

The Ins and Outs of CIP: What Treatment Courts Need to Know



The Goals

- To Assist Chemically Dependent Offenders in:
 - Establishing Sobriety
 - Maintaining Sobriety
 - Establishing a Recovery Network
 - Absenting an offender from the Criminal Justice System

The Issue: How to Meet the Goals?

- Treatment Court or Prison?
 - Do Treatment Courts understand CIP acceptance standards?
 - When we think we are sending them to prison, are we?

Questions from a Judge,
a Prosecutor, a Defense
Attorney and Probation
Director (and you).

Your Hosts:

- Honorable Allison L. Krehbiel
- Paul Peterson, Director, CIP Willow River
- Paul Gunderson, Assistant Brown County Attorney
- Kezia Killion Smith, Defense Attorney
- Richard P. Molitor, Director of Probation, Nicollet County

Minnesota's Challenge Incarceration Program

Paul Peterson, Corrections Program Director
Minnesota Correctional Facility—Willow River

§ Subd. 2. Eligibility.

The commissioner must limit the intensive community supervision program to

Minnesota's Prison System

- MN Prison population of approximately 9,600 offenders
- 2nd lowest incarceration rate in the country
- Minnesota reserves prison beds for the most serious offenders (severe crimes, extensive criminal histories)
- Greater use of local sanctions (jail, probation)

Boot Camps—1st, 2nd and 3rd Generation

- Prior research has generally shown that boot camps don't work in reducing recidivism
 - Based on 1st and 2nd generation boot camps
- 1st Generation = short in duration with no therapeutic component or aftercare
- 2nd Generation = added therapeutic component but still no aftercare
- 3rd Generation = included therapeutic component, intensive post-release supervision and aftercare
- MN Challenge Incarceration Program (CIP) has, since its inception in 1992, been a 3rd generation boot camp.

MN Challenge Incarceration Program Phase I

- Mandated by Minnesota Statutes 244.17, 244.171, 244.172 and 244.173 and MN DOC Division Directive 204.060, CIP is a highly structured and rigorous voluntary program that provides eligible offenders an opportunity to successfully complete targeted programming to meet individual needs, as identified by assessments, thus lowering an offender's risk for recidivism. The program's goals are
 - To punish and hold the offender accountable
 - To protect the safety of the public
 - To treat offenders who are chemically dependent
 - To prepare the offender for successful reintegration into society



Mandated Components of CIP

Offenders progress is reviewed by the program review team (PRT). Areas reviewed are as follows:

- a. Physical training
- b. Education
- c. Chemical dependency treatment
- d. Military bearing
- e. Drill and ceremony,
- f. Work crews
- g. Restorative justice programming
- h. Cognitive behavioral skills



MN Statute 244.17

- **244.17 CHALLENGE INCARCERATION PROGRAM.**
- The commissioner may select offenders who meet the eligibility requirements of subdivisions 2 and 3 to participate in a challenge incarceration program described in sections [244.171](#) and [244.172](#) for all or part of the offender's sentence if the offender agrees to participate in the program and signs a written contract with the commissioner agreeing to comply with the program's requirements.
- The commissioner shall strive to select sufficient numbers of eligible offenders to ensure that the program operates as close to capacity as possible.

MN Statute 244.17 (con't.)

- **Eligibility**
- The commissioner must limit the challenge incarceration program to the following persons:
 - Offenders who are committed to the commissioner's custody following revocation of a stayed sentence; and
 - Offenders who are committed to the commissioner's custody, who have 48 months or less in or remaining in their term of imprisonment, and who did not receive a dispositional departure under the Sentencing Guidelines.
- If there is insufficient space for an eligible person, the commissioner may place the person's name on a waiting list and offer the person the chance to participate when space becomes available if the person is still eligible under this section.

MN Statute 244.17 (con't.)

- **Offenders not eligible**
- The following offenders are not eligible to be placed in the challenge incarceration program:
- Offenders who are committed to the commissioner's custody following a conviction for murder, manslaughter, criminal sexual conduct, assault, kidnapping, robbery, arson, or any other offense involving death or intentional personal injury;
- Offenders who were convicted within the preceding ten years of an offense described in clause (1) and were committed to the custody of the commissioner;
- Offenders who have been convicted or adjudicated delinquent within the past five years for a violation of section [609.485](#); (Escape)
- Offenders who are committed to the commissioner's custody for an offense that requires registration under section [243.166](#); (POR)
- Offenders who are the subject of a current arrest warrant or detainer;

MN Statute 244.17 (con't.)

- Offenders who have fewer than 180 days remaining until their supervised release date;
- Offenders who have had disciplinary confinement time added to their sentence or who have been placed in segregation, unless 90 days have elapsed from the imposition of the additional disciplinary confinement time or the last day of segregation;
- Offenders who have received a suspended formal disciplinary sanction, unless the suspension has expired;
- Offenders whose governing sentence is for an offense from another state or the United States; and
- Offenders who have a medical condition included on the list of ineligible conditions described in paragraph (b).
- The commissioner of corrections shall develop a list of medical conditions that will disqualify an offender from participating in the challenge incarceration program. The commissioner shall submit the list and any changes to it to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house committees having jurisdiction over criminal justice policy and funding.

MN Statute 244.171

■ 244.171 BASIC ELEMENTS

- The commissioner shall administer an intensive, structured, and disciplined program with a high level of offender accountability and control and direct and related consequences for failure to meet behavioral expectations. The program shall have the following goals:
 - To punish and hold the offender accountable;
 - To protect the safety of the public;
 - To treat offenders who are chemically dependent; and
 - To prepare the offender for successful reintegration into society.

MN Statute 244.171 (con't.)

■ Program Components

- The program shall contain a highly structured daily schedule for the offender.
- The program shall contain a rigorous physical program designed to teach personal discipline and improve the physical and mental well-being of the offender. It shall include skills designed to teach the offender how to reduce and cope with stress.
- The program shall contain individualized educational programs designed to improve the basic educational skills of the offender and to provide vocational training.
- The program shall contain programs designed to promote the offender's self-worth and the offender's acceptance of responsibility for the consequences of the offender's own decisions.
- The program shall contain culturally sensitive chemical dependency programs, licensed by the Department of Human Services and designed to serve the inmate population. It shall require that each offender submit to a chemical use assessment and that the offender receive the appropriate level of treatment as indicated by the assessment.

MN Statute 244.171 (con't.)

■ **Sanctions**

- The commissioner shall impose severe and meaningful sanctions for violating the conditions of the challenge incarceration program. The commissioner shall remove an offender from the challenge incarceration program if the offender:
 - (1) commits a material violation of or repeatedly fails to follow the rules of the program;
 - (2) commits any misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony offense; or
 - (3) presents a risk to the public, based on the offender's behavior, attitude, or abuse of alcohol or controlled substances.

MN Statute 244.171 (con't.)

- An offender who is removed from the challenge incarceration program shall be imprisoned for a time period equal to the offender's term of imprisonment. "Term of imprisonment" means a time period equal to two-thirds of the sentence originally executed by the sentencing court, minus jail credit, if any.
- **Training**
- The commissioner shall develop specialized training for correctional employees who supervise and are assigned to the challenge incarceration program.

MN Statute 244.172

■ 244.172 PHASES I TO III

■ Phase I

- Phase I of the program lasts at least six months. The offender must be confined at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Willow River/Moose Lake , the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Togo , or the Minnesota Correctional Facility – Shakopee and must successfully participate in all intensive treatment, education and work programs required by the commissioner. The offender must also submit on demand to random drug and alcohol testing at time intervals set by the commissioner. Throughout phase I, the commissioner must severely restrict the offender's telephone and visitor privileges.

MN Statute 244.172 (con't.)

■ Phase II

- Phase II of the program lasts at least six months. The offender shall serve this phase of the offender's sentence in an intensive supervision and surveillance program established by the commissioner. The commissioner may impose such requirements on the offender as are necessary to carry out the goals of the program. Throughout phase II, the offender must be required to submit to drug and alcohol tests randomly or for cause, on demand of the supervising agent. The commissioner shall also require the offender to report daily to a challenge incarceration agent or program staff.

MN Statute 244.172 (con't.)

- **Phase III**
- Phase III continues until the commissioner determines that the offender has successfully completed the program or until the offender's sentence, minus jail credit, expires, whichever comes first. If an offender successfully completes phase III of the challenge incarceration program before the offender's sentence expires, the offender shall be placed on supervised release for the remainder of the sentence. The commissioner shall set the level of the offender's supervision based on the public risk presented by the offender.

How the admission process works

1. An administrative team review of the offender's application and admission file is conducted to determine acceptance or denial based on the statutory criteria. If approved, the offender's name is placed on the CIP projected intake waiting list by application date.
2. Each approved applicant must also meet the medical and mental health criteria as determined by the screening. A list of medical conditions that will disqualify an offender from participating in the challenge incarceration program has been developed and submitted to the chairs and ranking minority members of the senate and house committees having jurisdiction over criminal justice policy and funding.
3. Each approved applicant must fully cooperate with and successfully complete all pre-CIP reception and orientation sessions, programming and screening components.
4. Applicants may utilize the appeal process upon denial of entrance.

MN DOC Policy 204.060 Challenge Incarceration Program— Phase 1

Eligibility for CIP

1. Offenders are not eligible for CIP if they:

- a) Are committed to the commissioner of corrections or have been convicted and committed to the commissioner of corrections in the past ten years with a sentence for murder, manslaughter, criminal sexual conduct, assault, kidnapping, robbery, arson, or any other offense involving death or intentional personal injury;
- b) Have been convicted or adjudicated delinquent within the past five years of escape from custody in violation of Minn. Stat. § 609.485;
- c) Are committed to the commissioner custody for an offense that requires registration under Minn. Stat. § 243.166;
- d) Are subject to a current arrest warrant or detainer or pending charges;
- e) Have fewer than 13 months remaining on their term of imprisonment;
- f) Have been placed in segregation or had disciplinary confinement time added to their term of imprisonment within 90 days;
- g) Are currently subject to a suspended formal disciplinary sanction;
- h) Are confined pursuant to a current sentence from another state or the United States;
- i) Are serving a sentence that involved an upward dispositional or durational departure; or
- j) Meet any of the following mandatory intensive supervised release (ISR) criteria:
 - (1) End of confinement review committee (ECRC) Level 3;
 - (2) Minnesota Screening Tool Assessing Recidivism Risk (MNSTARR) non-sexual violent recidivism probability of 30% or higher; or
 - (3) MNSTARR repeat sexual offense recidivism probability of 10% or higher.

Policy 204.060 (con't.)

Eligible offenders:

- a) Must have 13 months or more to their confinement release milestone when they are admitted to CIP;
- b) Must fulfil mandatory minimum imprisonment penalties prior to release to Phase II;
- c) Who are release violators, must complete their terms of reimprisonment before they can be released on Phase II; and
- d) Who have previously participated in CIP, must be serving the same obligation they were serving during their previous admission to CIP, must have been incarcerated for at least 60 days before re-applying for CIP, and must be approved for re-admission by the deputy commissioner of the facilities division or designee.

Admission to CIP

Because CIP is a voluntary program, offenders must apply, undergo eligibility and medical/mental health screening, and complete pre-admission programming requirements.

1. Application

Offenders may apply when they have reached 60 months or less to their confinement release milestones. Offenders may apply either by asking their caseworker to submit an application form or an e-mail to WR-Intake.doc@state.mn.us, or by sending a kite to “CIP Intake.”

Policy 204.060 (con't.)

Eligibility screening

- a) CIP caseworkers review all applications to determine whether offenders meet all eligibility requirements and recommend provisional admission or denial to the CIP director/designee.
- b) The CIP director/designee reviews recommendation and either approves or denies provisional admission in writing to the offender and sends a copy to the offender's caseworker, noting a tentative admission date if provisional admission is approved. A copy of the provisional admission decision is retained in COMS.
- c) Offenders who are denied admission, except those who have previously participated in CIP, or those who have been reviewed by the deputy commissioner of the facilities division or designee for discretionary review, may appeal the decision of the CIP director/designee to the deputy commissioner of the facilities division or designee. Copies of the appeal and decision are retained in COMS.
- d) Offenders who decide they do not want to participate in CIP must notify their facility caseworker, who will complete the WR Intake Removal form and send the completed form to "CIP Intake."
- e) Male offenders approved for provisional admission are transferred to the Minnesota Correctional Facility (MCF) – Moose Lake in sufficient time to complete the subsequent admission procedures; female offenders complete the subsequent admission procedures at MCF-Shakopee.
- f) Copies of all forms and notifications are retained in the offender/resident document storage system (ODocS) and retained by the CIP program.

Policy 204.060 (con't.)

Medical and mental health screening

a) Medical and mental health providers evaluate each offender to determine whether the offender will be able to comply with all CIP requirements. Disqualifying conditions include such as examples as:

- (1) An uncontrolled or unstable chronic illness;
- (2) A frequently-occurring acute illness that requires medical or mental health monitoring beyond the resources of CIP;
or
- (3) A condition that has a high likelihood of requiring emergent or frequent medical or mental health intervention.

b) If they determine the offender has a disqualifying condition, medical and mental health providers notify the CIP director/designee in writing that the offender does not currently meet pre-screening eligibility criteria. A copy of the notification is retained in ODocS.

c) If the offender does not currently meet pre-screening eligibility criteria, the CIP director/designee notifies the offender in writing, and retains a copy of the denial letter in ODocS.

Appeal of ineligibility decision

If an offender is denied admission into the program for medical or mental health reasons or otherwise become ineligible after review by the CIP director or designee, the denial of entrance may be appealed to the deputy commissioner of the facilities division or designee.

Policy 204.060 (con't.)

Informal Progressive Interventions and Sanctions

During CIP Phase I, offenders are subject to informal interventions and sanctions for minor behavioral issues and unacceptable program adjustment. Participants may receive formal discipline according to Offender Discipline Rules (ODR). The informal sanctions are based on the CIP philosophy and general orders and designed to provide a broad range of responses to deal with violations of CIP's informal rules. Staff may implement informal sanctions at any time, including such examples as:

- 1.Refocus: Pushups are assigned to an offender to help the offender refocus after a minor infraction.
- 2.Interventions: A documented interaction between a staff member and an offender that occurred to remedy a below-standard action or behavior, or to acknowledge an above-standard action or behavior.
- 3.Thinking reports: A written assignment which requires the offender to identify behavior(s) which led to an intervention. The offender identifies a solution to correct the behavior.
- 4.Learning experiences (LE): A sanction given to an offender who commits an informal rule infraction.
- 5.Hat color hold: The non-advancement of an offender's status due to poor motivation, unsatisfactory program participation, unsatisfactory evaluations and/or accumulation and progression of discipline.
- 6.Hat color reduction: The reduction of advancement of an offender's status due to poor motivation, unsatisfactory program participation, unsatisfactory evaluations and/or accumulation and progression of discipline.
- 7.Recycle: An offender is reduced to a red hat color and reviewed weekly for hat advancement due to accumulation of LEs, convict status, and/or not progressing in the program as required.
- 8.Convict status: A status assigned to an offender for conduct that is not consistent with following the CIP philosophy and commitment to the program.
- 9.Revocation: Removal from the program due to an accumulation of progressive informal sanctions, refusal to participate in programming, termination from chemical dependency treatment, or imposed formal discipline. Offenders who are revoked are returned to a higher custody facility.

Policy 204.060 (con't.)

Termination from Phase I

1.Once admitted to CIP, offenders may be terminated in any of the following ways:

a)Rescission – if a change occurs in the offender's eligibility status (e.g. legal, medical, mental health or other administrative reasons). Offenders who are rescinded are administratively reviewed for reentry to the program if and when the eligibility issue is resolved.

b)Revocation – when the offender has violated the program agreement. Offenders who are revoked must be removed from CIP and transferred to the appropriate correctional facility.

c)Voluntary termination – when the offender voluntarily chooses to discontinue participation in the program.

2.Terminations, except for voluntary termination, may be appealed to the deputy commissioner of the Facilities Division or designee.

3.Records of any termination are retained in ODocS and by the CIP program.

CIP Phase 1 Sites

- Women's CIP—MCF-Shakopee
 - 45 Bed Program
- Men's CIP—MCF-Willow River
 - 180 Bed Program
- Men's CIP—MCF-Togo
 - 90 Bed Program



Phase One Hat Levels

- **Red Hat:** Initial 60 days of the program.
- Offenders have limits on physical training components. Power walking during first two weeks; no weight room use; use of lowest step during aerobics.
- Offenders have limited visitation privileges during red hat level.

Phase One Hat Levels

- **Brown Hat:** Days 61-120
- Offenders are expected to complete physical training runs. Offenders have an increased step height with aerobics. Offenders have increased access to weight room.
- Offenders are allowed bi-weekly two hour visits with approved visitors.
- Offenders allowed to participate in Restorative Justice Work Crew (RJWC).

Phase One Hat Levels

- Blue Hat: Days 121-180
- Offenders are expected to complete physical training runs. Offenders have increased step height during aerobics. Offenders have access to weight room use.
- Offenders are allowed bi-weekly two hour visits with approved visitors
- Offenders participate in RJWC
- Offenders mentor Red Hat offenders during their initial two weeks in program

Highly Structure Daily Routine--Weekday

- 5:30 wakeup
- 5:45 Physical Training
- 7:30 Breakfast
- 8:30-11:30 Programming (Education, CD, Cognitive Restructuring class, Domestic Violence (DV) class, Solar Panel training, RJWC, Transitions Class, Work Crews, Military Drill)
- 12:00 Lunch
- 1:00-4:00 Programming (Education, CD, RJWC, Thinking for Change, DV Class, Solar Panel training, Transitions Class, Work Crews, Military Drill)
- 4:00-5:30 Incentive Physical Training
- 5:30 Dinner
- 6:30-8:00 Programming (Study time, Work Crew, Religious Services, Support Groups--AA,NA, Military Drill)
- 8:00-8:50 Personal Hygiene/Personal time
- 9:00 Lights Out

CIP Philosophy

I have choice and free will.

I am accountable for my thoughts, feelings and actions.

Today I commit myself to positive change.

I will give 110% of myself 100% of the time.

If I do my best, I will succeed.

Evidence Based Practices in CIP

- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy—CD treatment
- Cognitive Restructuring—Thinking For Change & Seeking Safety curriculum
- Psychoeducational Classes—Parenting, DV, Emotional Management
- Employment/Education—GED and ABE classes, Transition classes

EBP: Effective Interventions utilized in the Challenge Incarceration Program



- Programming geared to address “criminogenic” needs (recidivism risk factors)
 - Criminal thinking/Anti-social cognition
 - Anti-social peers
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Substance abuse
 - Leisure/Recreation



Chemical Dependency Treatment in Prison

- Approximately 90% of offenders diagnosed as chemically abusive or dependent
- DOC evaluation of prison-based CD treatment
 - Examined 1,852 offenders released from prison
 - CD treatment reduced risk of recidivism by 17-25 percent
 - More treatment is not always better
 - Short- (90 day) and medium-term (180 day) programs decreased recidivism, but long-term (365 days) did not
 - Important finding for efficient allocation of scarce treatment resources
 - CD treatment = \$22 million in estimated annual costs avoided
 - Accounts for nearly two-thirds of total cost reduction
 - Benefit per participant = \$12,368
 - Return on Investment = \$6.32 (every \$ spent = \$6.32 in benefits)

CIP summary from “What Works” Report

- The Challenge Incarceration Program was shown to significantly reduce at least one measure of recidivism
 - Rearrest: 32% reduction
 - Reconviction: 32% reduction
 - Reincarceration for new felony offense: 35% reduction
- CIP also reduced costs to the state
- Total costs avoided = estimated \$6.2 million dollars
- Annual costs avoided: \$1.84 million dollars/year.
- \$4,600 dollars per participant in costs avoided.
- Costs include victim costs, criminal justice system costs and lost productivity of incarcerated offenders
- Duwe, G. & Kerschner, D. (2008) Removing a nail from the boot camp coffin: an outcome evaluation of Minnesota’s Challenge Incarceration Program. *Crime & Delinquency* 54:614-643

Secondary Educational Programming

- Educational programming provided in Minnesota prison facilities since 1889
- Results from DOC Evaluation
 - Nearly 40 percent of offenders enter prison without a secondary degree (GED or high school degree)
 - Earning a secondary degree in prison
 - Increases odds of finding post-release employment by 59 percent
 - Gets an offender's "foot in the door" but does not lead to more hours worked or higher overall wages
 - No significant effect on recidivism

Restorative Justice Work Crew

Local Communities

Giving back to our communities



Graduation from CIP Phase 1

To receive a certificate of completion for Phase I offenders must fully participate, successfully complete all of the appropriate program components, and have actively served a minimum of 180 days in phase I.

Offenders must work with his/her case manager and field services agent to develop a release plan. Upon successful completion of CIP phase I, offenders are transitioned to the community phase (Phase II).

CIP Phase 1 Termination Process

Offenders may terminate from CIP Phase 1 for one of the following reasons. Terminations may be appealed, except for voluntary termination.

1. Rescind – occurs if there is a change in the offender's eligibility status (ex: legal, medical, mental health or other administrative reasons). Offenders who are rescinded are administratively reviewed for reentry to the program if and when the eligibility issue is resolved.
2. Revocation – occurs if the offender is unable to complete the program because of a violation of the program agreement. Offenders who are revoked are removed from CIP and transferred to the appropriate correctional facility.
3. Voluntary – the offender voluntarily chooses to discontinue participation in the program.

CIP Appeal Process

- The denial of entrance and program termination may be appealed by completing the Denial of Entrance/Program Termination form and following the appropriate chain of command.

Challenge Incarceration Program

Phase II/III

- Purpose: To provide supervision guidelines, structure and aftercare for offenders released to the community on Phase II and Phase III of the Challenge Incarceration Program (CIP). Phase II is composed of 3 different levels (Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3), each with a varying degree on supervision requirements .

What is the procedure for Phase II/III?

- || Initial placement investigation: Upon receipt of a request for agent assignment, the agent:
 - Investigates the residence (including on-site visit). Plan must include plans for aftercare, community based chemical dependency treatment (when applicable), and housing conducive to living a sober and law-abiding lifestyle.
 - Conducts a file review of documents from both CSTS and COMS.
 - Reviews LS/CMI and conducts appropriate referrals to address risk/needs.
 - Ensures required forms are completed, and coordinates EHM (when required).
 - During the placement investigation, maintains contact with the case manager.
 - Returns the request for agent assignment within 30 days, or within 1/3 of time remaining until offender's release. Agent will contact case manager if circumstances arise which prevent this.

How frequent are offender contacts with agents?

- || CIP Phase II, level I – 3 face to face contacts/week
 - || CIP Phase II, level II – 2 face to face contacts/week
 - || CIP Phase II, level III – 1 face to face contact/week
 - || CIP Phase III – two face to face contacts/month.
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- || The frequency of contact is based on the MNSTARR assessment score and level assigned. These are minimums and agents can and must make additional contacts if circumstances warrant. If the offender is in jail or a 24 hour staffed facility, the number of contacts for offenders in Phase II may be reduced to 1/week.

UA and Drug testing

- On Phase II - - Level I alcohol & drug testing is required a minimum of once/week.
- Level II alcohol testing: minimum of once/month. Level II drug testing, however is required once/week.
- Level III alcohol testing is at the discretion of the agent on as an “as needed” basis. Level III drug testing is required a minimum of twice/month.
- On Phase III, alcohol testing is at the discretion of the agent. Drug testing is required a minimum of once a month. Tests must be given randomly. If the offender fails the test, he/she is immediately incarcerated with a warrant authorized by HRU or the Department of Corrections Officer of the Day, or by use of an apprehension and detention order. Agent will then submit a formal violation, restructure, or immediate sanctions report.

Residence and House Restriction

1. The offender must reside in the residence that was approved by the agent. No changes until the obtain approval from agent.
2. Agent has to be able to have reasonable access to the residence. This access may occur anytime of the day or night.
3. The offender's schedule must be approved by the agent.

House Arrest

- Phase II, Level I - - maximum of four hours of pre-approved social activity weekly, not to exceed 8:30 p.m.
- Phase II, Level II - - maximum of eight hours of pre-approved social activity weekly, not to exceed 8:30 p.m.
- Phase II, Level III - - pre-approved social activity with the amount at the agent's discretion.
- Phase III - - 10:30 p.m. curfew.
- All offenders must spend a minimum of 40 hours weekly in pre-approved constructive activity which includes employment, employment-seeking, education, treatment, STS, or community service work.

Failure to Comply with Conditions of Release

- Important to remember that an offender who fails to comply with the conditions of their release while on Phase II or III of CIP could be returned to a correctional facility to serve the remainder of his/her original term of imprisonment less the time served in custody and time served in CIP phase I.

Transfer to supervised release

- If the offender has been violation free in phases II/III, is program compliant, and is making a positive adjustment, then the assigned agent will complete a request for transfer and will send it to the department district supervisor, or the CCA liaison in the offender's county of residence 30 days prior to their release date, the end of phase III, or anytime in phase III with supervisor approval (DOC only).

Questions From The Prosecution:



1. What discretion does DOC have to still deny acceptance if an offender meets statutory criteria?
2. To what extent do mandatory minimums (for gun charges MS 609.11 or drug charges MS 152.021, subd. 3(c)-(d) & MS 152.022, subd. 3(b)) factor into acceptance?
3. Are all offenders who received a dispositional departure prior to commitment ineligible to participate?
4. Are offenders who have previously participated in CIP eligible to participate again in the future?

5. To what extent does crime of conviction vs. factual circumstances of criminal complaint or other charges affect eligibility?

6. To what extent does mere possession of a firearm or ammunition affect eligibility?

7. To what extent are letters or recommendations from other members of the criminal justice system (judges, prosecutors, etc.) taken into account when making a decision on admission?

Questions from Probation:

How many probation agents does it take to change a light bulb?



One, but the light has to *want* to change.

1. What educational opportunities does CIP offer?
2. Do supervising agents receive specialized training to deal with this population?
3. What impact does the new Commissioner's goal to reduce the prison population have on CIP acceptance rates?
4. Explain the MNSTARR assessment tool.
5. Explain the how the Hat Color system works.

Questions from the Defense



1. If an offender is charged with an offense that would render him ineligible, but he pleads to a different offense, can he be accepted?
2. On average, how much time does an offender cut off his sentence by successfully participating in CIP?
3. The statute states the program shall contain a CD program that is requires each offender to submit to a CD assessment and receives the appropriate level of treatment as indicated by the assessment. Ninety percent of offenders in CIP have CD issues. Are there different treatment tracks (i.e. in-patient vs. out-patient) based upon assessment results?

Questions from the Bench:



1. If our ultimate goal is to habilitate offenders and treat their chemical dependency to remission, should treatment court or CIP be utilized on high-risk, high-need offenders?

2. How can the DOC and the courts work together to achieve our common goals?

Questions from you?