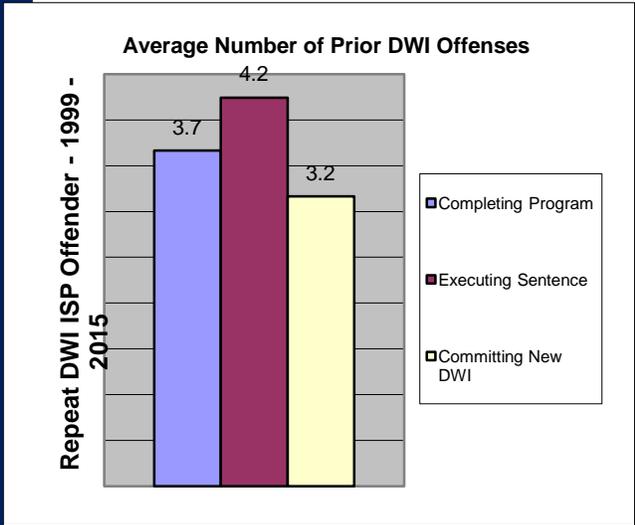
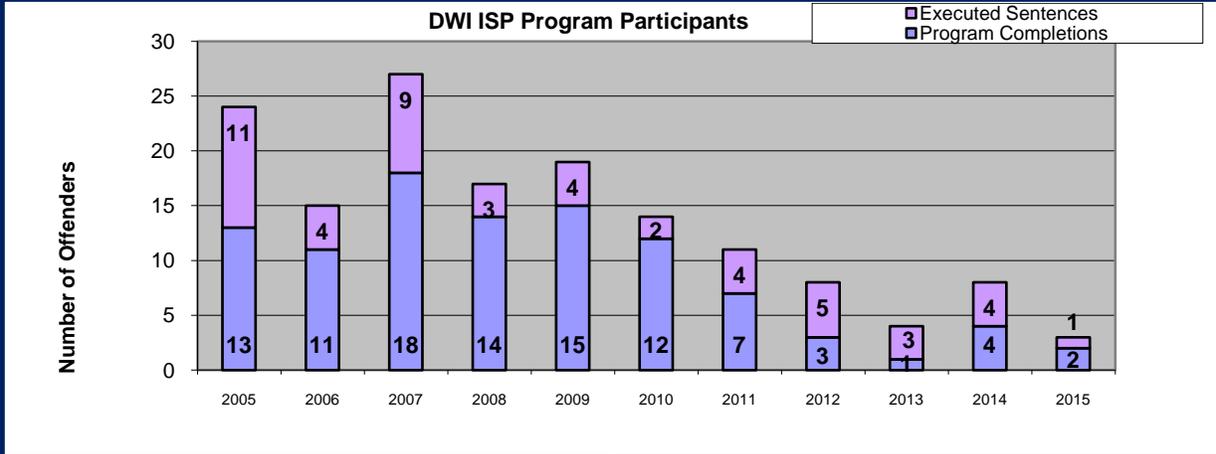
## 2015 Program Cost: CPO reimbursed agent position

The ISR Agent position was added in 2002 following a "budget buster" year of juvenile placements where placement costs exceeded one million dollars. The new position was subject to the CPO 50% reimbursement and the remainder was funded through a Pine County Collaborative contract. As collaborative dollars started to disappear the reduced funding was first offset by JAIBG Federal grant dollars and now by Local Correctional fees. Additional county cost savings could be inferred through the prevention of other out-of-home placement dollars.

The program has proven to be very effective by providing intensive supervision to the toughest juvenile offenders thus enhancing public safety and providing a last chance effort at rehabilitation in the juvenile system. This also permits the other juvenile agents to move other juvenile matters through the system faster with more individual attention.

# Repeat DWI Intensive Supervision Program (ISP)

Goal	Strategy	Outcomes
Provide an intensive supervision program for adult repeat DWI offenders that will increase public safety, hold program participants accountable, reduce recidivism, and rehabilitate offenders.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Increase accountability of program participants by closely monitoring activities.</li> <li>2) Provide a structured program involving variable levels of supervision based upon progress.</li> <li>3) Impose sanctions when participant violates program conditions whenever possible rather than formal violation and return to Court.</li> <li>4) Adequately address the chemical dependency needs of program participants.</li> <li>5) Reduce mandatory jail sentences with the statutory permitted ISP program alternative.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Participants will face consequences for relapses while in the program including appropriate treatment programming.</li> <li>2) Sanctions will be imposed for violations.</li> <li>3) Offenders will successfully complete the program.</li> <li>4) Offenders will not commit a new DWI while in the program.</li> <li>5) Recidivism rates for repeat DWI offenders will be reduced.</li> <li>6) Use of the ISP program will reduce jail costs for the county.</li> </ol>



- **Completion rate:** 69 % of those ordered into ISP complete the program
- **Recidivism:** 89 % of those who started the ISP program have not subsequently committed a new DWI
- **Rehabilitation:** 100 % who completed the program have successfully completed their CUA recommendations
- **Accountability:** 393 sanctions have been implemented
- **Cost Effectiveness:** The program has saved the county at least \$ 426,649 in jail costs alone. In addition, ISP correctional fees have brought in \$ 74,058.

## 2015 Program Cost: CPO reimbursed agent position

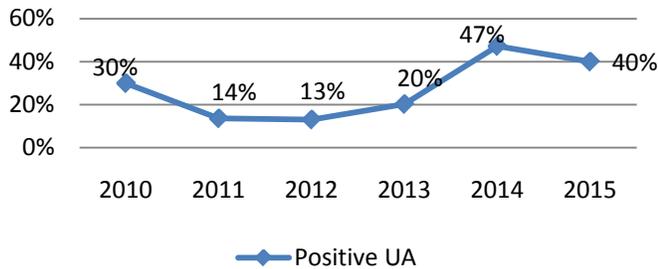
Our Repeat DWI Program was implemented in 1999 with grant dollars from the Department of Corrections. In 2001 Pine County agreed to pick the program costs up utilizing CPO reimbursement, offender program fees, and jail reduction savings to offset the cost of the program to the county. We have kept statistics from the start as part of our grant funding and now as part of these outcomes.

Our ISP Agent is hired as a county probation officer position so that salary and benefits are reimbursed by CPO funding. ISP program participants pay a \$ 720 program fee that goes towards program costs. In addition, the reduction in jail costs for program participants has been shown also offset salary and program costs.

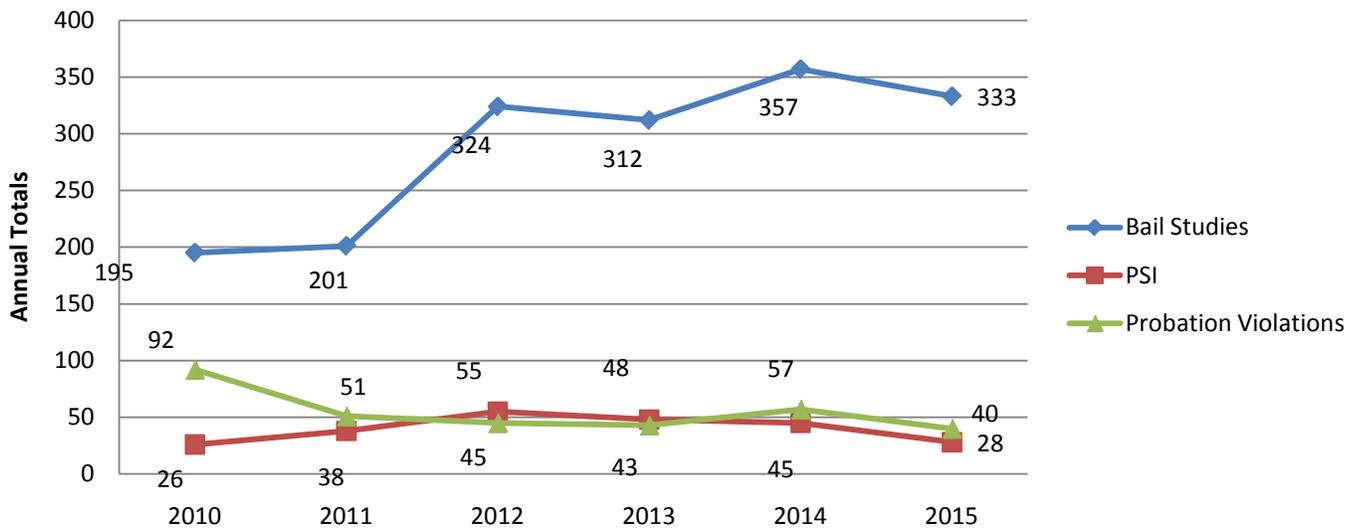
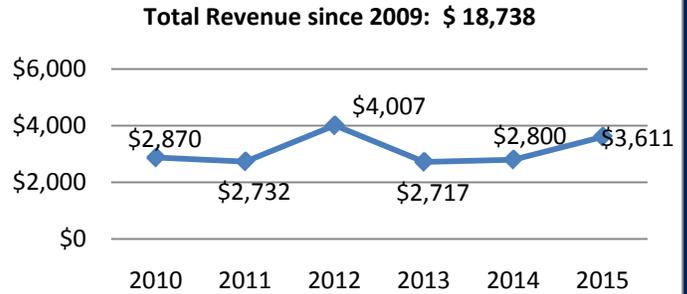
# Pre-Trial Services

Goal	Strategy	Outcomes
Fill the gap in pre-trial services to the Court including additional information for bail and release condition determination and supervision to defendants with court ordered conditions during pre-trial status.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Track total number of bail studies completed</li> <li>2) Measure positive urinalysis tests while under supervision</li> <li>3) Track total number of violations of conditions of release</li> <li>4) Number of PSI's completed</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Provide courts with more information to help make more informed decisions</li> <li>2) Accountability while in the community released on pre-trial status</li> <li>3) Reduction of positive UA results</li> <li>4) Consequences for defendant that are not cooperating with conditions of release</li> </ol>

**Positive UA's**



**Pre-Trial Fees**



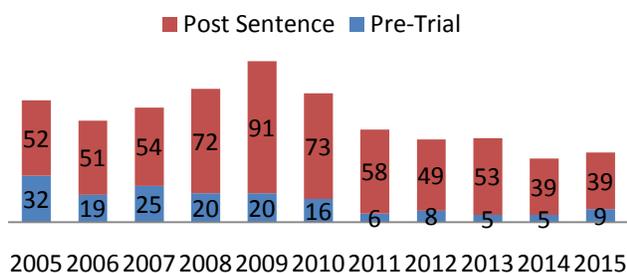
The Pre-trial position was added in November 2009 with RLE Federal Grant dollars. Originally approved in November of 2008 the position was put on hold due to recession-related financial concerns. In 2011 Pine County agreed to fund .4 FTE of a position when the grant ran out. CPO reimbursement, offender program fees, and in-house cog instruction would defray the county's cost of the program.

Pine County Probation receives Caseload/Workload Reduction (CWR) funding from the State. It has been the practice to fund the lowest agent salaried position with these dollars to get the biggest benefit from the CPO funding based upon a percent of agent salary and benefits. In 2013, the pre-trial agent position was moved to Caseload/Workload funding. The entire pre-trial salary is paid by the CWR funding and the county pays for the benefits. Pre-Trial fees defray the cost as well.

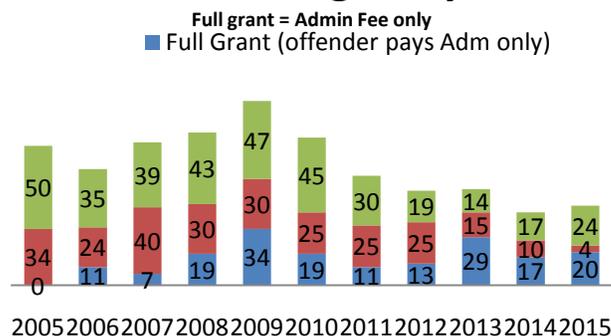
# Electronic Monitoring (REAM Grant)

Goal	Strategy	Outcomes
Reduce injury and fatalities caused by repeat DWI offenders in Pine County by preventing defendants from drinking while awaiting trial or serving out their sentence and/or probation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Provide required data to the Department of Corrections for their statewide study of the effectiveness of REAM.</li> <li>2) Keep drunk drivers off the road.</li> <li>3) Assist offenders with a drinking problem maintain sobriety at home so they can see that they don't need to depend on alcohol and allow them to make treatment work.</li> <li>4) Allow individuals with jobs to work from home rather than being confined to jail where they are not eligible for huber release on pre-trial status.</li> <li>5) Ensure that no use of alcohol conditions of release are monitored and reported.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Make the REAM available to individuals who otherwise could not afford this option.</li> <li>2) Release on the REAM can free up already overcrowded jails for more serious offenses.</li> <li>3) Offenders will comply with their REAM requirements</li> </ol>

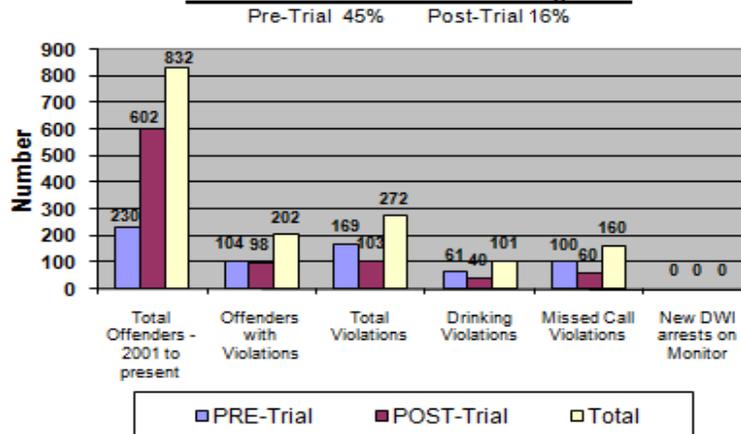
## REAM Participants



## Grant Eligibility



## REAM Violations - 2001 through 2013



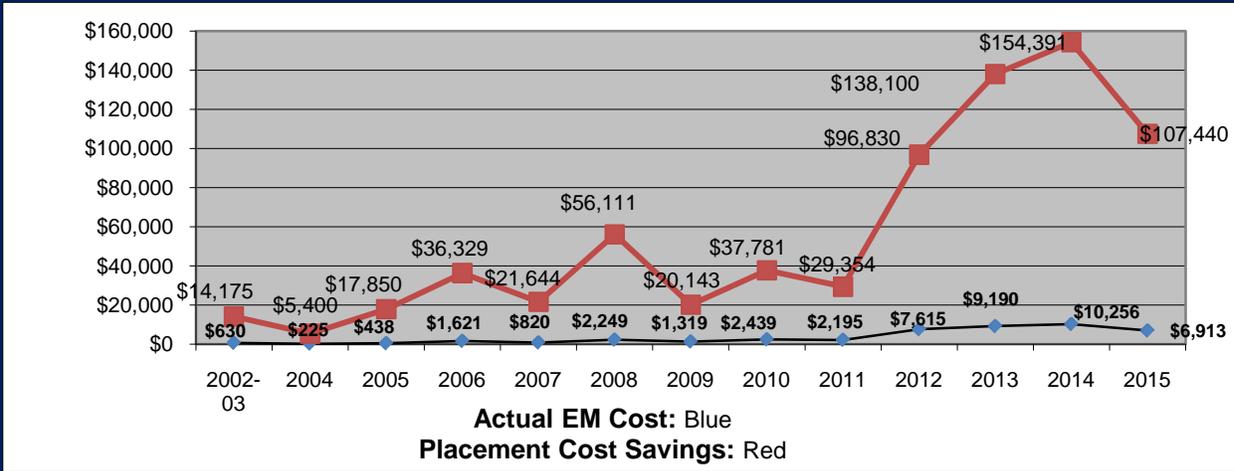
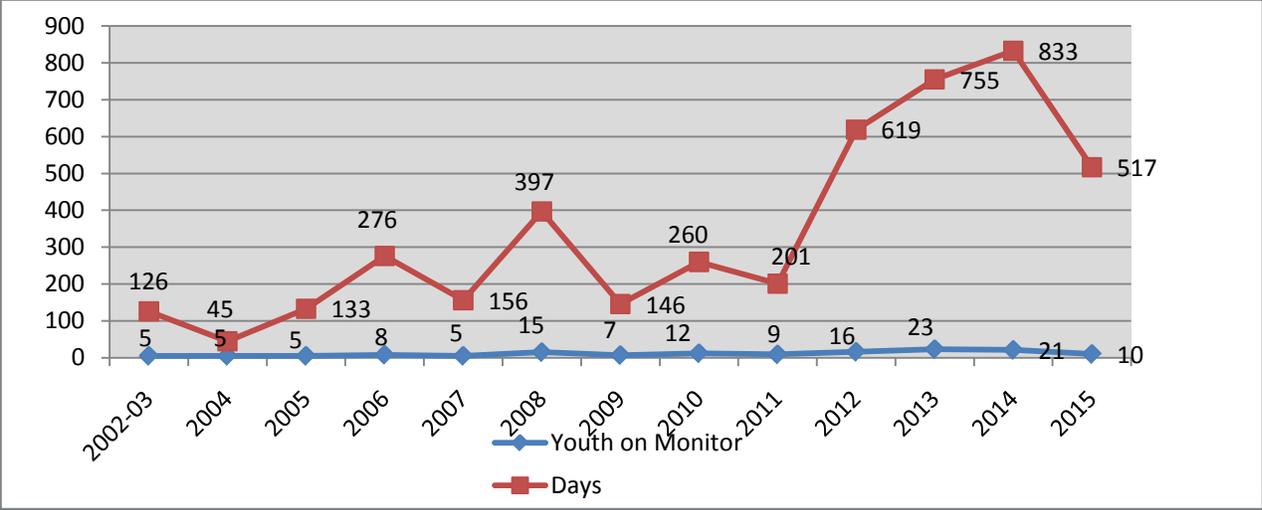
FY 2015 Grant: \$ 8,500

From 1996 to September 30<sup>th</sup>, 1998 the Tenth Judicial District Court accepted the grant dollars and administrated the program on a district wide basis. In 1998 they encouraged local jurisdictions to pursue the grant funding. At that time the Pine County Sheriff's Department applied for the grant. Rick Boland, who had been the local program coordinator for District Court, took over full responsibility. For 2002, the county board approved a clerical position to coordinate the grant. However, in May 2002 the county board approved changing the administration of the program to Court Services. The DOC approved the grant amendment including half the position as administrative costs out of the grant award. Court Services took over July 1, 2002.

Pine County's grant award from the Minnesota Department of Corrections has declined significantly over the years. The current funding level for the current fiscal year is \$ 8500. The grant covers the cost of the equipment rental and monitoring. Offenders pay an extra \$ 2.00 per day to offset administrative costs.

# Juvenile Electronic Monitoring

Goal	Strategy	Outcomes
Provide greater accountability for youth placed at home on house arrest at a lower cost to the county.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Enhance house arrest as a pre-disposition or consequence disposition.</li> <li>2) Provide parents with support in house arrest situations.</li> <li>3) Less restrictive sanction than out-of-home placement that is still restrictive in nature.</li> <li>4) Provide another alternative for escalating sanctioning</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The Court will utilize house arrest more often reducing detention placements.</li> <li>2) Reduced cost to parents and increased accountability will make the disposition more attractive for parents to keeping their child at home rather than wanting child out of the home.</li> <li>3) Reduce detention in costly out-of-home placements.</li> <li>4) Youth accountability.</li> </ol>



**Average Days per Youth in 2014: 52 – To-date: 29**  
**Total cost savings since implementation: \$ 735,547**

2015 Program Cost: \$ 6,913

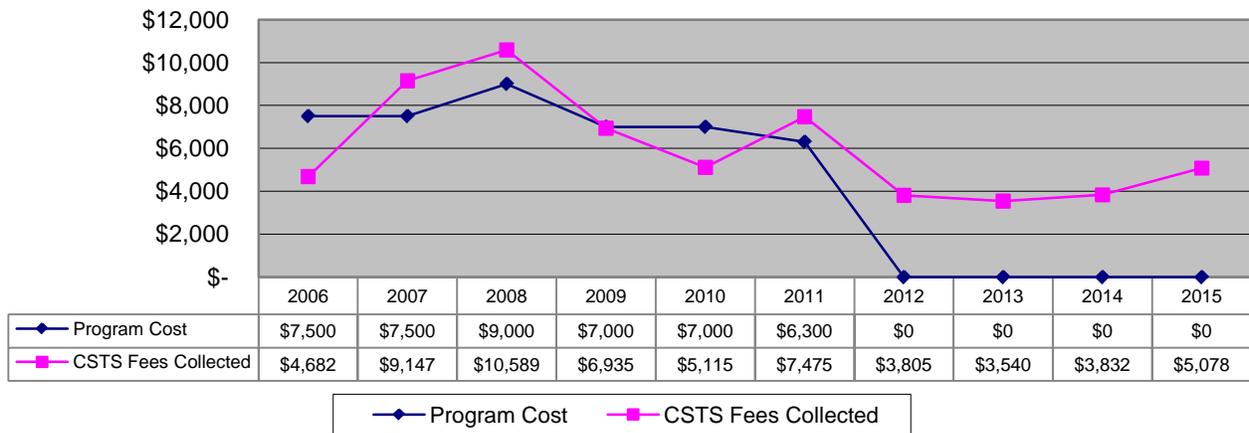
We contract with Midwest Monitoring and Surveillance for the monitoring equipment. The most frequent equipment being used today for youth is the GPS unit that tracks the juvenile's location in real time.

From 2002-2003 the Federal JAIBG (Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant) paid 50% of the cost for youth on the monitor. Parents have been expected to pay the other half of the cost. In 2004 the cost previously paid by the grant is being paid out of the corrections detention dollars budget with Health and Human Services as a low cost alternative to out-of-home detention. In 2007 a sliding fee scale made the parental portion more affordable to parents with limited financial means. Parents meeting the Federal Poverty scale pay a \$ 25 minimal fee.

# Cognitive Skills Education Programming

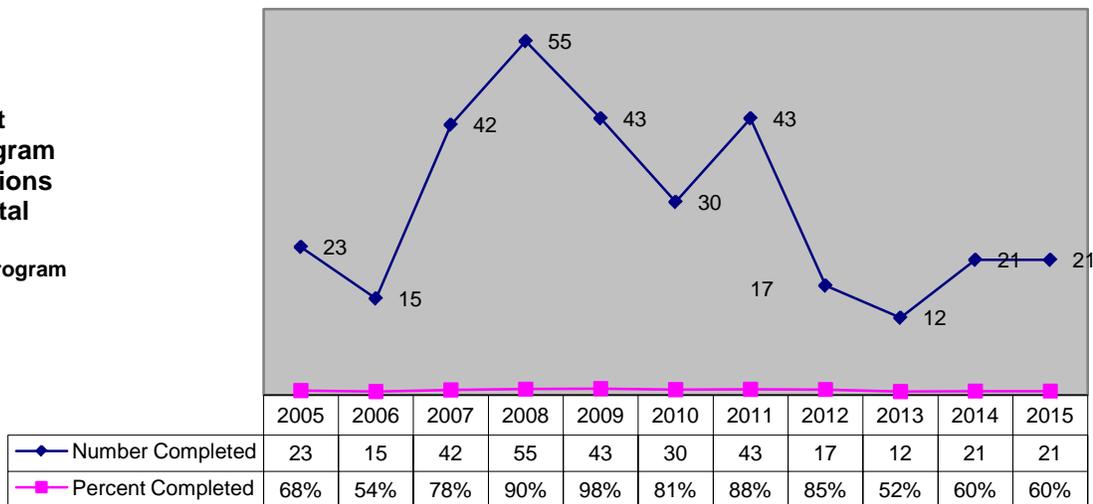
Goal	Strategy	Outcomes
Provide evidence-based curriculum to offenders that facilitate change and overall reduce recidivism.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Deliver a structured program which analyzes thought process and decision making responses</li> <li>2) Enhance Thinking Skills, Reasoning, and promote Rehabilitation</li> <li>3) Increase insight to self emotive processes and thought analysis</li> <li>4) Measure recidivism rates of those referred to the program that didn't complete the class and those that actually complete the program.</li> <li>5) Set high standard for attendance expectations and defined consequences for absence.</li> <li>6) Minimize the cost to the county</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Offenders who start the program will successfully complete the program.</li> <li>2) Offenders who complete the program will have lower recidivism rates than those who do not.</li> <li>3) Offenders who complete the program will have a lower reconviction rate for same or similar crimes within one year of completion of the program.</li> <li>4) The program will be cost effective.</li> </ol>

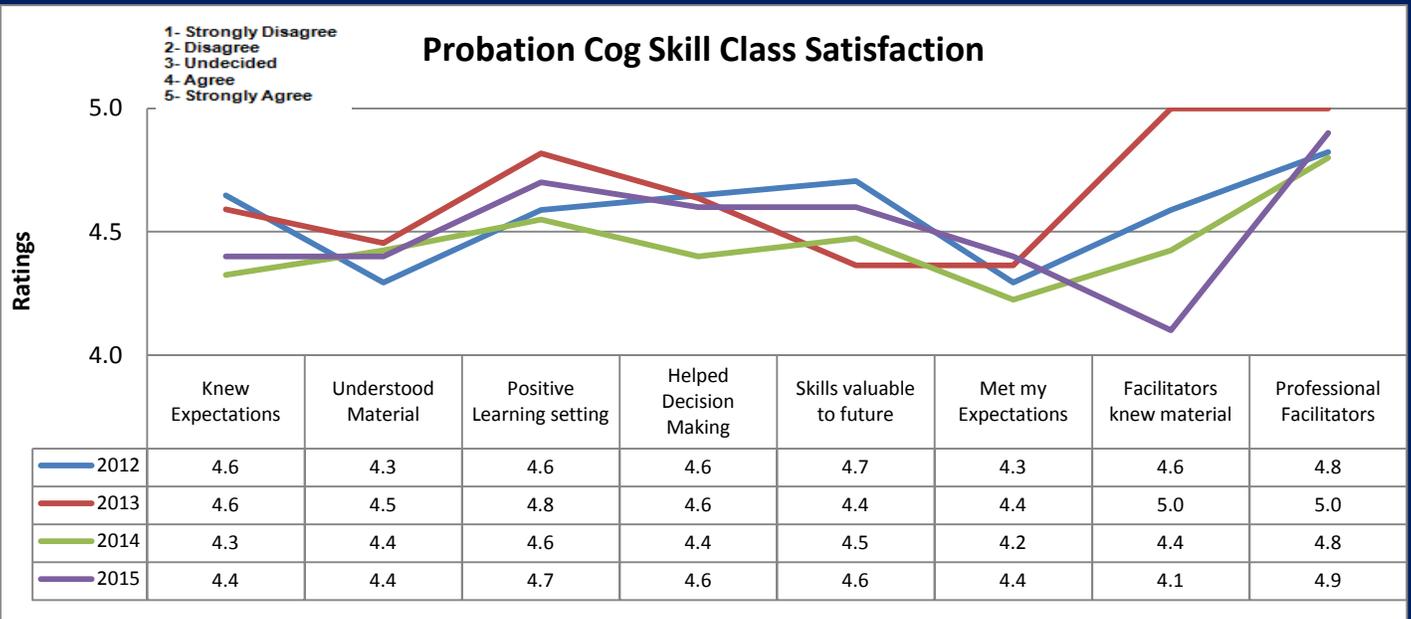
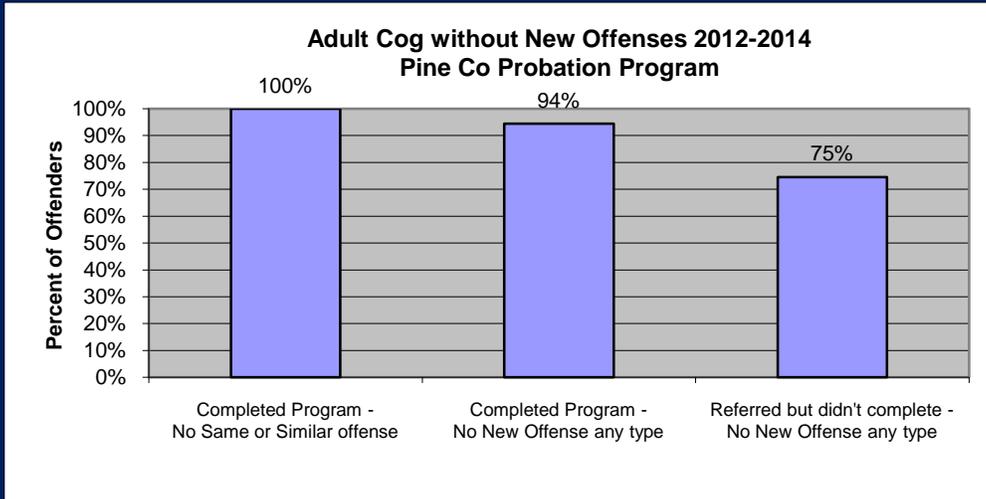
### Cog Skills Program Cost



### Adult Cog Program Completions 393 Total

2012 New Program





2015 Program Revenue: \$ 5,078

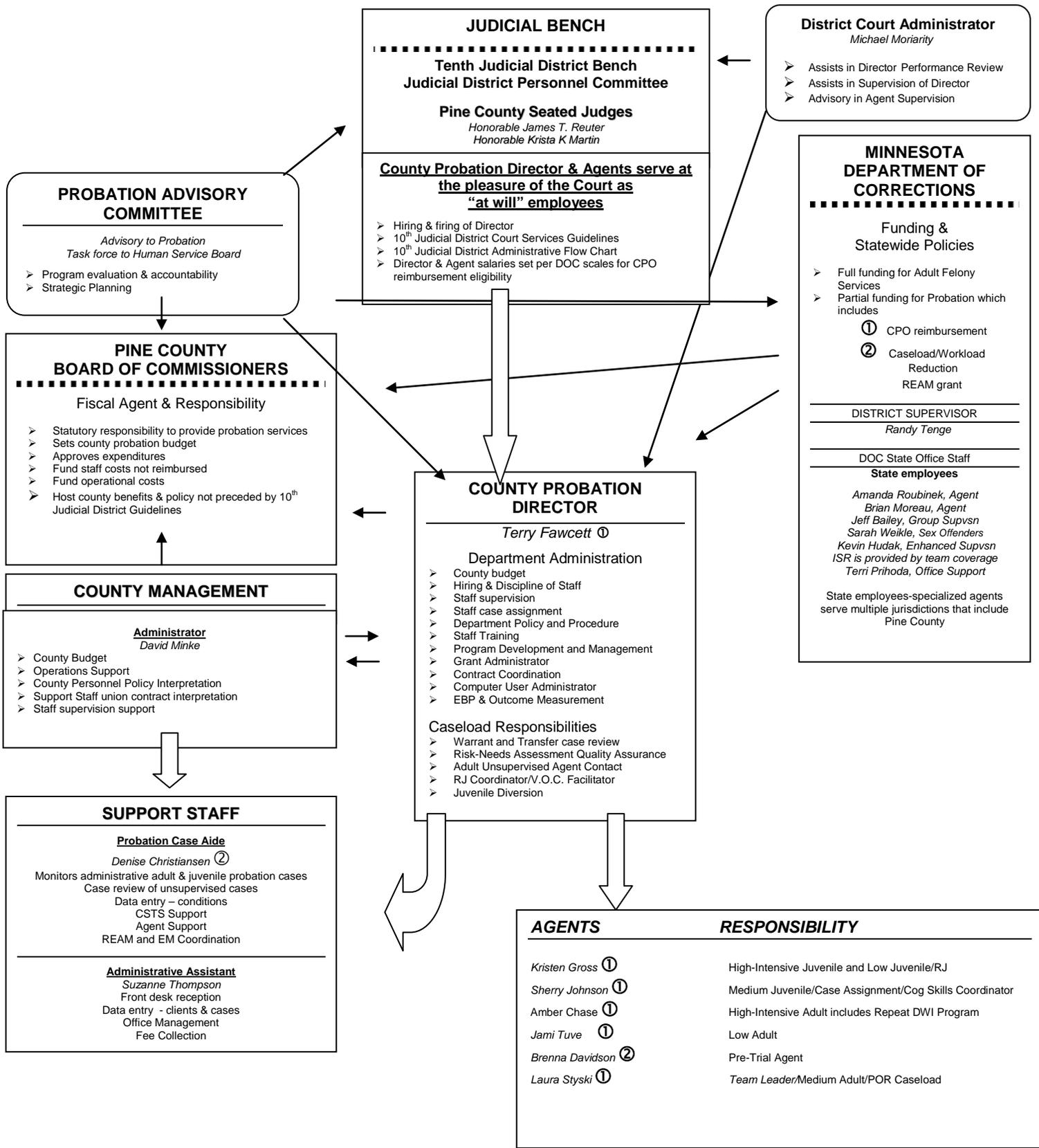
In 2001 we first implemented an adult cognitive skills program utilizing revenue from the old probation fees focusing solely on our DWI ISP offenders. In 2001 and 2002 classes were delivered as contract for service by an individual provider and in 2003 Therapeutic Service Agency facilitated classes. Budget cuts in 2003 rendered us incapable of funding the program.

In 2005 we were able to budget classes for both juveniles and adults. The plan was to eventually have a self sustaining program and in 2007 that goal was achieved. From 2005 – 2011 we paid facilitators to run a program with curriculum that closely paralleled that of Anoka County where a number of our juvenile offenders encounter placement in their juvenile programs. Juveniles paid a \$75.00 fee. Adults paid \$200.00 fee while the DWI ISP offenders paid \$100.00. Recidivism outcomes from this period were favorable.

In 2012, as a cost savings strategy, Pine County Probation launched their own adult program based on New Direction curriculum used in Minnesota prisons which was collaboration between Hazelden and the DOC. We chose to take the foundational concepts from this curriculum in an open ended program that would run at least 12 weeks. Successful completion is based upon class participation and competency with the key concepts of a thinking report. Adult fees remained the same. The class is taught in-house by probation agents. Teen Focus has now taken over the juvenile cog program using similar format to our program.

Recidivism rates are calculated when program participants have been out of the program for a year.

# APPENDIX



## Probation Mandates & Responsibilities 1980, 1992 & Today

RESPONSIBILITY	1980	1992	Today
<b>Probation Supervision</b> - Defined: MS 609.02 Subd. 15 Adults – MSA 609.135 Subd 1 (2) Juvenile – JPO offenders 260B.235 Subd 4(5) Juvenile traffic 260B.225 Subd 9(6) Delinquents 260B.198 Subd 1(b)	X	X	X
<b>Client contacts</b> ( <i>Documentation requirements have increased steadily</i> )	X	X	X
<b>Pre-sentence investigations</b> (adults) MS 609.115	X	X	X
<b>Pre-disposition reports</b> (juveniles) MS 260B.157 Subd. (1)	X	X	X
<b>Social Histories on DOC Commitments</b> DOC 4-108.8a	X	X	X
<b>Progress reports</b> – Court Rules	X	X	X
<b>Violation reports</b> – Court Rules	X	X	X
<b>Transfer investigations</b> – DOC policy	X	X	X
<b>Interstate Compact Supervision, Transfers, &amp; Investigation -</b> Juvenile MS 260.51 and Adult MS 243.1605	X	X	X
<b>Court appearances</b> – Court rules (Longer waits due to calendar overcrowding)	X	X	X
<b>Restitution services</b> – 609.10 Subd. 2	X	X	X
<b>Truancy supervision</b> 260C.201 Subd. 1 (5)(b)(2)	X	X	X
<b>Certification studies for serious juvenile offenses</b> MS 260B.125	X	X	X
<b>Sentencing Guidelines worksheets</b> MS 609.115 Subd 1a (Mandated 1980—complexity has increased since then)	X	X	X
<b>Conditional pre-trial release supervision</b> (Court Rules since 1975)	X	X	X
<b>Fine recommendations</b> (Mandatory minimum fines for certain offenses 1987; offenses with mandated minimums greatly expanded 1992)	X	X	X
<b>Community work service</b> (as court-ordered condition)* 2003 became probation sanction	X	X	X
<b>Juvenile diversion</b> Probation provided service since about 1976 before mandated (Mandated 1994- to Co Atty Ofc)* - MS 388.24	X	X	X

1980 Responsibilities: 18

Added by 1992

RESPONSIBILITY	1980	1992	Today
<b>Notification to State</b> if sex offender is bus driver <i>(Mandated 1985)</i>		X	X
<b>Notification of victim services &amp; rights MS 611A.037</b> <i>(Mandated 1983)</i>		X	X
<b>Fine recommendations</b> <i>(Mandatory minimum fines for certain offenses 1987; offenses with mandated minimums greatly expanded 1992)</i>		X	X
<b>Victim impact statements in pre-sentence investigations</b> <i>(Mandated 1984) MS 609.037 Subd. 1, 2</i>		X	X
<b>Neighborhood impact statements in pre-sentence investigations</b> <i>(Mandated 1988) MS 609.115 Subd. 1</i>		X	X
<b>DNA testing</b> for sex offenders <i>(Mandated 1989) 299C.105</i>		X	X
<b>Specialized training requirements - i.e. sex offender supervision, intensive supervision</b> <i>(Sex offender supervision training mandated 1990) MS 241.67 Subd. 6, MS 244.13 Subd 2</i>		X	X
<b>Compulsive Gambling Assessments in pre-sentence investigations</b> <i>(Mandated 1991) MS 609.115 Subd. 9</i>		X	X
<b>Chemical assessments &amp; determination of whether alcohol/drugs contributed to offense</b> - Screenings 609.115 Subd. 8 <i>(Mandated 1991)</i>		X	X
<b>Registration of sex offenders &amp; address changes</b> <i>(Mandated 1991; expanded 1993. List of offenses has expanded almost annually since 1991) MS 243.166 Subd. 3</i>		X	X
<b>Notification to schools</b> on outcome of disposition & review hearings on certain offenses occurring on school property <i>(Mandated 1992) MS 260B.171 Subd. 3</i>		X	X
<b>Sex offender assessments (adult &amp; juvenile)</b> <i>(Mandated 1992) 609.345 (a)</i>		X	X

1992 Responsibilities: 30

## Added since 1992

RESPONSIBILITY	1980	1992	Today
<b>Drug &amp; alcohol testing</b> (ability to easily test the Court ordered condition)			X
<b>Bail evaluations</b> (Mandated 1994) 629.74			X
<b>Computerized data system entry and integration</b> Pine Co implemented 1996, SSS data integration 2000, CriMNet integration 2003			X
<b>Classification System for Juveniles</b> (Mandated 1999) Formalized risk-needs assessment MS 260B.159			X
<b>Case Plans for Out-of-Home Placements</b> (Mandated 1999) MS 260.198 Subd. 5			X
<b>Transitional Service Plans</b> (Mandated 1999) MS 260B.240			X
<b>Interagency pre-placement screening for juvenile out-of-home Placement</b> (Mandated 1999) MS 260B.157 Subd. 3			X
<b>Compliance with Indian Child Welfare Act –ICWA</b> (Mandated 1999) MS 260B.168			X
<b>Fingerprinting on adult interstate transfer clients</b> (Mandated 1992)			X
<b>Fingerprinting assistance for offenders on probation</b> MS 299C.10 Subd 1(7)(c)			X
<b>Increase in notification procedures to victims of certain offenses</b> (Mandated 1993; requirements expanded almost annually) MS 611A			X
<b>Apprehension &amp; Detention Authority</b> MS 244.195, 260B.175 Subd 1(c) (Mandated 1998)			X
<b>EJJ (Extended Juvenile Jurisdiction) offender category added. Supervision until age 21 – 260B.130</b> (Created by legislature 1993) EJJ Studies – Juvenile Court Rules 19.03			X
<b>Provide cognitive skills groups (research-driven)</b> (Began 2002)			X
<b>Notification to State DHS of convictions for wide range of offenses by persons working in State DHS licensed facilities</b> (Mandated 1995) MS 245C.05			X
<b>Domestic abuse assessments/investigations</b> (Mandated 1996; pre-sentence investigations on domestic abuse cases mandated 1997) MS 609.2244			X
<b>Local Collaborative Time Study requires probation officers to record time, take training</b> (Initiated 1998)			X
<b>Probation fee collection</b> (Allowed by statute 1992; court-ordered and ceased. Began again 2003 with department collection) MS 244.18 for corrections services			X
<b>REAM Alcohol monitoring of certain offenders during pre-trial release</b> (Mandated 1998)			X
<b>Case closure of low risk case as “inactive”</b> (Pine Bench authorized 1999)			X
<b>Intensive DWI Supervision</b> (Pilots authorized 2000, now a disposition alternative) MS 169.275 Subd 3, 4, 5 Pine Co grant-pilot from 1999-2001			X
<b>DNA testing (all other felons)</b> (Mandated 2000) MS 299C.105			X
<b>Report sex offender addresses, phone numbers, property, employment, school &amp; accessible vehicles changes</b> (Added to sex offender registration 2000)			X
<b>Registration of non-sex offenders (broad list of offenses) who have past sex offense &amp; probation expired before registration</b> (Mandated 2000)			X
<b>Staggered REAM 30 day sentence</b> (Mandated 2000) 169A.277 Subd 2			X
<b>Outcome measures required for County plan/budget; State</b> Pine County Probation Advisory Comp Plan since 1999, State began 2001			X
<b>Authorized Probation Sanction Conferences</b> (implemented previously, legislative authority granted 2003) MS 244.196-.199			X
<b>Notification to community-based programming of predatory offender registration</b> (Mandated 2003) MS 246.13 Subd 4			X
<b>“Short-term” offenders</b> transferred from state to local facilities—increases local supervision population and case management- (Legislative shift 2003)			X

Today's Responsibilities: **59**

**THE SUPREME COURT OF MINNESOTA**

Research and Evaluation  
State Court Administration

**Pine County Court Filings**

<b>Location / WCL Type</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Serious Felony	8	11	11	8	11	7	5	13	5	9
Felony DWI	16	14	12	10	11	4	3	5	5	9
Other Felony	277	188	214	185	232	212	285	320	344	410
Gross Misdemeanor DWI	164	129	136	106	94	85	87	63	58	64
Other Gross Misdemeanor	108	85	68	57	84	82	99	126	104	125
<b>Major Criminal Total:</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>617</b>
Delinquency Felony	58	53	42	36	37	40	31	24	31	17
Delinquency Gross Misdemeanor	20	14	10	8	17	16	3	10	4	5
Delinquency Misdemeanor	83	96	97	72	67	66	103	77	61	41
Status Offense	103	138	128	79	88	78	31	20	19	20
Dependency/Neglect	58	39	43	36	35	42	59	53	31	40
Term. of Parental Rights	18	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permanency - TPR	0	0	0	10	7	6	11	11	5	13
Permanency - Non TPR	0	0	0	8	5	10	5	11	7	6
*CHIPS - Delinquency Under 10	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truancy	15	15	10	3	7	9	16		12	15
Runaway	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Major Juvenile Total:</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>157</b>
5th Degree Assault	94	62	72	45	68	112	102	102	129	92
Other Non-Traffic	639	526	639	551	562	694	560	671	635	671
Misdemeanor DWI	194	173	188	145	144	122	128	128	105	94
Other Traffic	2,199	1,847	1,808	2,245	2,050	2,243	2,004	2,166	2,202	2,591
Juvenile Traffic	51	34	29	34	23	26	15	19	21	28
Parking	2	2	2	0	3	2	0	2	15	1
<b>**Minor Criminal Total:</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>3,447</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>3,439</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>3,856</b>	<b>3,547</b>	<b>3,833</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>4,221</b>

\*Numbers reflected in this category are based on number of children.

\*\*Numbers reflected in this category are based on number of charges filed.

# Probation Survey Report for Pine County Probation

Reporting Period: Jan thru Dec 2015

	Prior Year End	Entries	Removals	Period Ending Total
Gross Misdemeanor	275	115	118	278
Misdemeanor	293	229	207	309
Juvenile	75	51	69	57
Totals	643	395	394	644

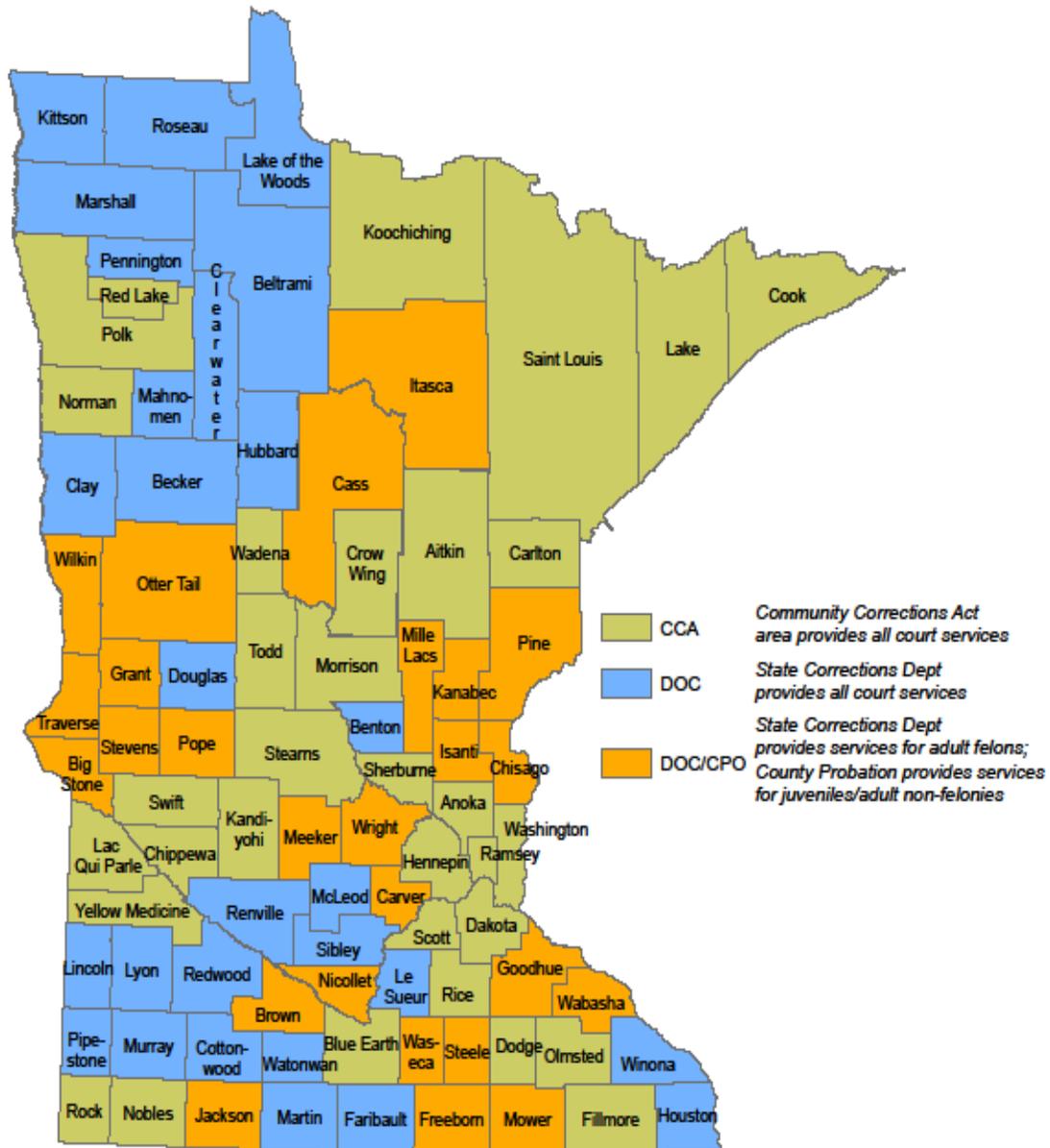
	Male	Female	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic / Unknown
Gross Misdemeanor	211	67	5	273
Misdemeanor	226	83	3	306
Juvenile	43	14	0	57
Totals	480	164	8	636

	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other
Gross Misdemeanor	224	6		2	14
Misdemeanor	248	13		1	18
Juvenile	15	2		0	25
Totals	487	21		3	57

	Felony	Gross Misd.	Misdemeanor	Juvenile	Total
Arson	0	0	0	1	1
Assault	0	6	7	4	17
Assault-Domestic	0	18	29	2	49
Against Family	0	3	0	0	3
Against Justice	0	15	8	3	26
Against Government	0	2	0	0	2
Burglary	0	0	0	6	6
Counterfeiting / Fraud	0	9	0	0	9
Crim Sexual Conduct	0	1	0	1	2
Crim Veh Operation - Bodily Harm	0	2	0	0	2
Crim Veh Operation - Death	0	0	0	0	0
Disturbing Peace	0	4	53	3	60
Drugs	0	0	0	1	1
DWI	0	161	113	0	274
Escape Flight	0	2	1	1	4
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Harassment / Stalking	0	2	6	0	8
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0
Misc / Juv / Fed	0	2	0	20	22
Obscenity	0	0	0	0	0
Other Person	0	0	0	0	0
Property Damage	0	2	14	1	17
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Related	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	1	2	1	4
Theft	0	14	47	8	69
Traffic	0	32	25	4	61
Vehicle Theft	0	0	2	0	2
Weapons	0	1	2	1	4
[Unknown/NA]	0	1	0	0	1

**Appendix D. Court Services in Minnesota**  
 (December 31, 2015)

## Court Services Delivery System



## Introduction

Minnesota's probation system is a combination of state and county agencies spread throughout the state's 87 counties. In 28 counties, the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) provides all probation services. In 26 counties, probation services are provided by a combination of county probation offices (CPO) and the DOC. In these counties, the DOC provides supervision for adult felons and the county provides supervision for juveniles and adult non-felony cases. The remaining 33 counties participate in the Minnesota Community Corrections Act (CCA) where county staff provides all probation services.

The primary purpose of the Minnesota Probation Survey is to collect probation data from all counties annually for use by the DOC, the Minnesota Legislature, other state agencies, county probation offices, and other entities for management, policy-making, and federal reporting purposes. Please note: This survey does *not* count all offenders that state or county probation agencies provide service to; the survey specifically is designed to count only those offenders under "probation" supervision.

## Methodology

### Survey Design

The probation survey originally was designed to collect data requested by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Justice Statistics regarding Minnesota probationers. In the past, two important tenets were considered in the survey design: the definition of "probationer" and capturing an individual probationer only once.

The definition of "probationer" essentially has stayed the same and refers to both adults and juveniles: "All probationers, regardless of conviction status, who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court order at any time including those ordered to pay restitution, complete community service, or monitoring."

### Survey Administration

As part of Minnesota's criminal justice information integration efforts, the Statewide Supervision System (S<sup>3</sup>) was designed to provide criminal justice professionals with electronic offender information through a secure website. This information includes data on juveniles and adults who are or have been on probation, detention, imprisoned, or jailed.

The DOC pulled and compiled probation data directly from S<sup>3</sup> for all 87 counties and made county reports available for review and approval by each county prior to publication in this report.

## **Data Quality**

Caution must be used before drawing any conclusions from the fluctuation in total probationers between 2000 and 2006. A great deal of that variance can be attributed to a concerted effort on the part of county and state agencies to clarify data definitions and submission standards.

Changes in the judicial branch have impacted the numbers being placed on probation. This is particularly true for the updated statewide lists authorized by Minnesota Statute 609.101, subd.4, which allows an individual to choose to pay a fine in lieu of making a court appearance. For the first time in three years this report shows a slight increase in the total number of probationers.

Changes to the COMS prison information management system required us to report December 31, 2015, Supervised Release, Parole, and Intensive Supervised Release (ISR) Populations by the DOC districts and CCA Agencies rather than by County.

## Findings

**Table 1. Minnesota Probation Population: 1996-2015**

	Felony	Gross Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor	All Adults	Juvenile	All Probationers
1996	27,373	20,736	39,930	88,039	15,835	103,874
1997	29,694	22,120	43,106	94,920	17,144	112,064
1998	33,829	24,732	42,257	100,818	17,774	118,592
1999	33,896	26,797	43,922	104,615	18,000	122,615
2000	36,704	29,889	48,589	115,182	16,695	131,877
2001	35,186	31,119	47,303	113,608	16,723	130,331
2002	38,862	34,644	48,402	121,915	17,460	139,375
2003	38,130	31,877	40,726	110,733	15,977	126,710
2004	40,107	32,031	41,102	113,240	15,142	128,382
2005	41,195	33,557	42,321	117,073	14,312	131,385
2006	45,030	36,517	45,742	127,289	14,742	142,031
2007	45,633	38,177	43,987	127,797	14,181	141,978
2008	44,537	37,642	45,448	127,627	13,088	140,715
2009	44,353	36,788	40,305	121,446	11,025	132,471
2010	42,661	34,877	34,348	111,886	9,670	121,556
2011	41,073	33,444	33,269	107,786	8,540	116,326
2012	41,588	33,263	33,306	108,157	8,624	116,781
2013	41,230	31,162	29,370	101,762	7,471	109,233
2014	41,581	30,299	25,781	97,661	6,876	104,537
2015	43,215	30,181	24,862	98,258	6,839	105,097

**Table 2. Five Largest Probation Organizations in Minnesota**

	Adult Felony 2015	Adult Gross Misdemeanor 2015	Adult Misdemeanor 2015	Juvenile 2015	Total 2015
<b>Hennepin County Community Corrections</b>	7,289	7,861	3,734	1,121	20,005
<b>MN Dept. of Corrections Field Services</b>	12,248	2,425	2,133	879	17,685
<b>Ramsey County Community Corrections</b>	5,351	2,568	2,707	827	11,453
<b>Anoka County Community Corrections</b>	2,695	2,109	2,186	394	7,384
<b>Dakota County Community Corrections</b>	2,997	2,001	1,854	381	7,233
<b>Statewide Total</b>	43,215	30,181	24,862	6,839	105,097

**Table 3. 2015 Probation Totals by Delivery System**

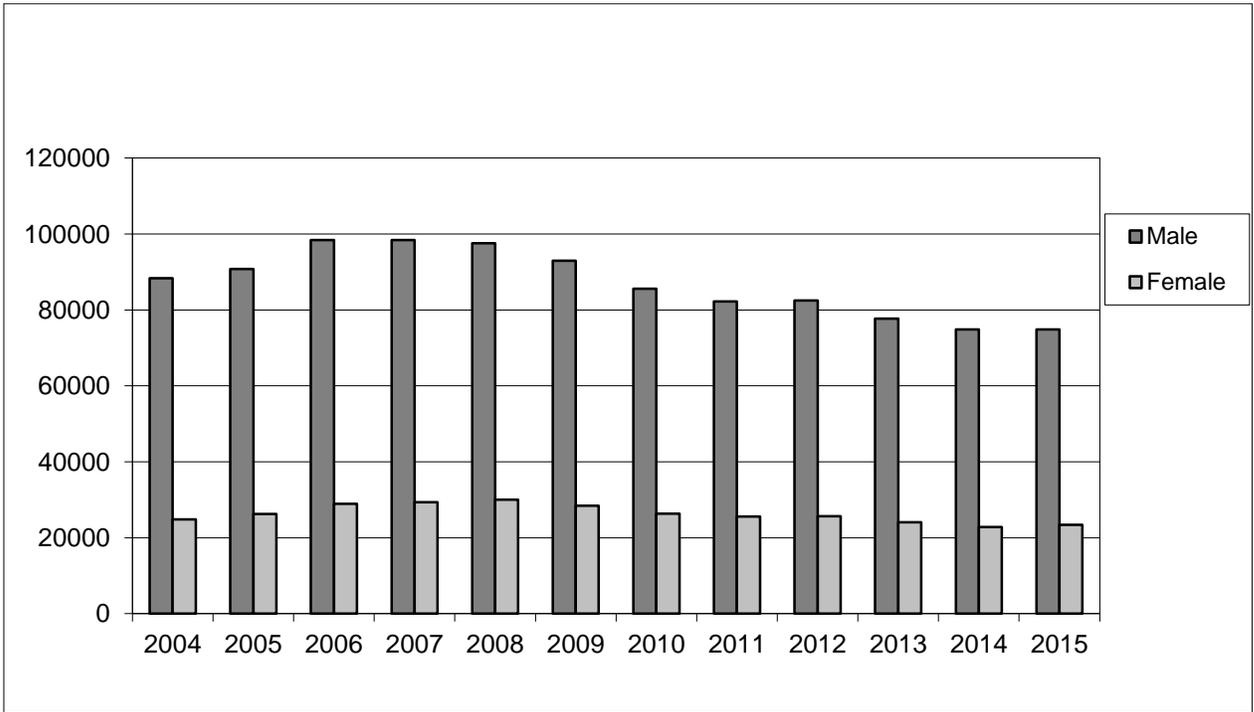
	2015 Year End	Males	Females	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other/ Unknown	Hispanic	Non- Hispanic
<b>CCA agencies</b>	75,614	57,836	17,778	48,138	16,263	2,454	2,374	6,385	4,898	70,716
<b>DOC agencies</b>	17,685	13,233	4,452	14,053	1,013	1,994	191	434	1,016	16,669
<b>CPO agencies</b>	11,798	8,816	2,982	7,571	465	697	75	2,990	398	11,400
<b>Total</b>	105,097	79,885	25,212	69,762	17,741	5,145	2,640	9,809	6,312	98,785

**Table 4. 2015 Probation Totals: Metro vs. Non-Metro**

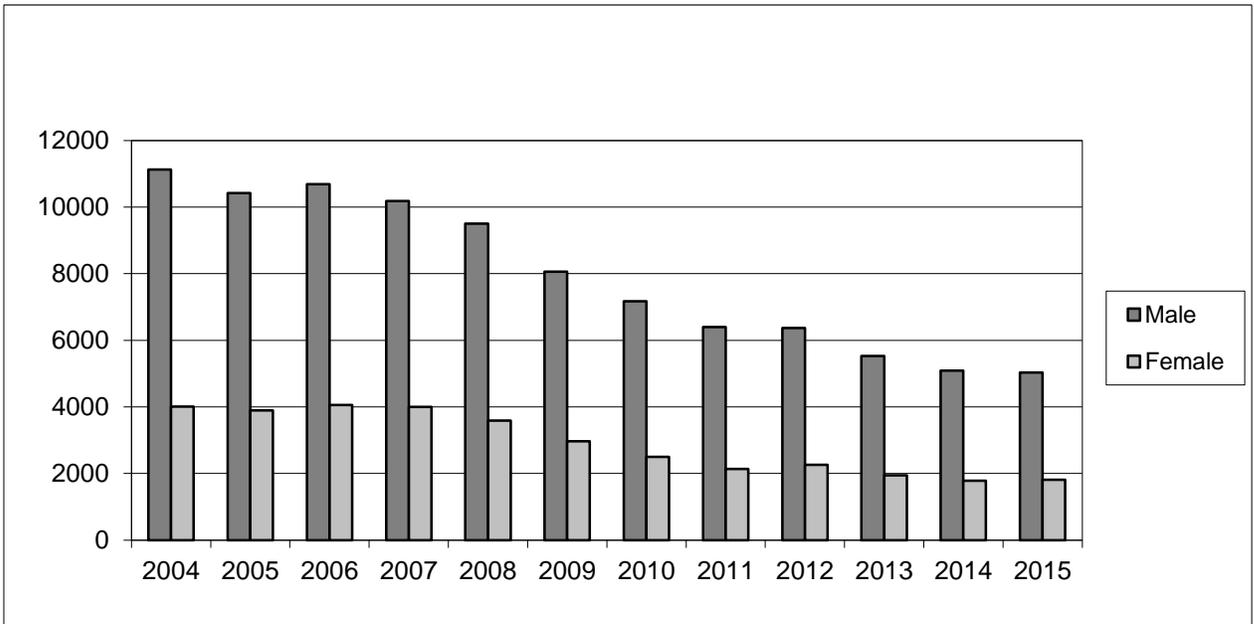
	2015 Year End	Males	Females	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
<b>7-County Metro*</b>	54,225	41,548	12,677	30,935	14,207	1,324	2,100	5,659	3,297	50,928
<b>Non-metro</b>	50,872	38,337	12,535	38,827	3,534	3,821	540	4,150	3,015	47,857
<b>Total</b>	105,097	79,885	25,212	69,762	17,741	5,145	2,640	9,809	6,312	98,785

*\*7-County Metro: Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington*

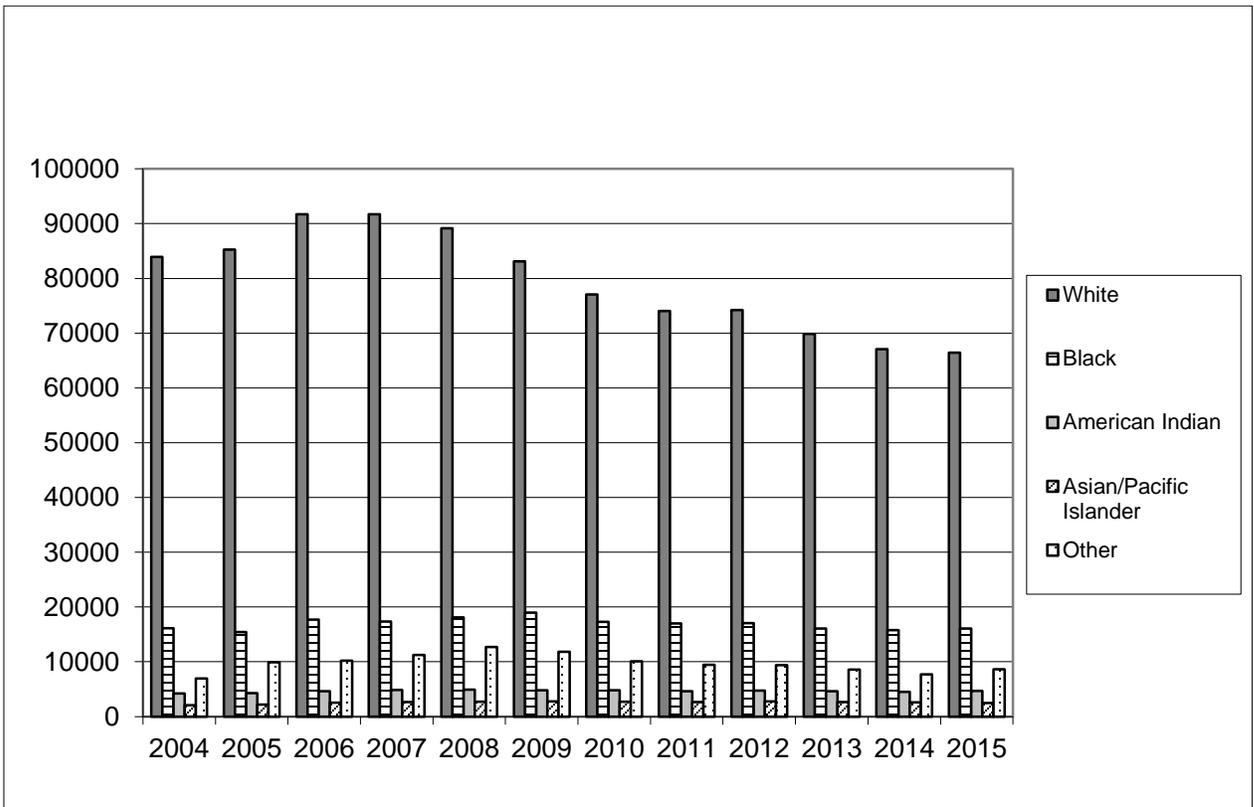
**Figure 1. Adult Probationers by Gender: 2004-2015**



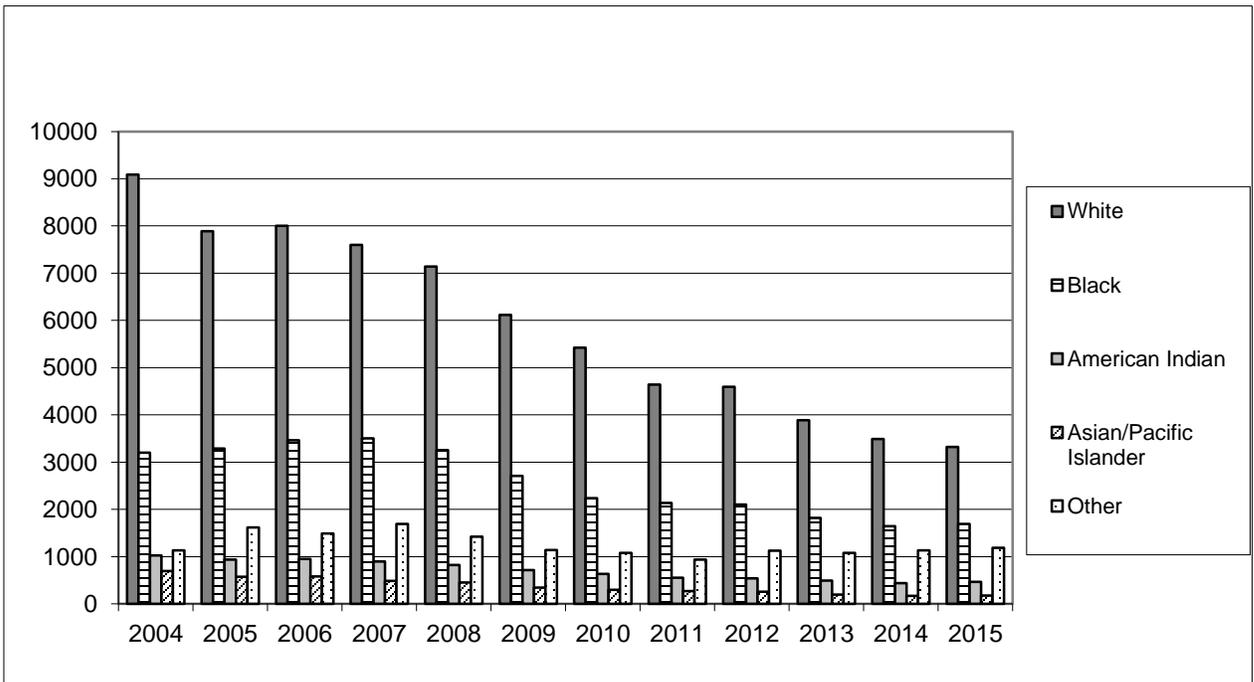
**Figure 2. Juvenile Probationers by Gender: 2004-2015**



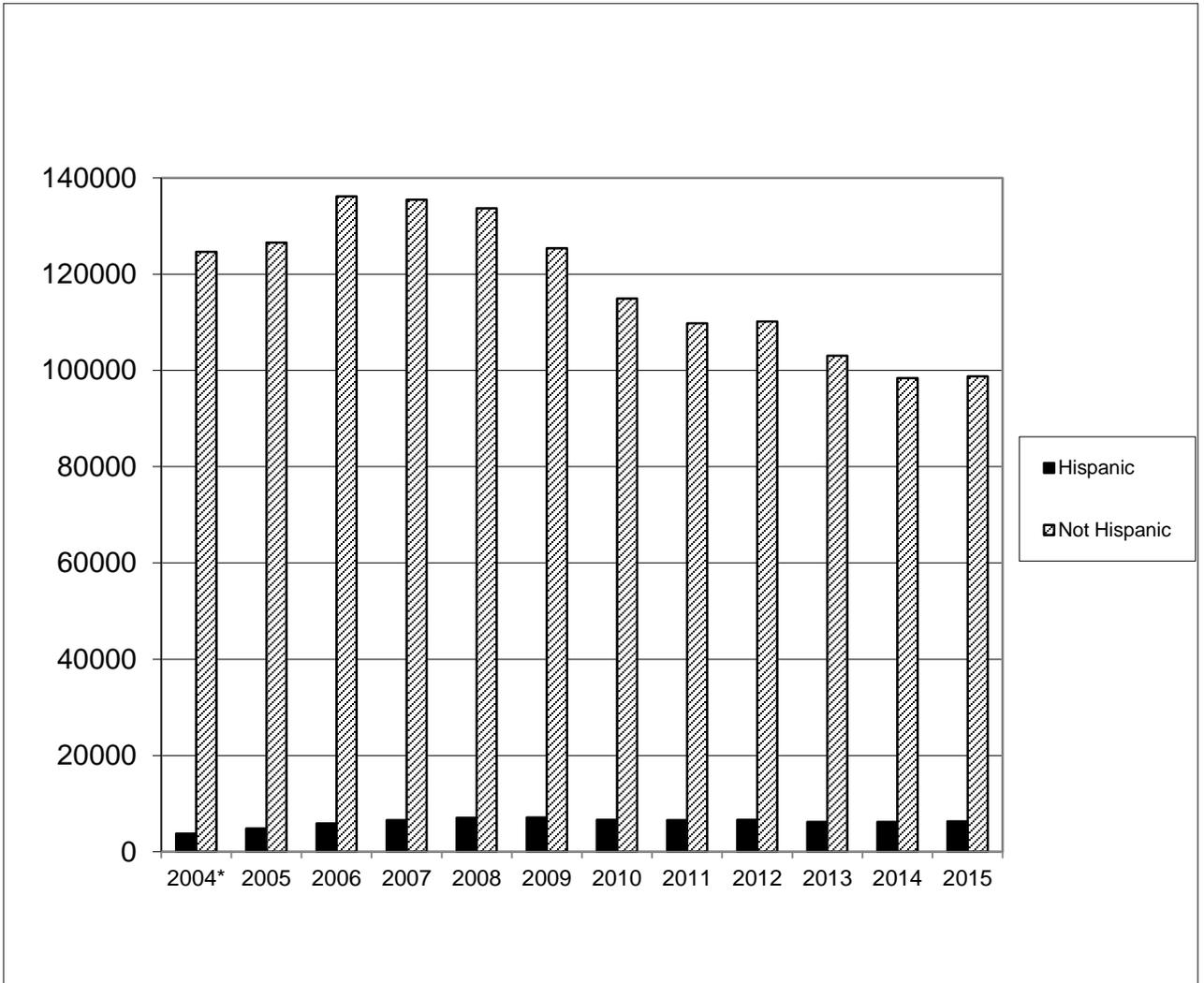
**Figure 3. Adult Probationers by Race: 2004-2015**



**Figure 4. Juvenile Probationers by Race: 2004-2015**

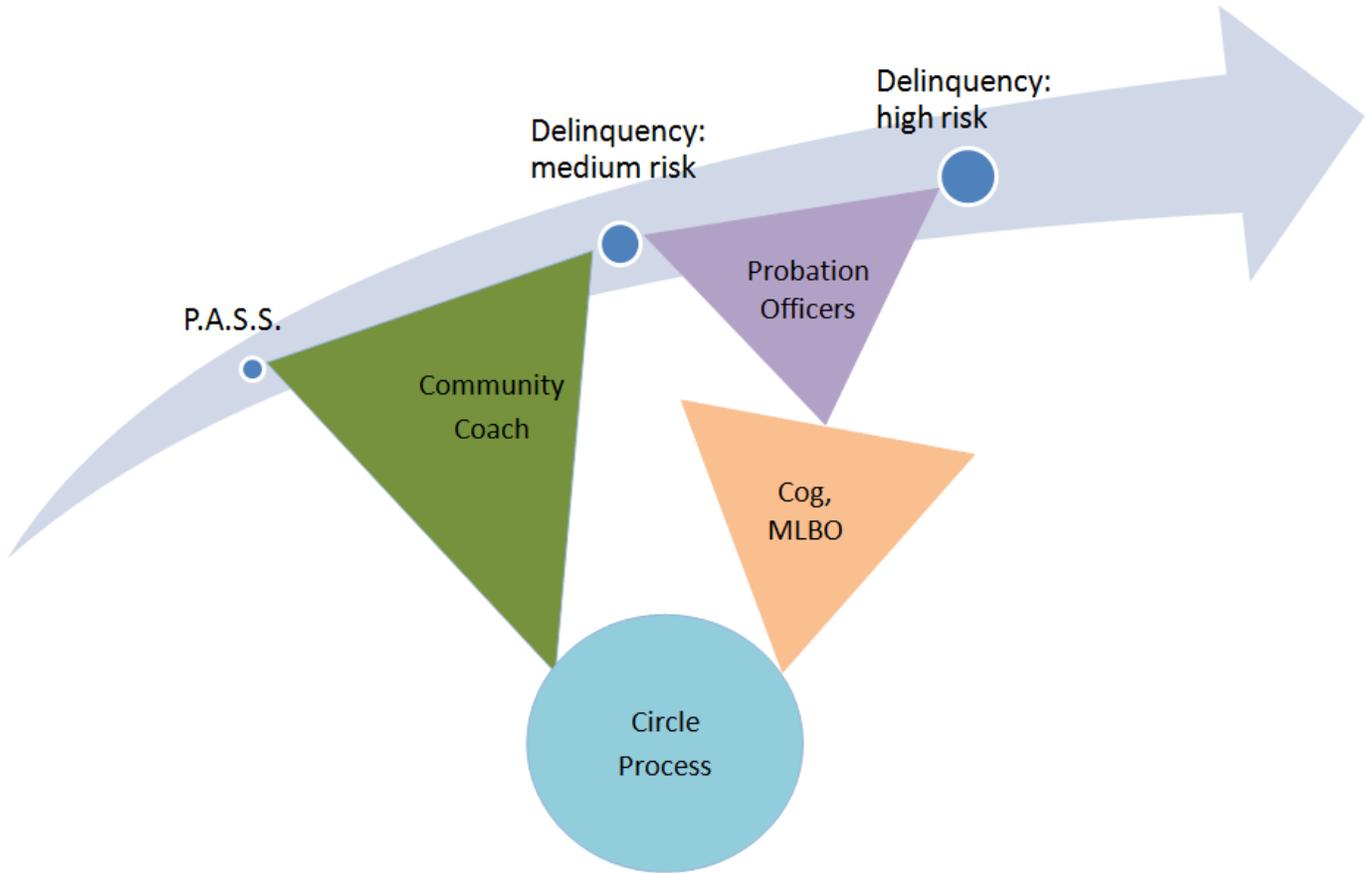


**Figure 5. All Probationers by Ethnicity Status: 2004-2015**



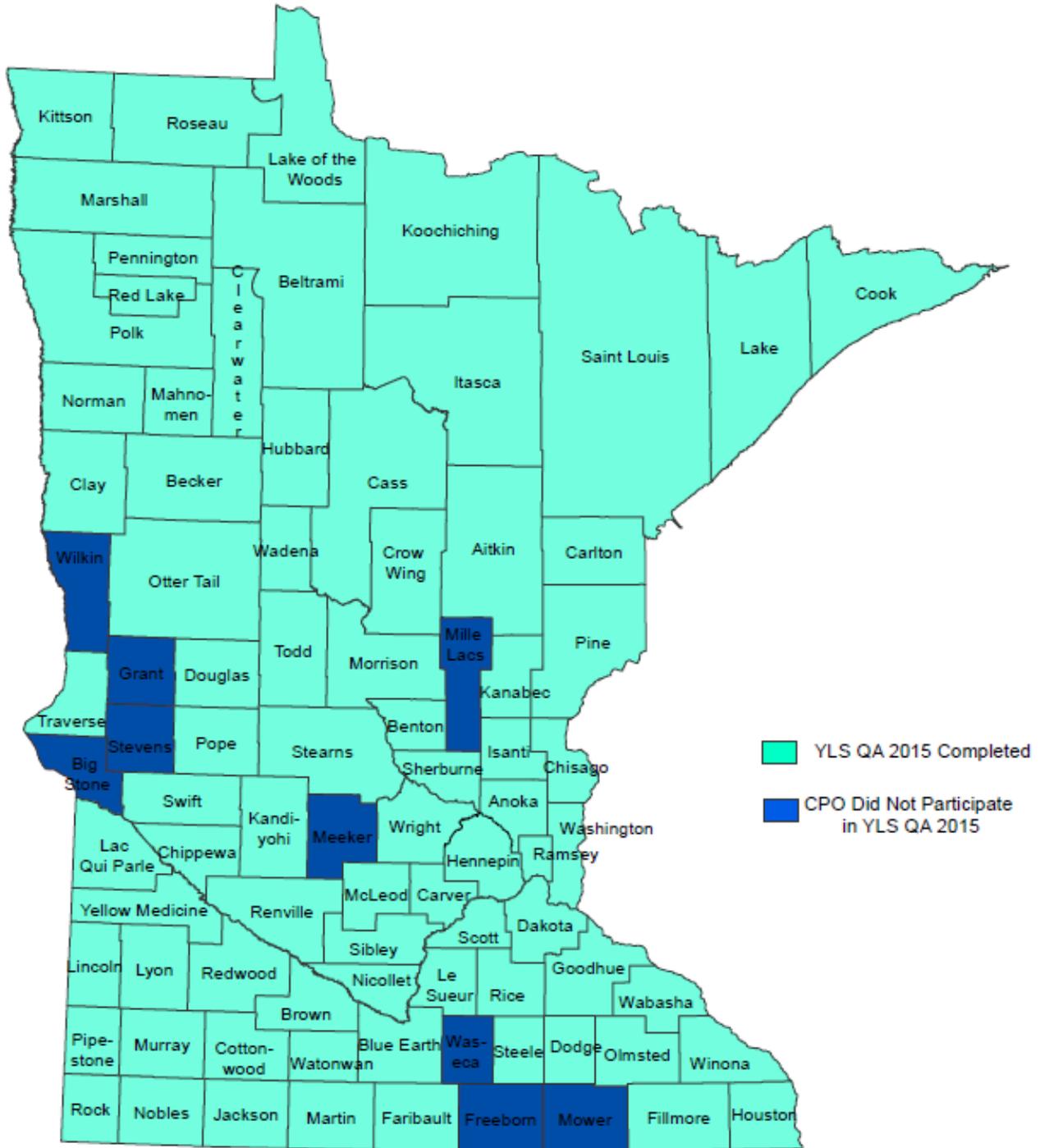
\*2004 Hispanic numbers are under-reported due to software conversion issues that occurred in 2004.

## C<sup>5</sup>: Restorative Practices Spectrum



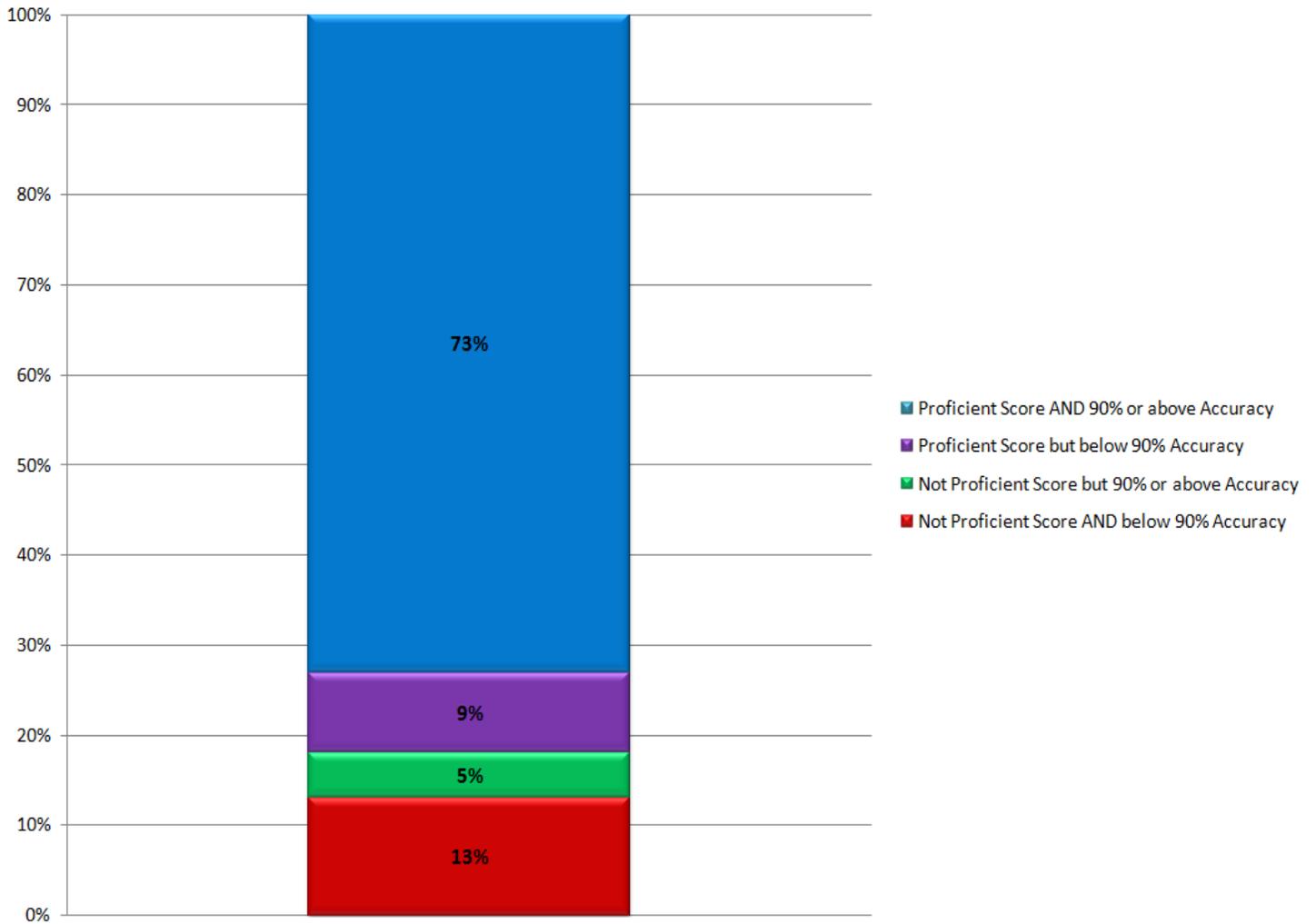
# YLS Proficiency Testing 2015

## Participation in YLS QA 2015

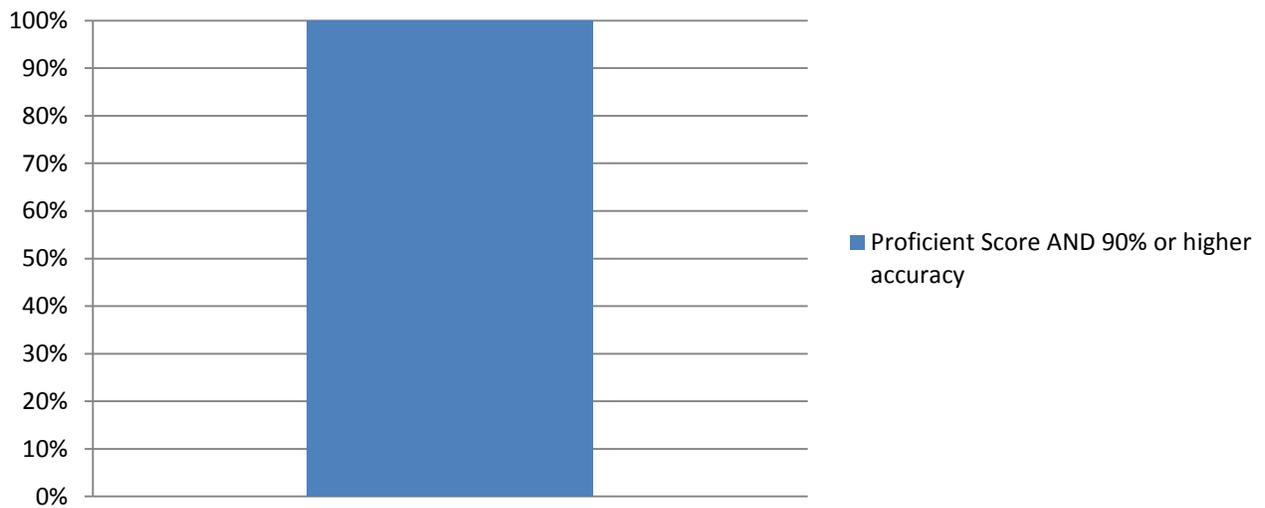


### Statewide YLS Proficiency 2015

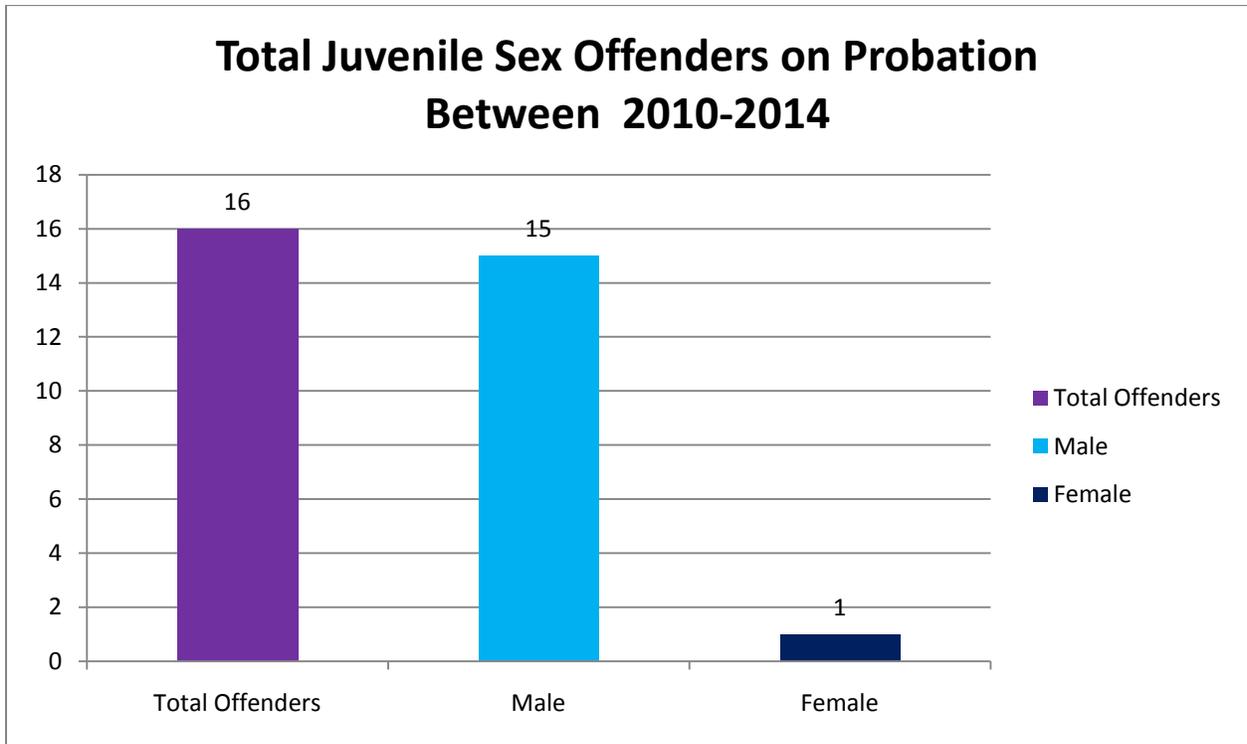
(N=311)



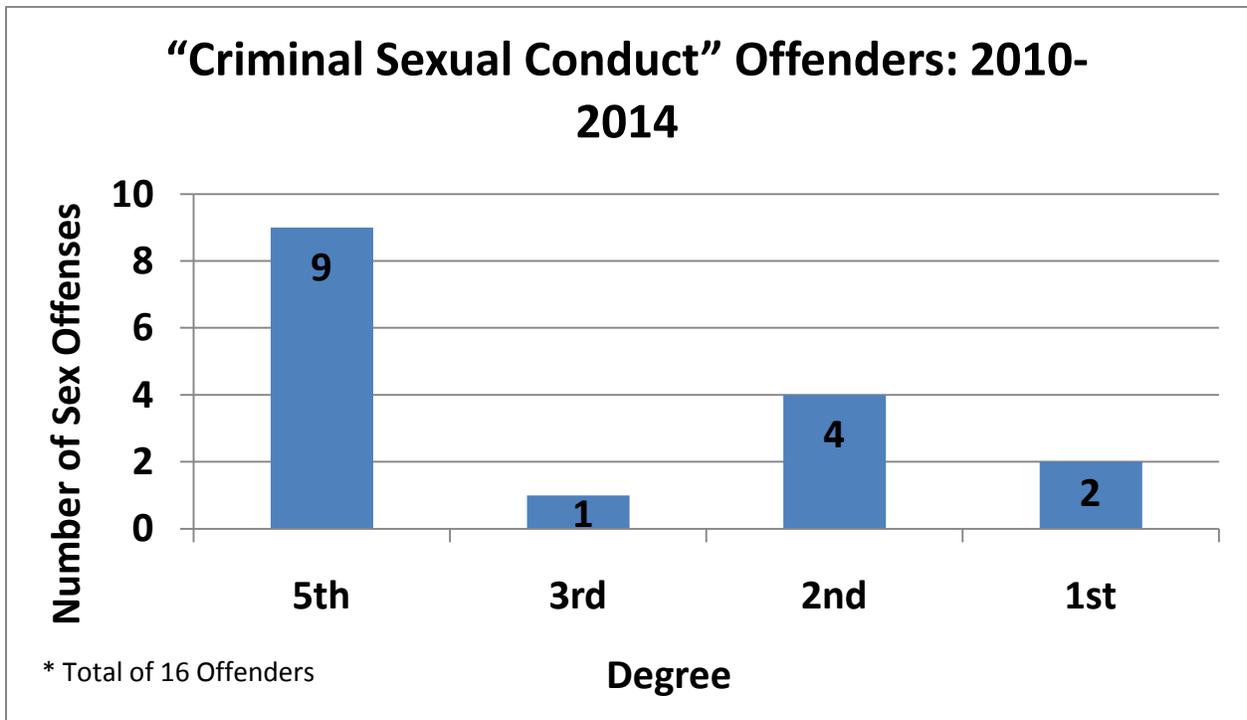
### Pine County Proficiency in YLS 2015



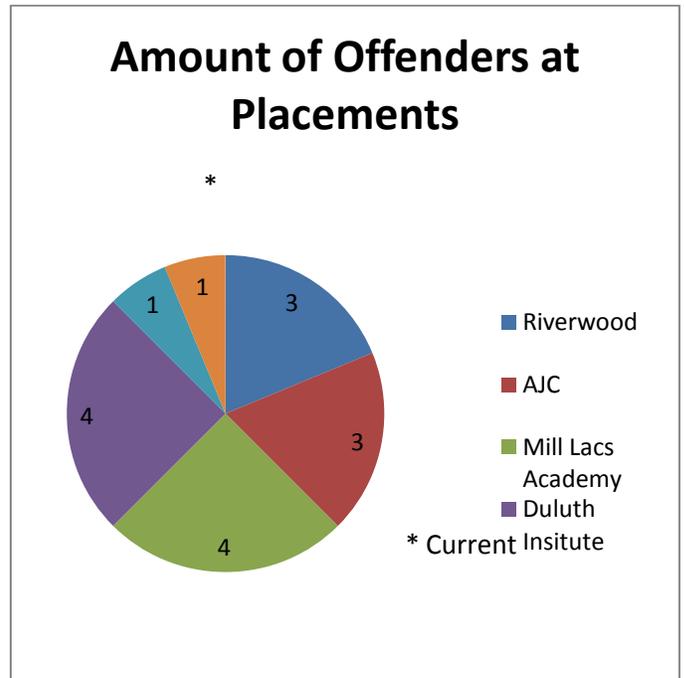
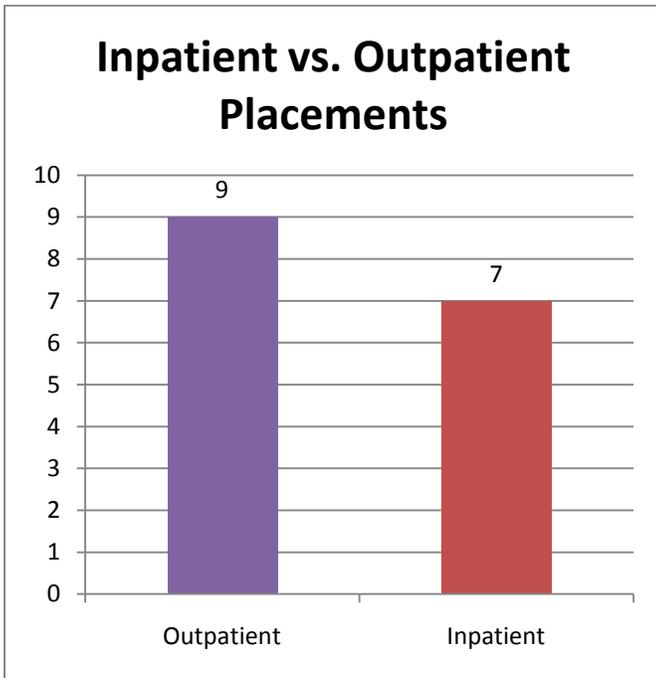
# Juvenile Sex Offender Recidivism Study



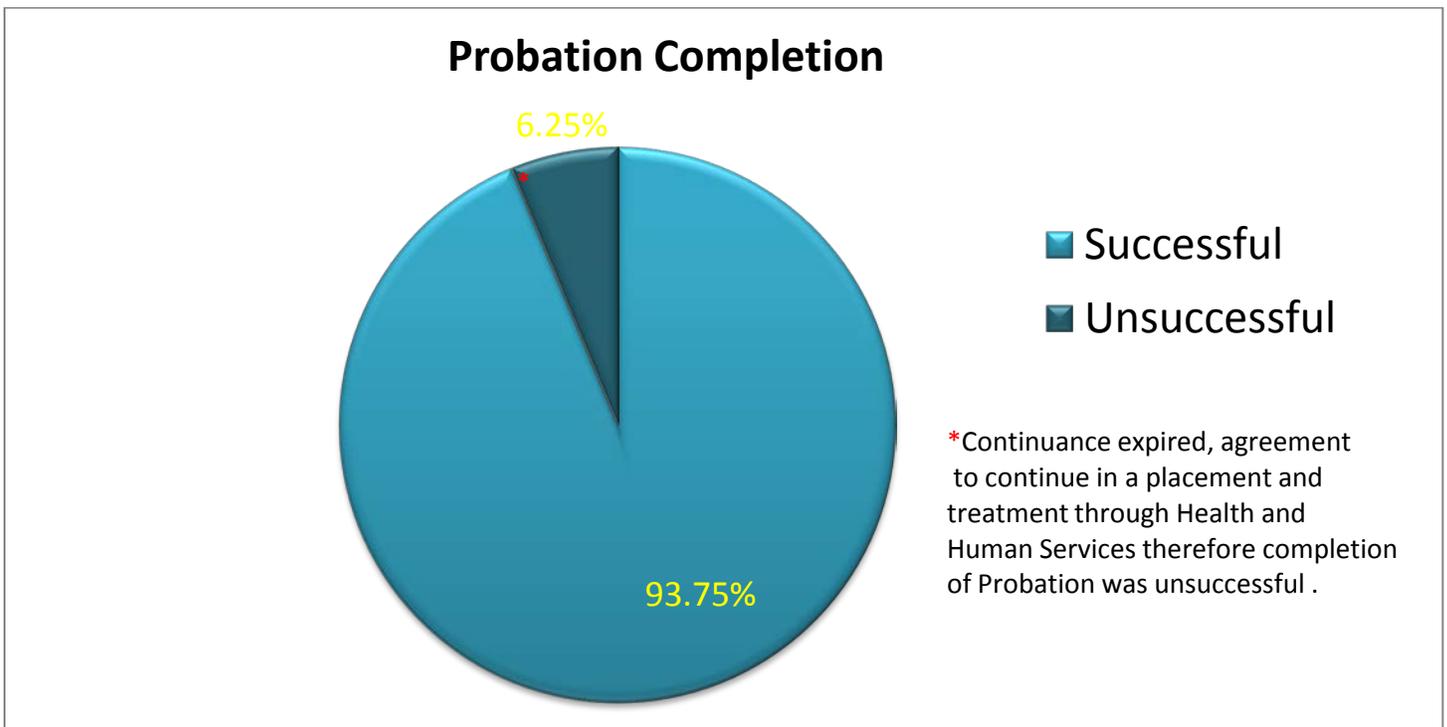
## Sex Crimes



## Placements



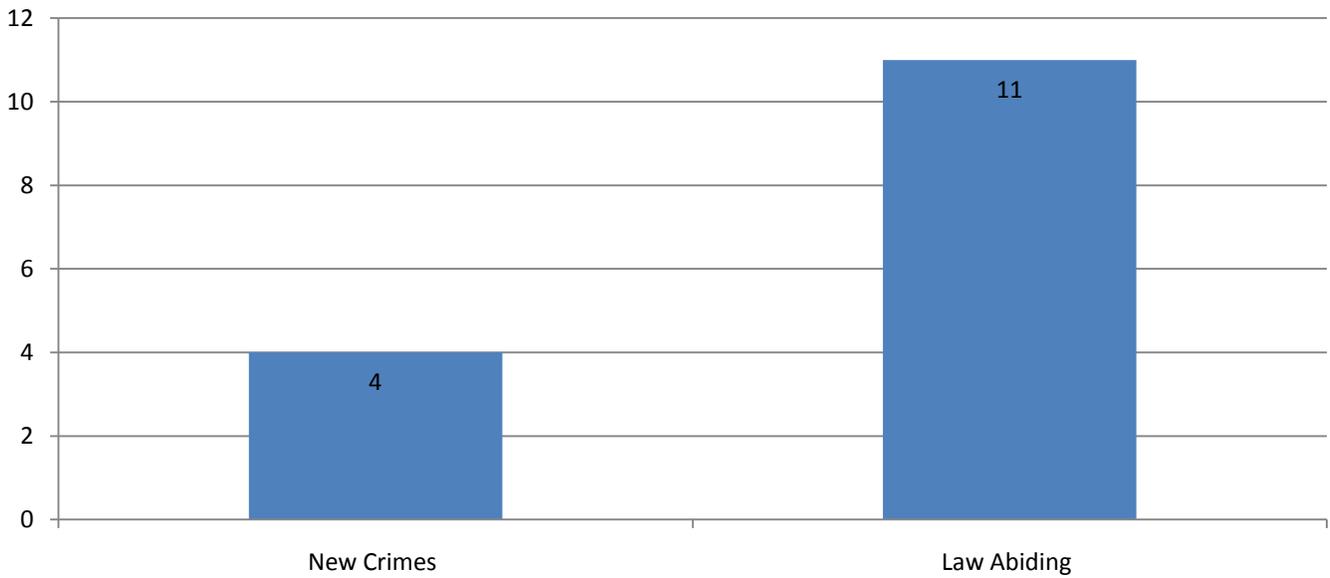
## Was probation successful?



# Non-Sexual Recidivism

## Recidivism After Completion of Probation

\* Total Offenders = 15, One still on Probation



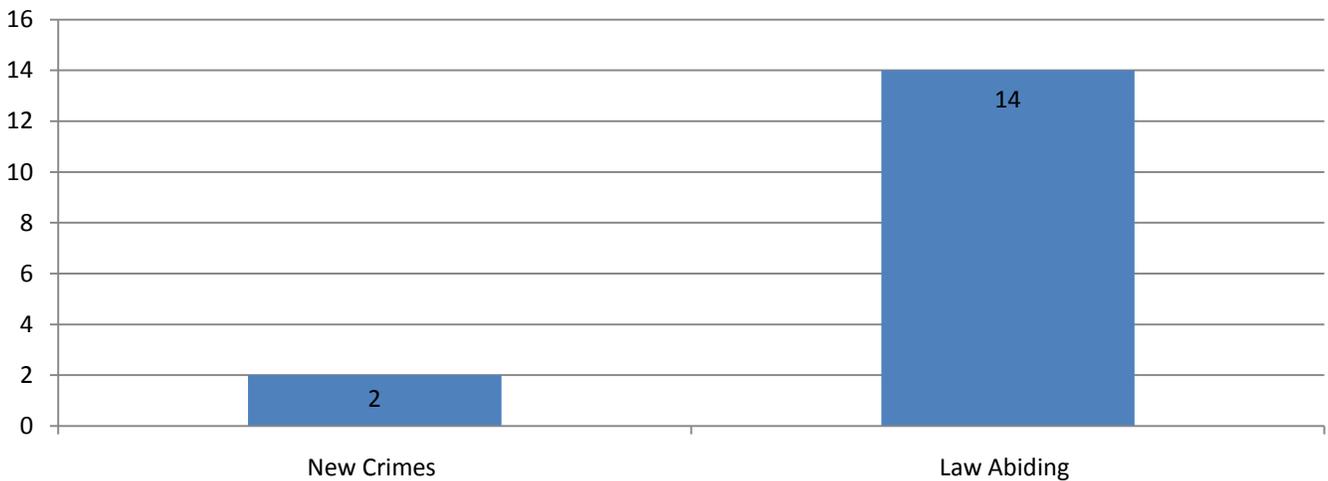
Offender 1: Felony Predatory Offender Knowingly Violated Registration

Offender 2: Felony Predatory Offender Knowingly Violated Registration

Offender 3: Felony Theft

Offender 4: (2) Misdemeanor Thefts, Gross Misdemeanor (2) DANCO Violations, Felony Terroristic Threat

## Recidivism While On Probation



Offender 1: Misdemeanor Tamper With Motor Vehicle and Misdemeanor Theft

Offender 2: Misdemeanor Trespass-Occupy/Enter Dwelling/Locked/Posted Building

## New Sex Crimes Since Being Placed on Probation

