



Community Corrections
2020-2021
Comprehensive Plan

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Preface

The 2020-2021 Comprehensive Plan comes with a new Mission, Goals, Measures and Outcome data.

This year we created a new mission: *Improving community safety by providing opportunities for positive change*. With this new mission, six mission goals were created as well. Each of these goals have measurements for attainment. The mission goals drive our strategic plan. We have selected 15 strategies to complete over the next two years. They range from adding staff resources and creating new performance evaluation methods to adding or improving client resources. One strategy of note, we are going to explore with justice stakeholders electronic monitoring technology that serves as a proximity tool for victims of domestic violence. Our goal is to determine if it is effective in reducing intimate partner violence and providing increased safety for victims.

In this plan, you will see forward looking updates in our program section and new outcome data. Part II Crime data has been enhanced to include a breakout of offense type by year. In addition, we have some new outcome measures such as: the Cost of Probation; Probation Violation Re-instatement Rate; Negative Drug Test Rates; One to One Cognitive Interventions Completed and Juvenile Diversion Rates.

We are finishing up our fourth year with Dosage probation. To date, successful participants who have earned an early discharge have saved Washington County 180 years of probation supervision! The National Institute of Corrections continues to support this effort and was on-site to complete a Drivers Best Practices Assessment in 2019. This assessment moves our focus towards long-term program sustainability. It will require us to create a fidelity protocol and a plan for new stakeholder orientation as key members of the original committee and our bench turn over.

On the juvenile side, we are continuing to implement recommendations from our Robert F. Kennedy Juvenile Justice findings. Recommendations are being implemented in a phased approach: Phase I is 70% complete, Phase II is 30% complete and Phase III has yet to be started. Phase I has accomplished moving detentions hearings from the morning to afternoon calendar to increase the likelihood of parents being in attendance and time to more fully explore alternatives to continued detention. We created an intake unit to improve practice and provide the bench with more information prior to disposition. Other things will take more time such as reviewing policies and practice on family engagement and working with the County Attorney to outline criteria for schools to address youth behavior prior to court filing.

This is an exciting new Comprehensive Plan that will challenge us to improve outcomes for the clients we serve. However, there is new outcome data within this plan to celebrate, such as our dramatic increase of the one to one cognitive interventions we complete with clients and the great work we are doing diverting youth from the criminal justice system! Happy reading!

Washington County Mission, Goals, Values

COUNTY VISION:

A great place to live, work and play...today and tomorrow.

COUNTY MISSION:

Providing quality services through responsible leadership, innovation, and the cooperation of dedicated people.

GOALS:

- To promote the health, safety, and quality of life of citizens
- To provide accessible, high-quality services in a timely and respectful manner
- To address today's needs while proactively planning for the future
- To maintain public trust through responsible use of public resources, accountability, and openness of government

VALUES:

- Ethical: to ensure public trust through fairness, consistency, and transparency
- Stewardship: to demonstrate tangible, cost-effective results and protect public resources
- Quality: to ensure that services delivered to the public are up to the organization's highest standards
- Responsive: to deliver services that are accessible, timely, respectful and efficient
- Respectful: to believe in and support the dignity and value of all members of this community
- Leadership: to actively advocate for and guide the County toward a higher quality of life

Community Corrections Mission and Goals

MISSION:

Improving community safety by providing opportunities for positive change

MISSION GOALS:

- Protect the community
- Facilitate behavior change through research-based interventions
- Assist clients in meeting the expectations of the court
- Create pathways to successful community re-entry
- Collaborate with community and government partners
- Maximize the use of technology to assist in community supervision

Mission Goals and Measures

GOAL: Protect the Community

The goal of protecting the community will be measured by:

- Percentage of adult probation clients who are not convicted of a new felony offense following discharge from supervision
- Percentage of juvenile probation clients who are not convicted of a new felony offense following discharge from supervision
- Percentage of adult probation violations that result in the re-instatement of a client's term of probation
- Percentage of drug testing results that are negative

GOAL: Facilitate behavior change through research-based interventions

The goal of facilitating behavior change through research-based interventions will be measured by:

- The number of clients successfully completing a department facilitated cognitive skills program
- The number of departmental staff administered one-on-one cognitive skills interventions completed with clients
- The number of adult clients successfully discharged from Dosage probation
- The number of validated risk assessments administered to adult and juvenile clients

GOAL: Assist clients in meeting the expectations of the court

The goal of assisting clients in meeting the expectations of the court will be measured by:

- Percentage of adult probation cases discharged successfully
- Percentage of juvenile probation cases discharged successfully
- Percentage of cases with restitution paid in full at the time of discharge
- Percentage of clients successfully completing their court ordered STS condition

GOAL: Create pathways to successful community re-entry

The goal of creating pathways to successful community re-entry will be measured by:

- Percentage of adult probation clients employed
- Number of adults completing the department's Re-entry Assistance Program
- Number of adults completing the department's Offender Recovery Program
- Percentage of juvenile probation clients enrolled in an education program

GOAL: Collaborate with community and government partners

The goal of collaborating with community and government partners will be measured by:

- Percentage of juvenile diversion clients participating in Youth Service Bureau programming
- The number of clients supervised through Dosage probation
- The number of clients receiving services through the Re-entry Assistance Program
- The number of clients participating in the Offender Recovery Program

GOAL: Maximize the use of technology to assist in community supervision

The goal of maximizing the use of technology to assist in community supervision will be measured by:

- Number of clients using GPS and electronic alcohol monitoring devices as an alternative to incarceration
- Percentage of drug testing clients eligible for testing by ocular analysis

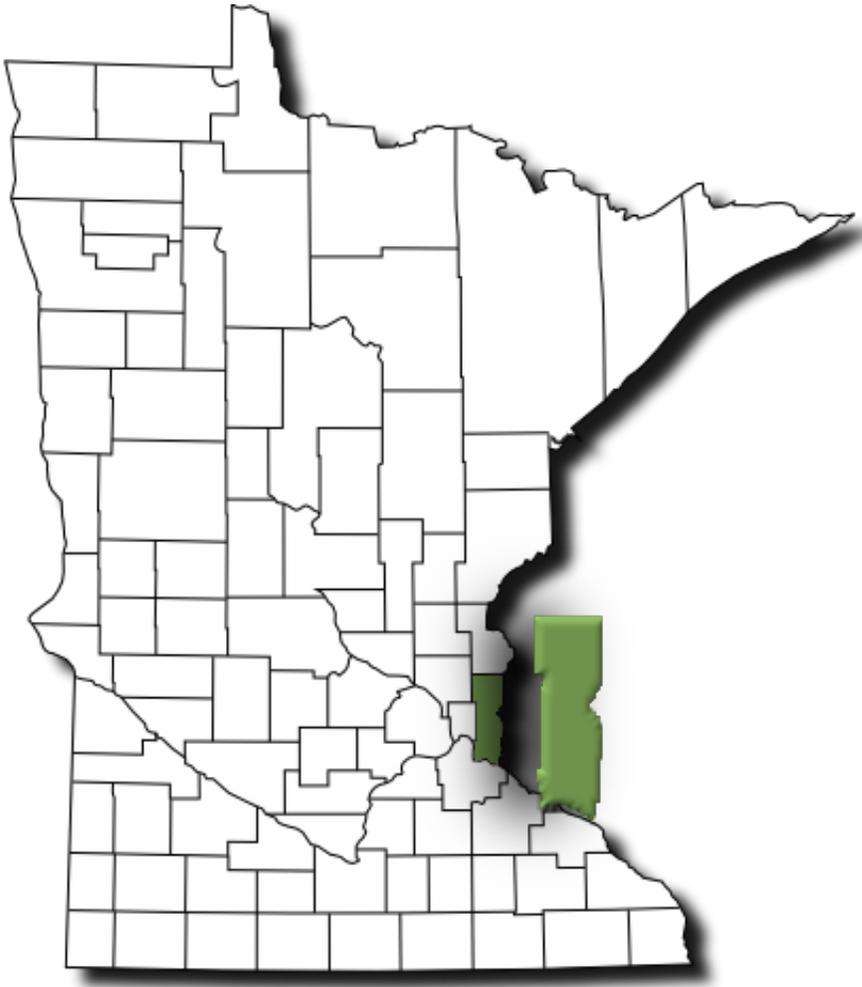
Strategic Plan

Washington County Community Corrections takes a straightforward approach to strategic planning. The department undertakes a comprehensive assessment process that results in targeted areas to address. The strategic plan strategies identified are expected to enhance the department's provision of high quality and effective services that meet the needs of clients, customers and stakeholders. Community Corrections will focus on the following strategies during the 2020-21 comprehensive plan cycle.

Strategies:

1. Develop an internal repository for data outcomes that is accessible to all staff.
2. Modify the way we document performance on our evaluation tool to tie individual performance measures to key department outcomes.
3. Implement Phase II and III of the Robert F. Kennedy Juvenile Probation System Review recommendations.
4. Evaluate effectiveness of afternoon programming for high-risk juveniles after one year.
5. Develop a front end peer support model to assist employees who experience adverse work situations.
6. Collaborate with justice partners to implement recommendations of the Stepping Up initiative.
7. Continue to increase two-way communication as part of employee engagement.
8. Evaluate available skill-based electronic tools that support cognitive behavioral interventions.
9. Incorporate cognitive behavioral interventions into the Re-entry Assistance Program.
10. Continue to collaborate with system stakeholders to increase intervention options for opioid users.
11. Evaluate cognitive skills group facilitators for fidelity to the curriculum they are using.
12. Complete initial recidivism outcome analysis on 100 hour Dosage probation clients.
13. Develop data measures to guide continuous quality improvement for supervisors.
14. Review electronic monitoring programs that serve as a proximity tool for victims of domestic violence for possible implementation.
15. Develop fidelity protocol for Dosage probation sustainability.

Washington County Demographics



WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA

Established: October 27, 1849

County Seat: Stillwater

Population: 253,128

Area: 423 Square Miles

Board Meetings: Community Corrections Advisory Board Fourth Thursday in January, March, May, August, October, and second Thursday of December

POPULATION

Washington County Population	(+6.3% since 2010)	253,128*
Median Age (both genders)	35.1 (2000) 39.1 (2016) **	
Population Rank in Minnesota	5 of 87 counties *	
Population age 18 years and over		190,176 **
Population age 65 years & over		35,419 **
Percent with Bachelor's Degree or higher		41.7% **
Housing Units		97,039 **
Households		92,384 *
Average Household Size		2.70 **
Projected Growth 2010 to 2040		
Number of New Residents Forecast	92,064 (-39%) ***	
Number of New Households Forecast	42,231 (-48%) ***	
Projected Population in 2040		330,200 ***
Projected Households in 2040		130,090 ***
Projected Employment in 2040		105,410 ***
Source: * Metropolitan Council Estimates published July 2017 ** 2016 American Community Survey (margin of error not included) *** Metropolitan Council Thrive MSP 2040 Forecasts, as of September 1, 2017		

ECONOMIC

Median Household Income		\$90,256 *
Per Capita Personal Income (2015)		\$58,163 **
Percent of People Below the Poverty Level		4.3% *
Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level		2.6% *
Median Residential Taxable Market Value-pay 2016		\$258,200 ****
New Houses (Single Family Dwelling/Townhouse/Condo) Started (Assessment year 2016)		941***
Mean Commute Travel Time for Work		24.7 minutes *
Source: * 2016 American Community Survey (margin of error not included) ** U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis *** Washington County Property Records and Taxpayer Services		

LABOR FORCE

Employment Statistics (a)	
Annual Labor Force	137,771
Number of County Residents Employed	133,125
Unemployed	4,646
Unemployment Rate	(MN 3.8%) 3.4%
2017 Top 10 Taxable Market Values (b)	
Xcel Energy	474,702,900
Tamarack Village Shopping Center LP	86,811,800
Ramco-Gershenson Properties LP	66,390,900
Grand Reserve Apartments Corp	62,110,500
VSSA Boutwells Landing LLC	55,735,600
3M Company	51,776,600
Marquette Valley Creek LLC	42,075,700
Woodbury Village Shopping Center	39,191,200
Wal-Mart Real Estate Business Trust	38,692,800
VRS/CAP Classic at Preserve Apartments LLC	38,183,100
Occupations (c)	
Management, business, science, and arts	44.7%
Service	14.8%
Sales and office	24.4%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	6.4%
Production, transportation, and material moving	9.6%
Source: (a) Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (2015 annual average not seasonally adjusted) (b) Washington County Property Records and Taxpayer Services (c) 2015 American Community Survey (margin of error not included)	
HUMAN SERVICES	
No Health Insurance Coverage *	2.8% *
Rate of Homelessness per 10,000 residents (2015)	3.7% **
Minnesota Healthcare Programs (2015)	\$203.8 million ***
Cash & Food Support (2015)	\$18.8 million ***
Source: * 2015 American Community Survey (margin of error not included) ** Wilder Research, Minnesota Homeless Study *** Washington County Community Services * Includes civilian non-institutionalized population	

LAND USE

	Total Acres	%
Residential	52,879	19.5
Commercial	3,701	1.4
Industrial	4,598	1.7
Institutional; Park & Recreational	30,074	11.1
Major Roadways	2,861	1.1
Agricultural and undeveloped	150,295	55.5
Mixed use and Airport	576	.2
Open Water Bodies	25,777	9.5
Total	270,761	100

Source: Metropolitan Council Generalized Land Use Historical Data Set 2016

GEOGRAPHY

Total Area	423.2 sq. miles *
Land Area (Without Water)	391.7 sq. miles **
Maximum county width	13.8 miles
Maximum county length	40.4 miles
County total area rank in Minnesota	83 of 87 counties *
Washington County Parks	7 parks
Lake Elmo Park Reserve	2,317 acres *
Cottage Grove Ravine Regional Park	540.8 acres *
Pine Point Park	312 acres *
Point Douglas Park	9 acres *
Square Lake Park	25 acres *
St. Croix Bluffs Regional Park	584 acres *
Big Marine Park Reserve	120 acres *
Number of major water bodies +	585 ***

Source: * Minnesota Land Management Information Center data 2003
 ** U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF1-Percent data)
 *** Lakes and type 3, 4, 5 wetlands. Wetlands are defined as over 10 acres in unincorporated areas or 2 1/2 acres in incorporated areas. Lakes are defined as "all natural enclosed depressions, 10 acres or more in area, which have substantial banks capable of containing water, and which are discernible on aerial photographs," from "Inventory of Minnesota Lakes," Minnesota Conservation Department, Bulletin No. 25, 1968.
 + Department of Natural Resources Protected Waters Inventory

WASHINGTON COUNTY FACILITIES

Types of Facilities	Contact Number	#
Government Center -Stillwater (county seat)	(651) 430-6000	1
County Service Center-Cottage Grove	(651) 430-4075	1
County Service Center- Forest Lake/Headwaters	(651) 275-7200	1
County Service Center – Woodbury	(651) 275-8600	1
County Branch Libraries (includes Law Library)	(651) 275-8500	8
License Centers	(651) 275-8600	3
County Parks	(651) 430-8368	7
Historic Courthouse	(651) 275-7075	1
Law Enforcement Center	(651) 439-9381	1
Household Hazardous Waste	(651) 430-6655	1
Transportation Offices	(651) 430-4300	2

LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENTS & DISTRICTS

Number of Cities (See map to right)	27 *
* Includes portions of Hastings and White Bear Lake located in Washington County.	
Number of Townships (See map to right)	6
Watershed Districts	Contact Number
Brown's Creek	(651) 275-1136 x26
Camelion Marine	(651) 433-2150
Comfort Lake – Forest Lake	(651) 209-9753
Ramsey-Washington Metro	(651) 792-7950
Rice Creek	(763) 398-3070
South Washington	(651) 714-3729
Valley Branch (Engineer)	(952) 832-2622
Independent School Districts	Contact Number
I.S.D. 200 (Hastings)	(651) 480-7000
I.S.D. 622 (North St. Paul)	(651) 748-7411
I.S.D. 624 (White Bear Lake)	(651) 407-7500
I.S.D. 831 (Forest Lake Area)	(651) 982-8100
I.S.D. 832 (Mahtomedi)	(651) 407-2000
I.S.D. 833 (South Washington County)	(651) 458-6300
I.S.D. 834 (Stillwater Area)	(651) 351-8340
I.S.D. 916 (Valley Crossing)	(651) 415-5657
I.S.D. 2144 (Chisago Lakes)	(651) 213-2000
I.S.D. 6067 (Crosswinds)	(651) 379-2600

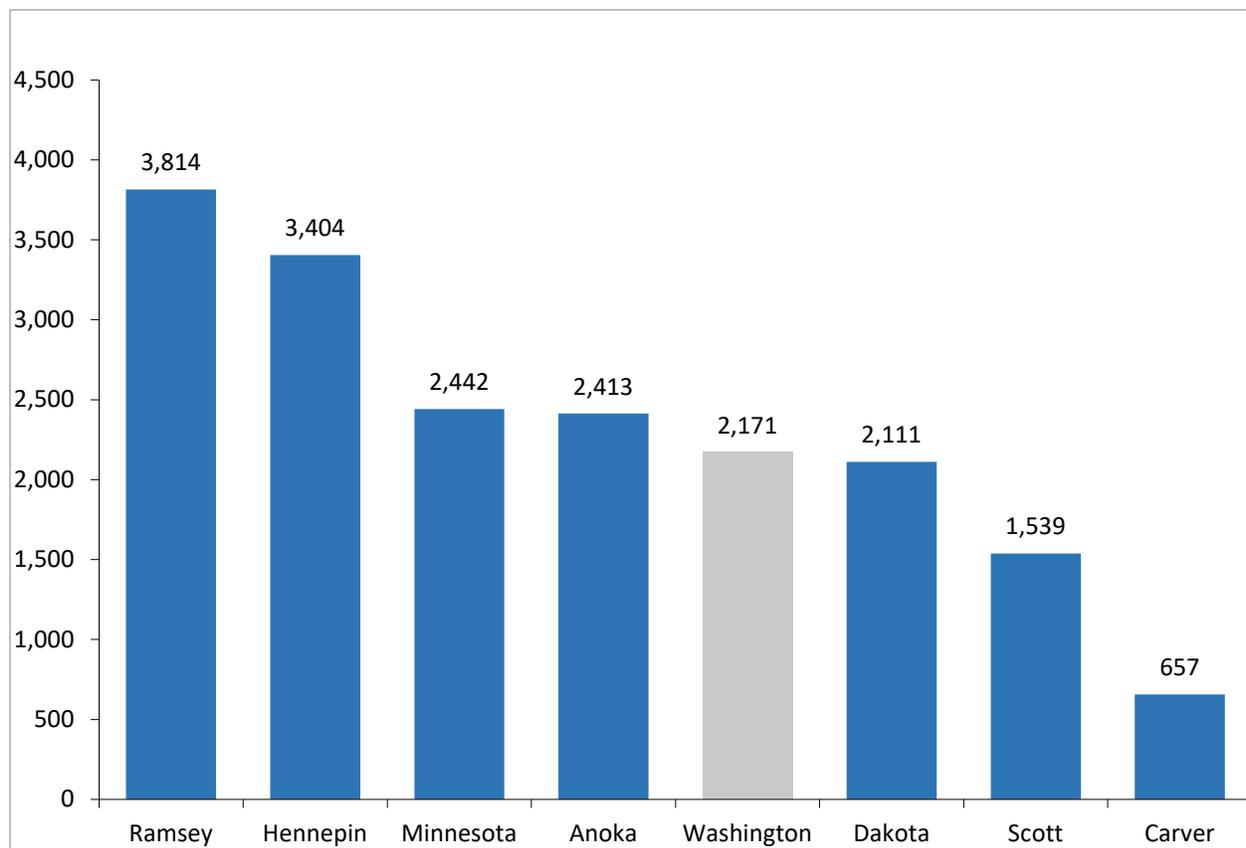
Crime Rates

Part 1 Crime Rates* in Washington County and Minnesota, 2008-2017

	Minnesota		Washington County	
	Part I Crime Rate*	Percent change from previous year	Part I Crime Rate*	Percent change from previous year
2008	3,105	-4.7	2,715	-6.2
2009	2,894	-6.8	2,717	0
2010	2,797	-3.4	2,588	-4.7
2011	2,757	-1.4	2,392	-7.6
2012	2,775	0.7	2,527	5.6
2013	2,669	-3.8	2,244	-11.2
2014	2,532	-5.1	2,171	-3.3
2015	2,368	-6.5	1,985	-8.6
2016	2,372	0.2	2,080	4.8
2017	2,442	3	2,171	4.4

*Per 100,000 people and includes crimes of murder; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; theft; motor vehicle theft; and arson.

State and Metro Counties: 2017 Part I Crime Rates (per 100,000 people)

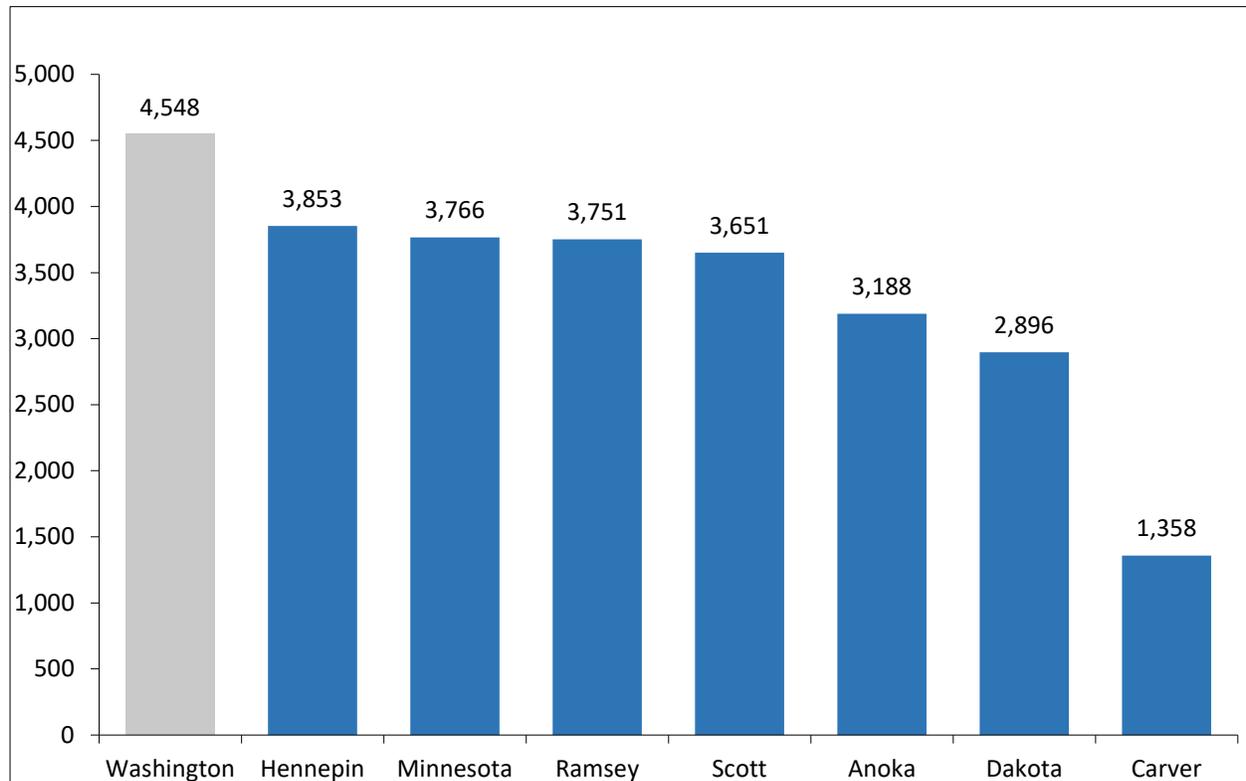


Part II Crime Rates* in Washington County and Minnesota, 2008-2017

	Minnesota		Washington County	
	Part II Crime Rate*	Percent change from previous year	Part II Crime Rate*	Percent change from previous year
2008	5,027	-7	5,344	-8.3
2009	4,653	-7.4	4,999	-6.5
2010	4,409	-5.2	4,616	-7.7
2011	4,221	-4.3	4,551	-1.4
2012	4,042	-4.2	4,364	-4.1
2013	4,037	-0.1	4,058	-7
2014	3,917	-3.0	4,025	-0.8
2015	3,173	-19	4,098	2
2016	3,820	20.4	4,431	8.1
2017	3,766	-1.4	4,548	2.6

*Per 100,000 people and includes crime of other assaults; forgery and counterfeiting; fraud; embezzlement; buying, receiving or possessing stolen property; vandalism or destruction of property; violating weapons laws; prostitution and commercialized vice; sex offenses; narcotics offense; liquor law violations; gambling violations; offenses against family and children; driving under the influence; disorderly conduct; vagrancy; and all other offenses.

State and Metro Counties: 2017 Part II Crime Rates (per 100,000 people)



Washington County Reported Part II Crimes					
Offense Type	2015	2016	2017	Number Change	Percent Change
Fraud	1,570	2,031	1,874	304	19%
Family / Children	111	219	366	255	230%
Disorderly Conduct	2,353	2,667	2,596	243	10%
Vandalism	1,635	1,672	1,805	170	10%
Other (except Traffic)	1,503	1,529	1,673	170	11%
Forgery / Counterfeiting	129	139	251	122	95%
Drug Abuse	713	850	815	102	14%
Other Assaults	803	890	884	81	10%
Weapons	191	244	236	45	24%
Stolen Property	72	54	91	19	26%
Prostitution	5	1	10	5	100%
Embezzlement	4	1	4	0	0%
Gambling	0	2	0	0	0%
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0%
Liquor Laws	181	179	169	-12	-7%
Other Sex Offenses	157	154	118	-39	-25%
DUI	871	754	754	-117	-13%
Part II Offenses Total	10,298	11,386	11,646	1,348	13%
Part II Crime Rate	4,098	4,431	4,548	450	11%

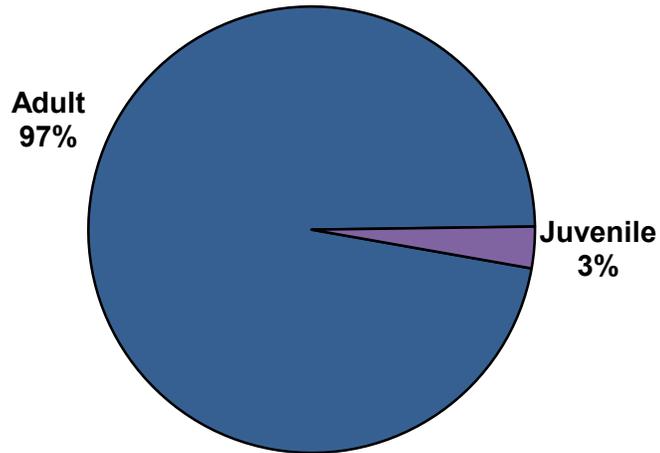
Source: Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension's Uniform Crime Reports

Notes:

1. Offense types are listed as they are described in the Uniform Crime Report.
2. The definition of the family/children offense type is:
 - a. Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and **that are not classifiable as other offenses**, such as assault or sex offenses. Includes all charges of non-support, neglect, or abuse of family and children by such acts as desertion, abandonment, or non-support, neglect or abuse of a child, or nonpayment of alimony.
3. Other (except traffic) is defined as all violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except traffic violations. This classification includes: admitting minors to improper places, bigamy and polygamy, blackmail and extortion, Contempt of court, kidnapping, possession of drug paraphernalia, riot/rout, etc., or attempts to commit any of the above.

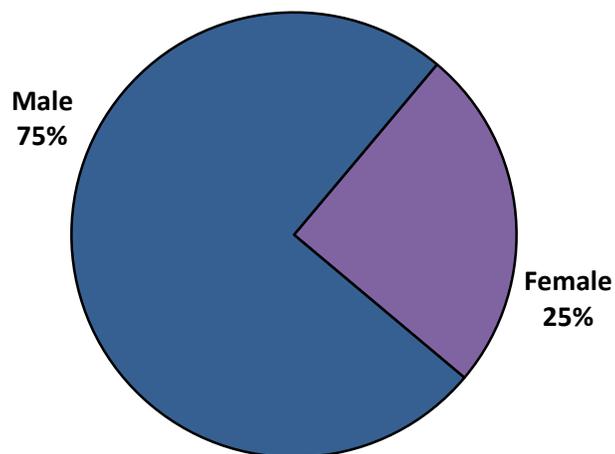
Characteristics of Probation Clients

Adult and Juvenile Probation Clients Open on January 1, 2019



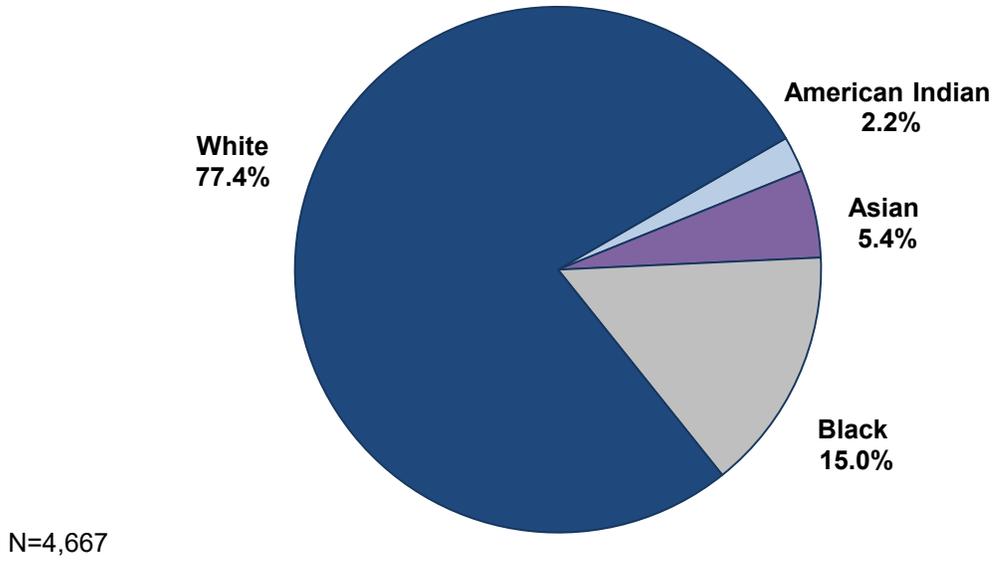
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Probation Clients by Gender on January 1, 2019

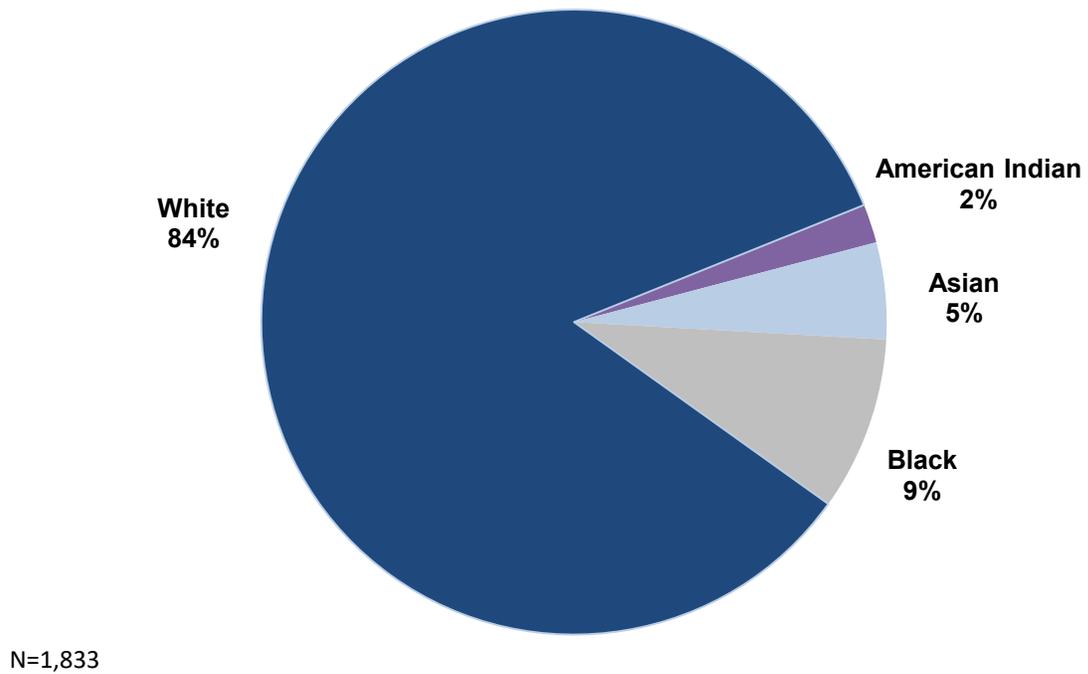


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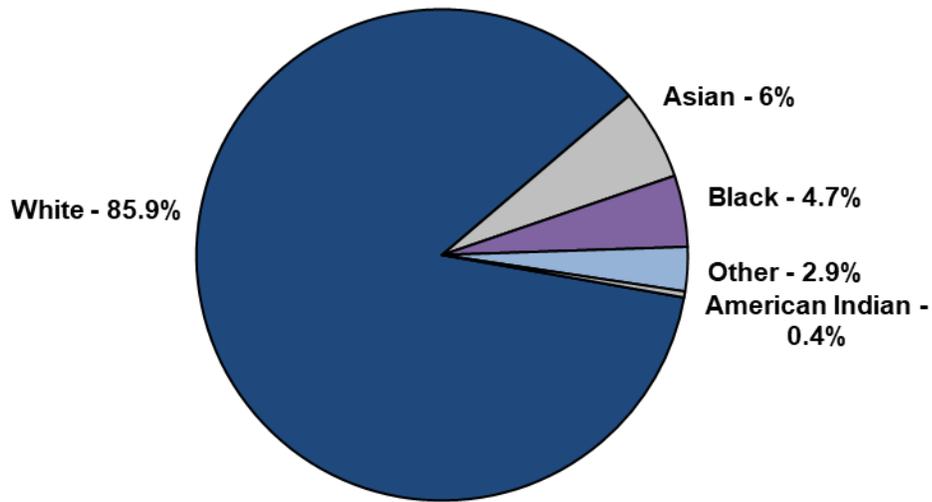
Racial Breakdown of All Probation Clients Open on January 1, 2019



Racial Breakdown of Probation Clients with Washington County Address



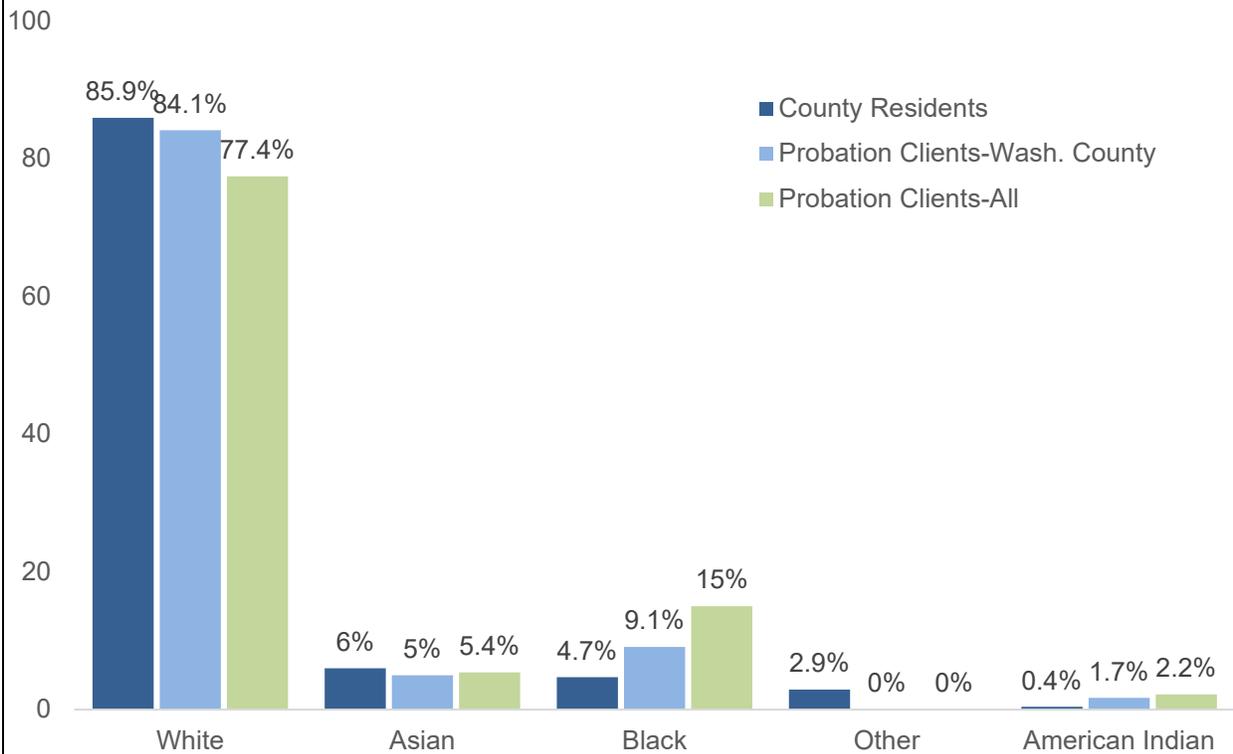
Racial Breakdown of Washington County Residents

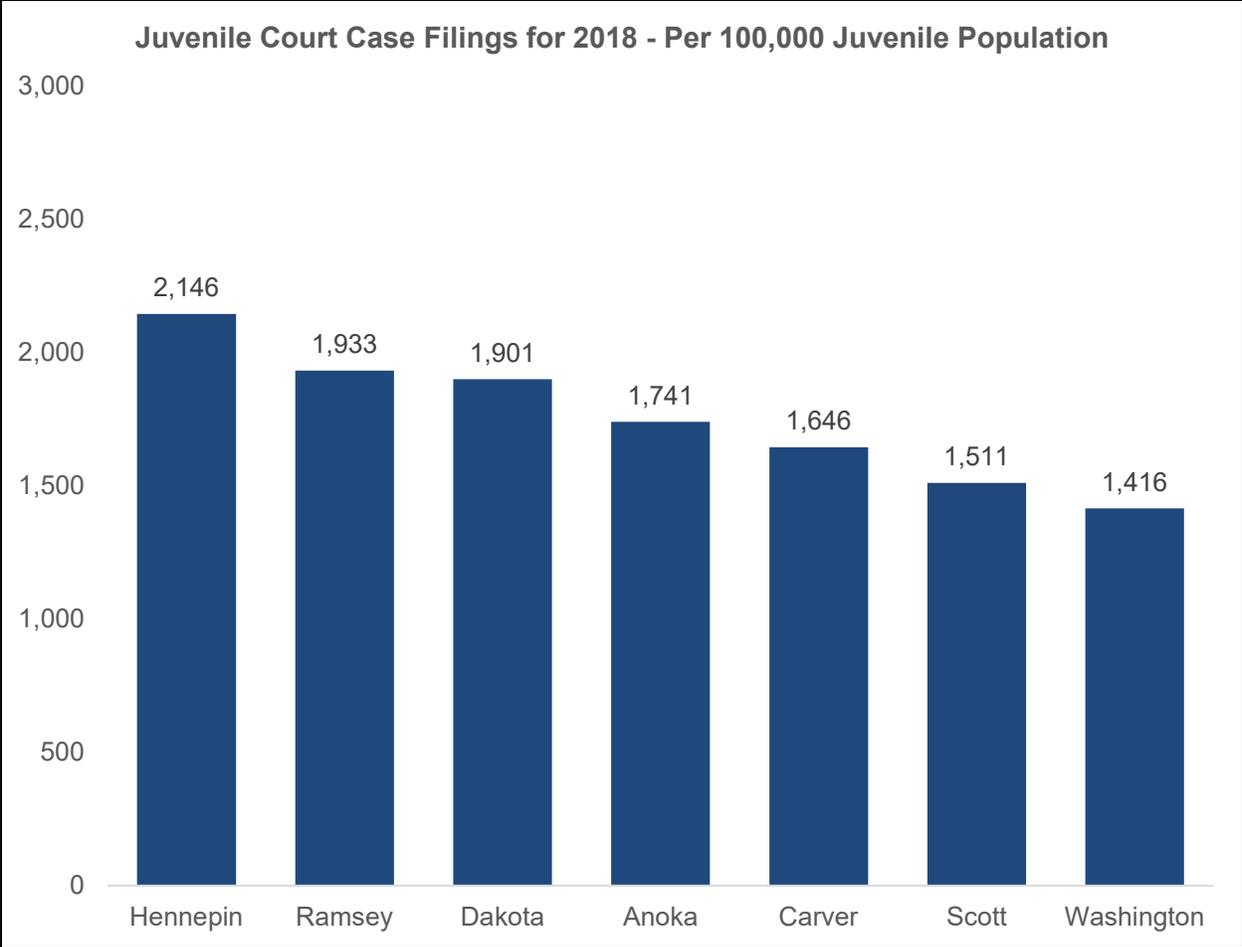


N=256,348

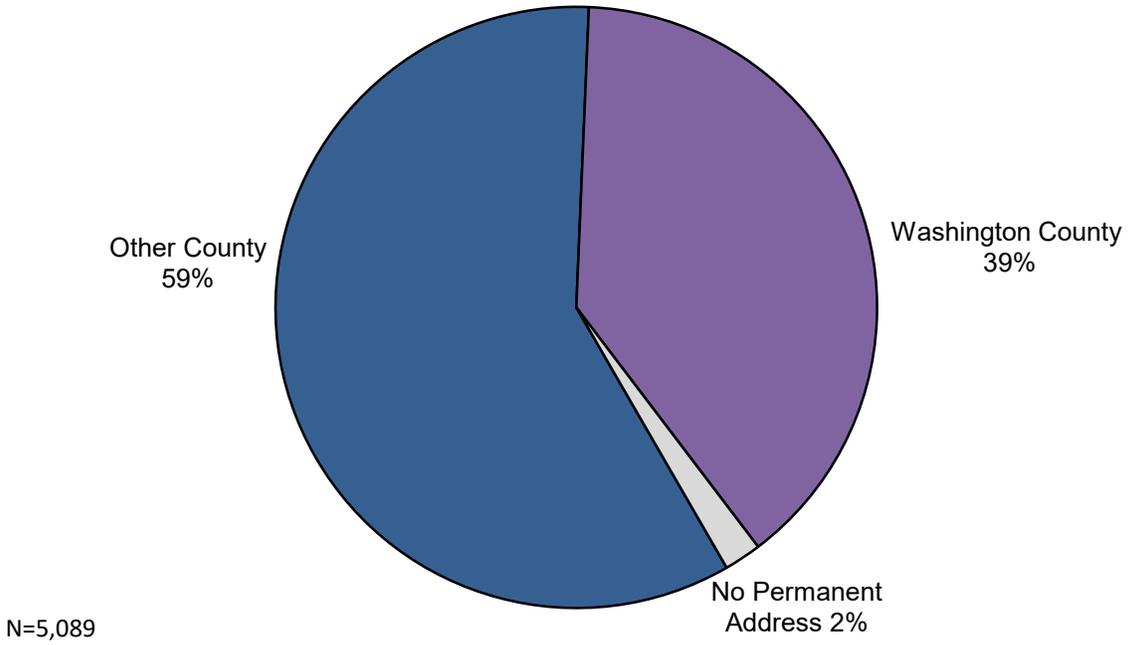
Source: 2017 American Community Survey

Racial Breakdown - County Residents Compared to Probation Clients

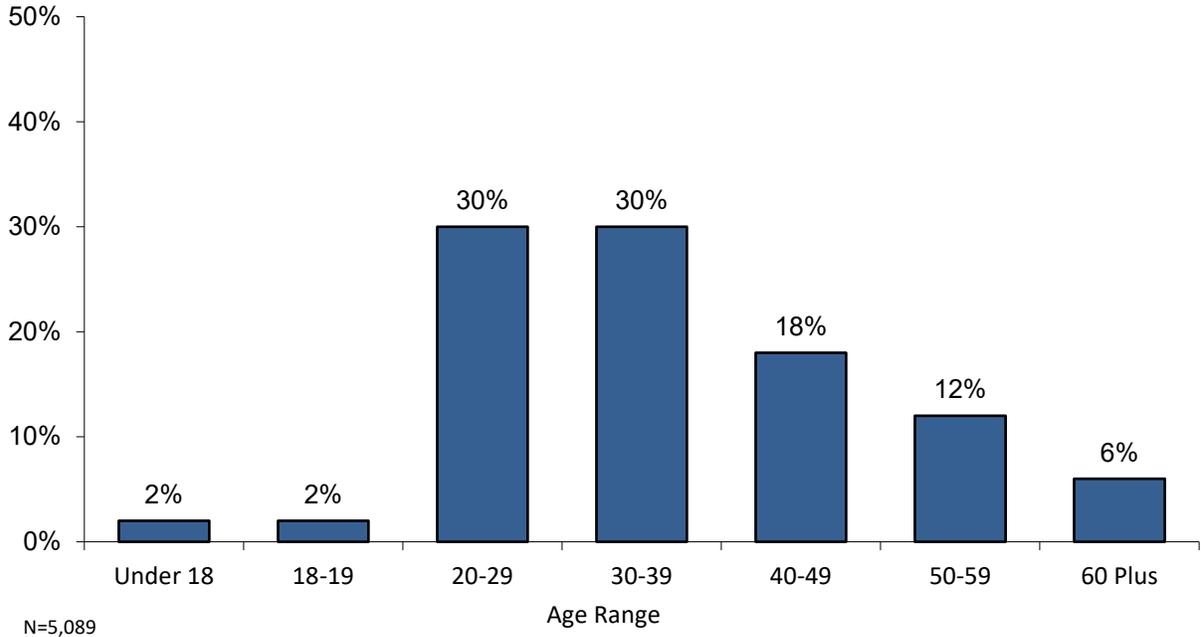


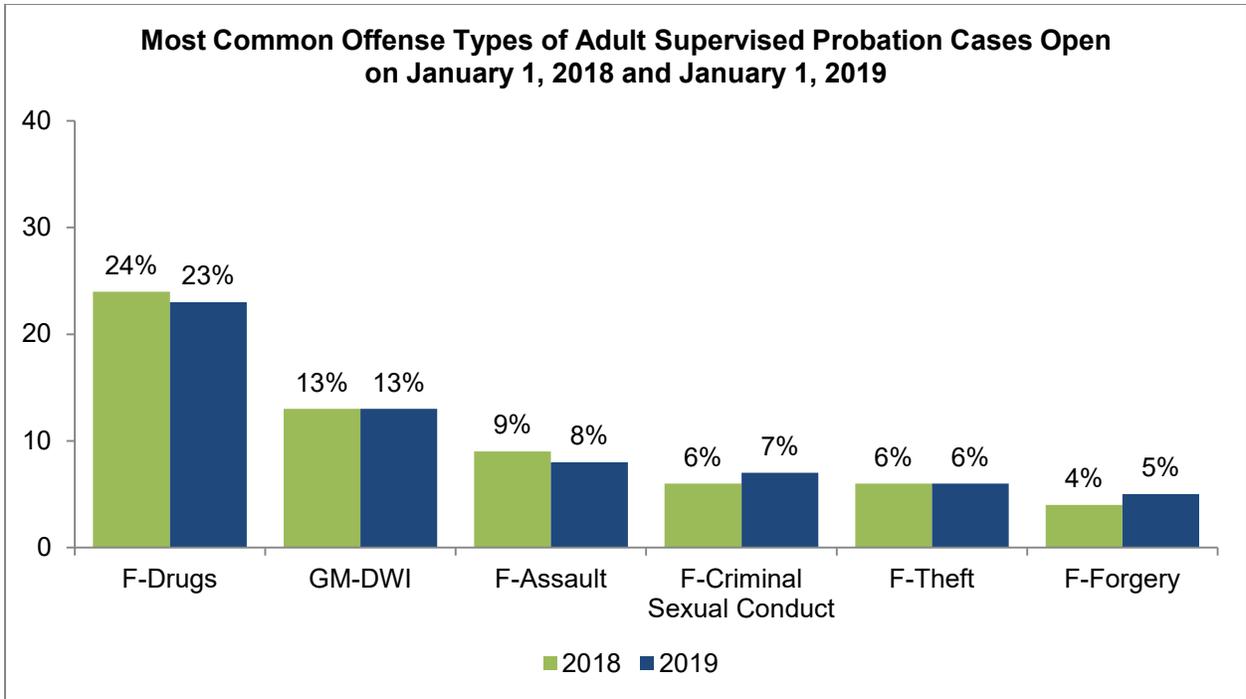
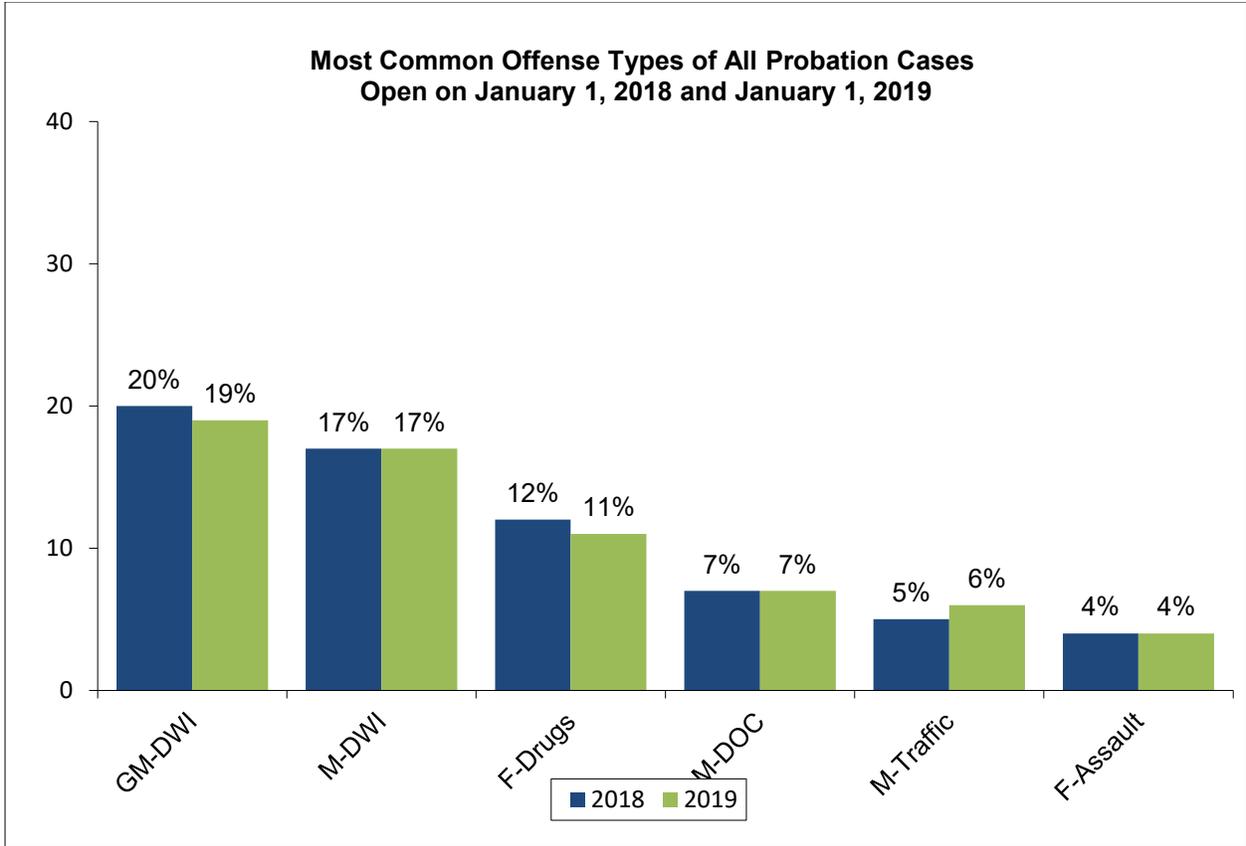


Probation Client Addresses Open on January 1, 2019

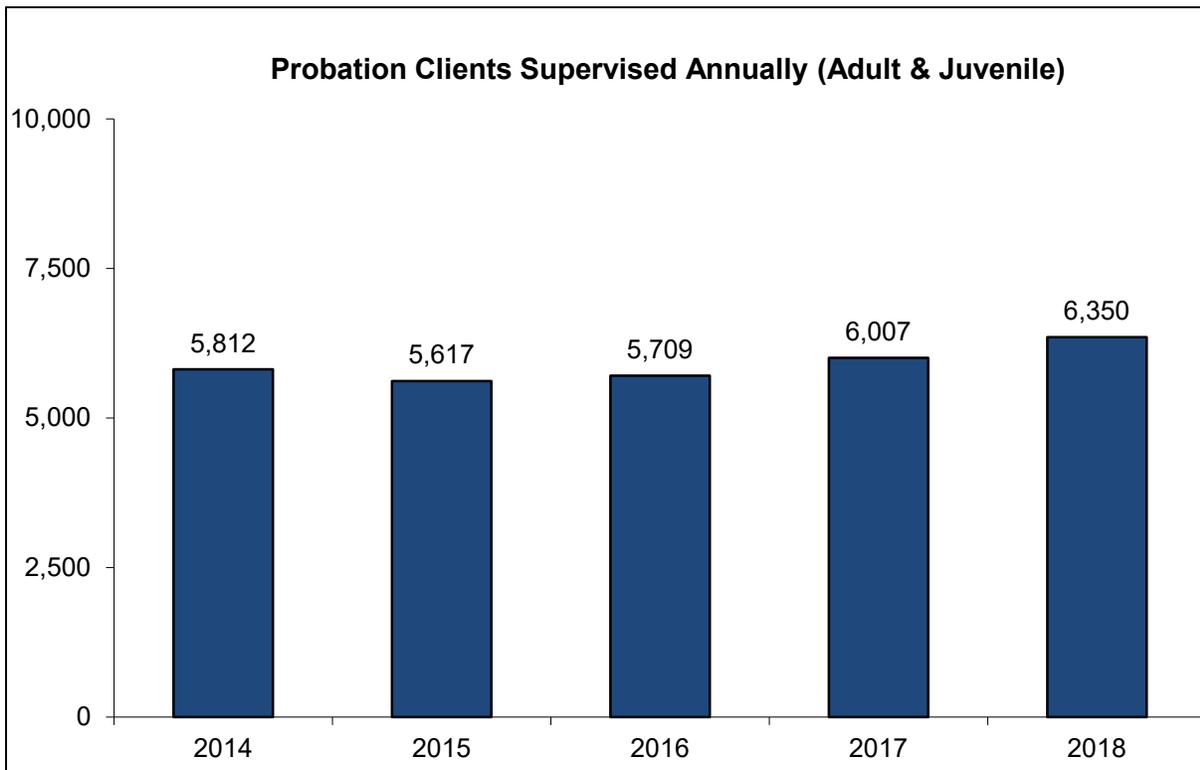
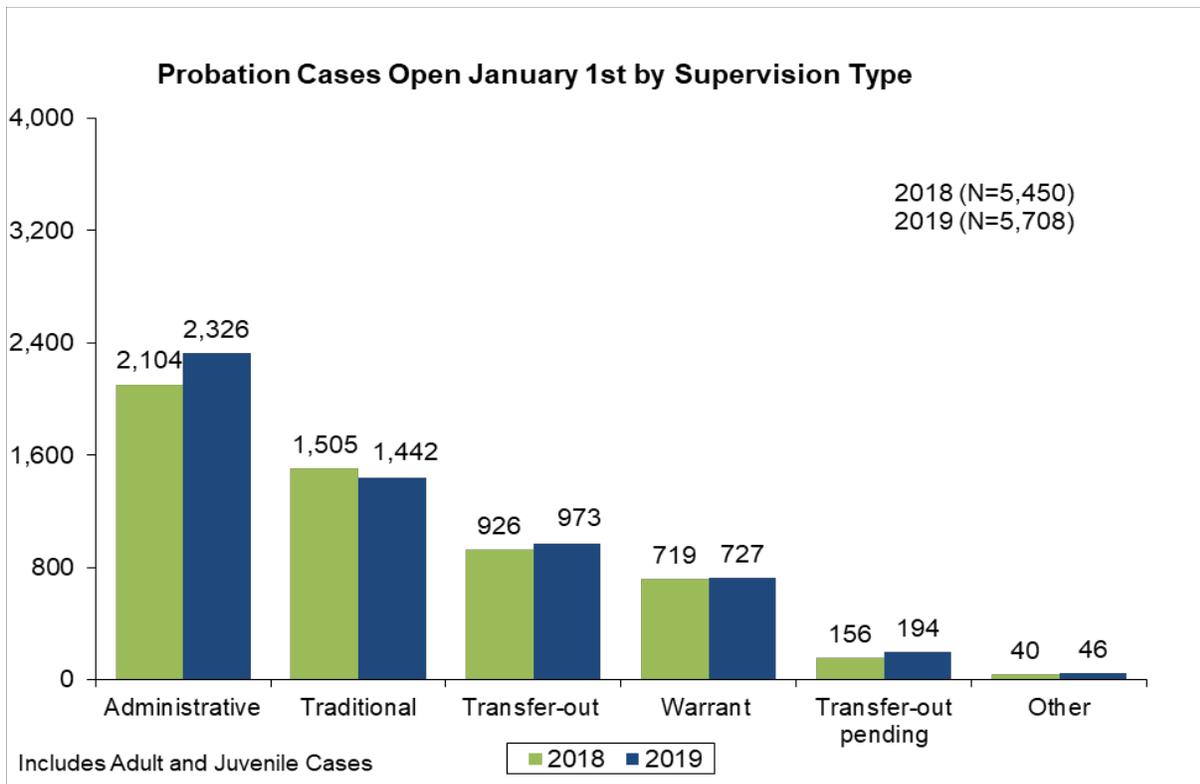


Age Range of Open Probation Clients on January 1, 2019





Adult probation offenses include only those cases supervised on an adult traditional or specialized caseload. Not included are those cases supervised on an administrative/monitored caseload or those cases transferred out and being supervised by another jurisdiction.



Adult Probationer Education Levels

Community Corrections records client education level when risk/needs assessments are administered. Not all adults under departmental supervision receive an assessment, but for those who do, they are asked whether they've completed grade level 12 at the time of the assessment. The results from the last five years of initial assessments are detailed in the table below.

Percentage of Adult Offenders who had Completed Grade 12 at the time of Initial Risk/Needs Assessment				
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
79%	82%	81%	81%	84%

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS KEY STATISTICS				
	2015	2016	2017	2018
SUPERVISION DIVISION				
Probation Clients-Adult	5,156	5,291	5,563	5,892
Probation Clients-Juvenile	467	424	463	460
Supervised Release Clients-All	334	326	294	277
Level of Service Inventories-LS/CMI	1,138	1,200	1,244	1,152
Youth Level of Service-Case Management Inventories	206	208	244	249
Juvenile Placement Days	5,687	5,446	5,490	4,859
Juvenile Placements	323	320	271	264
Juvenile Placement Expenditures	\$886,699	\$928,664	\$1,138,829	\$1,077,923
Diversion Clients-Adults	143	163	254	370
Diversion Clients-Juveniles	396	342	340	261
Court Ordered Services Clients-All	603	670	501	381
COMMUNITY JUSTICE PROGRAMS DIVISION				
Sentence to Service (STS) Clients	740	857	781	769
STS Hours Worked	80,824	79,064	77,780	73,704
STS Jail Days Saved-Number	10,103	9,883	9,723	9,213
STS Jail Days Saved-Value	\$1,141,639	\$1,116,779	\$1,098,699	\$1,041,069
PRE-TRIAL DIVISION				
Conditional Release Clients-Adults	1,163	1,393	1,617	1,691
Bail Evaluations	1,221	1,261	1,369	1,213
Pre-sentence Investigations Completed	568	633	729	634
Sentencing Worksheets completed	621	850	849	890

**ADULT OFFENSE REPORT
PROBATION CASES OPEN ON JANUARY 1, 2019**

OFFENSE	2019		
	FELONY	GROSS MISDEMEANOR	MISDEMEANOR
Arson	6	0	0
Assault	181	61	144
Burglary	78	4	2
Crime Against Family	3	3	0
Crime Against Government	7	3	3
Crime Against Justice	18	23	22
Criminal Sexual Conduct	65	8	1
Criminal Vehicular Operation	11	19	0
Disturbing the Peace	1	16	257
Drugs	524	87	21
DWI	59	923	817
Escape/Flight	36	3	4
Forgery	117	20	9
Gambling	2	0	1
Homicide	3	0	0
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	1	1	0
Obscenity/Indecent Exposure	13	0	2
Other	11	14	16
Property Damage	13	7	19
Receiving Stolen Property	38	12	8
Robbery	17	0	0
Sex Related	21	3	2
Theft/Theft Related	158	42	138
Traffic (non-DWI)	1	61	269
Vehicle Theft	4	1	4
Weapons	15	7	8
TOTAL	1,403	1,318	1,747
GRAND TOTAL	4,468		

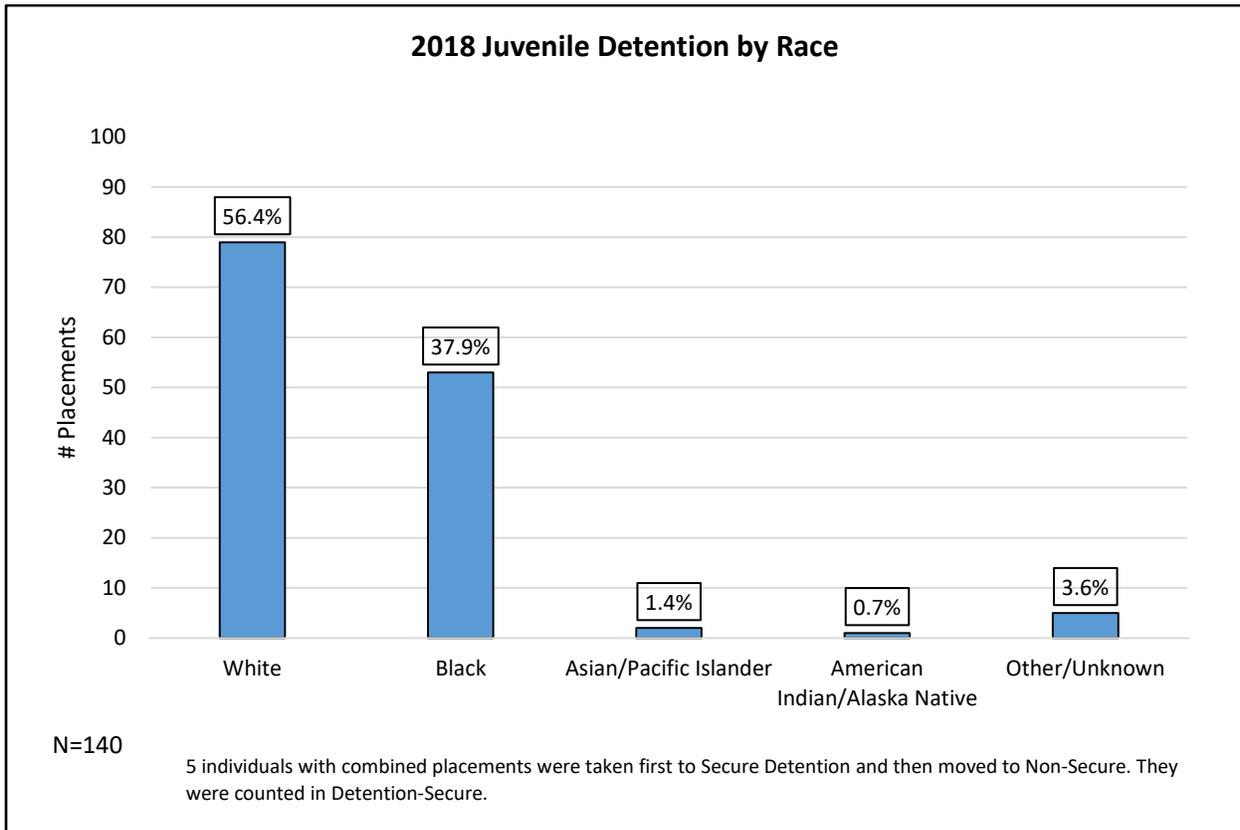
**JUVENILE OFFENSE REPORT
PROBATION CASES OPEN ON JANUARY 1, 2019**

OFFENSE	2019		
	FELONY	GROSS MISDEMEANOR	MISDEMEANOR
Alcohol	0	0	7
Arson	0	0	0
Assault	7	3	26
Burglary	7	0	0
Crime Against Government	0	0	4
Crime Against Justice	0	2	3
Criminal Sexual Conduct	10	1	0
Criminal Vehicular Operation	0	1	0
Disturbing the Peace	0	2	77
Drugs	3	5	15
DWI	0	0	2
Escape/Flight	0	0	8
Forgery	1	2	0
Homicide	0	0	0
Kidnapping/False Imprisonment	1	0	0
Obscenity/Indecent Exposure	0	4	0
Other	0	1	6
Property Damage	2	5	12
Receiving Stolen Property	1	0	1
Robbery	5	0	0
Sex Related	0	0	0
Theft/Theft Related	7	2	21
Traffic (non DWI)	0	0	8
Vehicle Theft/Related	0	0	1
Weapons	1	1	2
TOTAL	45	29	193
GRAND TOTAL	267		

Juvenile Detention and Probation Analysis - January 2018 through December 2018

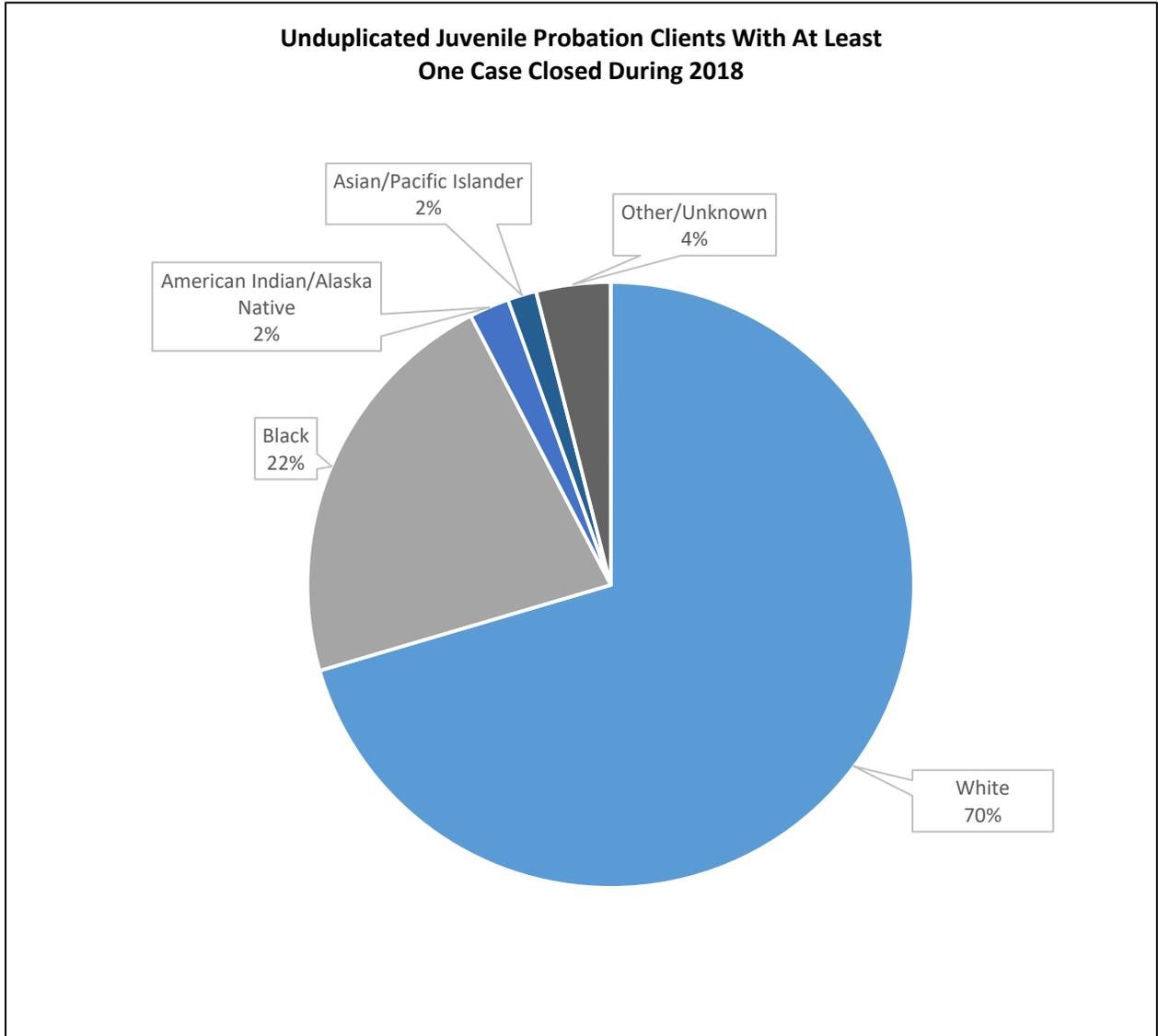
The data represented in the charts and tables below reflect juvenile probation and detention clients from CSTS.

The following chart and table reflect 2018 Juvenile Detention Placements by race. If a client is detained in Washington County Juvenile Law Enforcement Center and then immediately placed in another facility, it is counted as one placement. Individual clients may have multiple detention placements. This data does *not* represent unduplicated clients. The percentages above the data represent the percentages of *all* detentions both secure and non-secure. Six placements that included time served in 2017 or 2019 were excluded.



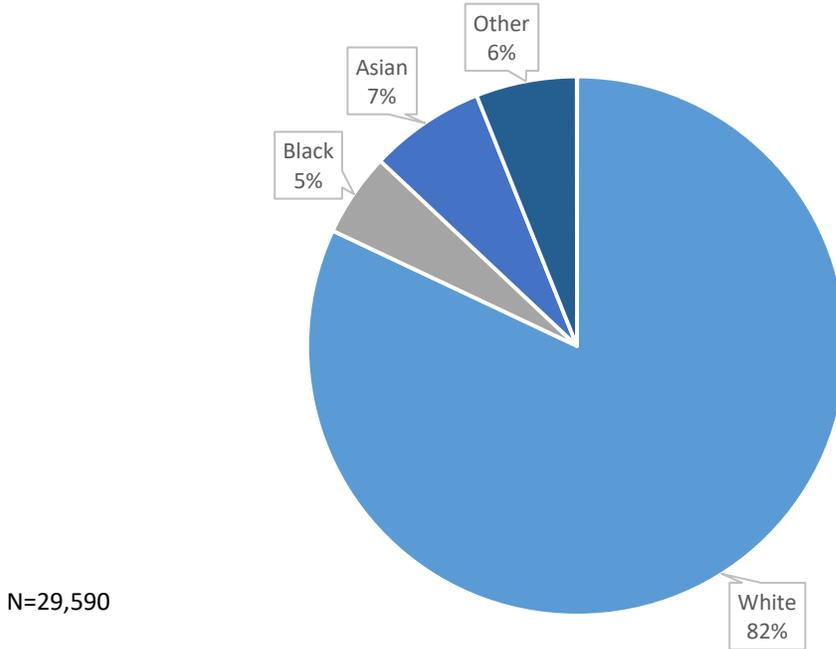
	White	Black	Asian / Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Unknown	Total
Secure Detentions	79	53	2	1	5	140
Average Stay(days)	10.5	5.2	1	1	17.6	7.1
Max Stay(days)	27	36	1	1	99	99
Median Stay(days)	7	4	1	1	4	4

2018 Racial Breakdown of Juvenile Probation Clients

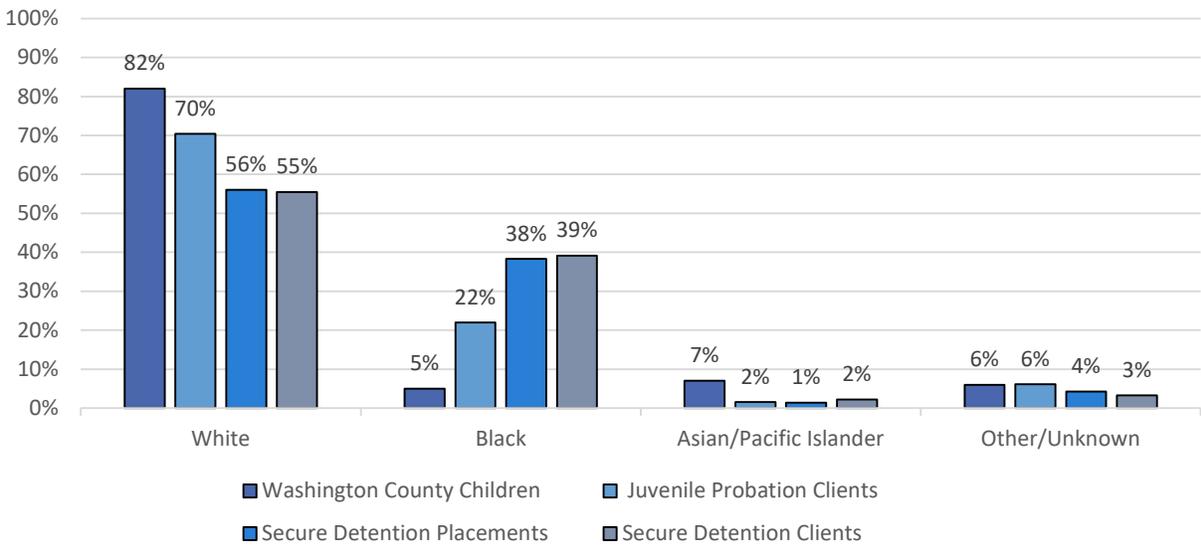


	White	Black	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Other/Unknown	Total
2018 Juvenile Probation	231	72	7	5	13	328

**Racial Breakdown Of Washington County Children
From The American Community Survey 2017 Population Estimate
Aged 10-17**



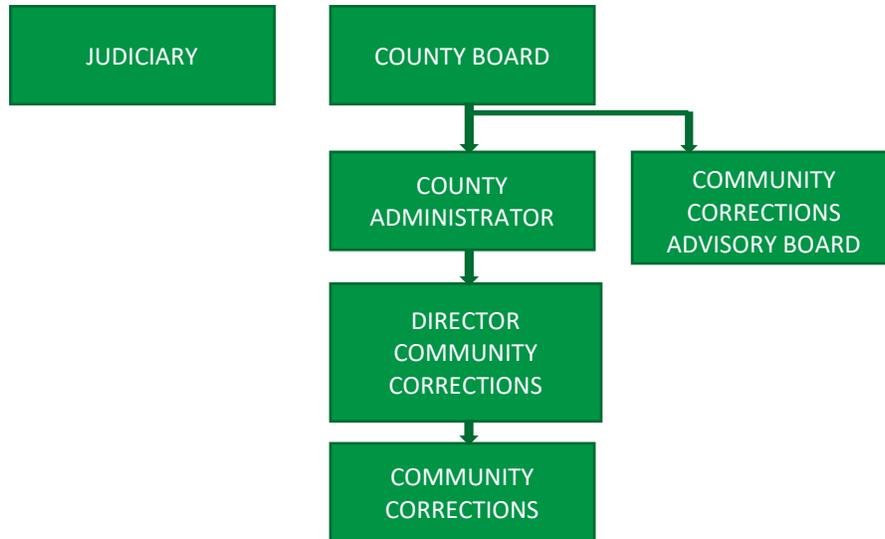
**Racial Breakdown - 2018 Juvenile County Residents Compared to
Juvenile Probation Clients, Secure Detention Placements and
Secure Detention Clients**



For Juvenile Probation Clients, the Asian category includes Pacific Islanders. For Juvenile Probation Clients, the "Other" category includes 2% American Indian/Alaska Native. For Juvenile Detention Clients, the "Other" category includes 0.7% American Indian/Alaska native. Secure Detention Clients are

unduplicated. The data shows that White and Asian Clients are underrepresented in Probation and Detentions when compared to the population of Washington County Juveniles whereas Black Clients are overrepresented in both Probation and Detentions when compared to the population of Washington County Juveniles. The "Other" Clients are proportionally represented in Probation, but underrepresented in Detentions when compared to the population of Washington County Juveniles.

Washington County Organizational Structure



COUNTY BOARD

In Washington County, general administration is the responsibility of the Board of County Commissioners. There are five districts in the county, with a commissioner elected to represent each.

The County Board, through its administrator, appoints the Director of Community Corrections. The County Board appoints the Community Corrections Advisory Board members and has final approval of the Community Corrections Act Comprehensive Plan prior to its submission to the State Commissioner of Corrections. The County Board also establishes the budget for Community Corrections.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Fran Miron	District 1
Stan Karwoski	District 2
Gary Kriesel	District 3
Wayne Johnson	District 4
Lisa Weik	District 5

Judiciary

Washington County is one of eight counties that makes up the Tenth Judicial District for the State of Minnesota. The Washington County Bench consists of ten jurists who, in addition to criminal matters, also preside over civil, family, juvenile, probate, traffic, and conciliation court.

Washington County Tenth Judicial District

Judges Seated in Washington County

Honorable Juanita C. Freeman

Honorable Gregory G. Galler

Honorable Mary E. Hannon

Honorable Sheridan Hawley

Honorable John C. Hoffman

Honorable Richard C. Ilkka

Honorable Tad V. Jude

Honorable Ellen L. Maas

Honorable Douglas B. Meslow

Honorable Laura A. Pietan

Section I: Administration and Organization of Community Corrections Services

Community Corrections Advisory Board Structure



AD HOC COMMITTEES

An Ad Hoc Committee may be created on a motion, vote, or consensus of the Advisory Board when there is a specific need for such a committee. The Board Chair appoints a member of the board to chair the Ad Hoc Committee. The Board Chair or the Committee Chair can add additional members from the board and may include Community Corrections staff, private citizens, or professionals with an interest or expertise in the particular area under study. Meetings are scheduled by the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee.

The Advisory Board charges the Ad Hoc Committee with a specific task, identifies areas requiring recommendations to the full board, and sets a completion date for the final report. Interim reports from the committee to the board are expected. Ad Hoc Committees are disbanded upon completion of their task.

The administrative committee assists in presenting financial implications of the Ad Hoc Committee's final recommendations to the full Advisory Board.

Community Corrections Advisory Board

The Community Corrections Advisory Board of Washington County actively participates in the formulation of the comprehensive plan for the development, implementation, and operation of the correctional programs and services, as prescribed by statute. It makes formal recommendations to the County Board, at least annually, concerning the comprehensive plan and its implementation.

The Community Corrections Advisory Board consists of the following 18 members:

- Five citizen members – one appointed from each County Commissioner District
- One lay citizen representing ethnic minorities
- One administrator from a school district in Washington County
- One victim representative
- One Community Corrections staff representative
- Two representatives from law enforcement – one from the County Sheriff’s Office and one from local (city) law enforcement
- Two representatives from Community Social Services, one represents mental health
- Two attorneys – one prosecuting attorney and one public defender
- Three judges from the Washington County Tenth Judicial District

Members

John Miller	Citizen Member, District 1
Andrew Jackola	Citizen Member, District 2
Vacant	Citizen Member, District 3
Kellie Reynolds	Citizen Member, District 4
Anthony Tedesco, Chairman	Citizen Member, District 5
Anthony Carr	Citizen Member, Ethnic Minority Representative
Andrew Fields, Vice Chairman	Educational Administrator Representative
Christine VonDelinde	Victim Representative
Tami Schmitz	Community Corrections Staff Representative
Dan Starry	Law Enforcement Representative, Sheriff’s Office
Bill Sullivan	Law Enforcement Representative, Local
Jim Wojcik	Community Social Services, Mental Health Representative
Vacant	Community Social Services
Pete Orput	Attorney Representative, Prosecution
Nathan Sosinski	Attorney Representative, Public Defense
Representative	Judge, Tenth Judicial District
Representative	Judge, Tenth Judicial District
Representative	Judge, Tenth Judicial District

Ex Officio Members

Tom Adkins	Community Corrections Director
Kevin Corbid	Deputy County Administrator
Annette Fritz	Court Administrator Liaison
Wayne Johnson	County Commissioner Representative
Molly O’Rourke	County Administrator
Randy Tenge	Minnesota Department of Corrections Liaison

Anthony (Tony) Carr, Citizen Member-Ethnic Minority Representative: Tony Carr is a Regional Philanthropy Officer for the American Red Cross-Twin Cities Area Chapter. Tony served as the chairman of the Human Rights Commission in Stillwater. Tony was also a member of the BioSmart Advisory Board for Arlington High School in St. Paul. Tony is a public speaker on diversity awareness, addressing issues related to racial stereotypes and bias. Tony is also the author of the book titled "Time Bring About a Change", and currently serves on the American Red Cross Minnesota Region Diversity and Inclusion Committee. He was inducted into the Wisconsin Basketball Coaches Association Hall of Fame in 2006. Tony lives in Stillwater with his spouse Amy and their four daughters.

Andrew (Andy) Fields, Vice Board Chair, Educational Administrator Representative: Andy Fields has been a principal in the Stillwater Area Public Schools District for the last 14 years. Andy has been fortunate to serve as the Principal of Lake Elmo Elementary School and Oak-Land Middle School. Andy is also the president of the Stillwater Principal's Association. In the 2017-18 school year, Andy was awarded the Middle School Principal of the Year in the Capital Division and received the Stillwater Gazette's Reader's Choice Award for being the best principal in the Valley. Andy is a leader in the community who is committed to addressing our mental health crisis and was the key note speaker on that topic for United Way Washington County East Leadership Breakfast in 2018. Andy resides in Woodbury with his wife and two boys. Andy is passionate about supporting all of his kids at Oak-Land Middle School through building positive relationships with staff, the community, families and most importantly the students.

Andrew Jackola, Citizen Member-District 2: Andrew Jackola represents District 2 on the Advisory Board. Andrew has been a practicing attorney in the State of Minnesota since 2005 and has been an Assistant Anoka County Attorney since January of 2014. Andrew's primary focus involves municipal litigation, but also representing the State in criminal appeals. Andrew has been involved professionally in a number of matters involving Anoka County Corrections, including matters involving incidents at the juvenile and adult correctional facilities in Lino Lakes, as well as the employment performance of probation officers, correction agents, and staff at the correctional facilities in Anoka County. Andrew is also a member of the Safety Committee in Birchwood Village.

John Miller, Citizen Member-District 1: John Miller represents District 1 on the Advisory Board. John has over 30 years of experience working in Community Corrections in Ramsey County. John has acted as an agent and supervisor in a variety of capacities including: intensive supervised release, adult probation and parole, juvenile probation, juvenile detention and residential treatment.

Pete Orput, Attorney Representative-Prosecution: Pete Orput was elected to the Office of County Attorney in November 2010. Before becoming County Attorney, Pete served as an Assistant Hennepin County Attorney in the violent crimes section of that office where he primarily prosecuted robberies, weapons and homicide cases. Pete has also served as general counsel to the Minnesota Department of Corrections, in the Minnesota Attorney General's Office as the Deputy Attorney General in charge of public protection section, and also as lead prosecutor for a state anti-gang initiative for five years. In his position with the Attorney General's Office, Pete prosecuted gang murders and drug dealing offenses throughout the states. Pete formerly served for seven years as an Assistant Washington County Attorney. Pete is on the faculty of St. Mary's University in their Law Enforcement Program where he teaches Legal Aspects of Police Leadership. Pete has also served on the faculty at the National District Attorneys' College in Columbia, South Carolina for numerous prosecutor courses including Complex Trial

Advocacy, Persuasion, and Cross Examination. Pete is a former high school teacher, Marine, and has served as legal counsel to the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association since 1994.

Kellie Reynolds, Citizen Member-District 4: Kellie Reynolds is a Minnesota and Illinois licensed attorney, having earned her law degree from The John Marshall Law School in Chicago, Illinois. Her legal experience includes serving as Assistant Attorney General for the State of Illinois in the Criminal Enforcement Division. She relocated to Minnesota in 2013 and currently serves as Director of Ethics for The American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT). ARRT, a nonprofit organization, is the world's largest medical imaging credentialing entity, certifying and registering medical imaging technologists in a range of disciplines. Kellie was also recently appointed by the Minnesota Supreme Court to serve as an attorney member of the Minnesota State Board of Legal Certification through 2021. In her free time, Kellie enjoys reading, traveling, and spending time with her family.

Tami Schmitz, Probation Officer: Tami Schmitz has been a probation officer (PO) for 24 years. Tami's career started in Swift County, then transferred to Isanti County and finally found a home with Washington County Community Corrections for the past 20 years. While in Washington County, Tami has had the ability to work in different units, from standard supervision, sex offender supervision, ORP, transfer out unit and now as court coverage PO. She has served on several different committees and work groups in her time with the department including Safety Committee, Search and Seizure, Dosage, Mental Health Workgroup, and Peer Support. Tami has also been able to teach cognitive skills classes such as Moving On, Helping Women Recover and Decision Points. Tami has a Bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice from St. Cloud State University. In her free time during the summer, Tami loves to be on her boat or just spending time outside with family and friends.

Nathan Sosinski, Attorney Representative-Public Defense: Nathan Sosinski took over as Managing Attorney for the Washington County Public Defender's Office in May 2014. Before this, Nathan was the Managing Attorney for Public Defender's Office in the PICK (Pine, Isanti, Chisago, and Kanabec) counties from November 2011 to May 2014. Prior to working for the Public Defender's Office, Nathan was an Assistant Pine County Attorney for five years as well as a Judicial Law Clerk for the Honorable Karen Asphaug, who is chambered in Dakota County. Since June 2014, Nathan has served as an instructor at the Minnesota Public Defender's Office Trial School. Nathan has volunteered as a judge for both the High School and Intercollegiate Mock Trial programs since 2008. Nathan is a resident of Lino Lakes. Nathan is married and has two children.

Dan Starry, Law Enforcement Representative-Sheriff's Office: Sheriff Dan Starry started his law enforcement career with Washington County Sheriff's Office in 1993. In his career, Sheriff Starry worked in numerous capacities including: patrol deputy, crime prevention officer, field training officer, DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) instructor, Explorer advisor, and narcotics officer. Sheriff Starry also served as the 'Youth Unit' investigator, K9 officer (partnered with Smokey), patrol sergeant, commander, chief deputy and has been County Sheriff since 2017. Sheriff Starry holds a Bachelor of Science degree from St. Mary's University and a Criminal Justice Education Certificate from the University of Virginia. Sheriff Starry has attended the FBI National Academy and the FBI Law Enforcement Executive Development Association program. Sheriff Starry is on the Board of Directors for the United Way of Washington County East, currently serving as president and an executive board member for North Central High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. Sheriff Starry is a member of National Sheriff's Association, National Association of Chiefs of Police, and Minnesota Sheriff's Association-

currently serving as president for the 4th district. Sheriff Starry and his wife of 27 years, Jeanice, live in Stillwater. They have two beautiful daughters, Bethany and Megan.

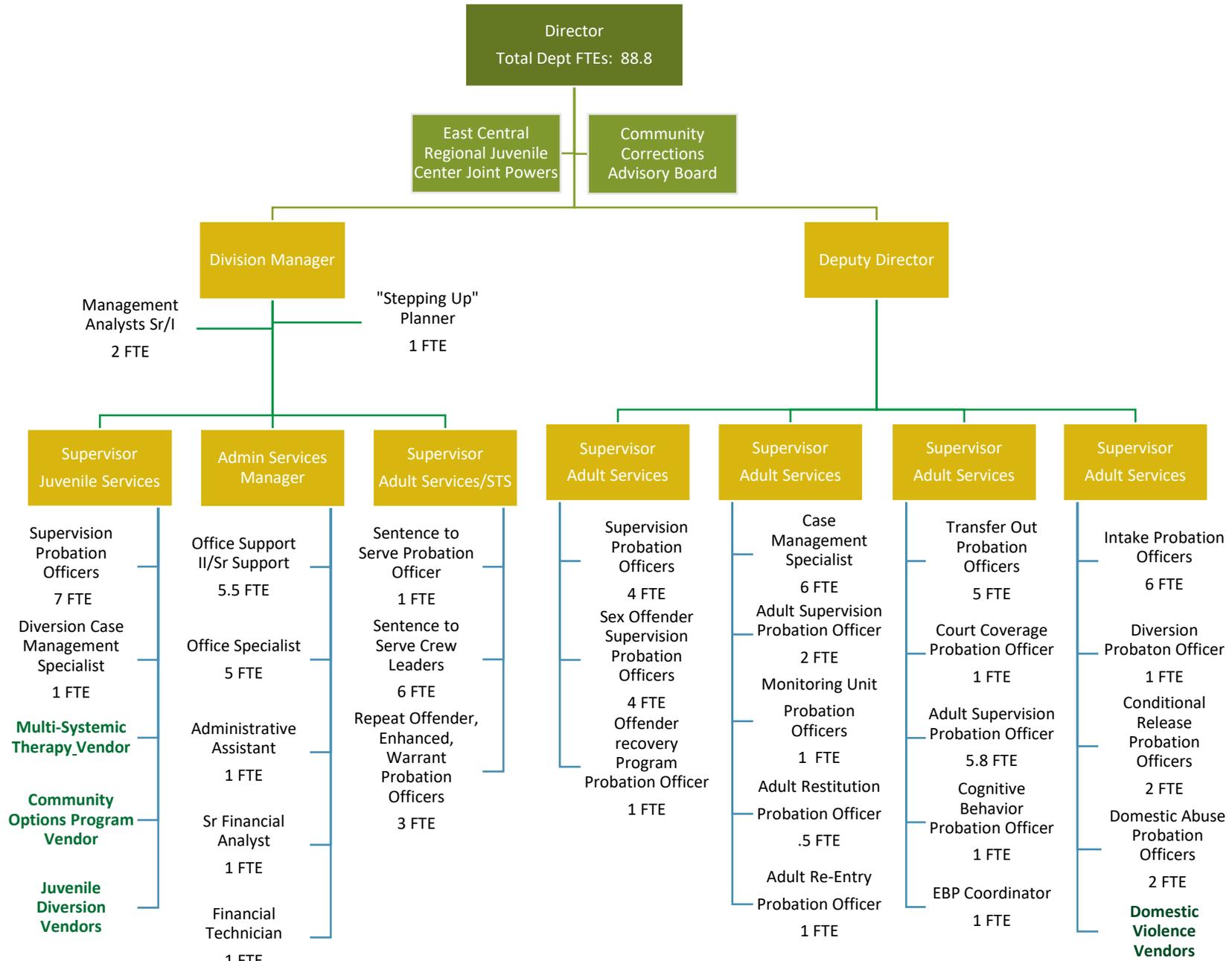
Bill Sullivan, Law Enforcement Representative-Local: Chief Bill Sullivan is currently the Chief of Police for the City of Oakdale, having served in this position since 1988. Bill's law enforcement career began as a Military Police Officer in the U.S. Army; continued after discharge with municipal departments in the State of Iowa, and ultimately led to his current position with the City of Oakdale. He holds a Master of Arts degree in Organizational Management and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Organizational Management and Communication for Concordia University in St. Paul. Bill is a graduate of the FBI's LEEDS Executive Development Program, Harvard University's Senior Executives in State and Local Government Program, and Harvard's Crisis Management Program. Bill served for 15 years as an adjunct faculty member in the criminal justice program at Metropolitan State University in St. Paul, as well as providing instruction for the Upper Midwest Community Policing Institute and a variety of other colleges and universities. He has been published in The Police Chief Magazine and was substantially involved in the development of the racial profiling/impartial policing model policy adopted by the Minnesota Peace officers Standards and Training Board. Bill is a resident of Oakdale and is married with two grown children and nine grandchildren.

Anthony Tedesco, Board Chair, Citizen Member-District 5: Anthony Tedesco represents District 5 (Woodbury) on the Advisory Board and is the elected Board Chair. Anthony was a City Prosecutor for 17 years, mostly working on DWIs and domestics, before he retired in March 2019. Anthony is active in several local community-based organizations.

Christine VonDelinde, Victim Representative: Christine VonDelinde is a Victim Witness Coordinator with the Washington County Attorney's Office. Christine has 13 years of experience providing direct service to victims and witnesses. Christine studied Business Management at Metropolitan State University. Christine is a graduate of the 2006 Minnesota Victim Assistance Academy and a 2005 graduate of Beginning Victim Advocate Professional Training. Christine has obtained training in Basic Skills Civil Mediation through Metropolitan State University. Christine previously served on the steering committee for the Minnesota Victim Assistance Academy Planning Committee. Before becoming a Victim Witness Coordinator, Christine had worked as a legal assistant in the Washington County Attorney's Office in both the criminal and juvenile divisions and also worked as a legal assistant in private practice with an emphasis on workers' compensation and personal injury.

Jim Wojcik, Community Social Services-Mental Health Representative: Jim Wojcik, Ph.D., L.P., is a psychologist in the east metro area. Jim retired from his former roles as Chief Psychologist and Director of Training at Canvas Health, where he had worked since 1984. Jim has been a part of many community and state corrections and social services teams. Jim's professional interests include family psychology and family therapy, addictive behavior, personality disorder, cognitive behavioral therapy, and clinical and outcome assessments. Jim now maintains private clinical and forensic practices.

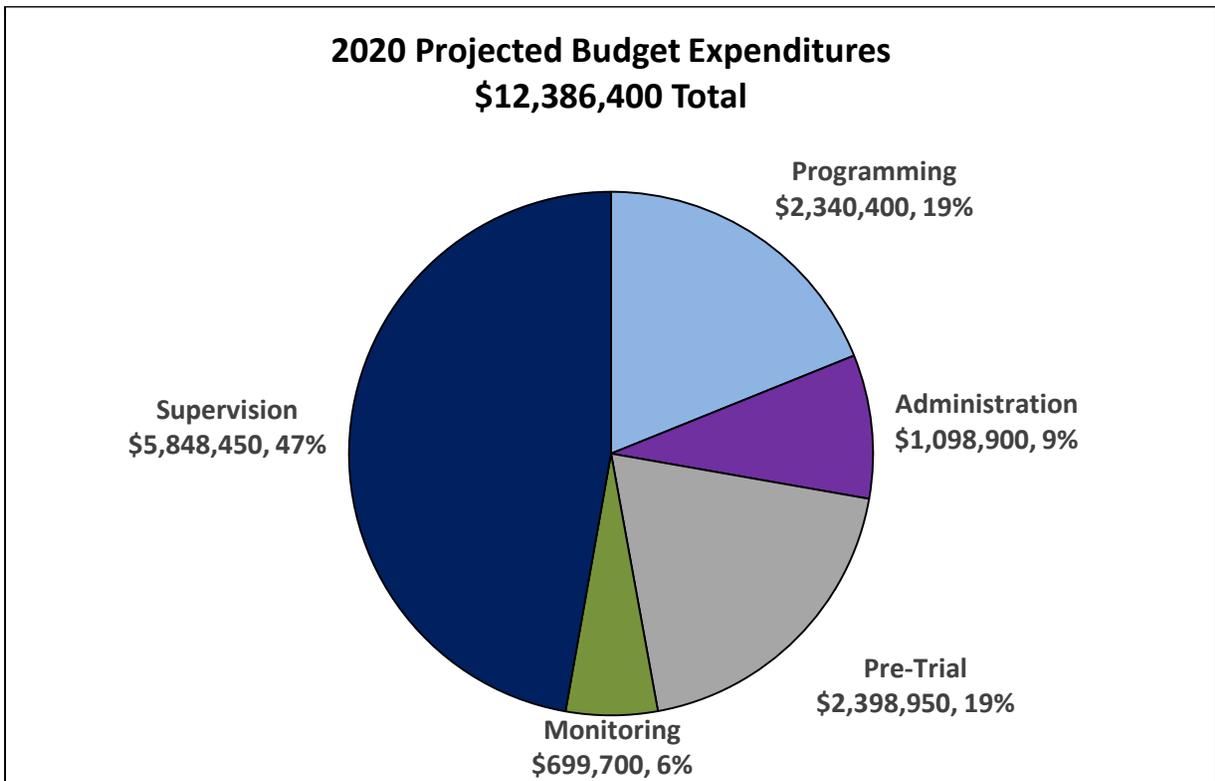
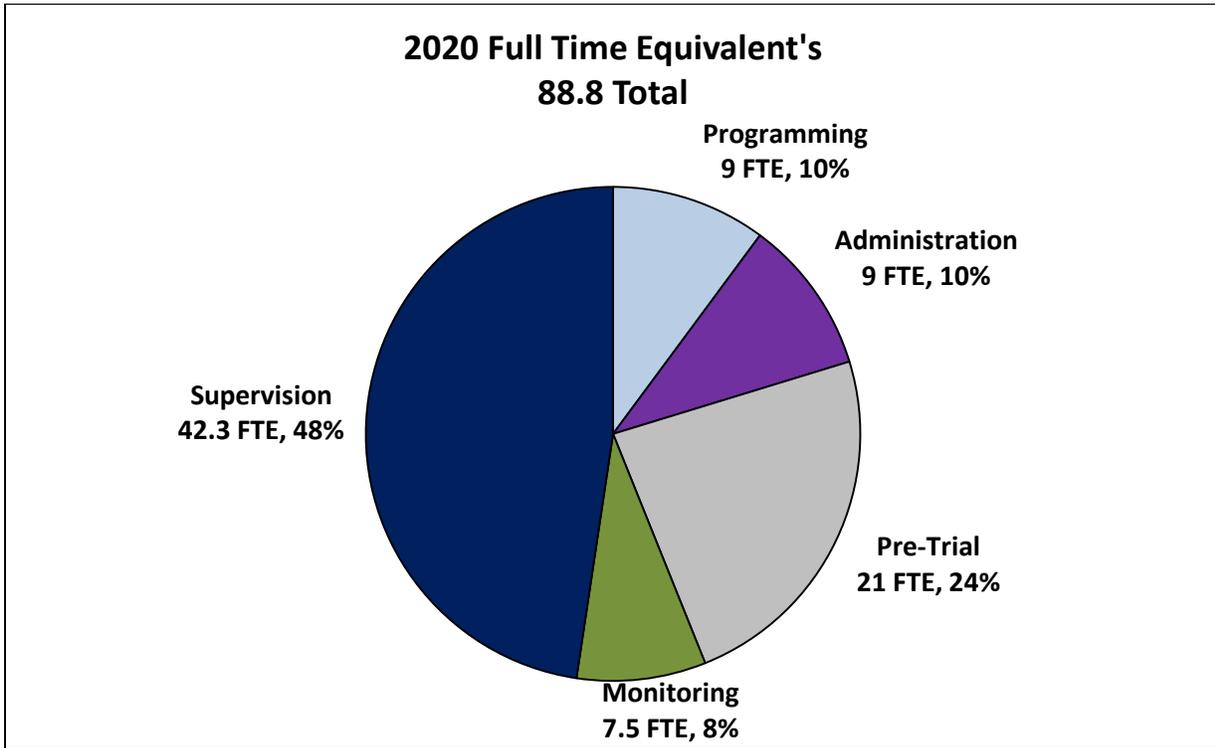
Organizational Structure



2020 FTE Classifications

Classification	FTE Count
Administrative Assistant	1
Administrative Services Manager	1
Case Management Specialist	7
Crew Leader	6
Deputy Director	1
Director	1
Division Manager	1
Financial Analyst, Sr.	1
Financial Systems Tech II	1
Management Analyst	1
Office Specialist	5
Office Support II	1
Planner I	1
Probation Officer I	6
Probation Officer II	17
Probation Officer III	26.3
Senior Office Support	4.5
Sr. Management Analyst	1
Supervisor	6
Grand Total	88.8

Staff Complement



Research and Evaluation

Introduction

The department's research and evaluation efforts are undertaken in support of its mission. The aim is to use client and case data to understand and describe the department's impact on clients and the wider community, taking into account the many influences on human behavior. The department engages in practical, rather than scholarly, research and evaluation which informs our work. Typically, evaluation is conducted to determine the success of implementing and operating programs, services, and practices proven effective by university-level research. Community Corrections believes that the responsibility for research and evaluation is a department-wide effort, as the use of data is only meaningful when it involves the interaction and assistance of all staff.

Utilizing Program Data

The department inputs, stores, and tracks client data in the CSTS database. CSTS also allows the department to supply data to other county departments, probation agencies, statewide databases, and to undertake in-depth data analysis. Furthermore, the department believes that utilizing information management systems that meet the case management needs of staff improves their ability to supervise clients and streamlines departmental business practices. It's our goal to accurately collect, maintain, and use data that supports its mission.

Two analysts conduct Ad Hoc queries to calculate statistics for use in management operations, performance measurement, legislative analysis, and external reporting. Ad Hoc queries allow for the combining of client data with cost and service data to provide a richer picture of the impact of Community Corrections. Data analysis is also used for strategic and program planning, as well as evaluation efforts.

The department continues to track and report on a comprehensive set of organizational-wide indicators. A different set of indicators is reported monthly, quarterly, and annually and include activity, process, and outcome measures. The tracking and reporting of data included in the indicator reports have informed department staffing decisions, resource allocation, planning processes, and day-to-day operational decisions. In addition, the department reports annually on a set of outcome measures that are tied to its three major goal areas. Annual outcome measures provide feedback on departmental performance.

Section II: Community Corrections Supervision Services

Adult Supervision Services

Pre-Trial Conditional Release

Pre-Trial Services

Risk Needs/Assessment

Adult Probation Supervision

- Administrative Supervision

- Standard and Elevated Supervision

- Enhanced Supervision

- Dosage Supervision

- Sex Offender Supervision

- Supervised Release

- Transfer-Out Supervision

Pre-Trial Conditional Release

Community Corrections monitors certain conditions imposed on defendants while they are released from jail during the time between various court appearances until their case is resolved. Examples of some of these conditions may include Global Positioning Systems (GPS) monitoring, electronic alcohol monitoring, random drug and alcohol testing, and compliance with No-Contact orders. In cases of allegations of offenses against persons, attempts will be made to contact victims to offer assistance with safety planning. Violating pre-trial conditions will result in offenders being taken into custody and returned to jail pending Court review.

Pre-Trial Services

Community Corrections provides pre-trial services to the court. Examples of some of these services include pre-plea worksheets, bail evaluations, pre-sentence investigations and custody credit calculations. Official versions are provided for the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) when offenders are sentenced to prison without a pre-sentence investigation.

For internal purposes, departmental pre-trial services assess offenders in the areas of needs and risk to reoffend in the community. Assessing these areas form the foundation of future case planning that occur with an assigned supervision probation officer who administers risk reduction strategies during supervision.

Risk/Needs Assessment

The Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) is a quantitative assessment tool that identifies a client's re-offense risk. In addition, it identifies criminogenic need areas and determines the department's level of supervision.

The instrument contains 43 questions grouped into the following eight domains:

- Criminal History
- Education/Employment
- Family/Marital
- Leisure/Recreation
- Companions
- Alcohol/Drug Problems
- Pro-criminal Attitude/Orientation
- Antisocial Pattern

The LS/CMI is administered in a semi-structured interview format and is complemented with record checks and collateral contacts. Research indicates that the LS/CMI reliably predicts offender risk to reoffend and identifies crime related need areas.

LS/CMI results are instrumental in case planning and in determining appropriate supervision levels for clients. The department's LS/CMI score ranges used to determine supervision levels are as follows:

Supervision Level/Range of LS/CMI Scores

Supervision Level	Range of LS/CMI Scores
Enhanced Supervision	30 and above
Traditional Supervision	
Elevated Supervision	20-29
Standard Supervision	15-19
Administrative Supervision	
Monitoring Unit (MU)	0-14

The department enters risk/needs data into a statewide electronic database. The statewide database helps Minnesota gain a better understanding of the risk/needs of all probation clients. It also allows Washington County to analyze its client population better.

Adult Probation Services

Administrative Supervision

Administrative supervision of adult clients is provided by the department's monitoring unit and includes Case Management Specialists (CMS) and Probation Officers (PO). The monitoring unit probation staff manage high volume, low contact caseloads that include low-level misdemeanor and low-risk gross misdemeanor and felony offenses. Automatically excluded from monitoring unit supervision are sex offenders, supervised release clients and all clients who are required to register as predatory offenders. The probation staff assist clients in meeting the expectations of the court by providing direction at intake and through condition based monitoring. Monitoring unit staff maximize the use of technology to monitor clients and communicate with stakeholders to enforce court orders. Monitoring unit staff complete restitution investigations, prepare reports for the court and offer ongoing communication to victims.

Standard & Elevated Supervision

The department determines probation supervision levels by a client's LS/CMI risk assessment score. Standard supervision (15-19) is for medium risk clients and Elevated supervision (20-29) is for high-risk clients. Monitoring and community supervision increase with the level of risk.

Probation officers are trained in the Ten-Step for Risk Reduction Model. Case plans target a client's "top five" risk areas which are developed with the client and become the focus of probation contacts. Probation officers refer clients to appropriate programs and services that target needs identified in their case plans. The department's probation officers are trained to utilize approaches and provide resources that improve community safety by providing opportunities for positive change. Victims and the community are incorporated into the process whenever possible. Restitution collection remains a focus for our department.

Enhanced Supervision

The department provides enhanced supervision for very high-risk clients (defined as a score 30 or above on the LS/CMI). Under enhanced supervision, clients have weekly contact with a probation officer which offers more structured supervision and increased accountability in meeting expectations of the court. Enhanced supervision incorporates the results of the LS/CMI into a dynamic case plan that sets goals for clients and guides them through the behavior change process through the use of research-based interventions. Clients complete weekly behavior change homework with the probation officer and participate in specialized programming, such as cognitive behavioral groups and substance abuse treatment or mental health treatment programs if appropriate.

Dosage Supervision

Dosage probation offers eligible clients the opportunity to earn an early discharge from probation by participating in cognitive skills-building interventions which are found to lower a person's risk to reoffend. These interventions focus on the "top five" criminogenic needs: Antisocial Cognition (thoughts & beliefs); Antisocial Personality (temperament/coping skills); Antisocial Associates; Family/Marital; and

Substance Abuse. Interventions facilitated with fidelity targeting these areas count towards a set amount of program hours needed for a client to earn an early discharge from probation. Program hours are determined by a person’s risk to reoffend according to the following table:

Dosage Hours Required	LS/CMI Score
100	15-19
200	20-24
300	25 and above

Sex Offender Supervision

Designated probation officers supervise clients who are required by law to register as predatory sex offenders or are convicted of other crimes involving sexually-deviant behavior. Supervision practices include the use of specialized assessment tools for this population. Probation officers spend a great deal of time in the community monitoring offender behavior, guarding against potential victim contact, and evaluating the client’s family network. Those strategies enable staff to respond more proactively to issues when they arise.

Sex offender supervision emphasizes attention to victim needs, collaborative programming and supervision, and effective treatment and assessment modalities. Polygraph testing is also an integral part of the supervision of sex offenders.

Clients completing sex offender treatment and aftercare, who are assessed as a lower risk to reoffend and who have a relapse prevention plan in place, may be eligible for group supervision. Clients must successfully attend monthly groups for a minimum of 12 months, at which time they may be eligible for quarterly group supervision for the remainder of their probation term. Group supervision is provided by specially trained probation officers.

Supervised Release

The department supervises clients released from state correctional facilities who are allowed to remain in the community as long as they adhere to certain conditions set by the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC).

The highest-risk offenders released from state correctional institutions are placed under Intensive Supervised Release (ISR). The DOC classifies these offenders as either mandatory or discretionary ISR. In Washington County, the DOC directly supervises mandatory ISR clients. Washington County is responsible for supervision of discretionary ISR clients.

Transfer-Out Supervision

The department provides transfer-out supervision to non-Washington County clients from the time of sentencing until they are accepted for supervision in their county or state of residence. The client's county of residence is responsible for the direct case supervision; however, the case remains open in Washington County until the probation term expires.

Within the seven county metro-area, Washington County operates under the Metro Community Corrections Act (CCA) Transfer Agreement. These counties commit to actively supervising out-of-county, high-risk clients until the transfer has been accepted by their current county of residence.

The probation officers in the transfer unit are responsible for progress, violation and discharge reports, as well as for making recommendations to the court. Probation officers monitor the case progress for clients sentenced in Washington County but transferred for supervision in another jurisdiction, as well as provide direct supervision of clients transferred from other states to Washington County pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement.

Juvenile Supervision Services

Risk/Needs Assessment

Probation Supervision

- Juvenile Probation System Review

- Intake

- Administrative Supervision

- Traditional Supervision

- Sex Offender Supervision

- Juvenile Parole

Risk/Needs Assessment

Juvenile intake screens all new cases petitioned to court in order to make recommendations for disposition. Youth are assessed using a mental health screen, an assessment of the youth's criminal risk and needs, and a specialized assessment for youth who have committed a sex offense, if appropriate.

The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2) is a brief screening tool utilized to detect potential mental health problems. The MAYSI-2 is a 52 item, true-false questionnaire completed by the youth. A youth who scores above the established cut-offs are referred to a mental health professional for further assessment.

The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory 2.0 (YLS/CMI 2.0) is used to assess juvenile's risk to reoffend and to identify their criminogenic need areas. The results of the assessment are used to determine the appropriate level of supervision and to develop case plans that target high-risk areas.

The YLS/CMI 2.0 is comprised of questions across the following eight domains:

- Offenses/Dispositions
- Family/Parenting
- Education/Employment
- Peer Relations
- Substance Abuse
- Leisure/Recreation
- Personality/Behavior
- Attitudes/Orientation

Juvenile Probation Supervision

Juvenile Probation System Review

In a continuing effort to enhance policy, practice and service provision for the youth and families, Washington County Juvenile Probation completed a comprehensive probation system review in 2018. The Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice (RFK National Resource Center) was contracted to facilitate this review. A series of recommendations expected to provide countywide benefit to the entire Washington County juvenile justice system were generated. These recommendations are being implemented in a phased approach throughout the course of this Comprehensive Plan cycle.

This review and associated work involved with recommendation implementation is a collaborative effort that involves the following Washington County departments and justice partners: Community Corrections, Community Services, County Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Guardian Ad Litem, and Court Administration. External local juvenile justice stakeholders also participated.

Intake

An outcome from the work completed through the Robert F. Kennedy Probation System Review was the creation of a specialized intake unit. It is comprised of two probation officers who provide all pre-dispositional functions for cases petitioned to court. This includes Detention Hearings, Pre-Disposition Reports, Risk/Needs Assessments, and Mental Health and Trauma Screens. On a daily basis, intake schedules detention hearings as needed. For youth detained prior to an initial hearing, intake staff will complete the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) detention screen, MAYSI-2, and YLS/CMI pre-screen risk assessment. Intake provides assessment results, collateral information and recommendations to the court. This change in process supports judges in making informed disposition decisions.

A full YLS/CMI 2.0 assessment is completed with youth once a case is resolved. Recommendations to the court are based on the results of the risk and needs assessment and targeted to an offender's areas of risk and need. Upon disposition, the case is assigned to a supervision agent.

Administrative Supervision

The department provides administrative supervision to juveniles having committed petty or traffic offenses or who have scored low using the pre-screen risk assessment tool. Juveniles under administrative supervision are assigned to a case management specialist who monitors their compliance

with court-ordered conditions. Conditions may include community work service, chemical dependency and mental health evaluations, education programs, restitution, and fines. Juveniles under traditional supervision may be transferred to administrative supervision if their YLS/CMI 2.0 score is reduced to the low-risk to reoffend range.

Traditional Supervision

Traditional supervision is for youth between the ages of 10 and 18 who are placed on probation by the court and who score moderate or high-risk on the YLS/CMI 2.0. Youth may be under juvenile supervision until their 19th birthday or designated Extended Jurisdiction Juveniles (EJJ) and may be supervised until age 21. Traditional supervision provides a community-based, skill building approach to supervising juvenile offenders. Probation officers hold youth accountable for complying with the court-ordered conditions of probation. Financial restitution and community work service are emphasized as a means of making reparation for the harm caused by criminal behavior. Cognitive interventions and treatment services that match offender risk and needs are utilized as a means of reducing the youth's risk to reoffend.

Probation officers are trained in effective case planning and Motivational Interviewing (MI) strategies. Case plans that address the youth's risk areas are developed with the youth and become the focus of probation contacts. Probation officers also work with mental and chemical health professionals, educators, and families to coordinate services and interventions.

Sex Offender Supervision

Two juvenile probation officers are trained in issues related to the assessment and supervision of adolescents who commit sex offenses. All sex-specific cases are assigned to one of these probation officers. The department's supervision practices for these clients include specialized assessment, specific classification and contact standards, and individualized probation rules. The probation officers are trained to administer the ERASOR (Estimate of Risk of Adolescent Sexual Offense Recidivism) which is a checklist designed to assist evaluators in estimating the risk of sexual re-offense for youth who have previously committed a sex offense. This tool is used in conjunction with the general risk assessment tool (YLS/CMI 2.0) to guide decisions regarding placement and treatment services. Probation officers providing supervision to these clients are also authorized to use polygraph testing as necessary. The specialized probation officers attend sex offender-specific training annually and have access to a group of consultants that includes psychologists and treatment providers.

Juvenile Parole

The Community Corrections Department is responsible for providing supervision to juveniles who are released from a state correctional facility following a commitment to the Commissioner of Corrections. The authority for juvenile parole clients and for determining their conditions of parole remains with the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC), while Community Corrections probation officers provide the day-to-day supervision.

Section III: Community Corrections Programs

Community Corrections provides programs and services in support of its mission: *Improving community safety by providing opportunities for positive change*. These programs incorporate research-based practices. In order to provide programs of the highest quality, we utilize a mix of service models. Some programs are operated and managed solely by the department, some programs are provided in partnership with other organizations, and others are operated on a contractual basis by community agencies.

Department Operated Programs

- Adult Diversion
- Specialized Programming
 - Repeat DWI Offender Program (ROP)
 - Sentence to Service (STS)
- Cognitive Behavioral Programming
 - Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART)
 - Voices
 - Moving On
 - Thinking for Change (T4C)
 - Thinking for Change (T4C) After Care
 - Decision Points
 - Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA)
- After-School Programming

Programs Operated in Partnership with Community Agencies

- Juvenile Diversion
- Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)
- Community Options Program (COP)
- Re-entry Assistance Program (RAP)
- Juvenile Out-of-Home Placement
- Juvenile Detention
- Lethality Assessment Protocol (LAP)
- Offender Recovery Program (ORP)
- Adult Residential
- Adult Non-Residential
- Adult Local Incarceration and Detention
- Offender Housing
- Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment (Strategies for Self-Improvement and Change)

Services For Female Clients

- Assessment
- Gender Specific Programming
- Cultural Specific Services for Clients

Department Operated Programs

Adult Diversion

Community Corrections provides assessment and monitoring services for the County Attorney's Adult Diversion Program. The purposes of diverting certain low-level felony cases is to reduce the court's calendar by limiting the number of court hearings and to give lower risk offenders an opportunity to avoid criminal conviction.

The diversion process is initiated when an offender requests consideration for the program. The prosecuting attorney screens the case for qualification criteria. Offenders must plead guilty to participate in the program, but adjudication is withheld at that point.

After determining that a case meets criteria, it is referred to Community Corrections where a probation officer will meet with the offender, complete an assessment, and establish conditions for the one to two year diversion period. These conditions are monitored by a case management specialist.

Upon successful completion of the program, the case is dismissed. If unsuccessful on diversion, the case is returned to the County Attorney for prosecution.

Specialized Programming

Repeat DWI Offender Program (ROP)

The Repeat DWI Offender Program (ROP) is designed for repeat DWI offenders and provides a combination of enhanced supervision along with cognitive behavioral and chemical health programming. Clients are court-ordered into the program and participate in lieu of an extended jail or prison sentence. Clients must be residents of Washington County with a current DWI offense that is either their third in ten years or their fourth in their lifetime.

The Repeat DWI Offender Program (ROP) consists of the following three phases:

- Phase I
 - 30 day minimum with weekly contact with probation officer
 - 30 consecutive days of abstinence verified through electronic alcohol monitoring
 - Obtain chemical health evaluation
 - Successfully complete all Phase I cognitive behavior intervention homework
 - Seek sober support
 - Provide weekly schedule to probation officer and abide by designated curfew
- Phase II:
 - 90 day minimum with weekly contact with probation officer
 - Successfully complete chemical health programming if appropriate

- Successfully complete a cognitive skills group if appropriate
- Successfully complete all Phase II cognitive behavior intervention homework
- Maintain sobriety verified through random breathalyzer testing or urine analysis
- Maintain sober support
- Provide weekly schedule to probation officer and abide by designated curfew
- Phase III:
 - 30 day minimum with bi-weekly contact with probation officer
 - Successfully complete all Phase III cognitive behavior intervention homework
 - Maintain sobriety verified through random breathalyzer testing or urine analysis
 - Maintain sober support
 - Provide weekly schedule to probation officer and abide by designated curfew

Upon completion of each phase, clients submit a request in writing to the probation officer detailing what they have completed in the current phase and supporting why they are ready to move to the next phase. The goal of the Repeat DWI Offender Program (ROP) is to lengthen client sobriety and reduce recidivism through behavior change interventions and swift accountability.

Sentence to Service (STS)

Sentence to Service (STS) is a jail alternative program designed to repay the community harm incurred by an offense. The program reduces the cost of incarcerating clients and collaborates with community and government partners to contribute to work projects that add significant value and benefit the organizations, communities and citizens of Washington County.

STS affords clients the opportunity to labor in organized work crews on various projects throughout the county. Under the direction of STS crew leaders, work projects are completed for public, private non-profit, and government agencies. Work projects include cutting grass and shoveling snow for elderly/disabled individuals, trail and prairie restoration for state and county agencies, recycling for county buildings, natural disaster relief, painting, clean up, and general maintenance. Through these work projects, the STS program contributes to increasing community safety by providing clients opportunities for skill building and positive change versus serving idle time in jail.

In 2018, the department's STS program saved taxpayers over \$1,000,000 in incarceration costs by alleviating the need for 9,213 jail days for clients who participated in the program. Clients in the program completed 73,704 hours of work during the year.

Cognitive Behavioral Programming

Research studies of correctional programming have found that cognitive behavioral interventions, when targeted at moderate to high-risk offenders, have positive results in changing offender thinking and behavior. Cognitive behavioral programs focus on the recognition of thoughts and emotions and how that impacts behavior. Behavioral approaches are combined with cognitive restructuring and skill-building methods to reinforce learning and to model, shape, and reward the prosocial behavior of offenders.

The department offers six cognitive skill-based programs for juvenile and adult offenders on probation supervision. All of the programs are facilitated by probation officers whom are required to complete training specific to each program prior to facilitating the curriculum.

Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART)

Aggression Replacement Therapy (ART) is designed to alter the behavior of aggressive youth, reduce antisocial behaviors, and model prosocial skills. The program has a three part approach: prosocial skills, anger control, and moral reasoning. Juvenile probation officers are trained to facilitate the program.

Voices

Voices is a gender-specific program targeting female youth who are high-risk to reoffend in the community. The program encourages girls to seek and celebrate their “true selves” by giving them a safe space, encouragement, structure, and support to embrace their important journey of self-discovery. The program advocates a strength-based approach that helps girls identify and apply their power and voices as individuals and as a group. Program participants are Washington County residents who are under the supervision of Community Corrections.

Moving On

Moving On is developed specifically for women involved in the criminal justice system. The program utilizes a combination of methods and strategies including Solution-Focused Intervention, Motivational Enhancement Therapy, and Cognitive Behavior Skills Training. The program’s goal is to help higher risk female clients develop the skills necessary to choose alternatives to criminal activity by assisting them in identifying and utilizing personal and community resources.

Thinking for a Change (T4C)

Thinking for a Change (T4C) is a multi-modal Integrated Cognitive Behavior Change Program developed by the National Institute of Corrections. The program has three main components: Cognitive Self-Change, Social Skills Development, and Problem-Solving Skills. Participants engage in an objective, systematic approach to identify thinking, beliefs, feelings, and attitudes. Participants learn problem-solving skills in a structured format. Critical social skills are targeted throughout the program to support the cognitive restructuring process. Participants are encouraged and empowered to participate in their own learning and self-development.

Thinking for a Change – Aftercare (T4C-Aftercare)

The Thinking for a Change (T4C) curriculum described above contains four appendices that were created by the authors of the curriculum to meet the ongoing cognitive behavioral needs of certain clients. The T4C-Aftercare program is offered once per week as a voluntary option for clients whom are motivated to increase their social skills and problem solving skills to improve their lives and further reduce their risk to the community. The skills/lessons chosen to work on each session is determined by the needs of the clients in attendance, directly related to risk situations they have recently encountered.

Decision Points

Decision Points is a co-facilitated open entry and exit cognitive behavioral intervention program. Decision Points was published in 2012 and is implemented with both adult and youth offender groups.

The program is an evidence-based correctional program that targets antisocial thoughts and skill deficits through an interactive cognitive behavioral approach. The facilitators decide when each participant has mastered the skills taught in the group and can successfully graduate the program. Most participants attend 12 to 15 sessions. This program is offered in both the Washington County Jail and in the community.

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA)

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA) is a 42 session/84-hour program designed in 2010 by the University of Cincinnati for individuals that are moderate to high-risk in the need area of substance abuse. The CBI-SA curriculum is designed to have multiple points of entry into the program. CBI-SA relies on a cognitive behavioral approach to teach participants strategies for avoiding substance abuse. The program places heavy emphasis on skill building activities to assist with cognitive, social, emotional, and coping skill development. The six modules of the program include lessons in Pre-Treatment, Motivational Enhancement, Cognitive Restructuring, Social Skills, Problem Solving, and Relapse Prevention.

After-School Programming

Community Corrections facilitates a juvenile after-school program to structure time for high-risk male clients. Research shows that juvenile violence peaks in after-school hours on school days. The groups are facilitated by two juvenile probation officers and are held twice a week from 3:30 p.m-5:00 p.m. The facilitators incorporate use of cognitive-based interventions, such as Decision Points, Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Carey Guides, Carey Bits and Thinking Reports. Monthly parent education sessions are provided by a licensed psychologist, with a new topic presented at each session.

Programs Operated in Partnership with Community Agencies

Juvenile Diversion

The Juvenile Diversion program provides eligible clients with an alternative to the juvenile court process that emphasizes community-based interventions. This program reduces costs and caseload sizes of the juvenile court system and provides a swift response to low-level juvenile offenses. The Community Corrections Department coordinates diversion services in Washington County in cooperation with the County Attorney's Office. Juvenile offense reports are screened by the County Attorney's Office, and those meeting the diversion program criteria are referred to Community Corrections.

Participation in the diversion process is voluntary. Juveniles must admit to the offense and be willing to complete program conditions that emphasize victim and community reparations. Juveniles in the diversion program are referred to a youth-serving agency to complete their program conditions at the community level. The department then monitors the progress of juveniles in the program during their involvement with a community agency. The County Attorney's Office is notified upon successful completion of the program, and no further action is taken regarding the case. Juveniles not completing the conditions of their diversion program have their case referred back to the County Attorney's Office for consideration of a juvenile court petition.

Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)

Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) is an intensive in-home therapy program that strives to change how juveniles function in their natural settings (home, school, and community) in ways that promote positive social behavior while decreasing antisocial behavior. MST therapists provide a juvenile's primary caregivers with the skills and resources necessary to deal independently with problem behavior.

Therapists utilize strengths to assist families in developing natural support systems and in overcoming barriers to effective family functioning. MST is based on the philosophy that the most effective way to help youth is within their natural ecology. The department contracts with two licensed MST therapists and one MST supervisor to work with the juvenile within their family system. The program is for juveniles who are high-risk to reoffend and who are at imminent risk of an out-of-home placement according to the YLS/CMI 2.0 assessment tool.

Community Options Program (COP)

The Community Options Program (COP) is a collaboration between Washington County Community Services, Community Corrections, and Canvas Health. The program is designed for high-risk, substance-abusing juveniles who have failed at least one chemical dependency program. The Community Options Program (COP) is a long-term, community-based intervention built upon "best practices" and the latest adolescent chemical health research. The program design includes individual, family, group, and community interventions and includes a 50-session cognitive behavioral component. The program combines a harm-reduction model with an MI approach. The intensive case manager coordinates a holistic approach by involving family, school, significant support persons, and probation officers. The Community Options Program (COP) involves youth in the change process, teaches them life skills, and promotes their long-term success.

Re-entry Assistance Program (RAP)

The Re-entry Assistance Program (RAP) is a voluntary program that addresses post-incarceration needs of Washington County jail inmates. A coordinated re-entry effort is aimed to reduce the risk of recidivism among these offenders. RAP is comprised of a multi-disciplinary team that includes Community Corrections, Public Health, Washington County Sheriff's Department, Community Services and Canvas Health. The team collaborates to provide opportunity for intervention and focus on positive outcomes through greater offender accountability. Case management services frequently utilized include chemical health treatment, child support, housing, mental health referrals, veterans' services and medical insurance. The team is led by a probation officer who provides a continuum of care from assessing each individual's needs, detailing the transition plan and ongoing support in the community post incarceration.

Juvenile Out-of-Home Placement

Community Corrections provides residential placement for adjudicated juvenile offenders who are under the jurisdiction of the courts in Washington County. Out-of-home placement is recommended only when it is necessary to protect public safety or because all appropriate community-based resources have been tried and proven ineffective in successfully changing delinquent behavior.

In order for the department to recommend out-of-home placement, a juvenile must be assessed as medium to high-risk to reoffend. Placements utilized are those that address a juvenile's criminogenic needs and are located as close to the client's community as possible. Placements are recommended for the shortest time necessary to address a juvenile's behavior and to develop a plan for successful reintegration back into the community.

Juvenile Detention

Juveniles detained by law enforcement after allegedly committing a serious offense in Washington County are detained for up to eight days in the Washington County Law Enforcement Center. Detained juveniles appear in court within 36 hours of their apprehension (excluding holidays and weekends). At this hearing, the intake probation officers provide the court with results of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) pre-screen, the RAI detention screen and the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI) mental health screen on the report to court. The court is also provided with recommendations for release or continued detention based on the results of the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI). If continued detention is required after the eight day hold, then placement is transferred to the East Central Regional Juvenile Center (ECRJC).

As a member of the ECRJC Joint Powers Board, Washington County has five beds per day that may be used for detention or short-term correctional interventions.

Lethality Assessment Protocol (LAP)

The Lethality Assessment Protocol (LAP) is an 11 question domestic violence lethality assessment developed by the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence. The tool is administered by law enforcement personnel to victims at the scene of domestic violence incidents. If a victim scores high-risk for lethality, they are put in contact with a community agency advocate to receive safety planning and

other protective services. A copy of the assessment is provided to Community Corrections, where a domestic violence specific probation officer uses the information in case planning for the client.

Offender Recovery Program (ORP)

The Offender Recovery Program (ORP) targets high-risk, chemically dependent offenders convicted of a felony-level, non-person crime. Community Corrections is the lead agency in ORP's collaborative multi-agency design.

Participants attend conferences every other week to address their compliance with drug treatment and other ORP requirements. Every two months, participants attend a group hearing before a judge. Program components include swift and certain responses for noncompliance, random testing, mental health services, case planning, and relapse prevention. ORP is a 13 to 17 month program comprised of three phases. The program aims to enhance public safety, reduce recidivism and improve the quality of life for each participant by increasing sobriety, decreasing criminal behavior, and providing support.

Adult Residential

Residential services offer a more structured environment to manage offender behavior and treatment in the community. This may include specialized treatment for sex offenders, chemical dependency treatment, 24-hour on-site supervision, drug testing, educational programming, and individual and group counseling.

Adult residential services are available to sex offenders leaving prison on supervised release, as determined and funded by the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC). Similarly, limited access to halfway house placement is also available to non-sex offenders who are high-risk and on Intensive Supervised Release when leaving prison.

Clients on probation or supervised release in need of residential services for chemical dependency are funded through Washington County's consolidated fund for chemical dependency treatment.

Adult Non-Residential

Adult clients participate in non-residential programs based on identified needs necessary to facilitate behavior change. Treatment for domestic abuse offenders is provided by private entities. These domestic services are generally paid for by the offender or their insurance company. Outpatient sex offender assessments are subsidized by the state, and offenders are responsible for costs beyond that amount. Based upon available funding, Community Corrections will subsidize both of these services for the indigent until they are able to improve their own ability to pay. Funding for outpatient sex offender treatment is based on a state grant program directly paid to the treatment provider. Other mental and chemical health services are available through community-based programs. Those programs are paid for based on a sliding fee scale as determined by Washington County Community Services, insurance coverage, or the provider's other sources of funding.

Adult Local Incarceration and Detention

The Washington County Sheriff's Office is responsible for the detention and incarceration of pre-trial and sentenced offenders, as well as for the operation of jail treatment programs. In addition, the Sheriff's Office provides electronic monitoring services for clients convicted in Washington County who

reside in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Community Corrections contracts with a private company for the provision of electronic monitoring services for clients residing outside of the metropolitan area and those requiring specialized equipment.

Offender Housing

Community Corrections does not have a budget for housing adult offenders. The Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) supervises Washington County residents who are on Intensive Supervised Release from Minnesota prisons. Community Corrections relies on state funding for these offenders. Probation clients are funded the same as any other citizen. Some of our clients may have access to housing through chemical dependency or mental health funding.

Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment (Strategies for Self-Improvement and Change)

The program was developed by correctional researchers for clients who have experienced multiple failures in traditional chemical dependency treatment programs. It utilizes cognitive behavioral approaches that are augmented with specific exercises and discussions focused on the challenges of overcoming chemical dependency. The program's curriculum is used as the treatment component of the Juvenile Community Options Program and Canvas Health's New Choices for Recovery program.

Services for Female Clients

Assessment

The department reviews the results from the adult LS/CMI and the juvenile YLS/CMI 2.0 assessment tools to try to identify any gaps which might exist for female clients in addressing their identified criminogenic need areas. Information gathered is used to help determine programming needs for female clients. Washington County Community Corrections probation staff continues to work with the University of Cincinnati on the use of the Women's Risk Need Assessment (WRNA) tool, developed by university researchers, with female clients.

Gender Specific Programming

Community Corrections provides services through a gender responsive supervision model, and offers programming designed specifically for high-risk adult female clients through the Moving On curriculum. Moving On is a 22 session program that utilizes a combination of methods and strategies including Solution-Focused Intervention, Motivational Enhancement Therapy, and Cognitive Behavior Skills Training. The program's goal is to help women develop the skills to choose alternatives to criminal activity by identifying and utilizing personal and community resources.

The juvenile unit assigns female clients to female probation officers whenever possible. Juvenile agents utilize Multi-Systemic In-Home Therapy as an intervention for high-risk juvenile females to support behavior change and to strengthen positive relationships in the family and community. The juvenile unit also offers the Voices program, which is a gender-specific group that addresses the unique needs of girls in a structured, strength-based atmosphere.

Cultural Specific Services for Clients

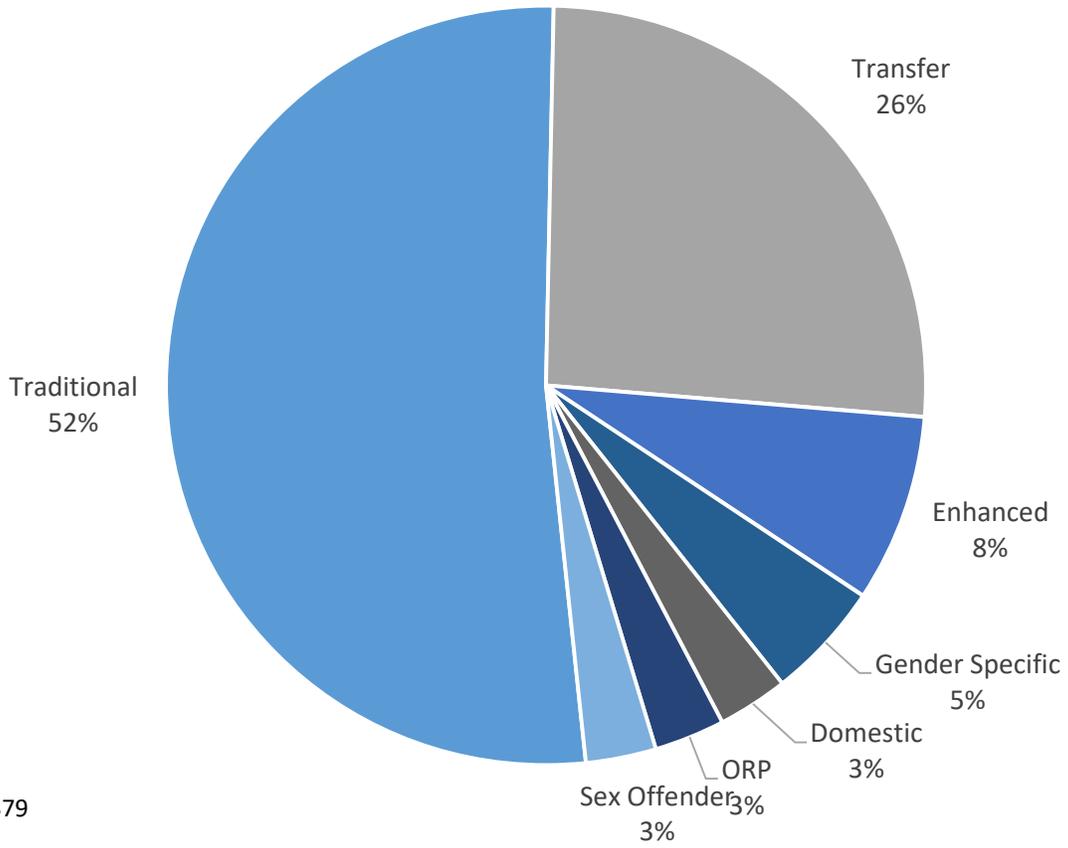
Cultural sensitivity is integral to the department's values of respect, learning, integrity, and cooperation. While the number of the culturally-diverse clients remains too small to feasibly offer culturally-specific programming internally, the department regularly utilizes the services of interpreters and refers clients to community-based, culturally sensitive programs and services as needed.

Point in Time Caseload Averages

As of June 30, 2019

<i>Supervision Type</i>	<i>Caseload Average</i>
Monitored-Case Management Specialist-Adult	458
Monitored-Probation Officer-Adult	271
Traditional-Adult	45
Enhanced-Adult	17
Domestic Violence Specific-Adult	37
Gender Specific-Adult	26
Offender Recovery Program-Adult	12
Sex Offender-Adult	59
Supervised Release-Adult	125
Transfer Unit-Probation Officer-Adult	104
Conditional Release-Adult	173
Diversion-Adult	180
Traditional-Juvenile	21
Intake-Juvenile	36
Administrative-Juvenile	132
Diversion-Juvenile	28

High-Risk Adult Probation Clients by Supervision Unit



N=379

Daily Cost of Supervision, by Unit, for a High-Risk Adult Probationer

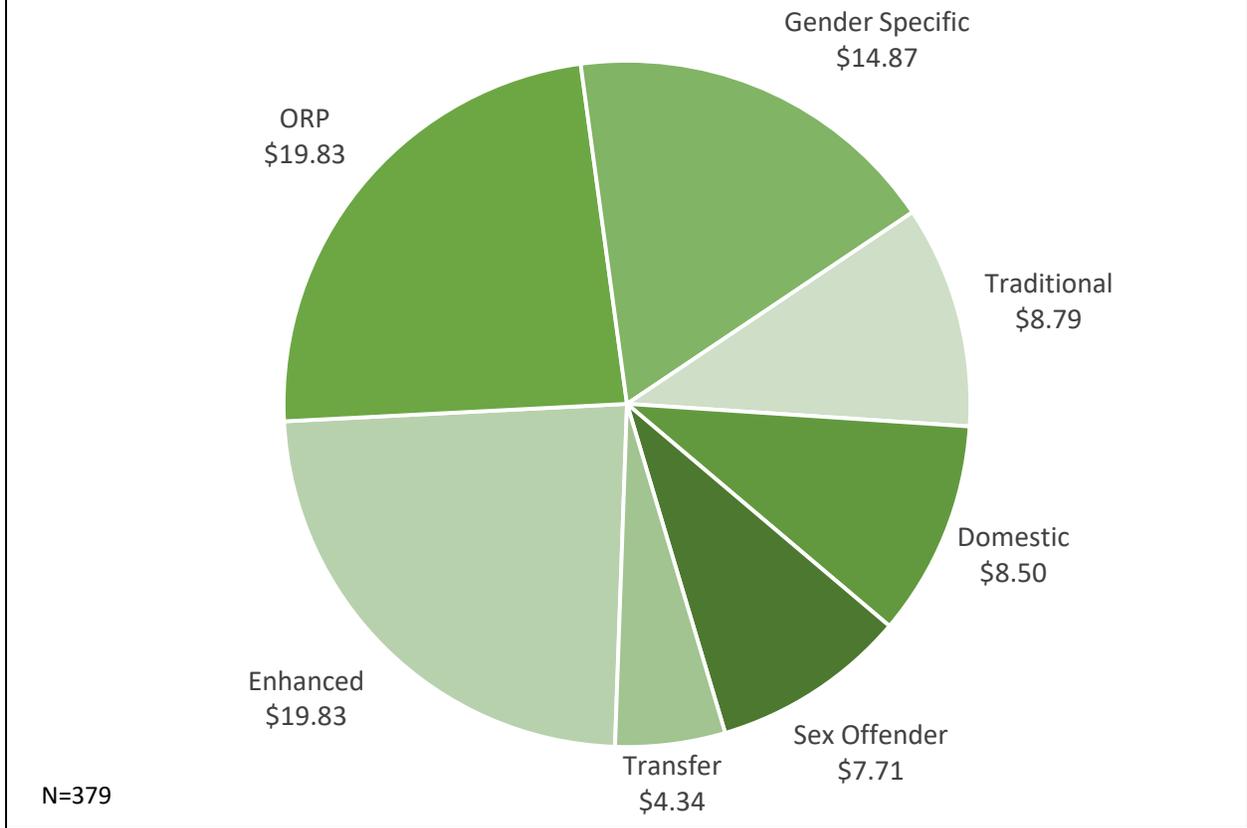


Chart data displayed is comprised of probationers open on July 31, 2019. The daily cost of supervision data is derived from a 2017 Washington County Community Corrections analysis specific to its probation population.

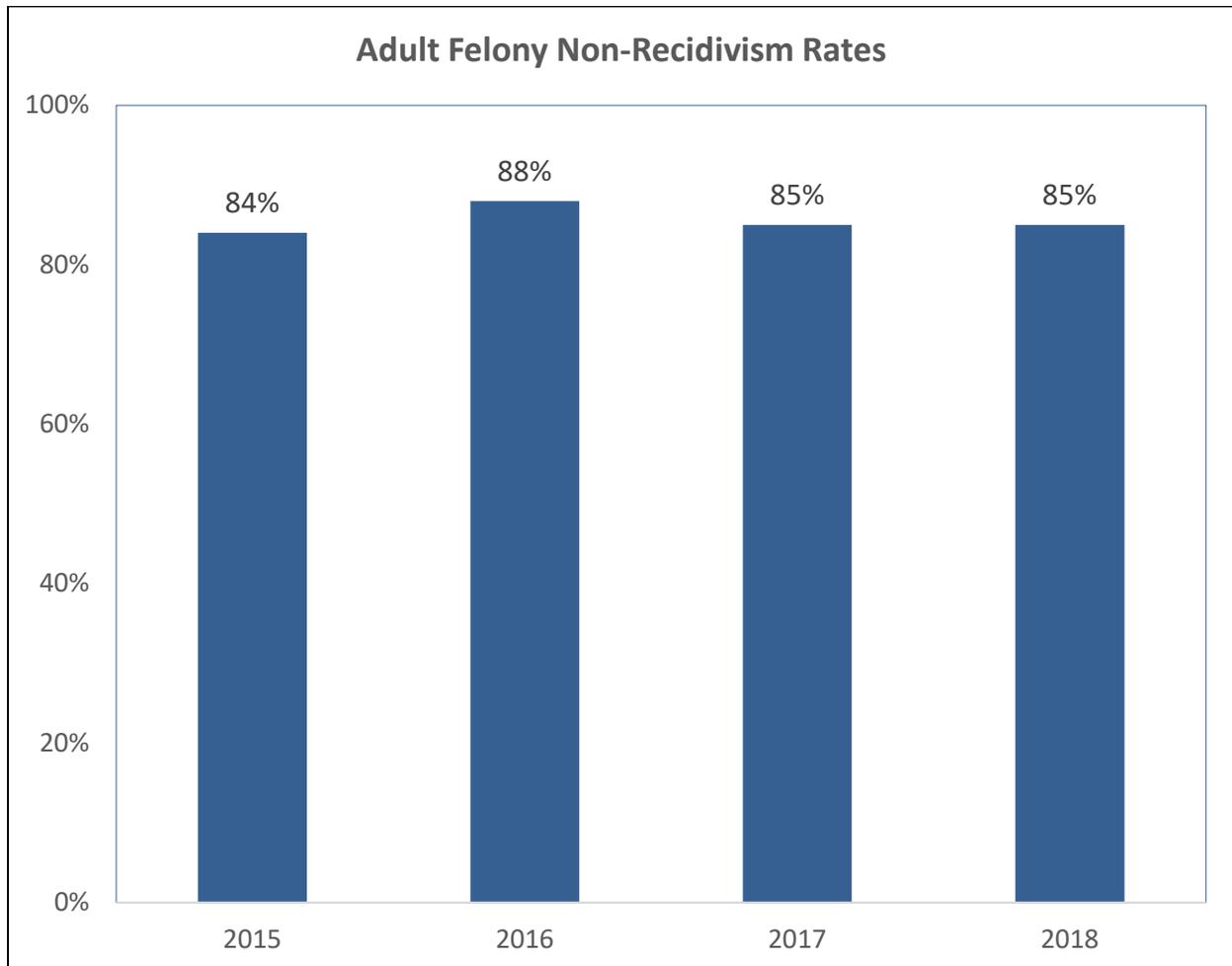
Unit Definitions:

- **Traditional:** Probationers scoring 15 or higher on their most recent LS/CMI who aren't being supervised by one of the department's specialty units. Probationers involved in the Dosage probation model are supervised in the traditional unit. The unit consists of 11.3 full time equivalent probation officers.
- **Enhanced:** Probationers scoring 30 or higher on their most recent LS/CMI or currently participating in the department's Repeat DWI Offender (ROP) Program. Unit consists of three probation officers.
- **Transfer:** Probationers in the process of being transferred out or non-Washington County residents currently ineligible for transfer but are being supervised due to their high-risk level. Does not include high-risk clients successfully transferred out as of July 31, 2019. Unit consists of four probation officers.
- **Gender Specific:** High-risk female probationers. Unit consists of one probation officer.
- **Domestic:** Probationers under supervision for a significant domestic related offense. Unit consists of one probation officer.
- **Sex Offender:** Probationers under supervision for a sex related offense. Unit consists of four probation officers.
- **ORP:** Probationers participating in the department's Offender Recovery Program. ORP participants have been assessed as high-risk to reoffend and as chemically dependent. Unit consists of one probation officer.

Section IV: Outcomes Report

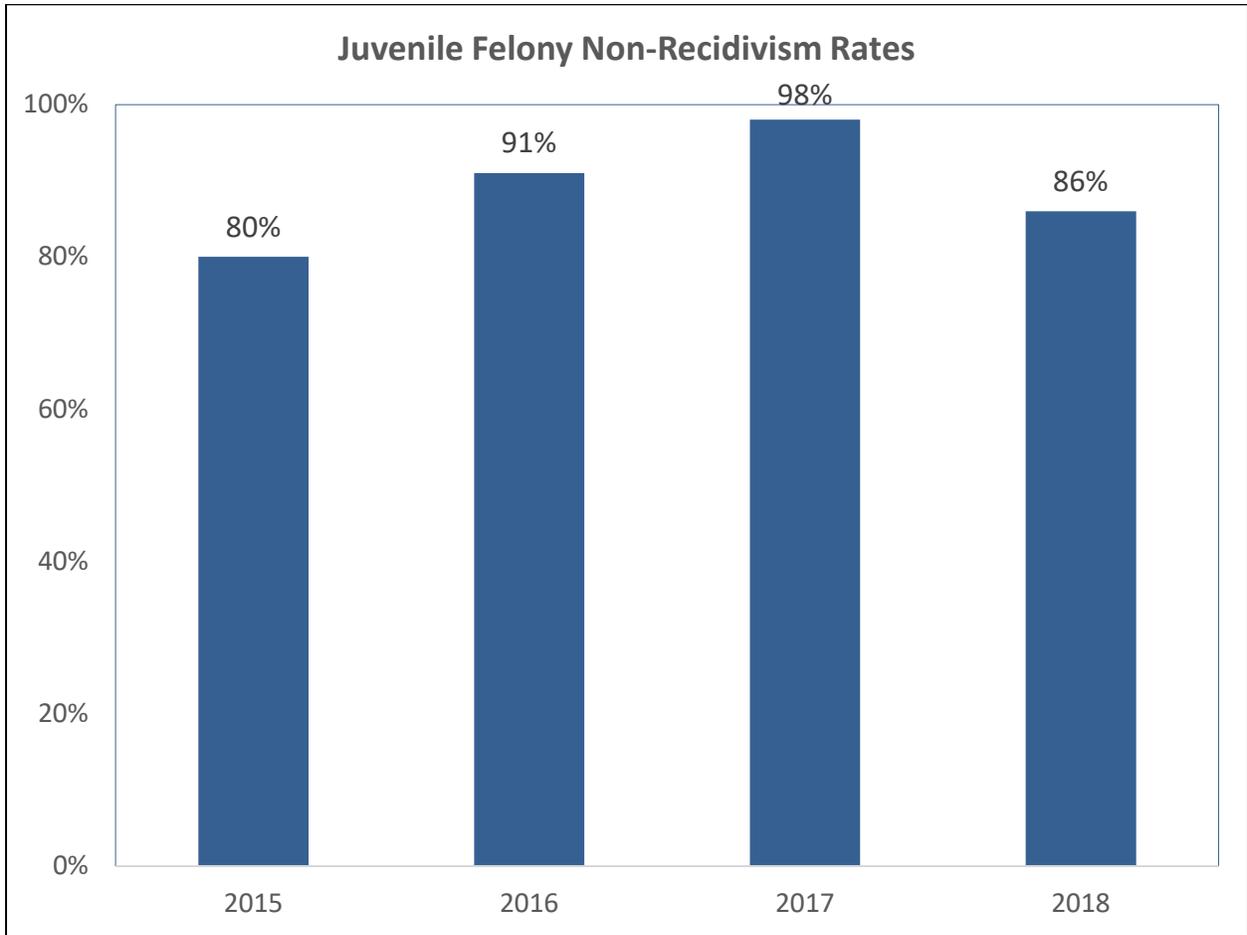
Goal: Protect the Community

Measure: Percentage of adult probation clients who are not convicted of a new felony offense following discharge from supervision



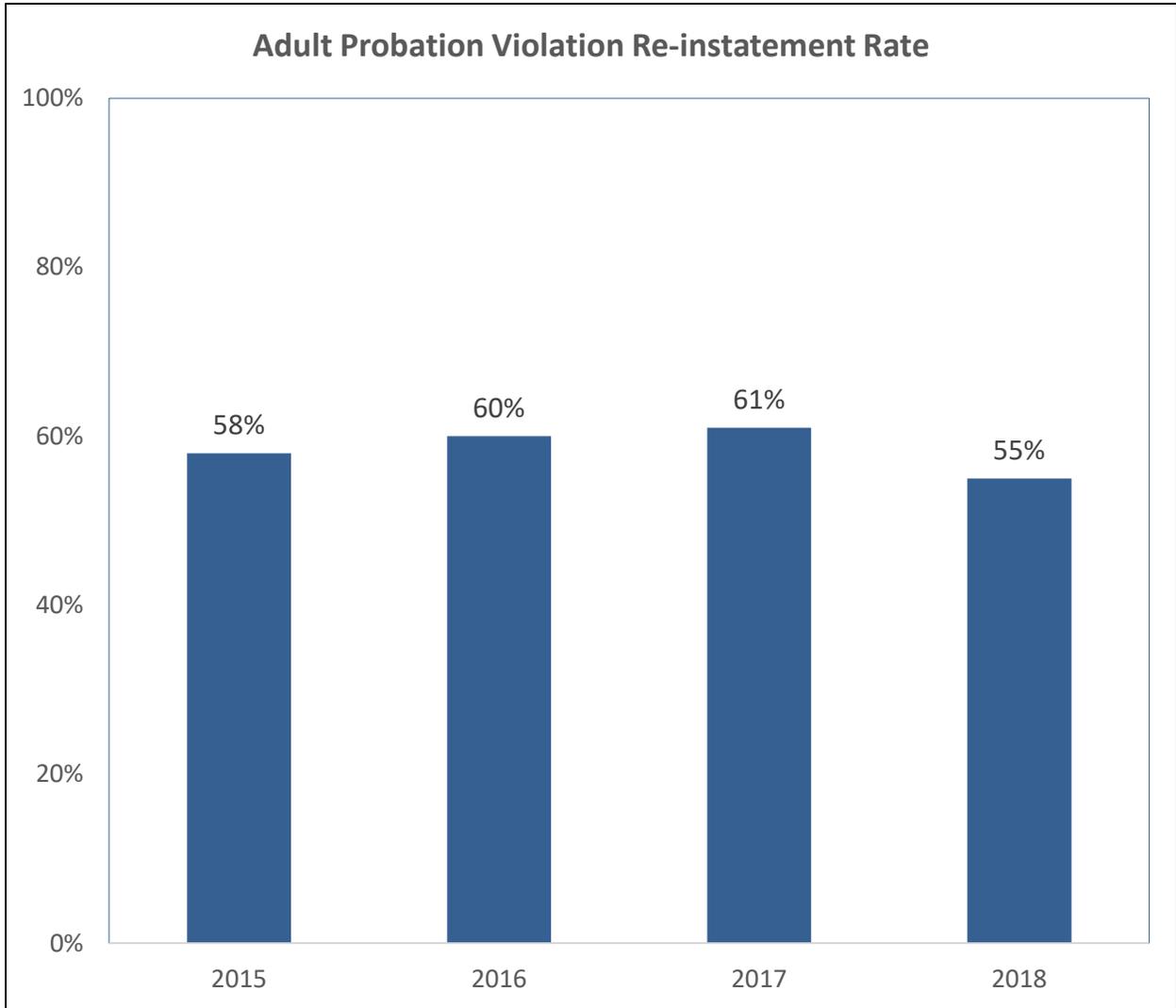
Measure note: Non-recidivism rates involve adult felony level probationers not convicted of a new felony level offense within three years of discharge date. Recidivism data includes probationers discharged from supervision between 2011 and 2014.

Measure: Percentage of juvenile probation clients who are not convicted of a new felony offense following discharge from supervision



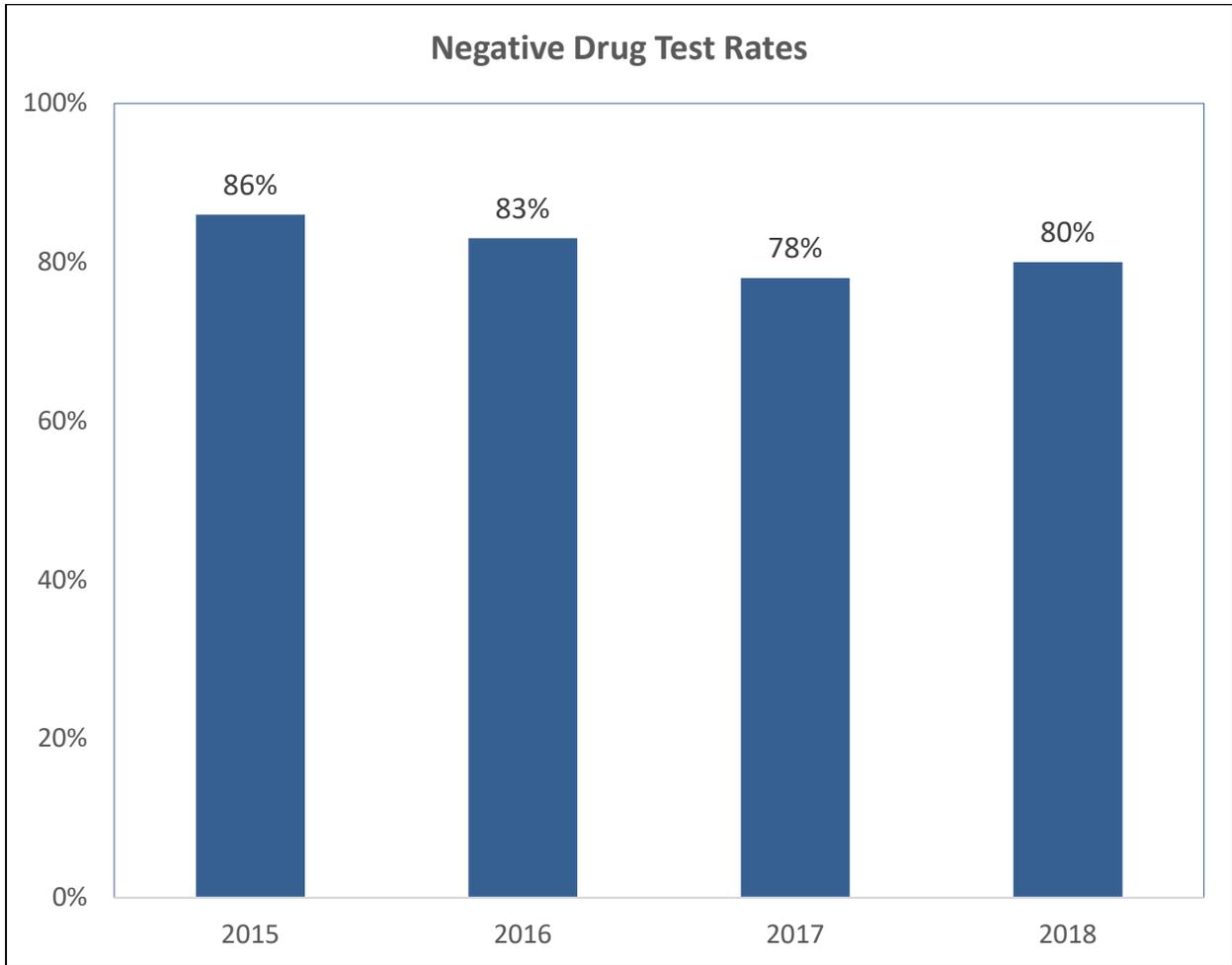
Measure note: Non-recidivism rates involve juvenile felony level probationers not convicted of a new felony level offense within three years of discharge date. Recidivism data includes probationers discharged from supervision between 2011 and 2014.

Measure: Percentage of adult probation violations that result in the re-instatement of a client's term of probation



Measure note: The probation violation re-instatement rate includes those adult probation violations filed in a given year that resulted in an outcome of: 1) probation continued with same conditions, 2) probation reinstated with additional conditions, or 3) probation reinstated with jail and additional conditions.

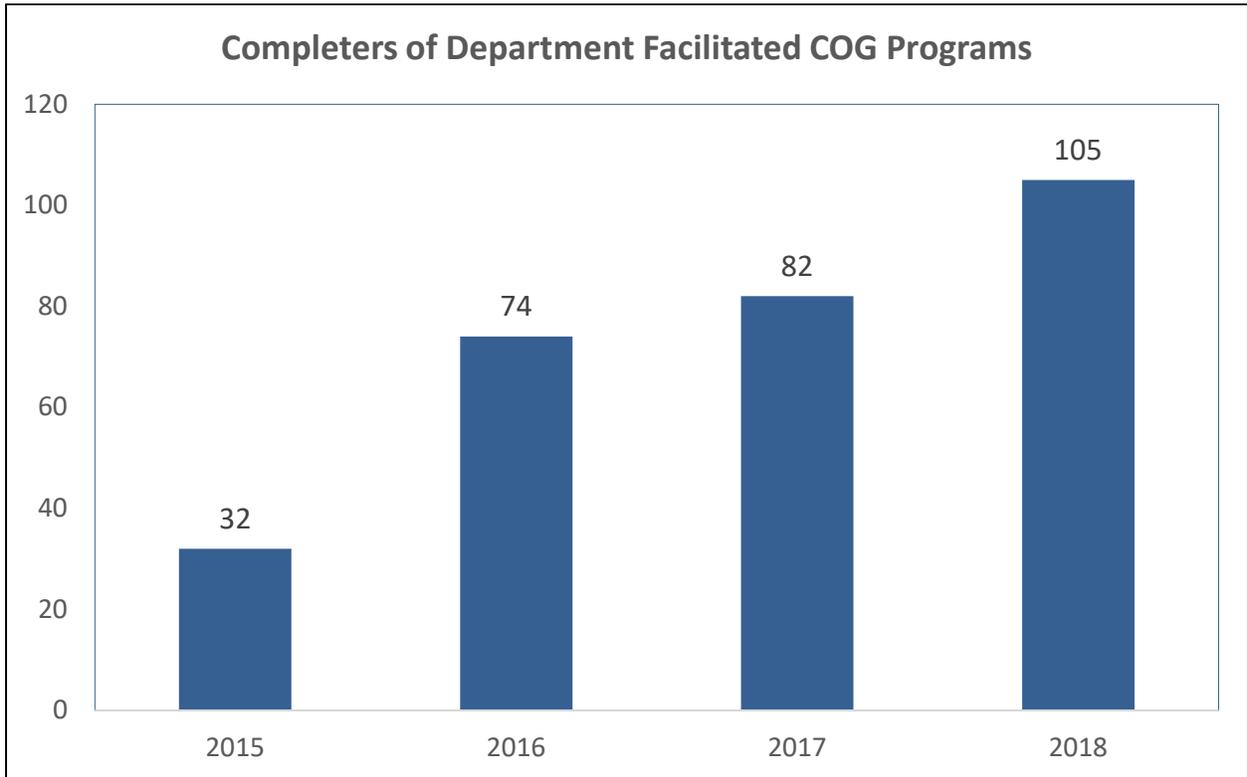
Measure: Percentage of drug testing results that are negative



Measure note: Negative drug test rates includes all drug tests administered to adult and juvenile clients under supervision in a given year that had a negative result.

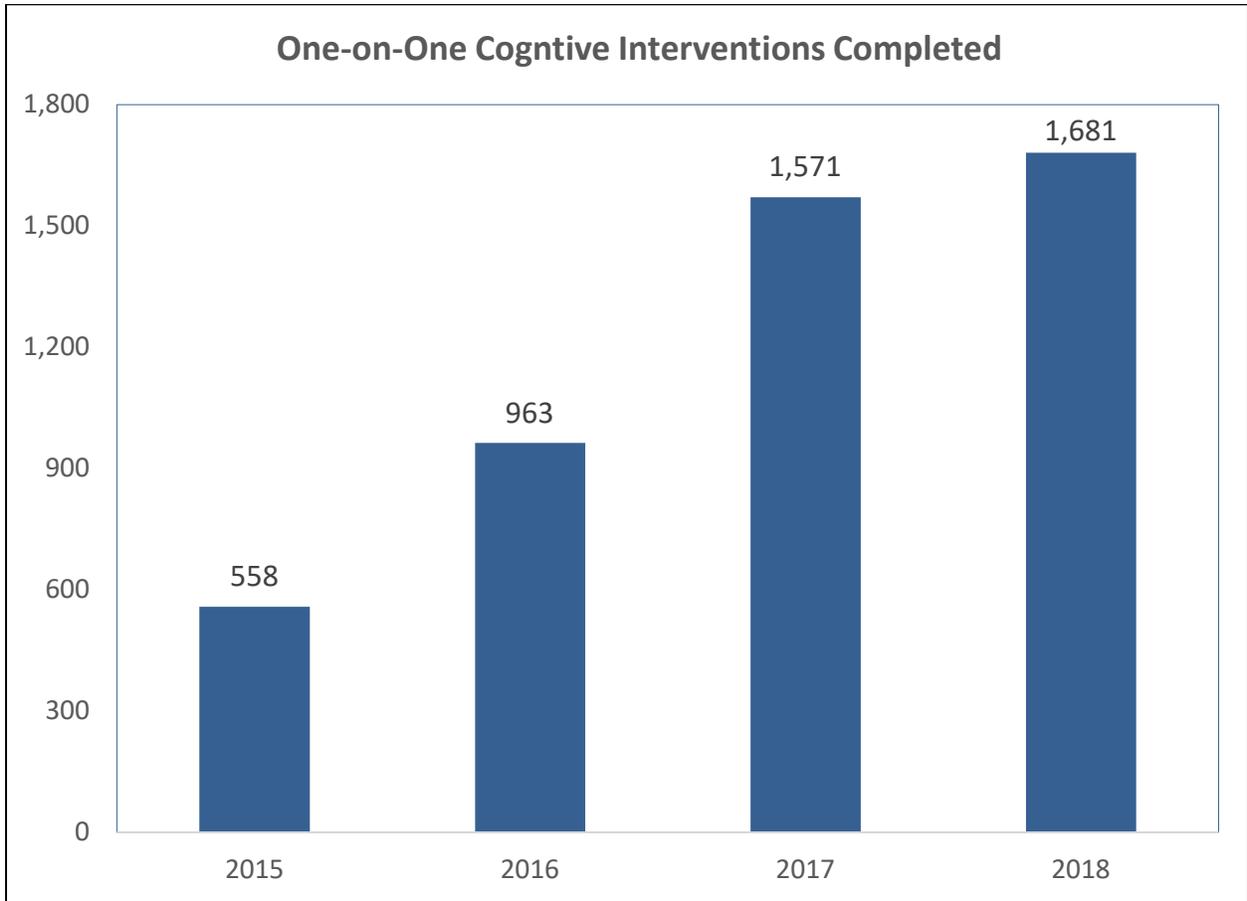
Goal: Facilitate behavior change through research-based interventions

Measure: The number of clients successfully completing a department facilitated cognitive skills program



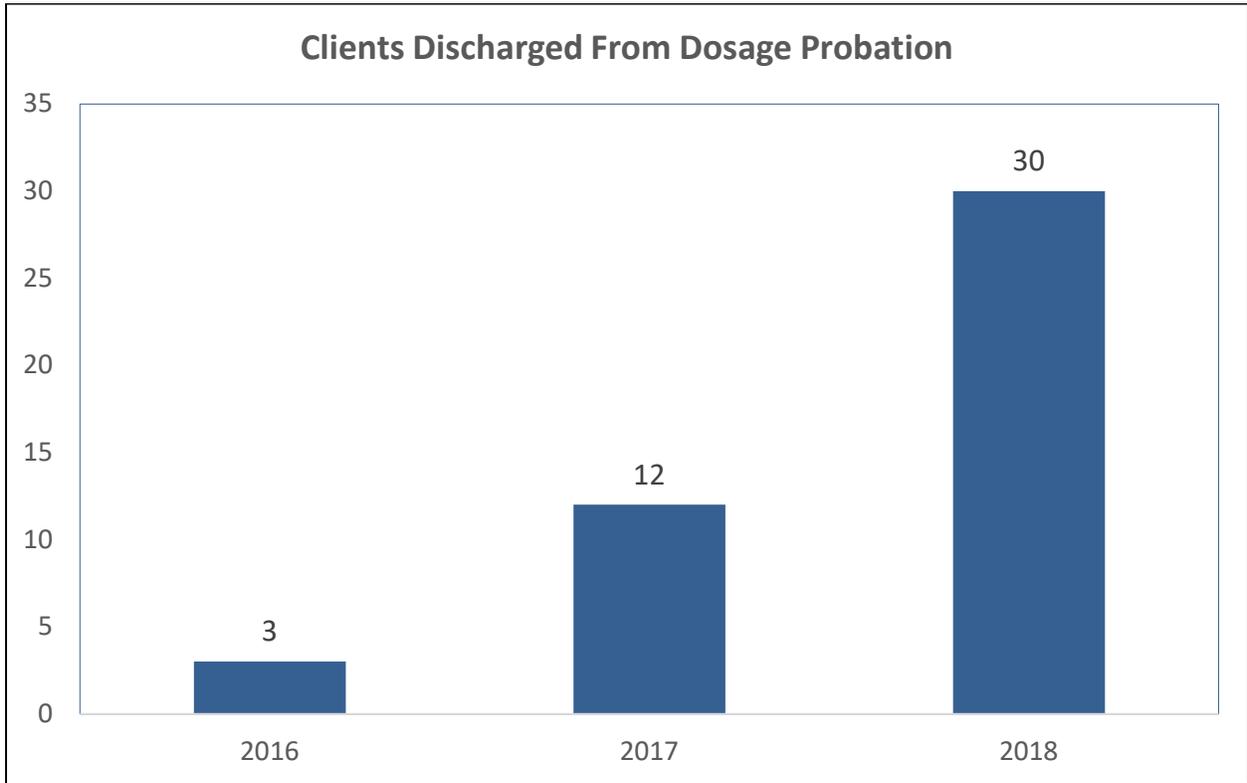
Measure note: COG program completers include those clients who successfully completed one of the following department facilitated programs in the measurement year: *Decision Points*, *Moving On*, *Thinking for a Change*, or *Aggression Replacement Training (ART)*. The department began offering Decision Points in 2016.

Measure: The number of departmental staff administered one-on-one cognitive skills interventions completed with clients



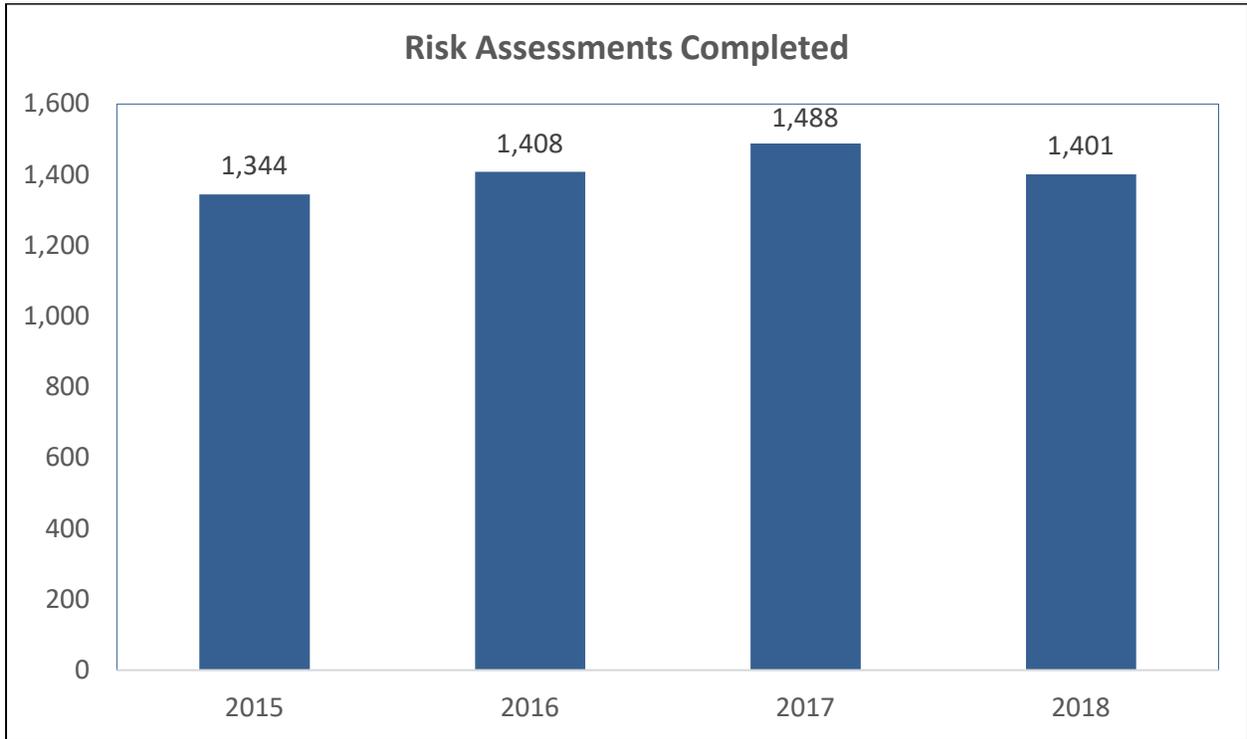
Measure note: One-on-one cognitive skills data involves those interventions administered to juvenile and adult clients in a given measurement year. Examples of interventions include Thinking Reports, Carey Guides, and Reflection Diaries.

Measure: The number of adult clients successfully discharged from Dosage probation



Measure note: Clients discharged from Dosage probation includes those clients who successfully completed their prescribed amount of Dosage hours and their other sentenced conditions, and were then discharged from probation in the measurement year. The department started its Dosage probation model in 2015 and had its first successful discharges in 2016.

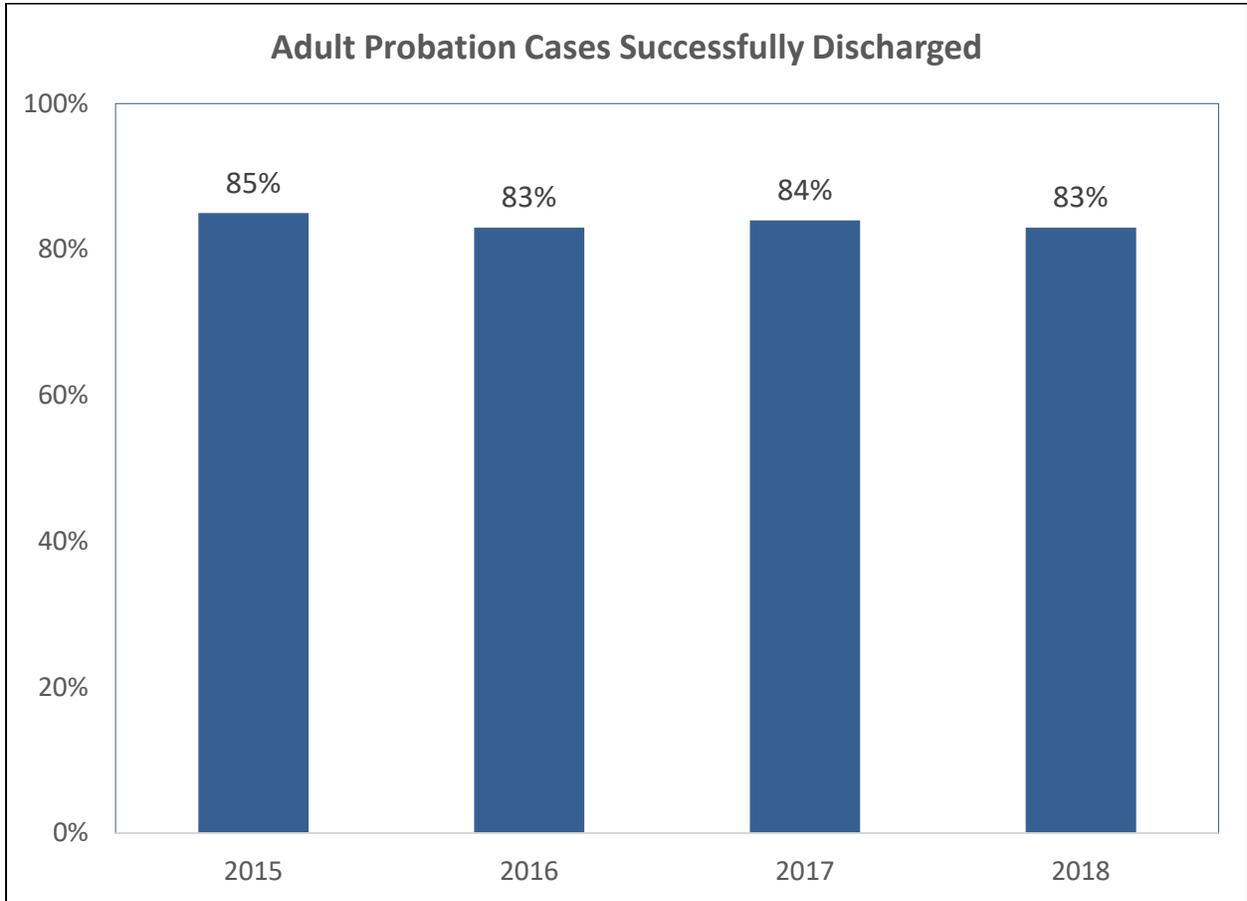
Measure: The number of validated risk assessments administered to adult and juvenile clients



Measure note: Risk assessments completed data includes those LS/CMI's administered to adults and those YLS/CMI 2.0's administered to juveniles in the given measurement year.

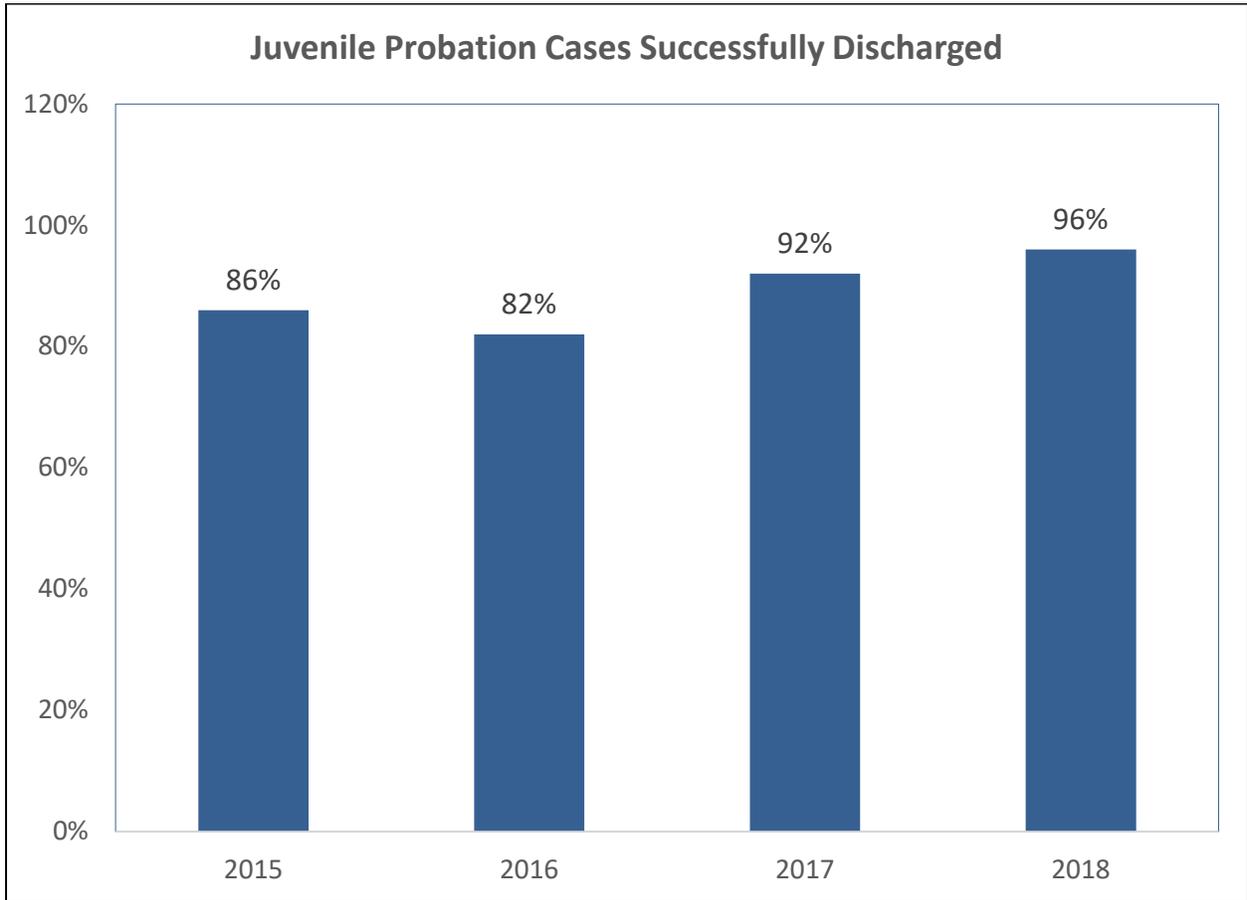
Goal: Assist clients in meeting the expectations of the court

Measure: Percentage of adult probation cases discharged successfully



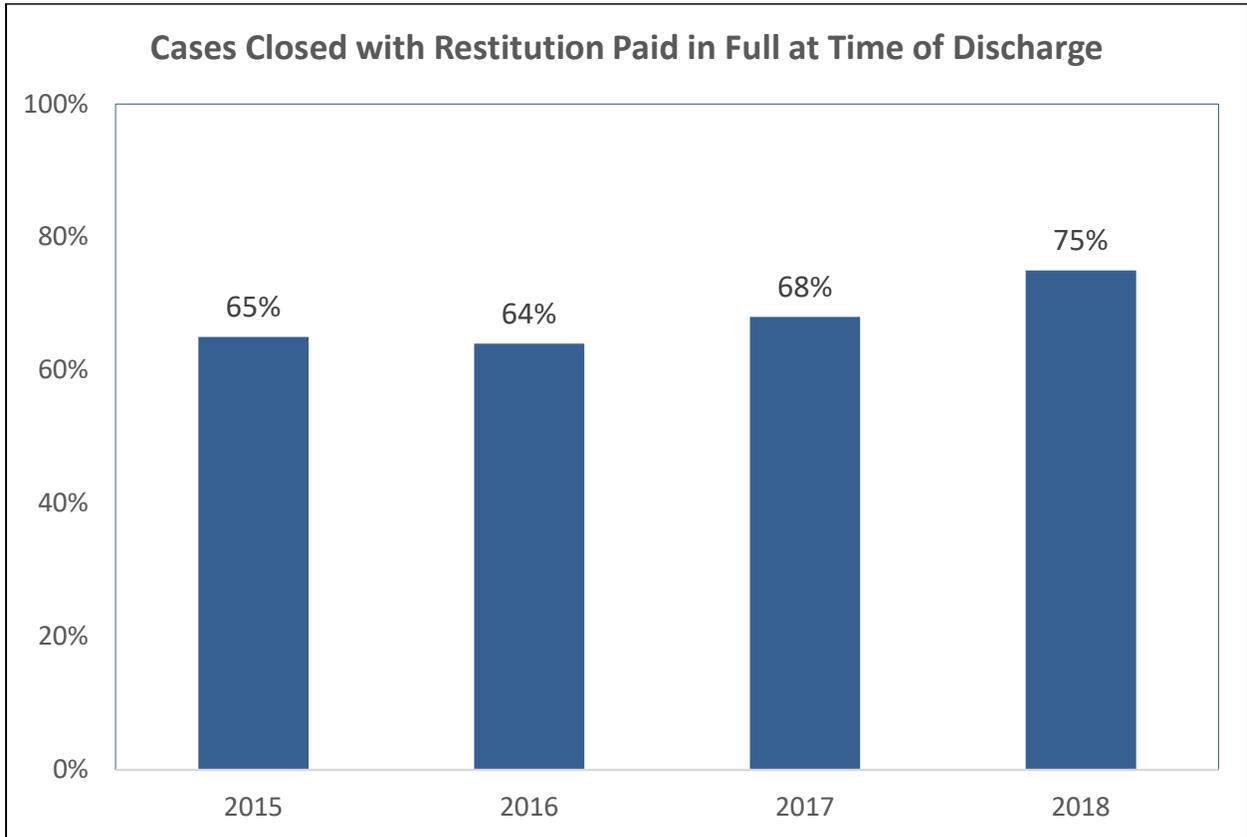
Measure note: Adult probation cases discharged data includes those Washington County sentenced probation cases closed in the measurement year with a case closed reason of dismissed or discharged with conditions met.

Measure: Percentage of juvenile probation cases discharged successfully



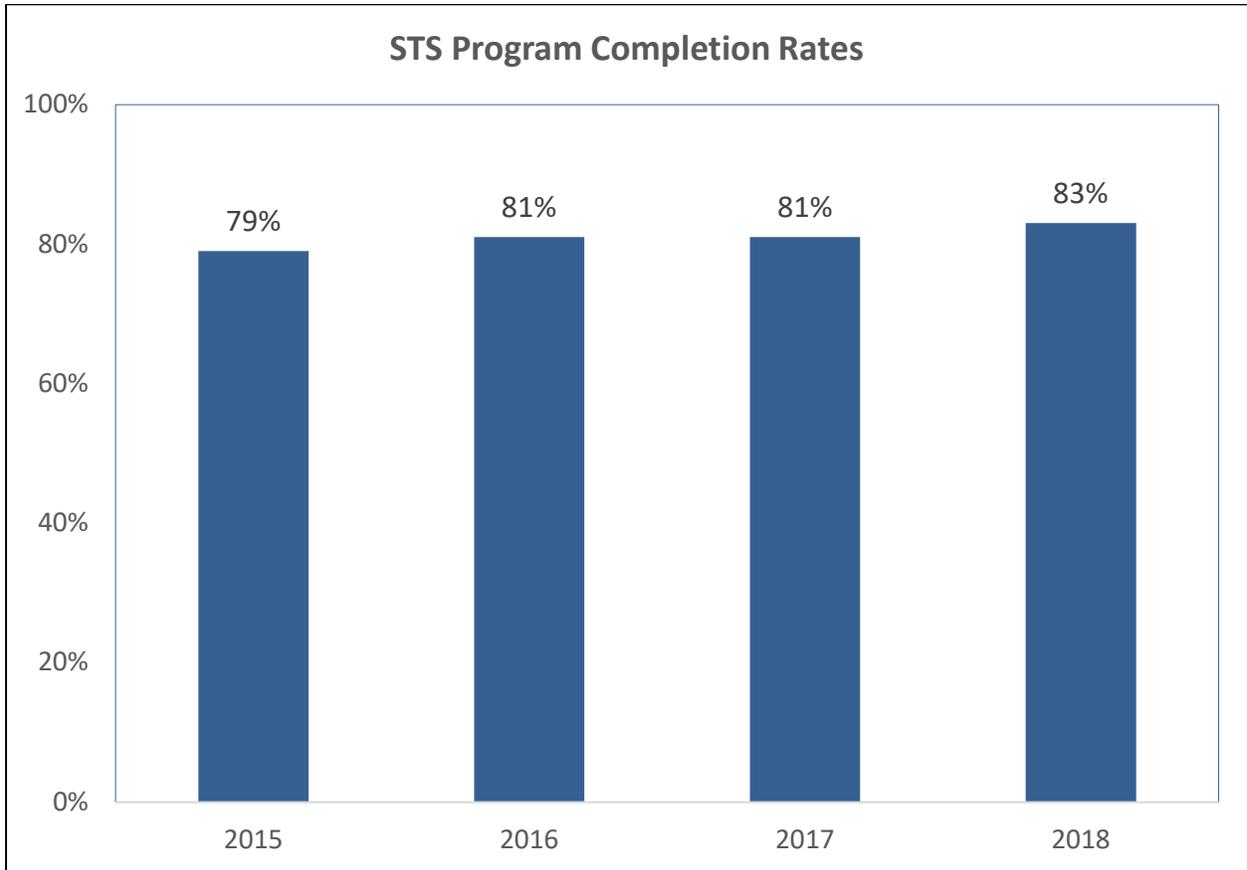
Measure note: Juvenile probation cases discharged data includes those Washington County sentenced probation cases closed in the measurement year with a case closed reason of dismissed or discharged with conditions met.

Measure: Percentage of cases with restitution paid in full at the time of discharge



Measure note: Restitution data includes adult and juveniles cases with court ordered restitution that closed in a given measurement year with the restitution paid in full at the time of case discharge.

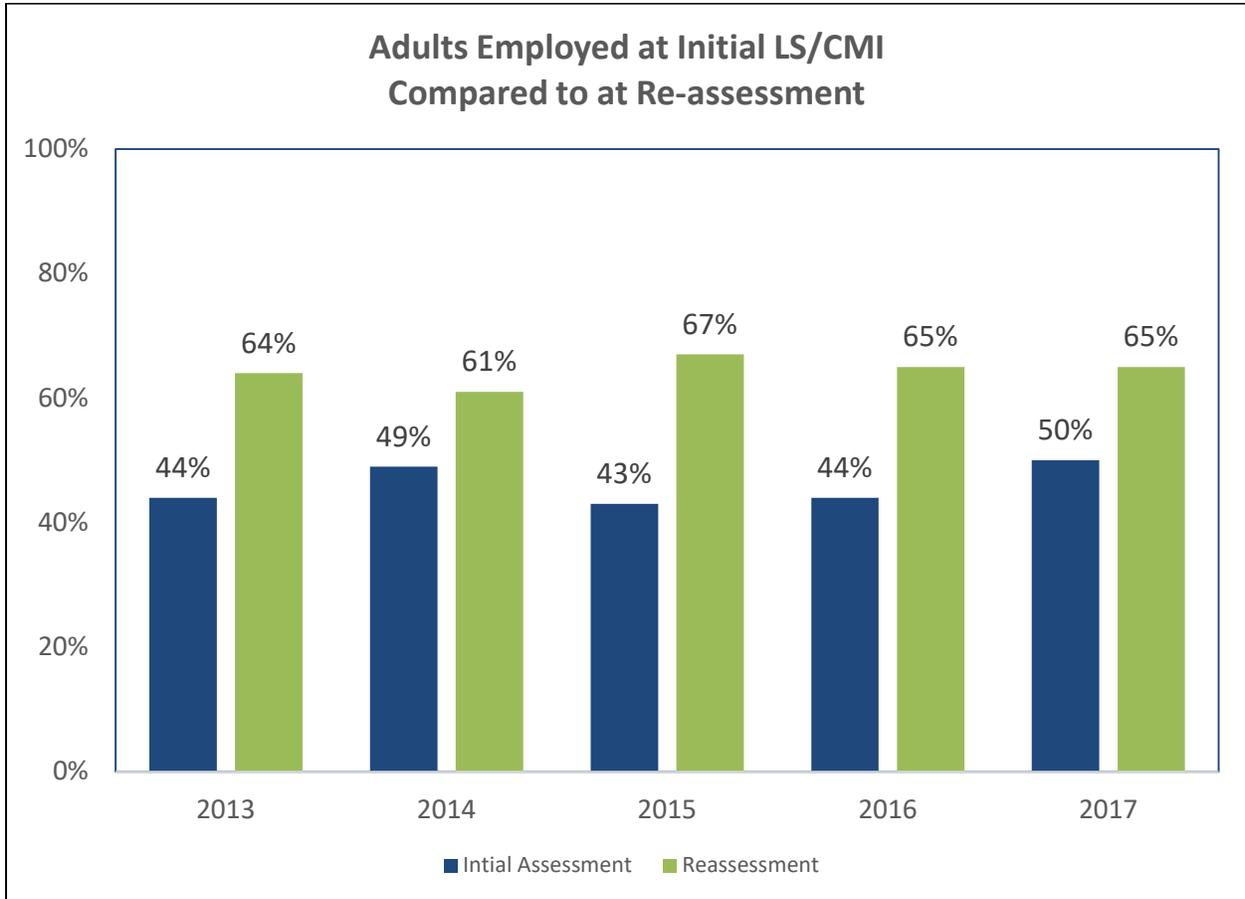
Measure: Percentage of clients successfully completing their court ordered Sentence to Service (STS) condition



Measure note: STS completion data includes those adults and juveniles with an STS program that closed in the measurement year, and who had successfully met their STS obligation at the time of program closure.

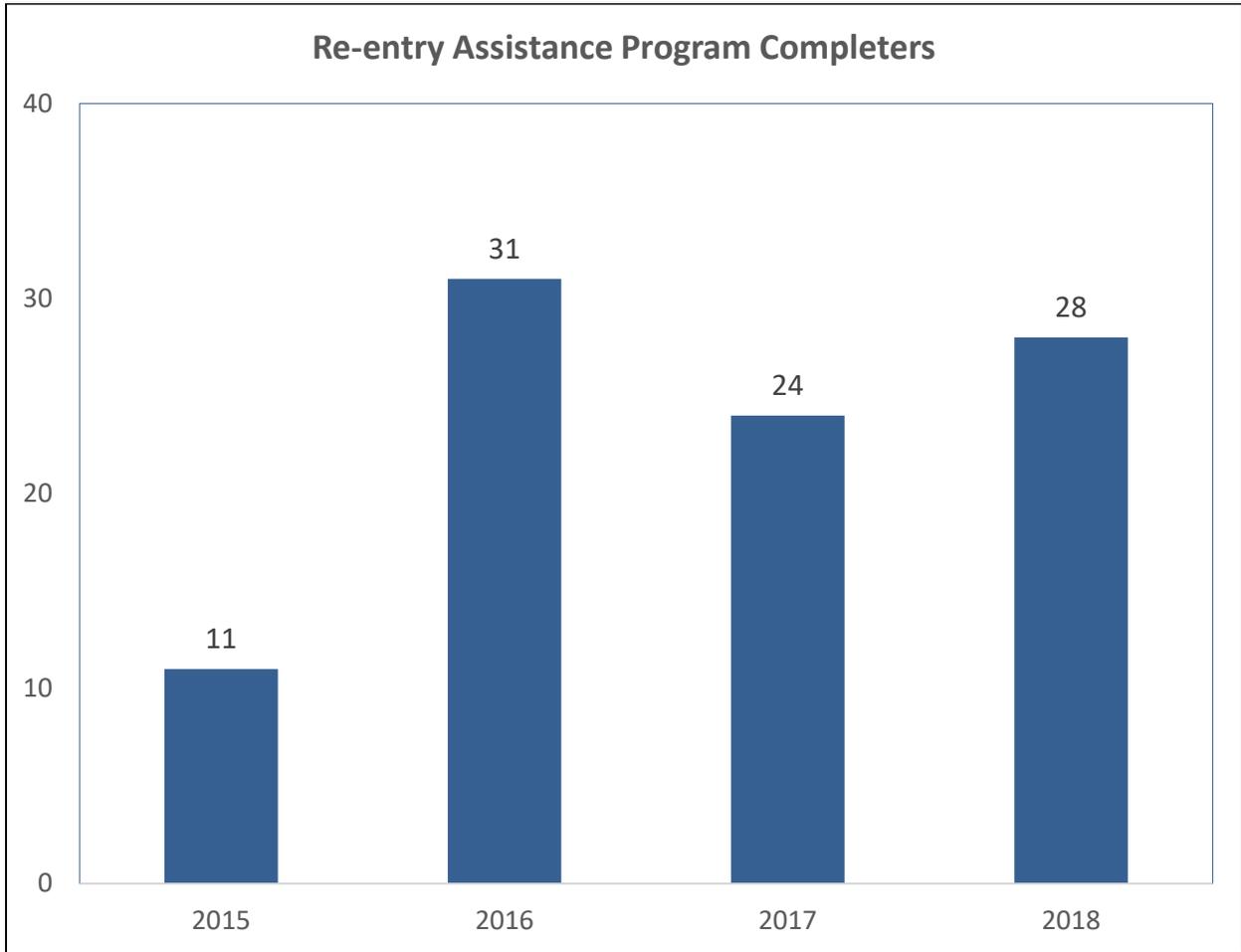
GOAL: Create pathways to successful community re-entry

Measure: Percentage of adult probation clients employed



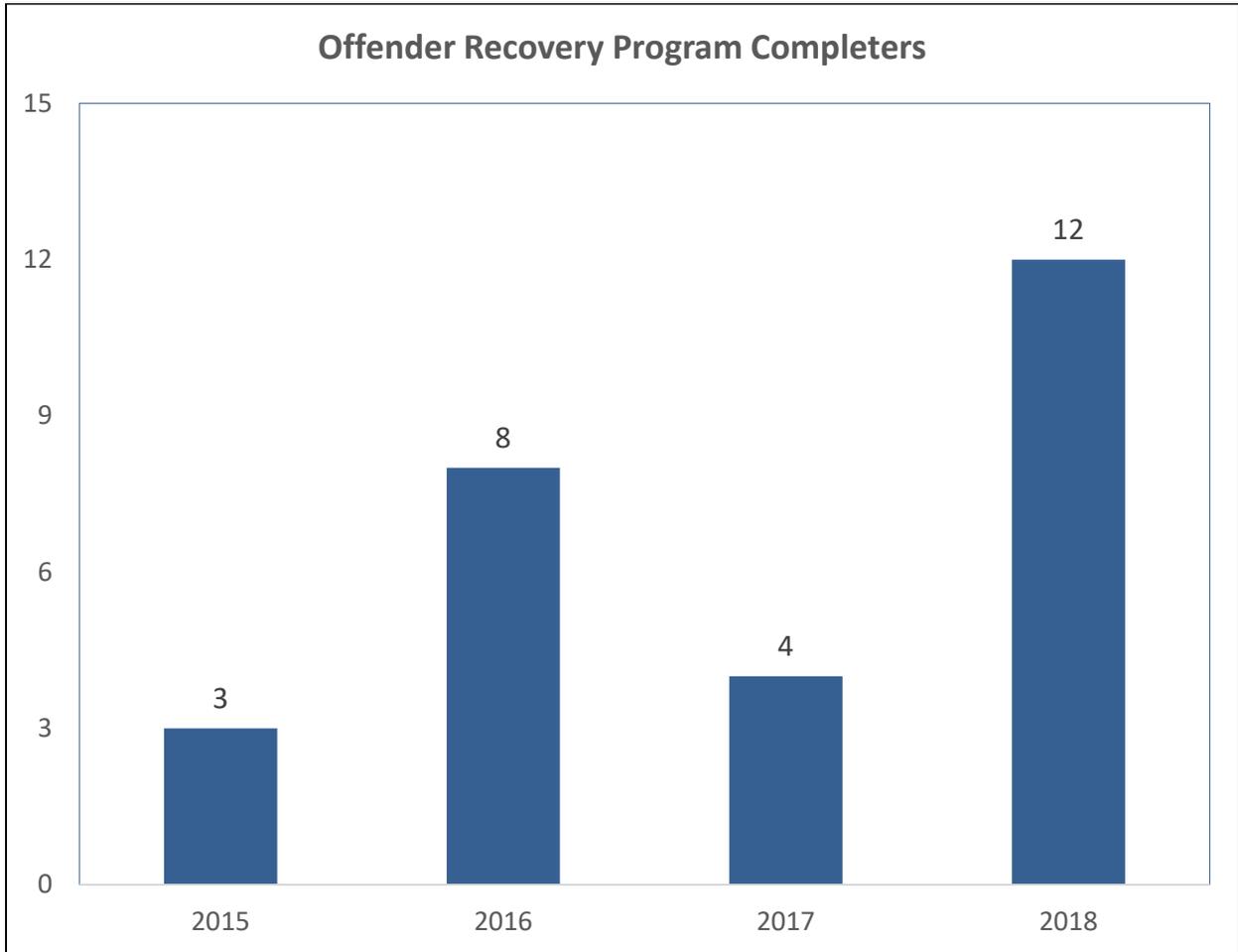
Measure note: Adult employment data involves the employment status (20 hours a week or more) for those adults who were administered an initial LS/CMI in the measurement year compared to the employment status of those same adults at the time of their LS/CMI re-assessment.

Measure: Number of adults completing the department's Re-entry Assistance Program



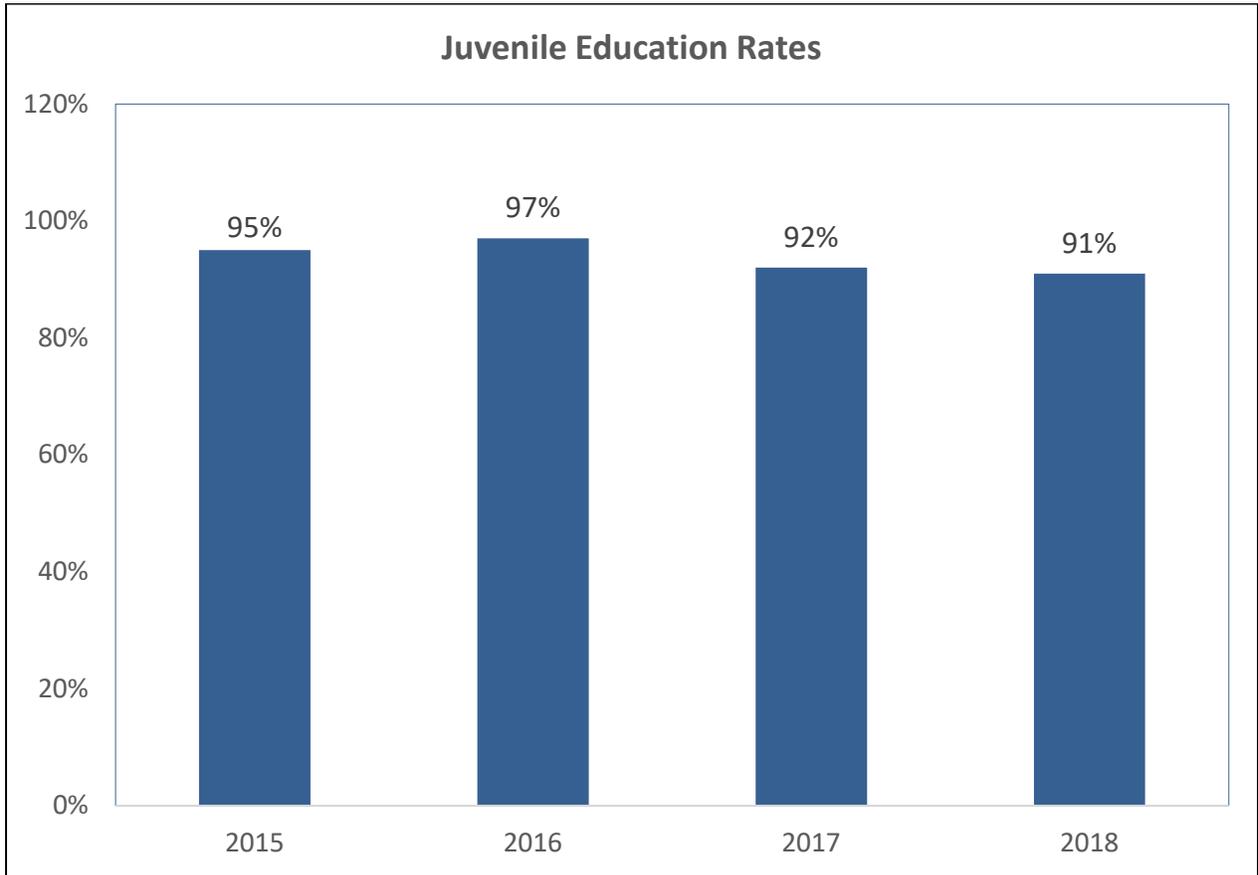
Measure note: Re-entry Assistance Program data includes the number of participants who successfully completed the department's jail based re-entry program within the measurement year. The department started the program in April of 2015.

Measure: Number of adults completing the department's Offender Recovery Program



Measure note: Offender Recovery Program data includes the number of participants who successfully completed the department's program for high-risk/chemically dependent clients within the measurement year

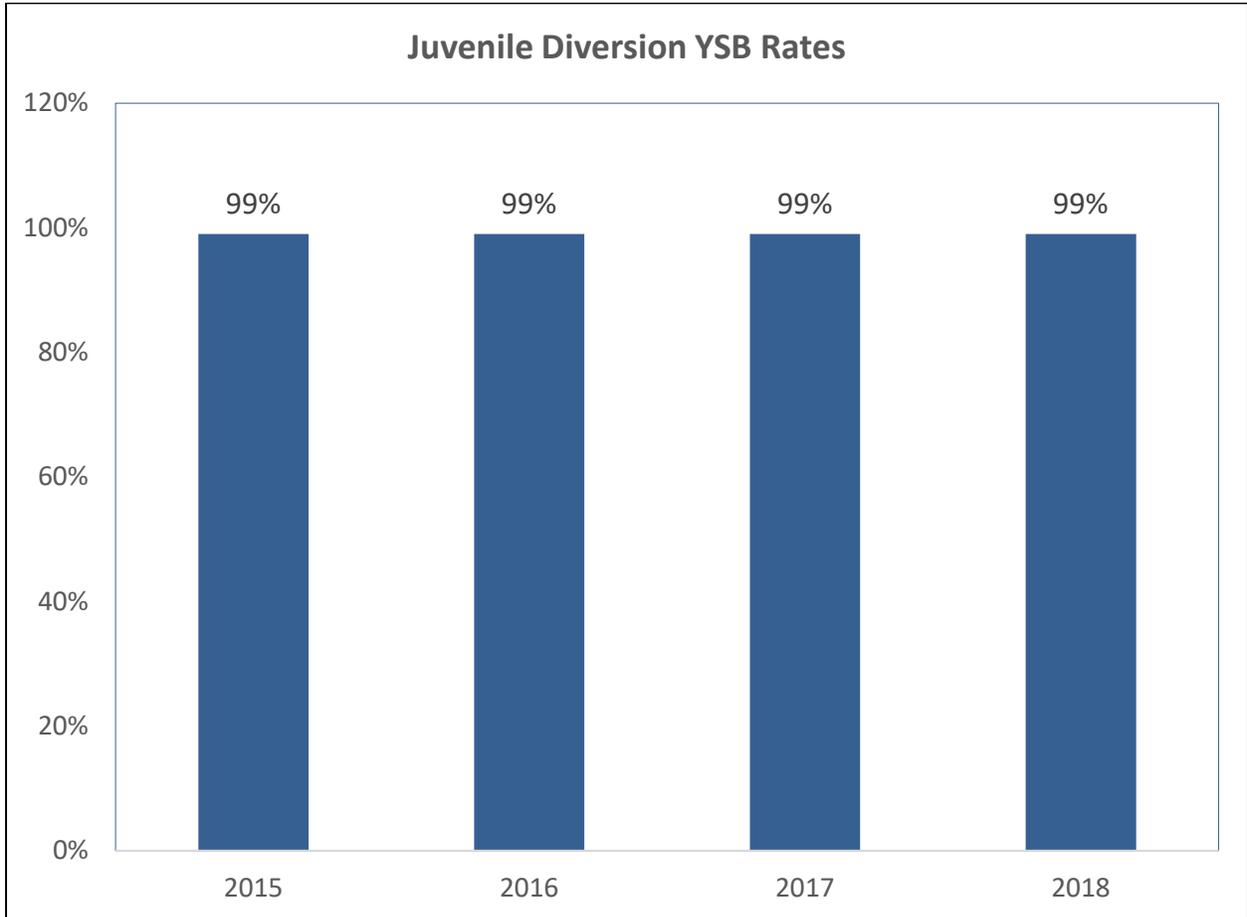
Measure: Percentage of juvenile probation clients enrolled in an education program



Measure note: Juvenile education rate data includes those juveniles who were participating in a school or educational program at the time of their initial YLS/CMI 2.0 risk assessment.

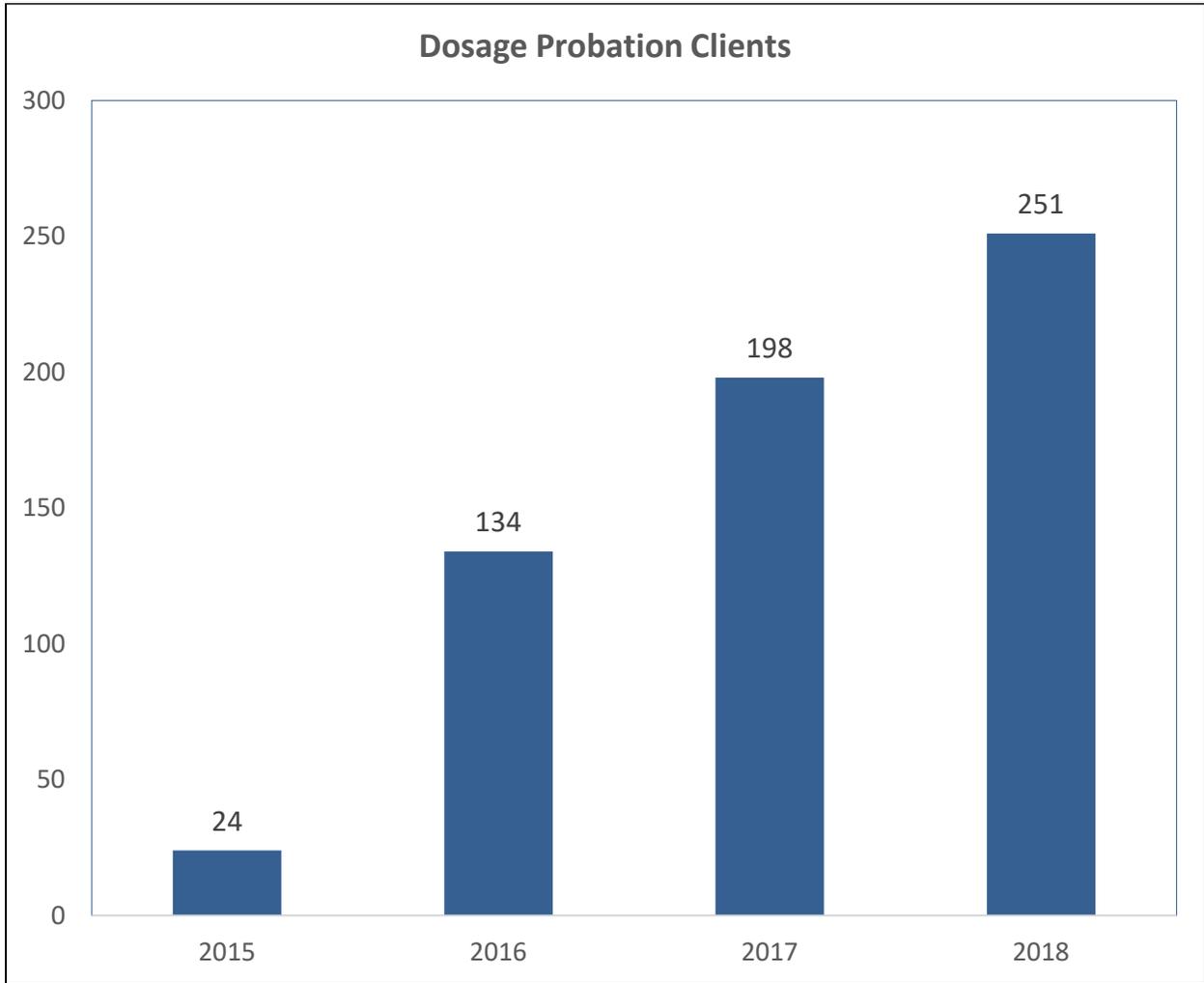
GOAL: Collaborate with community and government partners

Measure: Percentage of juvenile diversion clients participating in Youth Service Bureau (YSB) programming



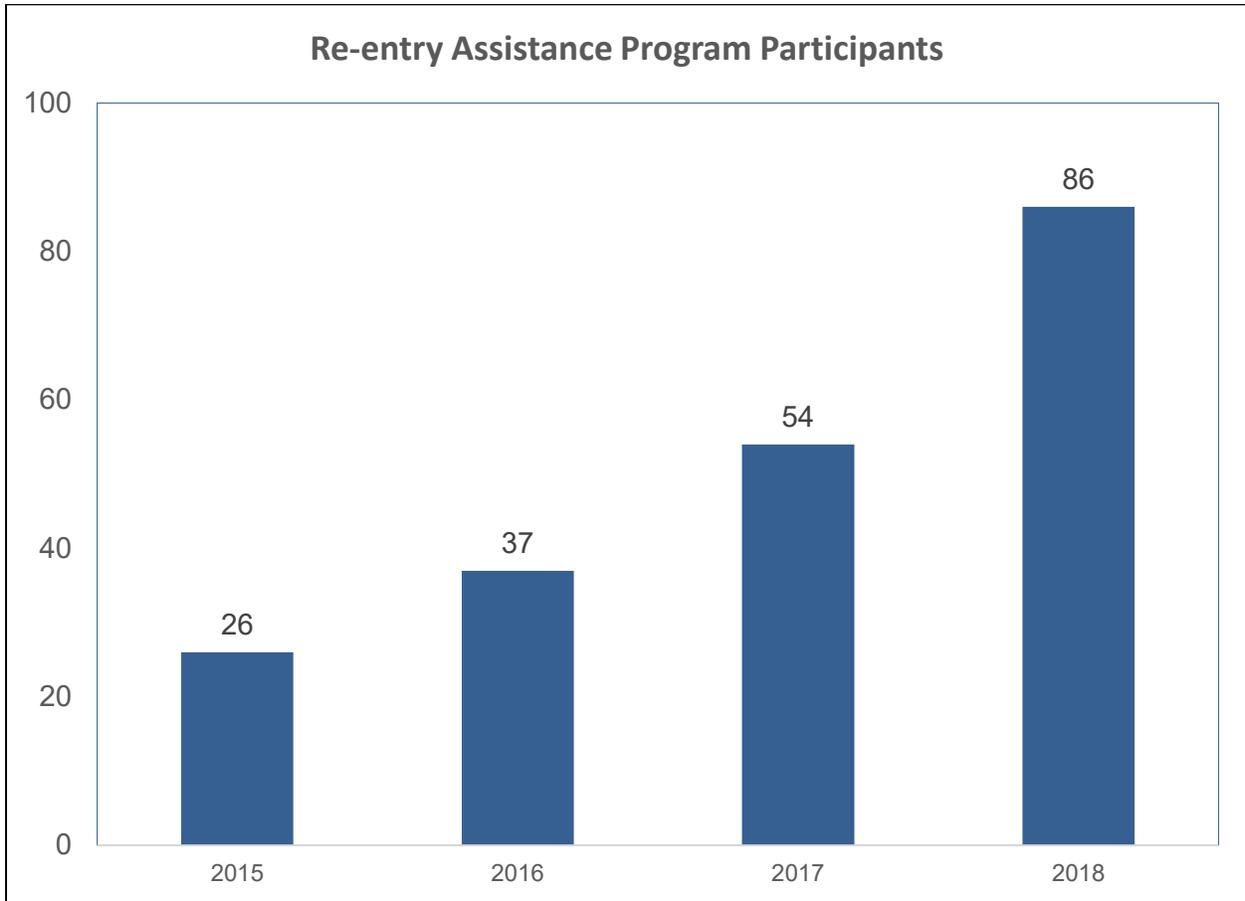
Measure note: Juvenile diversion YSB rates includes those juveniles with a closed diversion case in a given measurement year who were referred to a Washington County Youth Service Bureau to participate in diversion programming at that agency.

Measure: The number of clients supervised through Dosage probation



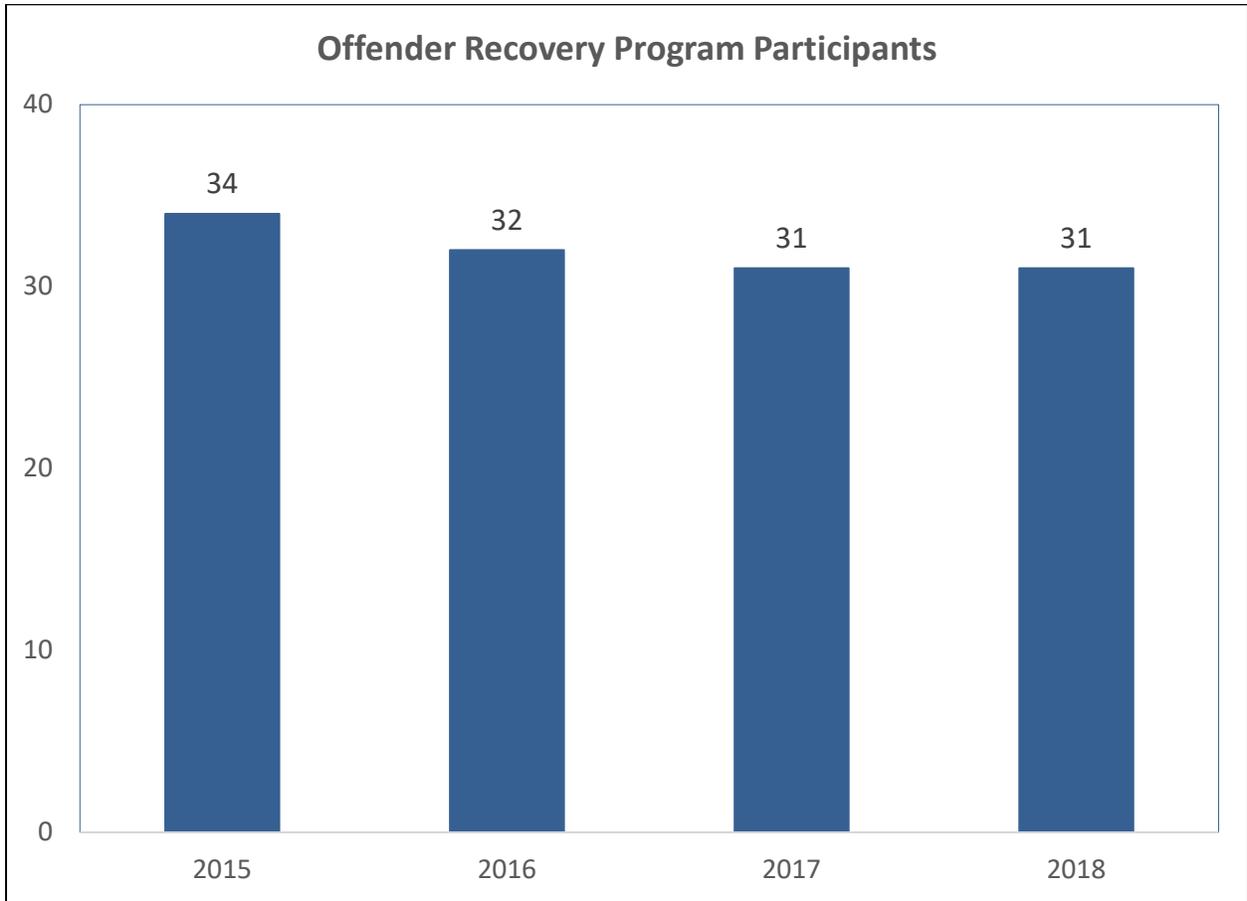
Measure note: Dosage client data includes those adult clients who were supervised in the Dosage probation model at some point during the measurement year. If clients were active in Dosage probation in more than one year, then they appear in the data count for each year they were involved in Dosage.

Measure: The number of clients receiving services through the Re-entry Assistance Program



Measure note: Re-entry Assistance Program data includes those adult clients who participated in the program at some point during the measurement year. If clients were involved in the program in more than one year, then they appear in the data count for each year they were participated in the program.

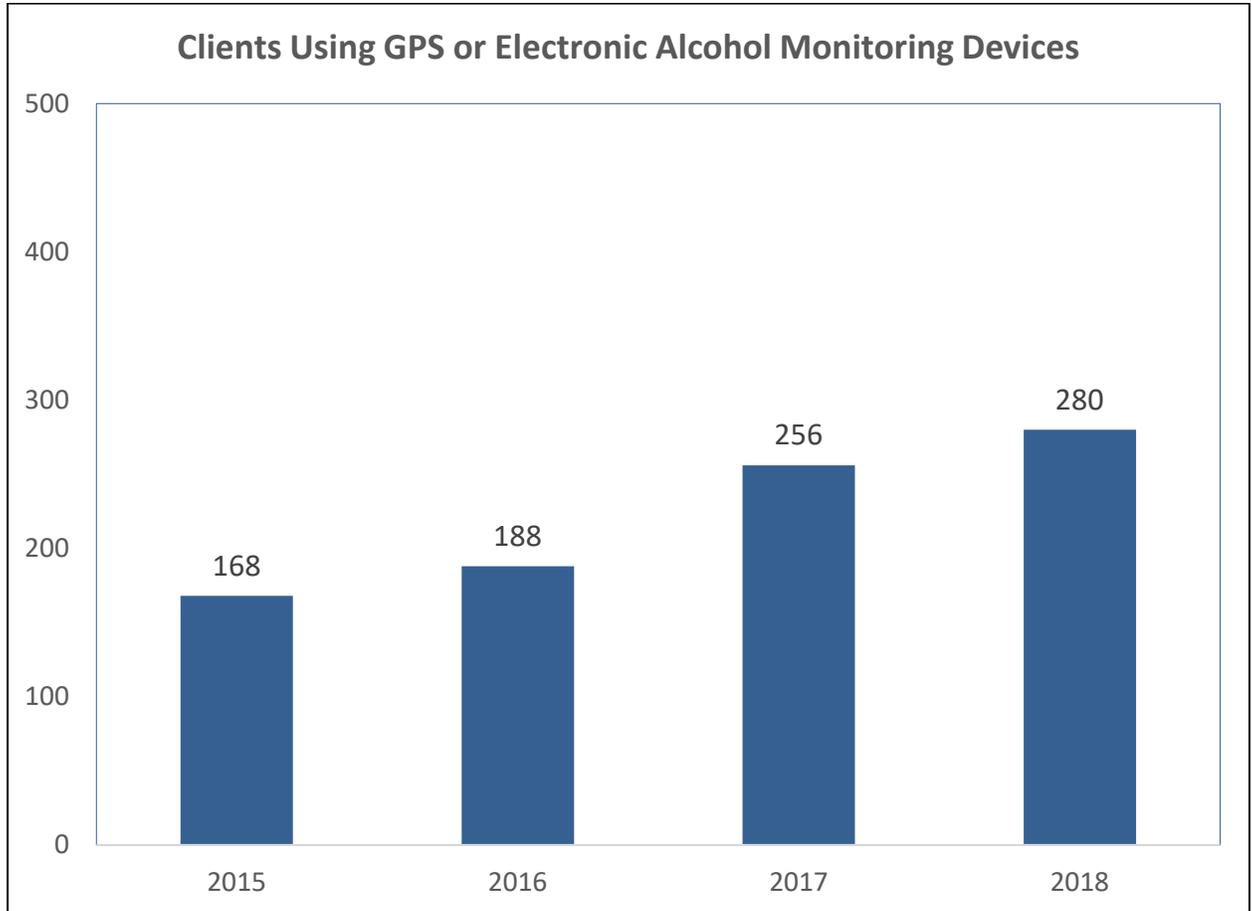
Measure: The number of clients participating in the Offender Recovery Program



Measure note: Offender Recovery Program data includes those adult clients who participated in the program at some point during the measurement year. If clients were involved in the program in more than one year, then they appear in the data count for each year they were participated in the program.

GOAL: Maximize the use of technology to assist in community supervision

Measure: Number of clients using GPS and electronic alcohol monitoring devices as an alternative to incarceration



Measure note: Electronic monitoring data involves an unduplicated count of the number of clients who wore either GPS or electronic alcohol monitoring devices at some point during the measurement year.

Measure: Percentage of drug testing clients eligible for testing by ocular analysis

2019 – 18%

Measure note: Ocular analysis data includes the percentage of those clients with an active in-house drug testing profile, as of the data collection date (August 23, 2019), who were eligible to be tested by ocular analysis. 2019 is the only year data is available as the department began ocular testing at the end of 2018.

Section V: Appendix

Budget Summary

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN BUDGET

(nearest dollar)

County/Group: Washington County

Budget Year: 2020

Consolidated Budget

FUNDING SOURCE	DOC SUBSIDY	COUNTY	OTHER	TOTAL
Personnel				9,116,600
Service & Contractual				2,857,500
Travel				65,900
Training				62,100
Supplies & Materials				224,300
Capital Outlays				60,000
*Other Services (specify below)				0
Direct Budgeted Expense	2,677,400	8,898,900	810,100	12,386,400
Use of State Institutions	0	0	0	0
Total Budgeted Expenses	2,677,400	8,898,900	810,100	12,386,400

Staff Training Budget (minimum requirement = 2% of Subsidy)

53,548

Minimum County/Group Level of Spending Current

Year:

618,023

Percent of County budget:

7%

Budget for Subsidy Program: Adult Services

FUNDING SOURCE	DOC SUBSIDY	COUNTY	OTHER	TOTAL
Personnel				6,915,900
Service & Contractual				841,600
Travel				55,300
Training				27,000
Supplies & Materials				184,300
Capital Outlays				60,000
*Other Services (specify below)				0
Direct Budgeted Expenses	2,087,300	5,369,300	627,500	8,084,100
Use of State Institutions	0	0	0	0
Total Budgeted Expenses	2,087,300	5,369,300	627,500	8,084,100

Budget for Subsidy Program: Juvenile Services

FUNDING SOURCE	DOC SUBSIDY	COUNTY	OTHER	TOTAL
Personnel				1,279,800
Service & Contractual				471,200
Travel				3,000
Training				28,100
Supplies & Materials				21,200
Capital Outlays				0
*Other Services (specify below)				0
Direct Budgeted Expenses	369,700	1,410,100	23,500	1,803,300
Use of State Institutions	0	0	0	0
Total Budgeted Expenses	369,700	1,410,100	23,500	1,803,300

Budget for Subsidy Program: Residential Programming

FUNDING SOURCE	DOC SUBSIDY	COUNTY	OTHER	TOTAL
Personnel				0
Service & Contractual				1,200,100
Travel				0
Training				0
Supplies & Materials				0
Capital Outlays				0
*Other Services (specify below)				0
Direct Budgeted Expenses	0	1,113,100	87,000	1,200,100
Use of State Institutions	0	0	0	0
Total Budgeted Expenses	-	1,113,100	87,000	1,200,100

Budget for Subsidy Program: Non-Residential Programming

FUNDING SOURCE	DOC SUBSIDY	COUNTY	OTHER	TOTAL
Personnel				0
Service & Contractual				200,000
Travel				0
Training				0
Supplies & Materials				0
Capital Outlays				0
*Other Services (specify below)				0
Direct Budgeted Expenses	0	200,000	0	200,000
Use of State Institutions	0	0	0	0
Total Budgeted Expenses	-	200,000	-	200,000

Glossary of Community Justice Terms

Bail Evaluation – Provided to the court when an adult has been arrested and held in jail on a new felony offense or a new gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor involving a victim. The evaluation provides verified information about the alleged offender, including background information and prior offense/chemical/mental health history. It also solicits victim input. The court uses the information to assist in determining an offender’s release status while awaiting future court appearances.

Cognitive Skills Programming – This programming attempts to change the client’s cognitions, attitudes, values, and expectations, which maintain their antisocial behavior. Problem-solving, reasoning, self-control, and self-instructional training are frequently-used techniques.

Community Work Service – Court, probation officer, or contract agency-directed work hours usually completed independently by a client as a means of making community restoration for harm/expense suffered by a community as a result of crime.

Conditional Release – Court-ordered pre-trial supervision of a client who is required to abide by special conditions in order to remain in the community while awaiting future court appearances. Conditions may include no contact with the victim, abstaining from alcohol/chemical use, submitting to random drug screens, or maintaining contact with an assigned probation officer.

Criminogenic Needs – Criminogenic needs are those needs that are linked to criminal behavior. They are dynamic risk predictors; if these needs are altered, the likelihood of criminal behavior can be changed. Examples are chemical use, employment, prosocial associations/modeling, prosocial attitudes and beliefs.

Delinquent – A child who is at least 10 years of age and less than 18 years of age who has committed an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult.

Diversion – An alternative to a formal court process; Diversion programs are available for both adults and juveniles in Washington County. Some police departments refer offenses committed by juveniles to community agencies to implement a response or they facilitate their own response. The County Attorney’s Office also screens adult and juvenile offense reports to determine if criteria are met to address the crime outside the formal court process. Community Corrections facilitates alternative responses to crime when cases are identified by the County Attorney’s Office.

Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile (EJJ) – A child alleged to have committed a felony offense under certain circumstances may be prosecuted as an extended jurisdiction juvenile case. This means that if the juvenile is adjudicated EJJ, he/she receives both a juvenile disposition and a stayed adult sentence. The juvenile may be continued in the juvenile system until age 21 and must follow court-ordered conditions to prevent the stay of adjudication of the adult sentence from being revoked.

Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) – A court-ordered formal and comprehensive report prepared by a probation officer when an offender has pled guilty or has been found guilty by a jury. The report includes assessment and background data, as well as information about the victim, restitution, and any

other pertinent data necessary. The report makes recommendations for sanctions and is utilized by the Court at sentencing.

Probation – A court-ordered period of time/sanction that a juvenile or adult serves in the community under the supervision of a probation officer while expected to complete obligations and conditions ordered by the court.

Probation Officer – A person employed by the state or county (juvenile) to supervise offender accountability to victims, community, and the court. Probation officers assess clients and provide information to the Court. They facilitate individual and group interventions to change behavior. Probation officers also provide community education, help facilitate community/school problem-solving, and support community strength building.

Restitution – Monetary reparation or work service in lieu of monetary reparation that restores the victim to the greatest extent possible. Restitution may be ordered by the court as a condition of probation or determined by an agreement after a face-to-face conference.

Risk Factors – There are two types of risk:

Static: An aspect of an offender’s past criminal history that is fixed in time.

Dynamic: Aspects of an offender’s everyday life that are amenable to change.

Sentence to Service (STS) – Community work service ordered by the court for clients to complete public service projects as a member of a supervised work crew. Adult clients may participate in lieu of serving jail time or be released from jail to work on the crews.

Status Offense – An offense that is illegal based solely on the age of the person committing the offense. Status offenses in Minnesota include curfew violations, possession or use of tobacco, and alcohol consumption or possession.

Acronyms:

ART – Aggression Replacement Therapy

CBI-SA – Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse

CCAB – Community Corrections Advisory Board

CMS – Case Management Specialists

COP – Community Options Program

LAP - Lethality Assessment Protocol

LS/CMI – Level of Service/Case Management Inventory

MAYSI-2 – Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument

MST – Multi-Systemic Therapy

ORP – Offender Recovery Program

ROP – Repeat DWI Offender Program

T4C – Thinking for a Change

T4C-Aftercare – Thinking for a Change Aftercare

YLS/CMI 2.0 – Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory