

QR6371
Run Date 050126/15:32:02

Olmsted County
Calendar Summary Public
For

Page 1

Hon. Joseph F. Chase
Courtroom Deputy:

January 27, 2005

Court Reporter:

The State of Minnesota
9:00 VS. JEFFREY JAY AMUNDSON, [04096100A
KX-04-004818 Com:
Attorneys: 1: PLN JULIE LYNN GERMANN 2: DFD DOUGLAS KIM
Gross Misd
Rule 8 Hrg
CR: 1

2 The State of Minnesota
9:00 VS. VANTHSAY KEOKONG, [05000361A
K9-05-000091 Com: MOTION FOR BAIL REDUCTION
Attorneys: 1: PLN ERIC MARTIN WOODFORD 2: DFD PAMELA A KING
Felony
Bail Hrg
JCR: 1

3 The State of Minnesota
9:00 VS. VANTHSAY KEOKONG, [05000361A
K9-05-000091 Com:
Attorneys: 1: PLN ERIC MARTIN WOODFORD 2: DFD PAMELA A KING
Felony
Rule 8 Hrg
CR: 1

4 The State of Minnesota
9:00 VS. MARINA JEANEEN KOLOKYTHAS, [04092325
K7-04-004596 Com:
Attorneys: 1: PLN CITY ATTORNEY ROCHESTER 2: DFD BRANDON VAUGHN LAWHEAD
G Misd-DWI
Rule 5 Hrg
CR: 1

5 The State of Minnesota
9:00 VS. JEFFREY PAUL O'GROSKE, [HP04104517
K2-04-004702 Com:
Attorneys: 1: PLN COUNTY ATTORNEY OLMSTED 2: DFD DOUGLAS KIM
G Misd-DWI
Rule 8 Hrg
CR: 1

6 The State of Minnesota
9:00 VS. RANDY RAY PECK, [04086285
KX-04-004284 Com:
Attorneys: 1: PLN COUNTY ATTORNEY OLMSTED 2: DFD DOUGLAS KIM
Gross Misd
Rule 8 Hrg
CR: 1

7 The State of Minnesota
9:00 VS. MATTHEW ROBERT PRETZER, [HP04104753
K9-04-004938 Com:
Attorneys: 1: PLN CITY ATTORNEY ROCHESTER 2: DFD DUANE A KENNEDY
G Misd-DWI
Rule 5 Hrg
CR: 1

8 The State of Minnesota
9:00 VS. DANIEL LEROY STIERNAGLE, [04097673
K5-04-004922 Com:
Attorneys: 1: PLN COUNTY ATTORNEY OLMSTED 2: DFD DOUGLAS KIM
G Misd-DWI
Rule 8 Hrg
CR: 1

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Olmsted County

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Hon. Joseph F. Chase

January 27, 2005

Courtroom Deputy:

Court Reporter:

9 The State of Minnesota FEL DWI
 10:30 VS. EARL LEE BROWN, [03021528 ProbVioHrg
 K9-03-001348 Com: ADH, VOP-FT ABSTAIN/FOLLOW PO RULES LCR: 1
 Attorneys: 1: PLN DAVID FRANKLIN MCLEOD 2: DFD RICHARD J SMITH

10 The State of Minnesota Mvng Misd
 1:00 VS. CORNELIO AVILES, [05001937 Arraignmnt
 T9-05-000253 Com: Y MAL 04303 CR: 1
 Attorneys:

11 The State of Minnesota Gross Misd
 1:00 VS. JOHN GRANT BAKER, [05002185 Rule 5 Hrg
 K7-05-000137 Com: CR: 1
 Attorneys: 1: PLN COUNTY ATTORNEY OLMSTED 2: DFD DOUGLAS KIM

12 The State of Minnesota NonTrafMsd
 1:00 VS. KARLA JO BAKER, [05002197 Arraignmnt
 T1-05-000344 Com: YY MAL 13109; CONT'D 1/20/05 - KMD CR: 1
 Attorneys:

13 The State of Minnesota Gross Misd
 1:00 VS. SUSAN THERESA DUTTON, [Y03026307 OrdShCsHrg
 K7-03-001591 Com: FAIL TO COMPLETE 30 HRS OF CWS; SCR: 1
 Attorneys: 1: PLN COUNTY ATTORNEY OLMSTED 2: DFD JAMES MCGEENEY

14 The State of Minnesota NonTrafMsd
 1:00 VS. LAJENNA JAE FUELING, [05003513 Arraignmnt
 T0-05-000531 Com: YY MAL 1350X CR: 1
 Attorneys:

15 The State of Minnesota Gross Misd
 1:00 VS. MAIZIE LOREAL NANCE, [Y03006018 OrdShCsHrg
 K3-03-002804 Com: FAIL TO PAY FINE - \$328; SLB CR: 1
 Attorneys: 1: PLN JEFFREY DEAN HILL

16 The State of Minnesota Drvng Intx
 1:00 VS. SHANE ARTHUR NELSON, [YHP05100139 Arraignmnt
 T8-05-000311 Com: TKT IN FOLDER-MAL \$595 CASH BAIL POSTED JCR: 1
 Attorneys: 1: PLN COUNTY ATTORNEY OLMSTED

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Olmsted County

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For

Hon. Joseph F. Chase

January 27, 2005

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Court Reporter:

7	The State of Minnesota 1:00 VS. LANCE JACOB OTT, [HPRX2783 T1-04-013679 Com: Y MAL 04509 Attorneys:	Speed-Misd Arraignmnt CR: 1
18	The State of Minnesota 1:00 VS. RODNEY ALLEN PICKENS, [05002525 T5-05-000380 Com: Y MAL 04303 Attorneys:	Mvng Misd Arraignmnt CR: 1
19	The State of Minnesota 1:00 VS. ZACHARY CHARLES RAHLF, [05003900 T2-05-000627 Com: Y MAL 04303 Attorneys:	Mvng Misd Arraignmnt CR: 1
20	The State of Minnesota 1:00 VS. ARTURO RANGEL, [HP04104024 T1-04-013620 Com: YY MAL 04509 Attorneys:	NonTrafMsd Arraignmnt CR: 1
21	The State of Minnesota 1:00 VS. DAVID JOSEPH TWERNBOLD, [HP04104734 K3-04-004921 Com: Attorneys: 1: PLN COUNTY ATTORNEY OLMSTED 2: DFD PAUL H GRINDE	G Misd-DWI Rule 5 Hrg CR: 1
22	The State of Minnesota 1:00 VS. JOHN THEODORE VINCEK, [TR157202 T2-05-000644 Com: NY MAL 04303 Attorneys:	Mvng Misd Arraignmnt CR: 1
23	The State of Minnesota 1:00 VS. ADAM GENE WAYNE, [05002970 T5-05-000430 Com: YYY MAL 04303 Attorneys:	NonTrafMsd Arraignmnt CR: 1
24	The State of Minnesota 1:00 VS. RYAN AARON WESTERGAARD, [TR167637 T4-05-000645 Com: Y MAL 13602 Attorneys:	NonTrafMsd Arraignmnt CR: 1

Attorneys: 1: PLN DAVID FRANKLIN MCLEOD 2: DFD JAMES MCGEENEY

7 The State of Minnesota Felony
 10:00 VS. JAMES SMITH, [04008830 Sentencing
 K1-04-000494 Com: GPE TO CT 1 ON 12-8-04; RESCH 1/13 TCR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN ERIC MARTIN WOODFORD 2: DFD PAMELA A KING

8 The State of Minnesota Felony
 10:00 VS. SHILO SHAWN SMITH, [03083964 Rest. Hrg
 K9-03-004525 Com: RESCH 11/3 TCR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN COUNTY ATTORNEY OLMSTED

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 For
 Hon. Joseph F. Wieners January 27, 2005
 Courtroom Deputy: Court Reporter:

9 The State of Minnesota Felony
 10:00 VS. DARSHUND ADONIS TATE, [04056560 Sentencing
 K8-04-002792 Com: SENTENCING AFTER GUILTY CONVICTION SCR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN JAMES PETER SPENCER 2: DFD JAMES MCGEENEY

10 The State of Minnesota Felony
 11:00 VS. ~~JAMES SMITH~~, [03008028 Sentencing
 KX-03-002203 Com: TMCR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN ERIC MARTIN WOODFORD 2: DFD RICHARD J SMITH

11 The State of Minnesota Felony
 11:00 VS. ~~GABRIEL JAMES~~, [03025600 Sentencing
 K6-03-002988 Com: CR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN DAVID FRANKLIN MCLEOD 2: DFD WILLIAM D WRIGHT

12 The State of Minnesota Felony
 11:00 VS. JEAN MARIE SMITH, [Y04069586B Sentencing
 K3-04-003476 Com: CR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN JEFFREY DEAN HILL 2: DFD WILLIAM D WRIGHT

3 The State of Minnesota G Misd-DWI
 1:30 VS. ROGELIO ESCAMILLA BENITO, [04096409 Settl Conf
 K1-04-004822 Com: CECELIA CONFIRMED CR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN CITY ATTORNEY ROCHESTER 2: DFD DANIEL PHILLIP BECKER

14 The State of Minnesota G Misd-DWI
 1:30 VS. JAY LARON FOGELSON, [HP04104784 Settl Conf
 KX-05-000018 Com: CR: 6

Attorneys: 1: PLN COUNTY ATTORNEY OLMSTED 2: DFD DAVID JOHN JONES

15 The State of Minnesota Gross Misd
 1:30 VS. REBECCA ANN GRUHLKE, [04096281 Settlt Conf
 K7-04-004887 Com: CR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN CITY ATTORNEY ROCHESTER 2: DFD DANIEL PHILLIP BECKER

16 The State of Minnesota Drvng Intx
 1:30 VS. MITCHELL NICHOLAS HARRIS, [Y04096091 Settlt Conf
 T7-04-013413 Com: CR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN CITY ATTORNEY ROCHESTER 2: DFD MICHAEL ANDREW YORK

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 For
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17 The State of Minnesota Drvng Intx
 1:30 VS. JAMIE CARROLL LEATHES, [YHP04103720 Settlt Conf
 10-04-011566 Com: CR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN CITY ATTORNEY ROCHESTER 2: DFD DAVID REY HAUGEN

18 The State of Minnesota GMD FDA
 1:30 VS. WILLIAM JACK LYKE, [04085762 Settlt Conf
 K9-04-004258 Com: CR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN JEFFREY DEAN HILL 2: DFD DANIEL PHILLIP BECKER

19 The State of Minnesota G Misd-DWI
 1:30 VS. CRAIG WILLARD MCKAY, [04077159 Settlt Conf
 K2-04-003825 Com: CR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN COUNTY ATTORNEY OLMSTED 2: DFD DANIEL PHILLIP BECKER

20 The State of Minnesota Gross Misd
 2:00 VS. ALYSHIA RAQUEL DORTON, [HP04104545 Settlt Conf
 K1-04-004819 Com: T80412870 AND T20412542 TRACKING JCR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN JULIE LYNN GERMANN 2: DFD DANIEL PHILLIP BECKER

21 The State of Minnesota Mvng Misd
 2:00 VS. ALYSHIA RAQUEL DORTON, [YTR166072 Hearing
 T8-04-012870 Com: W/T20412542 AND TRACK W/K1044819 JCR: 6
 Attorneys: 1: PLN CITY ATTORNEY ROCHESTER 2: DFD DANIEL PHILLIP BECKER

22 The State of Minnesota Mvng Misd
 2:00 VS. ALYSHIA RAQUEL DORTON, [Y04090518 Settlt Conf
 T2-04-012542 Com: TRACK W/T80412870 AND K1044819 JCR: 6

Beats the Odds Scholarship

I am writing this essay in regards to the "Beat the Odds" scholarship. I am nineteen years old and have beaten the odds of addiction as a teenager.

Until the age of nine, I lived with both my father and my mother; however, my father was an alcoholic and was abusive toward my mother. From the day my mother left my father I swore I would never turn out like him. I became an over achiever, with school and everything else in my life. I participated in gymnastics, was elected co-captain of the varsity team and I managed to maintain a steady 3.0 grade point average. I had huge dreams of finishing high school, proceeding on to college and becoming an elementary teacher. I also participated in the Miss Teen Minnesota Pageant and was destined to let nothing or no one stand in my way of my education and successful future.

While coming home from a late gymnastics meet, I was tired and needed something to help me stay awake for finals at school the next day. My boyfriend at the time was a meth user. I used meth that night and loved it. I aced all my finals and my performance in gymnastics greatly improved. I thought I could keep it under control but my boyfriend greatly feared that I would become addicted. He told me he was addicted but I didn't believe him. What started out to be a \$25.00 per week habit, which I felt wasn't a problem, rapidly turned in to a \$500.00 a week habit. Because my friends were manufacturing I was able to have access to as much as I needed and I do mean needed. It was no longer an option of wanting; it was a need I couldn't live without. It ruined my life! Within 3 months I had quit gymnastics and started to fail a lot of my classes. All I could think about was getting high and within 6 months of use I dropped completely out of school. I can't even explain the pain I put my family through. Before meth I was the

“idol” child and my parents never had to worry about me and always were so proud of me but then they watched me drop to a mere 78 pounds. My model smile turned to black, rotted teeth and I only had 13 teeth left in my mouth. My mom feared every day that she would walk in to find me dead. My younger sister had nightmares nightly. We were a very close family but I was tearing us apart. My family did everything to try and get me help but I didn’t want it or think I needed it. I had always said I would never become addicted but I did. I said it would never affect my schooling but it did. I said I would never die from it but I was as near to death as I possibly could be.

After using for three years and in and out of eight treatment facilities, I felt I had no hope. Then I was arrested for a fifth degree controlled substance, a felony, and I ended up in jail. It was at that time in jail that I realized death was the only thing that hadn’t happened out of all the things I said would never happen. I knew I needed help and I was determined that I was going to beat it this time. I was given the option of prison or Dodge County Drug Court. I chose Drug Court because I knew I could beat the odds of this addiction and I wanted my life back. After one last treatment center and the supervision of Drug Court, I have been clean and sober for fourteen months, going strong and now weigh 135 healthy pounds. Meth was a high price to pay and \$9000.00 later I once again have my smile back. The cost of treatment was astronomical but you can’t put a price on the cost of life or the price of hell that I put my family through. Only 2% of Meth users out of treatment stay sober and I am lucky to be in that 2%. They say it is hardest drug to overcome addiction and much worse than heroin.

I am now attending RCTC and PSEO to work toward graduating and receiving my diploma so I feel very fortunate. I am going to pursue my dream of becoming an

elementary school teacher. It's been a very hard road and something I feel would have been impossible to do without the loving support of my family and the Dodge County Drug Court program. I've since spoken about my drug addition in hopes that I would help others and I will continue to do so. It's the least I can do to give back to the community that has helped me have a second chance at life. I truly believe I would be dead by now without their help. God bless them all.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to write about how I BEAT THE
ODDS!

-Amy Lynn Jungbauer

Senate Counsel & Research

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Senate

State of Minnesota

TO: Senator Jane Ranum

FROM: Chris Turner, Senate Research (651/296-4350) *CT*

DATE: January 27, 2005

RE: Recent Trends in Chemical Dependency Funding

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AMY M. VENNEWITZ
MAJA WEIDMANN

Department of Corrections

The past five years have seen a 45 percent increase in the Minnesota adult prison population, from approximately 5,770 to 8,335 inmates. This expansion of the corrections system has occurred in times of stagnant or proportionately shrinking budgets. As the first priority of the Department is inmate and staff security, rehabilitation programming has suffered.

State chemical dependency (CD) funding has remained flat in the face of this inmate growth. In fiscal year 2002 the Department's budget for institutional CD programming (prison programs) was \$2.5 million. The Department's annual base budget request for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 is \$2.6 million. In other words, CD funding has remained virtually flat while the inmate population has grown between seven and ten percent annually.

Annual federal funding of institutional CD programs during this period has been sporadic and is scheduled to be eliminated altogether. Fiscal year 2002 federal funding was \$493,000, rising to \$782,000 in fiscal year 2003, and cresting at \$1 million in fiscal years 2004 and 2005. Federal monies are scheduled to be cut to \$505,000 in fiscal year 2006, before disappearing entirely in fiscal year 2007. One of the Department's change items in its budget request is for \$920,000 each year simply to replace lost federal funding. This will allow the Department to maintain its 800 treatment beds.

In addition, cuts to the Department of Corrections Community Services for fiscal years 2004 and 2005 included annual base cuts of \$2.8 million for state operations, \$3.7 million for core supervisory services, and \$6.4 in community-based grant programs. Though only portions of these programs are CD-related, it should be noted that funding for all rehabilitation and supervisory services has suffered.

Department of Human Services

Total biennial DHS base funding for chemical dependency programming for the 2004-05 biennium was \$113 million. Of this, \$12 million was for persons with incomes that make them ineligible for medical assistance (called Tier II of the Consolidated Chemical Dependency Treatment Fund) and, therefore, vulnerable to direct budget cuts. During the 2003 session Tier II funding was eliminated.

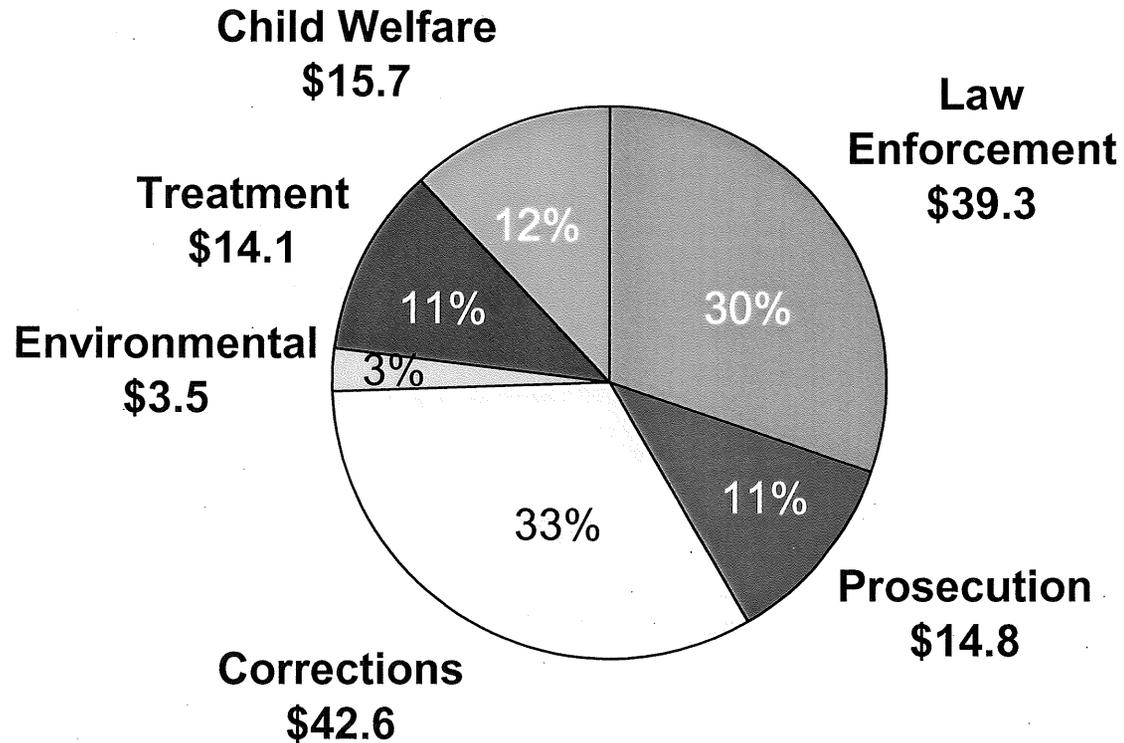
In addition, two other CD grant programs were eliminated: Juvenile Assessment and Detox Transportation Grants, which were funded at \$568,000 for the biennium, and the Women's Auxiliary CD Support Services Grants, which were funded at \$4.5 million for the biennium.

In summary, there are two thematic trends occurring in Minnesota corrections at this time. The first is the continued growth of the prison population, which is forecast to increase to over 10,000 inmates by the end of the 2006-07 biennium. The second is either stagnant or declining funding for rehabilitation and supervisory services, including direct chemical dependency services and chemical dependency grant programs.

I hope this information is useful. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

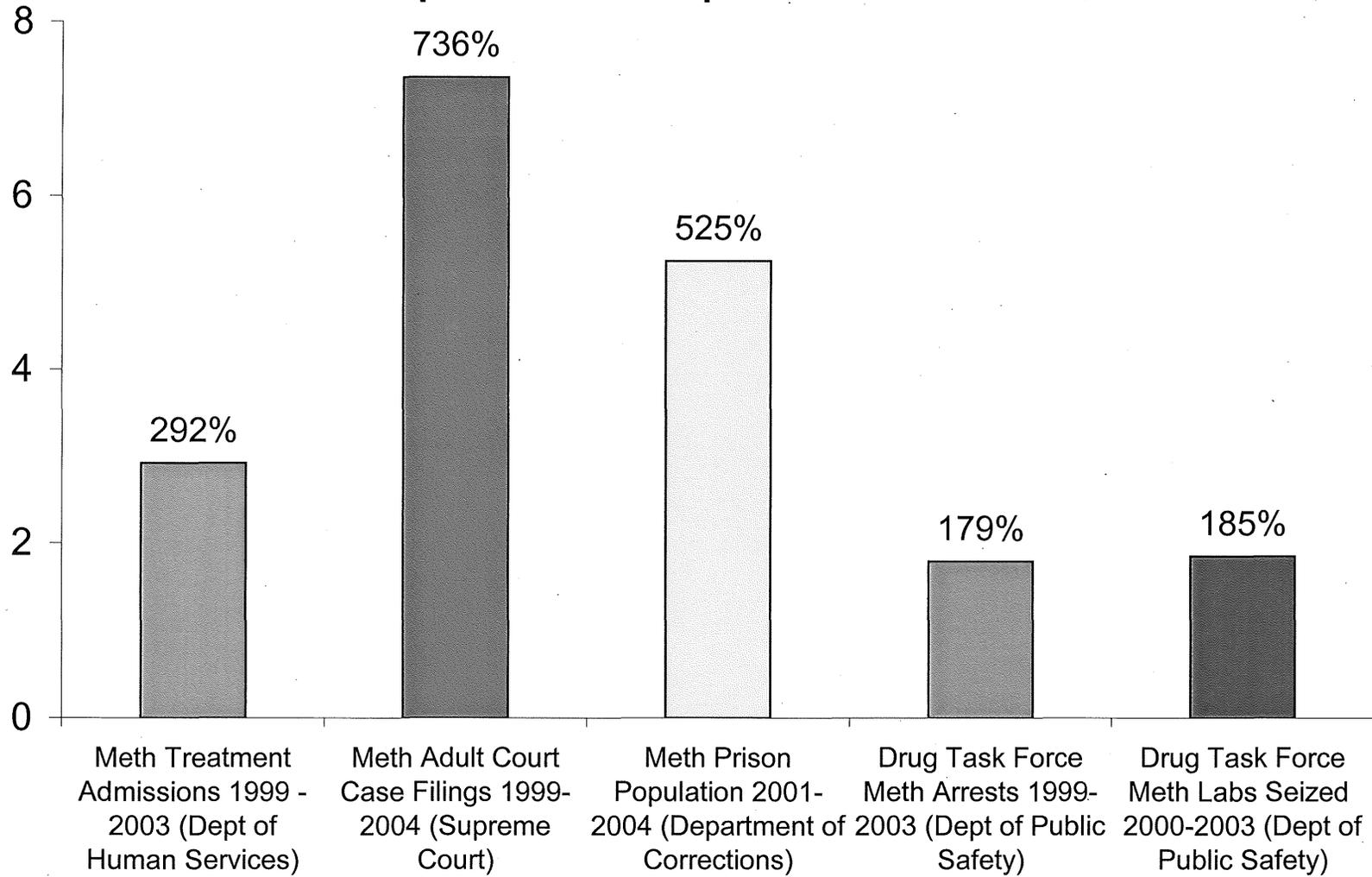
CT:vs

Estimated Annual Public Costs Related to Methamphetamine in 2004 (in \$ millions)

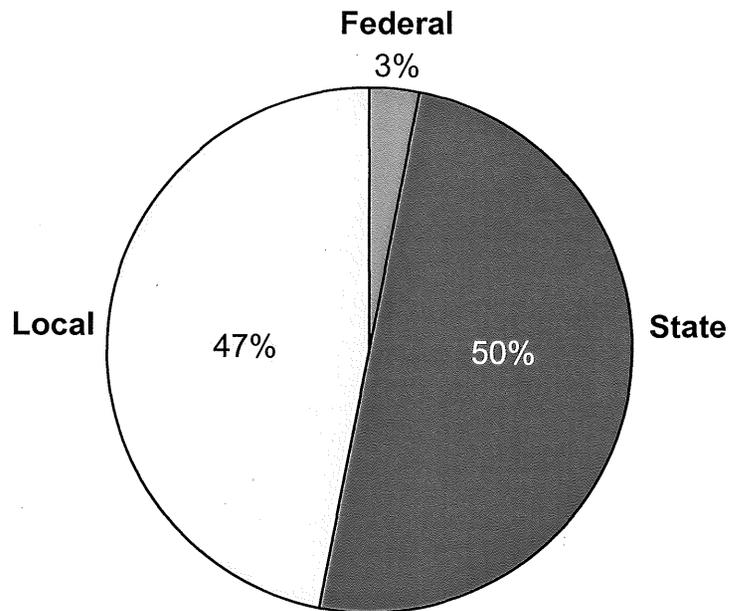


Total Estimated Annual Cost \$130 million

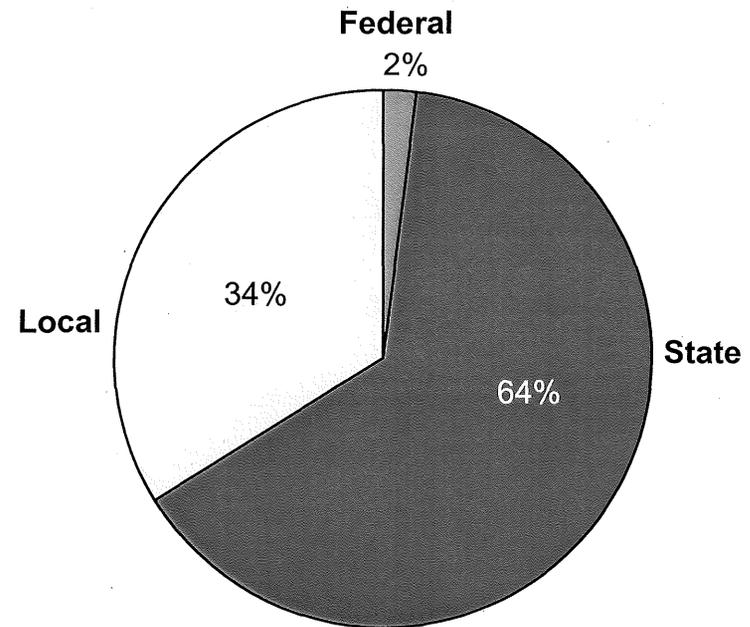
Increased Impact of Methamphetamine Abuse in Minnesota



Public Cost Responsibility for Methamphetamine Intervention 2004



Long Term Public Cost Responsibility for Methamphetamine Intervention





Office of Justice Programs

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Alcohol
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Minnesota
State Patrol

Office of
Communications

Office of
Justice Programs

Office of
Traffic Safety

State Fire
Marshal and
Pipeline Safety

Costs of a Methamphetamine (Meth) Case By Gail Carlson

Case Scenario

The case scenario created for this exercise is a couple with two children, first time offenders in Ramsey County. The meth lab is a small “mom and pop” operation in St Paul. The couple rents the home and the arrest occurs at 6:00 p.m. The operating assumptions for this case are as follows:

- No weapons were found.
- The children do not have any permanent injury from the meth lab
- The woman regains custody of the children after treatment
- The county is paying the cleanup costs.
- The offenders plead guilty after the 2nd court hearing.
- The man is sentenced to 61.4 months, serving 40.5 months in prison plus 5 years probation, the average sentence for an offender convicted of manufacture of methamphetamine.¹ The woman is sentenced to 30 months in prison stayed, treatment and 5 years probation.

Factors that may impact the cost of the case;

There are many factors that might increase the cost of the case. Some of these factors include:

- Law enforcement costs, if the investigation is extensive.
- Medical costs, if the children are impaired by the chemicals found in the home or if the woman is pregnant.
- Prosecution and public defender costs, if the case goes to trial.
- If child protection removes the children from the home permanently.
- Cleanup costs if a fire occurs and either destroys or severely damages the home or nearby homes.
- If a weapon is found, the sentence will be longer and the incarceration costs will be higher.
- The type and length of treatment and aftercare services.
- The woman may need public assistance upon release.

Costs to the Public Based on Case Progression

Law enforcement:

- Investigation: We are assuming that the investigation before the search warrant involves 50 staff hours at \$25/hour for a total cost of \$1,250.²
- State Hazardous Materials Team: The initial response involves about 10 people (including uniformed officers, clan lab certified technicians, firefighters and paramedics). The uniformed officers and technicians work about 8 hours (1/2 on overtime) - firefighters and paramedics standby for 1 ½ hours.³ The technicians remove the hazardous materials from the house for testing and photographing. The total cost of the initial response would be \$3,500.
- Non-re-useable equipment costs about \$400.⁴
Includes: Boots-\$10-15, gloves-\$10-15, mask filters-\$30, tyvek suits-\$20-30, testing pump tubes-\$30 and other costs⁵
- BCA Crime Lab. There is a fee of \$2-3,000 to test and store the materials.⁶
- Jail: The suspects are booked into the Ramsey County Jail.⁷
 - Booking fee \$150 per offender
 - Jail for about 2-3 days (\$80/day).
 - Drug test and medical screening at a cost of \$100.
 - Total jail costs for two adults range from \$520-680.⁸

Total law enforcement costs, including investigation, Hazmat team, testing, jail and equipment: **\$8,070-9,280.**

Other Expenses. City inspector's to post condemned property signs cost **\$100.**⁹

Social Services:

- House Calls transport the children to Children's Hospital for a shelter exam at a cost of \$100/each. Assuming that the children are healthy, House Calls transport the children to a shelter.¹⁰
- Shelter exam is \$450/child plus \$183 urine drug testing fee.¹¹
- Temporary foster care. The children stay at the shelter for 30 days until more permanent foster care is found. The cost of shelter is \$53/day each for a total of \$3,180. Each child is given \$600 for personal items.
- Long term foster care is \$1,000-1,200/month plus \$600 each for personal items. The children are in foster care for 3 months. The total cost for long term shelter for two children is \$6,000-\$7,200.¹²

Total medical exam, health exam and shelter costs for two children range from **\$11,846-13,046**¹³

Public Defenders:

- CHIPS (Children in Protective Services) Costs: Attorney fees run about \$1,839 plus a dispositional worker to total \$2,200.
- Criminal Costs: (Costs to defend the client against felony drug charges)\$1,302 (13 hours total or \$651 each) + \$500 for investigator and dispositional worker.

Total public defender fees are \$4,002-4,102. ¹⁴

Prosecution:

- The cost of attorneys, paralegals and support staff comes to about \$100/hour.
- We are assuming each hearing is 2 hours of attorney time 2 adults X 100/hour=\$800. ¹⁵
- CHIPS case: the initial hearing is 4-5 hours for 2 children @\$100/hour=\$800-1,000
- Follow-up: 2 hours x 2 children x \$100/hour=\$400.

Total prosecution costs are \$2,000-2,200.

Court: Sentencing is done on the third court appearance.

- Judge is \$56.58/hour
- Judge's law clerk is \$19.02/hour,
- Court reporter is \$27.30/hour, and
- Ramsey county law clerk is \$17.87/hour for a total of \$120.77/hour for 2 individuals.
- Bailiff's costs \$23.59/hour for about 2 hours.
- Total court time would be about 2 ½ hours including time to review the pre-sentence investigation.

Total court costs total approximately \$651.03. ¹⁶

Pre-sentence investigation:

- Costs at least \$320 each for a total of \$640¹⁷.

Sentencing:

- The woman is sentenced to 30 months in prison stayed, treatment and five years of probation. ¹⁸
- The man is sentenced to 61.4 months in prison and 5 years probation. ¹⁹
(This is the average sentence for this offense-he will serve 40.5 months)

Probation:

- Costs \$700/year plus an initial supervision fee of \$200, which is paid by the offender.

Total probation costs for two adults for five years each are \$7,000.²⁰

Prison:

- Costs \$80.52/day in 2003 for 40.5 months for one adult for a total of \$97,831.80.²¹

Chemical Dependency Treatment:

- Initial chemical assessment fee of \$100 each offender.²²
- Average Ramsey County in-patient cost is \$2,600 for one adult. Total treatment cost is \$2,800

Cleanup: We are assuming that the county is paying for the cleanup costs.

- Contractor is called to decontaminate the property (\$5000-\$10,000).
- In addition, there is a testing fee of \$1,000-1,500.
- Total cleanup costs are \$6,000-11,500. Homeowner's property taxes are assessed the costs of cleanup, however if the landlord is unable to pay, the county would pick up the costs.²³

Total costs range from \$140,840.83-149,000.83

¹ Jill Payne, MN Sentencing Guidelines Commission

² Rich Clark, Ramsey County Sheriffs Office.

³ Asst Fire Chief Dave Pleasant, St Paul Fire Department.

⁴ Paul Stevens, BCA

⁵ Rich Clark, Ramsey County Sheriff's Office

⁶ Paul Stevens BCA

⁷ Paul Stevens, BCA

⁸ Dori Martinez, Ramsey County Jail

⁹ Andy Dawkins, Housing Code Enforcement.

¹⁰ Kay Wittenstein, House Calls.

¹¹ Jean Henry, St. Paul Children's Hospital

¹² Kurt Koehler, Ramsey County Social Services

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Jim Hankes, State of MN Public Defenders Office.

¹⁵ Kim Bingham, Ramsey County Attorney's Office

¹⁶ Dan Lundstrom, Ramsey County Court Administrator

¹⁷ Bob Steiner, Ramsey County Probation.

¹⁸ Anne McDiarmid, Ramsey County Courts.

¹⁹ Jill Payne, MN Sentencing Guidelines Commission

²⁰ Anne McDiarmid, Ramsey County Courts

²¹ Deb Kirchner, Dept of Corrections

²² Kurt Koehler, Ramsey County Social Services

²³ Bay West

For further information contact:

Deputy Commissioner Mary Ellison at 651-282-6556

Gail Carlson at 651-297-3824

Cost of a Meth Lab Case in Ramsey County				
Source	Description	Hours	Costs	Source
Law Enforcement				
	Investigation			
	Pre-search warrant	50 hours @\$25 per hour	\$1,250	Rich Clark-Ramsey
	Post-search warrant	8-10 staff	\$3,500	County Sheriff's Office
	Includes:uniformed officers, fire trucks and paramedics(hazmat team)			
	Total		\$4,750	
	Equipment			
	Nonreusable equipment			Paul Stevens, BCA
		Boots	\$10-15	
		Tyvek suits	\$20-30	
		Gloves	\$10-15	
		Mask filters	\$30/set	
		Testing pump-\$70/10-use 4 tubes	\$28	
	Total non-reusable equipment		\$400	
	BCA testing & storage	1-3 days	\$2-3,000	
	Jail			
	Booking fee	2 adults (\$150 each)	\$300	
	Detox	2 adults (\$100 each)	\$200	
	Jail	(2 adults for 2-3 days *\$80/day)	\$320-480	Dori Martinez, Ramsey County Jail
	Total jail for 2 adults for 2-3 days		\$820-980	
	Total Law enforcement fees, equipment, testing and storage		\$7,970-9,130	
Other fees				
	City Inspectors post condemned signs			
			\$100	
Social Services				
	House Calls	4 hrs @\$25 X 2 children	\$200	Kay Wittenstein, House Calls
	Medical Exam	Exam-\$450 Urine Test-\$183 X 2 children	\$1,266	Jean Henry, Children's Hospital
	Shelter services	\$53 per day for 30 days X 2 children	\$3,180	Kurt Koehler, Ramsey Cty Social Serv
	Long Term foster care	\$1,000-\$1,200 per mo. - 3 months X 2 children	\$6,000-7,200	
	Personal items	\$600/child	\$1,200	
	Total	Two children	\$11,846-13,046	

Public Defender					
		CHIPS		\$1,839	
		Dispositional Workers		\$361	Jim Hanks, Ramsey County
		Attorneys	(13 hrs@\$100/hr	\$1,302	Public Defenders Office
		Investigator & dispositional worker		\$500-600	
		Total for 2 adults 2 attorneys per adult		\$4,002-4,102	
Prosecution					
		2 hours/hearing for 2 hearings*2*\$100/hour		\$800	
		CHIPS	4-5 hours*2*\$100/hour	\$800-\$1,000	Kim Bingman, Ramsey County
		Followup	2hours*2*\$100/hour	\$400	Attorneys Office
		Total 2 adults		\$2,000-2,200	
Court					
		Judge	\$56.58/hour*2*2 1/2hours	\$282.90	
		Judge law clerk	\$19.02/hour*2*2 1/2	\$95.10	Dan Lundstrom, Court Administrator
		Court Reporter	\$27.30/hour*2*2 1/2	\$136.50	
		Ramsey Co Law Clerk	\$17.87*2*2 1/2	\$89.35	
		Total court	\$120.77/hour*2*2 1/2	\$603.85	
		Bailiff	\$23.59/hour for 2 hours	\$47.18	
		Total		\$651.03	
Pre-sentence investigation					
		\$320/adult	2 adults	\$640	Bob Steiner, Ramsey Cty Probation
Treatment					
		Assessment	2 adults (\$100 each)	\$200	
		Consolidated Chemical Dependency Treatment Fund-1 adult		\$2,600	
		Total 1 adult treatment +2 adults assessment		\$2,800	Kurt Koehler, Ramsey Cty Social Serv
Prison					
		40.5 months served*	(61.4 ave sentence*2/3 @ 80.52/day*1 adult)	\$97,831.80	Deb Kirchner, Corrections
Probation					
		\$700/year for 2 adults for 5 years		\$7,000	Anne McDirmiad
Cleanup Costs					
		Decontamination		\$5,000-10,000	Bay West
		Testing fee		\$1,000-1,500	
		Total Cleanup costs		\$6,000-11,500	
Total Costs		Two adults, 2 children		\$140,840.83-\$149,000.83	
*Jill Payne-Sentencing Guidelines					



Office of Justice Programs

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Costs of a Gross Misdemeanor DWI Case By Gail Carlson

Case Scenario

The case scenario created for this exercise is a second offense DWI Gross Misdemeanor in Ramsey County. Since it is a gross misdemeanor offense, it will be handled by the St. Paul City Attorney's Office. The operating assumptions for the case are as follows:

- No children were in the car.
- Offender agreed to take the BAC screening.
- Blood alcohol level was under .20.
- Offender was held in jail over night and released on bail the next day.
- Offender plead guilty at the omnibus hearing and was sentenced at the same hearing.
- Offender is placed under three months of remote electronic alcohol monitoring (REAM) pre-sentencing, sentenced to 5-50 days in jail, chemical dependency treatment and two years probation. While on probation, the offender is under electronic monitoring for 30 days each year.
- Offender is marginally employed and eligible for public defender services.

Factor that would increase the costs of this case;

- Offender refused to take the evidentiary breath test.
- Offender appealed his license revocation (the Attorney General's Office would represent the Dept of Public Safety in defending against the appeal).
- Inpatient versus outpatient chemical dependency treatment was indicated.
- The case went to trial; court, public defender and prosecutor costs would escalate.
- Remote electronic alcohol monitoring (REAM) is ordered and the offender lacks the resources to pay for it.
- Offender gets the maximum jail sentence. However, the offenders pay part of their room and board.

Alcohol
and Gambling
Enforcement

ARMER/911
Program

Bureau of
Criminal
Apprehension

Driver
and Vehicle
Services

Homeland
Security and
Emergency
Management

Minnesota
State Patrol

Office of
Communications

Office of
Justice Programs

Office of
Traffic Safety

State Fire
Marshal and
Pipeline Safety

Costs to the Public Based on Case Progression

Law enforcement. We are assuming that the arrest was made by the State Patrol rather than a local law enforcement agency.

- State trooper time - seven hours @\$69.25/hour. This includes identification, arrest and transport, testing and booking, completion of reports, license revocation, plate impoundment and court time if necessary. Total **\$484.75**¹
- DWI Testing Costs.
 - Urine test (including lab analysis, court testimony and training to administer tests) at the BCA are \$150.
 - Evidentiary breath test, done at the local police department are \$30/sample.
 - Blood testing kits (done at a hospital or the BCA) are \$6.00 each and a urine testing kit costs \$4.00.²
 - Total costs: **\$190.**
- Jail. The offender is held at the Ramsey County Jail for 12 hours.
 - The booking fee is \$140 (the offender pays an additional \$10).
 - Jail costs \$80/day.
 - Total jail costs: **\$220.**³

Total law enforcement, alcohol testing and jail time costs are **\$894.75.**

Assessment and Supervision. We are assuming that the county will pay half the cost of Remote electronic alcohol monitoring (REAM).

- **Project Remand.** Pre-trial supervision costs about \$140 total per case and averages about three months.
- **Remote electronic alcohol monitoring (REAM)** – pre-trial and post-trial.
 - The offender is put on remote electronic alcohol monitoring for 40-90 days until sentencing, at a cost of \$12-14/day for a total of \$520-1,170. Half of this cost, or \$260-585, is paid by the county.
 - The offender is also put on 30 days of REAM post sentencing each year for two years for a total cost of \$780. Half, or \$390, is paid by the county.⁴
 - Total cost to the county for assessment and supervision: **\$890-1,215.**

Prosecution.

- The prosecution would take about 1 ½ hours for preparation of probable cause statement, complaint, open file etc.
- Prosecutor time at arraignment would total about ½ hour. Attorney time preparing for dispositional hearing and omnibus hearing total ½ hour.
- Total prosecutor's time 2 ½ hours @\$100/hour (includes attorney, paralegals and clerical support) =**\$250.**⁵

Public Defender.

- Public defender time for court, travel and preparation amounts to two hours. Additional costs for dispositional advisors, investigators and clerical support staff bring the costs to **\$285.**⁶

Court costs.

- Judge costs are \$56.58/hour.
- Judge's law clerk is \$19.02/hour.
- Court reporter is \$27.30/hour.
- Ramsey County law clerk costs \$17.87/hour.
- Bailiff is \$23.59/hour.
- Total cost for ½ hour: **\$72.18.**⁷

Sentence. A second DWI gross misdemeanor offender can receive a year at the Ramsey County Workhouse and a \$3,000 fine. However a more likely sentence in Ramsey County in this case would be:

- Two years probation, 5-50 days in jail, a fine of \$300 to \$500, and chemical dependency treatment etc.⁸

Ramsey County Workhouse.

- Costs \$77/day, but the offender is billed about \$12/day for room and board. 5-50 days @ \$77/day costs **\$325-3,250.**⁹

Chemical dependency treatment. We are assuming that the offender is low income and has no private insurance, therefore the county is responsible for the cost of treatment. We are assuming that the offender will have outpatient treatment.

- Averages \$2,600 in Ramsey County, but varies depending upon whether the treatment is outpatient or inpatient. Outpatient treatment costs would be **\$1,700.**¹⁰

Probation.

- Probation costs \$2.00/day. Total cost for a two year sentence is \$1,460.¹¹

Driver's License Re-issue.

- Administrative costs of license revocation, plate impoundment, re-issue of driver's license and vehicle license plates total \$25.76.¹²

Total public costs range from \$5,902.69-9,152.69.

Costs paid by the offender.

- Booking fee-\$10
- REAM-pre sentencing- 40-90 days- \$260-585; post sentencing - 30 days for two years \$390¹³
- Attorney fees
- Room and board at the Ramsey County Workhouse (\$12/day)-5-50 days-\$60-600.¹⁴
- Fine-\$300-500
- Surcharge-\$60¹⁵
- County law library fee-\$10
- Probation case fee of \$130.
- Re-instate the driver's license is currently \$680, plus \$18.50 for re-taking the driver's test.

¹ Brian Erickson Minnesota State Patrol

² Dave Petersen BCA

³ Dori Martinez, Ramsey County Jail

⁴ Judge James Dehn

⁵ Therese Skarda, St Paul City Attorneys Office

⁶ Jim Hanks, Ramsey County Public Defenders Office

⁷ Dan Lundstrum, Ramsey County Court Administrator.

⁸ Judge Joanne Smith

⁹ Al Carlson, Ramsey County Workhouse

¹⁰ Kurt Koehler, Ramsey County Social Services

¹¹ Kevin McConnor Ramsey County Corrections

¹² Lois Walton, Driver and Vehicle Services.

¹³ Judge James Dehn

¹⁴ Al Carlson Ramsey County Workhouse

¹⁵ Gary Karger House Research

For further information contact:

Deputy Commissioner Mary Ellison at 651-282-6556

Gail Carlson at 651-297-3824

Cost of a Gross Misdemeanor DWI in Ramsey County						
Source	Description	Total Cost	Other Fixed Costs	Source		
Law Enforcement						
State Patrol	7 hours@\$69.25/hour	\$484.75		Brian Erickson, Minnesota State Patrol		
Includes:						
	2 hours for identification, arrest and transport					
	1 hour for chemical testing and booking					
	4 hours for completion of reports, license revocation, plate impoundment and court time					
Testing: BCA Lab						
	DWI Urine test: includes lab analysis, court testimony & training to administer tests	\$150	Intoxilizer 5000 - \$5000	Dave Petersen, BCA		
	Evidentiary Breath Test-usually done at local police dept-includes record keeping, training	\$30				
	Blood testing kits-done at hospital	\$6.00				
	Urine testing kits-done at police depts	\$4.00				
Jail						
	Initial arrest					
	12 hours in Ramsey County Jail	\$80		Dori Martinez, Ramsey County Jail		
	Booking Fee-offender is charged an additional \$10	\$140				
Total Law enforcement, testing and jail		\$894.75				
Assessment and Supervision						
Project Remand				Mary Maher, Project Remand		
	Alcohol Assessment	\$100				
	Pre-Trial Supervision	\$140				
	Ream (Remote electronic alcohol monitoring)			Judge James Dehn		
	pre-sentencing for 40-90 days	\$260-585				
	post sentence 30 days for 2 years	\$390				
Total assessment and supervision county costs (offender pays half)		\$890-1,215				
Prosecution						
	Screen case, type probable cause statement, prepare complaint open file, get complaint signed and filed -1 1/2 hours			Therese Skarda St. Paul Attorneys Office		
	Attorney Preparation time for omnibus hearing - 1/2 hour					
	Arraignment- 1/2 hour					
Total 2 1/2 hours @\$100/hour (includes attorney, paralegals & clerical sta		\$250				

Public Defender					
	Court, travel, preparation, dispositional advisors, investigators and clerical support staff -2 hours		\$285		Jim Hankes, MN Public Defender's Office
Court					
	1/2 hour court time for bail motion, omnibus/dispositional hearings				
	Judge-\$56.58/hour				Dan Lundstrom,
	Judge's law clerk-\$19.02/hr				Ramsey County Court
	Court Reporter-\$27.30/hour				Administrator
	Ramsey Co Law Clerk-\$17.87				
	Bailiff-\$23.59/hour				
	Total court costs	\$144.36/hour for 1/2 hour	\$72.18		
Chemical Dependency Treatment					
	Outpatient average in Ramsey County		\$1,700		Kurt Koehler, Ramsey County Social Services
Jail					
	Sentence-Ramsey County Workhouse				Al Carlson,
	5-50 days in jail @\$77/day minus\$12/day that the offender pays for room and board		\$325-3,250		Ramsey County Workhouse
Probation					
	*\$2.00/day for 2 years		\$1,460		Kevin McConnor, Ramsey County Corrections
Driver Re-evaluation					
	Administrative fees involved with license revocation, impounding license plates, re-issuance of license plates and driver evaluation		\$25.76		Lois Walton, Driver and Vehicle Services
Total costs to the county			\$5,902.69-9,152.69		
Individual costs paid by the offender					
	Driver license re-instatement fee		\$18.50		Vicki Abu, Driver & Vehicle Services
	Surcharge		\$60		Gary Karger, House Research
	Driver license re-evaluation fee		\$680		Kathy Swanson, Office of Traffic Safety
	Booking fee		\$10		Dori Martinez, Ramsey County Jail
	Fine		\$300-500		Judge Joanne Smith
	County law library fee		\$10		Gary Karger, House Research
	Probation fee		\$130		Kevin McConnon, Ramsey County DWI Unit
	Room & Board at Ramsey County Workhouse	\$12/day	\$60-600		Al Carlson Ramsey County Workhouse
	Ream	*Pre-sentence \$13/day for 3 months 1/2 grant	\$260-585		Judge James Dehm
		*Post sentence 30 days each year for 2 years	\$390		
			\$1,238.50-	\$2,983.50	

The Justice System and the Addicted Offender in Minnesota: Finding Solutions that Work

What is a drug court?

A drug court is a special court given the responsibility to handle cases involving substance-abusing offenders through comprehensive supervision, drug testing, treatment services and immediate sanctions and incentives.

- For drug courts to be most effective, judges must rely on treatment providers and treatment coordinators to assist in developing treatment, habilitation, and supervision plans for each defendant.
- Treatment is most effective when offenders are matched correctly with an appropriate level of care as identified through the clinical assessment or diagnostic process.
- The treatment needs of individuals eligible for the drug court program are assessed, as are any related medical and psychological problems that the treatment program will have to address.
- Length of stay in treatment and in aftercare are factors associated with positive outcomes and, in particular, with the cessation of drug use, reduction in recidivism rates, and improvement in educational and employment status and family relationships.
- The drug court model has paved the way for the latest criminal justice innovation-therapeutic jurisprudence. Therapeutic jurisprudence is defined as: “the use of social science to study the extent to which a legal rule or practice promotes the psychological and physical well-being of the people it affects.”
- A number of jurisdictions are developing special dockets, modeled after the drug court format. Courts and judges have become more receptive to new approaches, resulting in a proliferation of problem-solving courts, including DUI courts, domestic violence courts, mental health courts and re-entry courts.

The 10 Key Components are the guiding tenets of drug court. In 1998, drug court professionals from across the country came together to create these principles. They are the foundation of drug courts operating across the country, and the drug court movement itself. The 10 Key Components stand as parameters for the creation of drug courts, allowing for local jurisdictions to create their drug courts in accordance with local need while adhering to common guidelines.

Key Component #1: Drug courts integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing.

Key Component #2: Using a non-adversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants’ due process rights.

Key Component #3: Eligible participants are identified early and promptly placed in the drug court program.

Key Component #4: Drug courts provide access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other related treatment and rehabilitation services.

Key Component #5: Abstinence is monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug testing.

Key Component #6: A coordinated strategy governs drug court responses to participants' compliance.

Key Component #7: Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participant is essential.

Key Component #8: Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness.

Key Component #9: Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective drug court planning, implementation, and operations.

Key Component #10: Forging partnerships among drug courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court effectiveness.

Increase in Drug Related Crime

- The emergence of crack cocaine in the mid-1980s had an unprecedented and dramatic impact on the nation's criminal justice system.
- In an effort to stem the street drug dealing and the crime and violence associated with illegal drug use, the arrest and prosecution of drug offenders was dramatically escalated.
- In an effort to address growing caseloads, courts employed delay-reduction strategies, including establishing specialized court dockets to expedite drug case processing. These approaches, however, did little to stem the tide of drug offenders flowing into the system, to habilitate drug offenders already in the system, or to reduce recidivism among released offenders.
- Penalties for the possession and sale of illegal drugs were toughened so that greater numbers of drug offenders were charged with felonies that carried sentences of incarceration. As a result of the nation's war on drugs, greater numbers of drug offenders were arrested, prosecuted, and convicted; however, drug offenders received few, if any, treatment services. The result was a revolving door syndrome: drug offenders cycled in and out of the justice system. The influx of drug offenders into the system severely strained the courts, forcing some to the brink of collapse.

1989 – First drug court: Florida

- Judge Herbert Klein started the first drug court in 1989 in Miami, Florida. The development of this court was a response to the court's inundation to drug related cases and to the apparent lack of resolution of these cases. The court was seeing individuals revolve through its doors in unprecedented numbers. While this was happening across the country, it was particularly evident and problematic in Miami – a primary location for the smuggling, dissemination, and selling of cocaine. This led to a new development in the way the courts deal with an addicted offender. Realizing that few offenders were getting treatment and looking for a middle-ground between prison and treatment alone, Judge Klein and several judges realized that when they used treatment, drug testing, the court's coercive power, and immediate sanctions for not following through on court orders they were able to impact the individual's response to treatment significantly.

Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994

- Called for Federal support for planning, implementing, and enhancing drug courts for nonviolent drug offenders. Between 1995 and 1997, the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, through its Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO), provided \$56 million in funding to drug courts.
- The support of legislators and other national leaders and the acknowledgement that (1) alcohol and other drug (AOD) problems are a major contributing factor to crime and social problems, and (2) traditional criminal justice system policies were having little impact on AOD problems were critical to the support and growth of the drug court model.
- In 1995, the Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO) was established by OJP to administer the Drug Court Grant Program and to provide training, financial and technical assistance, and related programmatic guidance and leadership to communities interested in drug courts. A slightly modified Drug Court Program was authorized under the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act, Public Law 107-273, 116 Stat. 1758 (November 8, 2002) as Part EE of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended.

Drug Courts Today

- The first drug courts were aimed at the adult population in a response to increasing crime rates and prison overcrowding. Adult drug courts were so successful in intervention and change in the lives of adult offenders, juvenile courts decided the drug court program could work for juvenile offenders as well. Juvenile drug courts have gained in popularity and now include family drug courts that deal primarily with abuse and neglect cases. In addition there are now DUI drug courts to deal with (primarily) the chronic DUI offender and Tribal

Wellness courts, a model of drug court specifically created for Native tribes that encompasses their specific judicial models.

- In 1994, there were 12 drug courts.
- Since 1989, more than 1,500 courts have implemented or are planning to implement a drug court. The growth of drug courts in recent years has been extraordinary. As of September 2004, there were 1,212 drug courts operating in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and 2 Federal Districts. Another 476 drug court programs were in the planning stages.

National Resolutions in Support of Drug Courts

- American Bar Association, 2001: “Continued development of problem-solving courts.”
- Conference of Chief Justices and the Conference of Court Administrators, 2000: “To take steps nationally and locally to expand the methods and principles of well-functioning drug courts into ongoing court operations.” This resolution was recently re-affirmed in 2004.
- The National District Attorneys Association
- The National Sheriffs Association
- International Association of Chiefs of Police
- The National Association of County Organizations

History of Drug Courts – Minnesota:

There are currently thirteen drug courts (seven adult, four juvenile, two DUI) operating in ten jurisdictions in Minnesota: Blue Earth (1 - Adult), Chisago (1- Juvenile), Dakota (1- Juvenile), Dodge (2 – Adult and Juvenile), Hennepin (1 - Adult), Koochiching (1- DUI), Ramsey (3 – Juvenile, Adult, and DUI), St. Louis (1- Adult), Stearns (1- Adult), Wabasha (1- Adult)

To date, several additional courts in Minnesota have expressed interest in drug courts as a result of the leadership of OJP, SCAO and drug court team members across the state. Many of these courts have applied for the DCPI for 2005. The counties that will be participating: Watonwan (Adult), Dakota (Family), Crow Wing (Adult), Aitkin (Adult), Stearns (Family), Ramsey (Family), 3rd Judicial District (Family), 9th Judicial District (Adult)

Hennepin Drug Court

The first drug court in Minnesota was created in 1997 in the Fourth Judicial District, **Hennepin County**, Minnesota’s largest urban jurisdiction. Judge Kevin Burke became

the Presiding Drug Court Judge, a Drug Court Coordinator position was created and staff were assigned from all of the partnering criminal justice and chemical health agencies. Six community-based treatment programs were selected to provide a continuum of treatment services including special programming to address culture and gender issues. This unique systemic approach targets all felony drug offenders in an attempt to address the underlying fundamental issues impacting the criminal justice population and communities of Minneapolis.

Byrne Grant Committee

Beginning in 2001, the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Office of Justice Programs (OJP) supported the development of six drug courts with Byrne Formula Grant funds. As part of its strategic planning process for the Federal Byrne grant program in 1999, OJP organized a group of criminal justice leaders from across the state to discuss funding priorities. One of six key recommendations of this group was to "place a greater emphasis on chemical dependency treatment as a cost-effective strategy to reduce crime." OJP operationalized this recommendation by supporting the development of drug courts in Minnesota. As a result, five jurisdictions were awarded planning grants. Of those five jurisdictions, four implemented drug courts with additional OJP funding.

First Phase of Drug Courts

The second drug court, a juvenile substance abuse court, began in June of 2001 in **Ramsey County**. The court was begun by Judge Joanne Smith as part of a systems-wide approach to alcohol and other drug (AOD) problems. Judge Smith worked to create a multidisciplinary steering committee made up of the leadership of the various county agencies that coordinates a system-wide judicial intervention on AOD issues. The steering committee created the juvenile substance abuse court and in fall of 2002, an adult substance abuse court was also started. In 2003, the adult court received a federal grant to continue its work.

In April 2002, a drug court began in **St. Louis County-Duluth** under the leadership of Judge Carol Person. The Duluth Drug Court program is a collaborative effort involving a number of public and private agencies and organizations in the Duluth area. Upon Judge Person's retirement, Judge John Oswald has taken over as the lead drug court judge with Judge Martin also serving as a back up. The Duluth court recently received a federal grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance to continue its funding.

In July 2002, **Stearns County** began an adult drug court under the leadership of Judge Bernard Boland. In the fall of 2001, Judge Boland gathered representatives from various agencies to address the sharp increase in felony drug-related convictions. The program is a post-plea court that identifies participants early in the legal process so as to provide treatment resources immediately as a condition of release pending trial. Judge Paul Widick is currently the lead drug court judge.

In November 2002, a juvenile drug court was started in **Dodge County**. This court was started under the leadership of Beverly Roche, a county treatment professional, and Judge Lawrence Agerter. In May 2003, Dodge County started its adult drug court.

Supreme Court Conference

In July 2002 the Minnesota Supreme Court sponsored a conference entitled "Ending the Disconnect: Advancing the Dialogue", which highlighted innovative judicial interventions addressing chemical and mental health issues, particularly drug courts. This landmark conference had 270 attendees who were part of multidisciplinary teams from all ten Minnesota judicial districts.

Second Phase Drug Courts

In September 2004 OJP awarded six more grants for jurisdictions to begin drug courts. The phase II counties are: Wabasha, Dakota, Chisago, Blue Earth, Koochiching (DUI court), and Ramsey (DUI court). All of these courts will have begun by the end of January 2005.

The **Wabasha County** drug court is an adult drug court. Judge Terrence Walters is the lead judge for the drug court. The drug court takes felony and gross misdemeanor offenses.

The **Blue Earth County** drug court is a post-adjudication adult drug court. The lead judge for this effort is Judge Kurt Johnson.

The **Chisago County** drug court is a juvenile drug court. It was started by Judge Robert Rancourt as part of a systemic effort to address underage alcohol and other drug use in Chisago County.

The **Dakota County** drug court is juvenile drug court that is a fairly unique model. Their drug court combines with several other programs with juveniles, primarily focused on wraparound services for the individual and their family. Dakota has a program that works to reintegrate juveniles back into the community after they have been in the juvenile detention center. Judge Ed Lynch is the lead judge for this drug court.

The **Koochiching County** court is a post-adjudication DUI drug court focused on enhanced (gross-misdemeanor/ felony level) and non-presumptive controlled substance offenses. Judge Chad LeDuc is the lead judge for this program.

The **Ramsey County** court program is also a DUI drug court. It is a fifth track to Ramsey's Adult Substance Abuse Court. This court focuses on men and women with 3 or more DUI offenses within the past 5 years. Judge George Stephenson is the lead judge for this effort.

Current Research

New York: Largest Statewide Study of Drug Courts

2003 – Center for Court Innovation

- Reconviction rate: 2,135 defendants who participated in six of the state's drug courts was, on average, 29 percent lower (13% to 47%) over three years than the rate for the same types of offenders who did not enter the drug court (Rempel, et al., 2003).
- Drug court cases reached initial disposition more quickly than conventional court cases
- Based on the Center for Court Innovation's study of New York drug courts, the State Court System estimates that \$254 million in incarceration costs were saved by diverting 18,000 non-violent drug offenders

California:

California's investment of \$14 million, created a total cost avoidance of \$43.3 million over a two-year period (Judicial Council of California & California Department of Alcohol & Drug Programs, 2002; NPC Research, Inc. & Judicial Council of California, 2002).

- A total of 425,014 jail days were avoided, with an averted cost of approximately \$26 million (Judicial Council of California & California Department of Alcohol & Drug Programs, 2002).
- A total of 227,894 prison days were avoided.

St. Louis, Missouri:

Compared the 219 individuals who were the program's first graduates in 2001 with 219 people who pleaded guilty to drug charges during the same period and completed probation. For each drug court graduate, the cost to taxpayers was \$7,793, which was \$1,449 more than those on probation (Institute for Applied Research, 2004).

- During the two years following program completion each graduate cost the city \$2,615 less than those on probation (Institute for Applied Research, 2004). The savings were realized in higher wages and related taxes paid, as well as lower costs for health care and mental health services.

National Institute of Justice Study (2003)

- Representative of over 17,000 annual drug court graduates nationwide, the NIJ Report, entitled "Recidivism Rates For Drug Court Graduates: National Based Estimates" states that recidivism rates for drug court participants one year after graduation is a mere 16.5 percent and only 27.5 percent after two years.

CASA Study

- The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University conducted a meta-analysis and critical review of drug court research and evaluation (Belenko 1998, 1999), finding that:

Drug courts provide the most comprehensive and effective control of drug using offenders criminality and drug usage while under the court's supervision

- Drug courts provide closer, more comprehensive supervision and much more frequent drug testing and monitoring during the program than other forms of community supervision. More importantly drug use and criminal behavior are substantially reduced while offenders are participating in drug court.
- Drug Courts generate cost savings, at least in the short term, from reduced jail/prison use, reduced criminality and lower criminal justice system costs.
- Drug courts have been quite successful in bridging the gap between the court and the treatment/public health systems and spurring greater cooperation among the various agencies within the criminal justice system and the community.

Bibliography:

Painting the Current Picture (a yearly overview of the latest research on drug courts, information about the number of drug courts in each state, and information about individual state drug court legislation)

<http://www.ndci.org/publications/paintingcurrentpicture.pdf>

The Ten Key Components (the essential elements and guiding tenets for drug courts) -

<http://www.ncjrs.org/html/bja/define/dfdpdf.pdf>

Model State Drug Court Legislation

<http://www.ndci.org/publications/ModelStateDCLegislation.pdf>

Looking at a Decade of Drug Courts (1998)

<http://www.ncjrs.org/html/bja/decade98.htm>

Summary Assessment of the Drug Court Experience

<http://www.american.edu/spa/justice/publications/just1.htm>

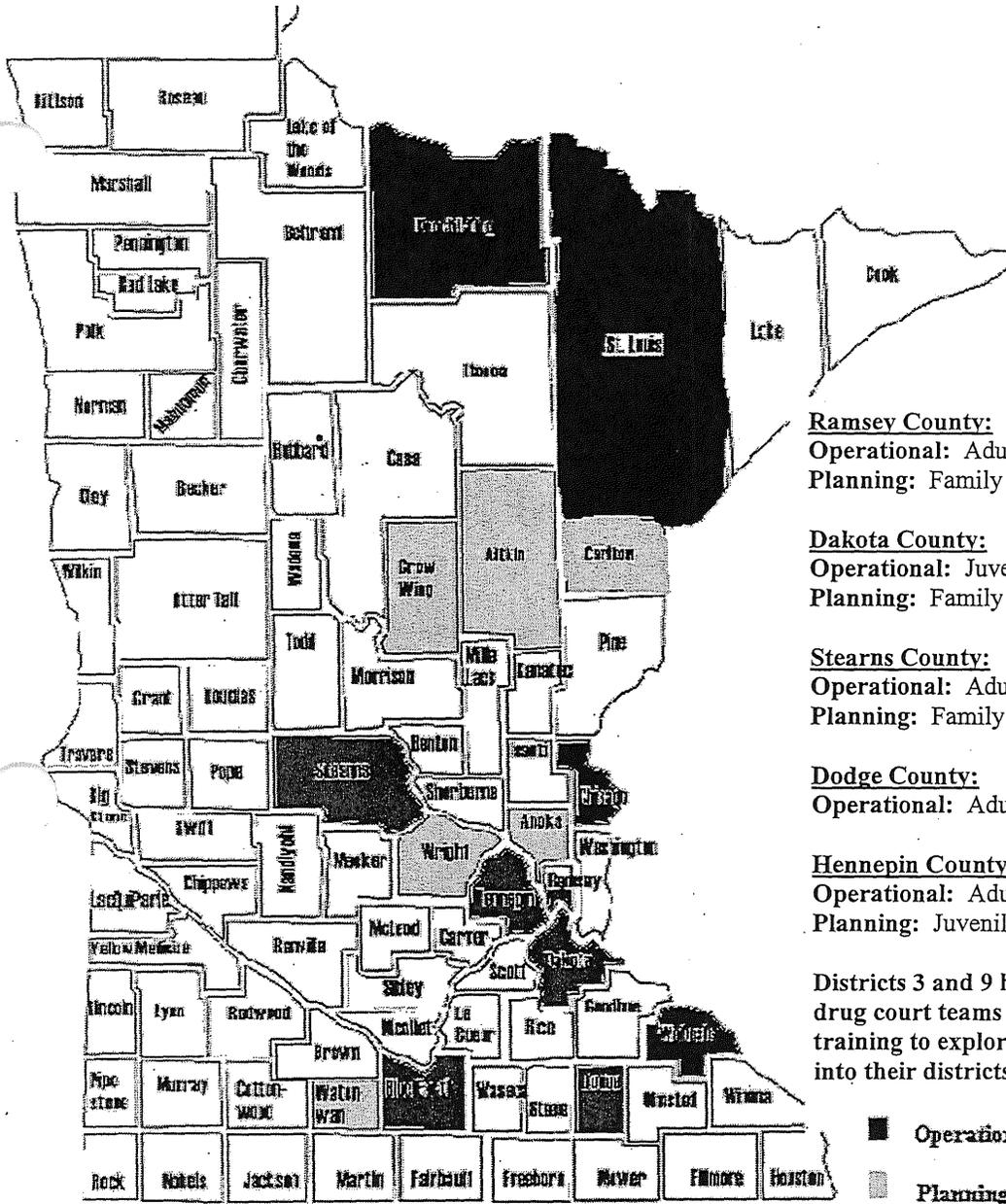
Ethical Considerations for Judges and Attorneys in Drug Court

<http://www.ndci.org/publications/ethicalconsiderations.pdf>

DUI/ Drug Courts: Defining a National Strategy

<http://www.ndci.org/dui.pdf>

**Notre Dame Law Review: Therapeutic Jurisprudence and the Drug Treatment
Court Movement: Revolutionizing the Criminal Justice System's Response to Drug
Abuse and Crime in America**
<http://www.ndci.org/admin/docs/notredame.pdf>



Ramsey County:
 Operational: Adult, Juvenile, DWI
 Planning: Family Dependency

Dakota County:
 Operational: Juvenile
 Planning: Family Dependency

Stearns County:
 Operational: Adult
 Planning: Family Dependency

Dodge County:
 Operational: Adult, Juvenile

Hennepin County:
 Operational: Adult
 Planning: Juvenile

Districts 3 and 9 have created administrative drug court teams to participate in Federal training to explore integration of drug courts into their districts.

■ Operational
 ■ Planning