

R E S I D E N T I A L C O M M U N I T Y - B A S E D

C O R R E C T I O N A L P R O G R A M S

Operated, Subsidized or Regulated

by the

Minnesota Department of Corrections

Kenneth Schoen, Commissioner

1973

Edited by E. L. James

INTRODUCTION

The concept of "community corrections" is by no means a sudden innovation in the field of corrections in Minnesota. The trend toward bringing the offender, whether he be juvenile or adult, out of the isolation of remote institutions began developing conceptually in the minds of Department administrators and the public nearly a decade ago. Nonetheless, the rapid acceleration toward greatly increased programming in community-based corrections has, indeed, occurred quite recently. Of the nine half-way houses or continuum-type programs now being operated or regulated by the Department, seven were established in 1972, one in 1971 and one in 1969. Within these programs, a total of 196 new beds have been created within a time span of only five years, (the availability of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration federal funding has, of course, had an enormous influence on this development). Similar trends, although not quite so strong, have occurred in the realms of county and state level group homes and regional juvenile detention centers.

Of nearly equal import has been the recent proliferation of community-based facilities, not operated or regulated by the Department, but available for the treatment of correctional clients. For example, a good number of half-way houses, privately-operated group homes, chemical dependency treatment centers and mental health units have been established in Minnesota in recent years. Increasingly, Departmental personnel are

are referring their clients to these outside resources. A listing of these services, called the "Community Services Resource Directory for Correctional Clients," is available from the Department.

Of special significance in the analysis of the growth of Minnesota community correctional resources is the matter of the proper definition of terms. A training specialist in the Department recently advanced the following definition of community corrections in an internal bulletin:

"Community corrections starts with the individual and includes his peers, parents and guardians, is part of general education and religion, and is an aspect of anyone involved in some kind of people service, whether it be informal or related to public or private agencies.

In its narrowest sense, community corrections consists of programs, initiated within the community and governed by a Board of Directors, for the referred law violator, whether such programs be pre-court, after court or post-institutionalization. Furthermore, they have bed space for less than 35, are reasonably close to the individuals' desired habitat and possess a program wherein either custody or simple population management is not a primary staff concern.

Essentially, community corrections programs for the referred law violator are such that they have a high degree of integration with everyday "normal" community life (non-offender interrelationships), as distinguished from the traditional institution, which has a high degree of insulation and segregation from community life and non-offender interrelationships."

More specifically, these definitions of distinct community-based facilities could be offered:

"Half-way House:" A residential, community based treatment program. Clients are generally employed or attending school in the community. The facility is physically situated in a large urban area.

"Continuum Type Program:" A multi-phased community-based program incorporating both residential and non-residential elements. Clients move toward greater independence as they proceed through the program's various stages.

"Group Home:" A private, family-based facility offering care to four to ten juveniles.

"Regional Juvenile Detention Center:" A multi-county operated center for the short term detention of area juveniles. Some limited treatment resources and activities are available.

I. HALF-WAY HOUSES AND CONTINUUM TYPE PROGRAMS OPERATED OR
CONTRACTED OUT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

A. PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

1. Alpha House: This Minneapolis facility accepts youth and adult offenders from the St. Cloud Reformatory and the Minnesota State Prison, and offers transitional treatment in a non-authoritarian environment with a full ex-offender staff. Experimental and innovative methods are used by staff members in finding both the causes and solutions of residents' problems. The facility provides room, board, clothing, employment assistance, group activities and counseling. It was opened in 1972. 12 beds.
2. Big House: This St. Paul facility offers a wide range of treatment services, providing an essentially self-sufficient program for 14 to 17 year old boys. Services provided include counseling, job and school planning and orientation and in-house business projects, such as the selling of eggs. Boys are referred to the program by the state's correctional institutions or parole agents. It was opened in 1972. 20 beds.
3. Group Residence for Girls, (Minnesota Home School Annex): This Minneapolis facility offers residence and counseling for girls coming from state correctional institutions or who drop in on a crisis basis. Referrals come from the Minnesota Reception and Diagnostic Center, the Minnesota Home School, the Youth Conservation Commission and parole agents. Each girl is worked with on an individual basis, with tailor-made programs involving job or school placements. Services provided include counseling, employment and educational assistance. It was opened in 1972. 12 beds.
4. Group Residence for Hard-To-Place Boys: This Minneapolis facility provides personal, vocational and educational counseling and advocacy, community exposure and social awareness experiences. Treatment at the residence is handled on an individual basis. The program attempts to meet the perceived needs of clients, the ultimate criteria for success being the ability to function in the community. Sixteen to 24 year old males with two or more failures at the state level on parole or probation, who have no other feasible placement alternatives, are eligible. It opened in 1971. 14 beds.

5. Institution Community Continuum, (ICC): This dual-phased program helps 15 to 17 year old boys make the transition between institution or group residence living and independent living in the community. Three facilities are used in the program, including a new residence in Minneapolis, the "Mansion," funded on an LEAA grant; a state-operated group home; and Mayo cottage at the Minnesota Reception and Diagnostic Center. Services provided include group counseling, school and employment orientation and assistance. Clients for the program are on limited parole status. It is designed for a cross-section of boys who are peer responsive and uses a peer group centered method of treatment, stressing interpersonal responsibility. The program opened in 1967, with the Mansion residence opening in 1972. There are 34 beds at all three residences.

6. Minnesota Restitution Center: This Minneapolis facility offers a unique program for adult property offenders on parole from Stillwater State Prison after their fourth month at the institution. Its clients, chosen on a random basis, develop contracts with the victims of their crimes for restitution (repayment) while residing at the Center and working in the community. Services provided include job development, individual, group and marital counseling. It opened in 1972. 25 beds.

7. Probation Offenders Rehabilitation and Training, (PORT): This Rochester residence provides treatment, counseling, referral, advocacy and room and board to male probationers age 13 to 47 from Olmstead, Dodge and Fillmore Counties. The clients work or attend academic or skill training institutions. It opened in 1969. 30 beds.

8. Project Interaction House, ("Pi House"): This St. Paul women's half-way house accepts both youthful and adult offenders on parole from the Minnesota Correctional Institution for Women at Shakopee. The program, which is sub-contracted to Project Interaction, Inc., a volunteer group working with women inmates, provides counseling, job and educational reorientation, room and board. It opened in 1972. 25 beds.

9. Turnabout, (Minneapolis Rehabilitation Center Annex): Sub-contracted by the Department to the Minneapolis Rehabilitation Center, this three-phase program originates with the first, institutional stage in an outside cottage at the Minnesota Reception and Diagnostic Center. In a

second, community residential phase, clients pass to a half-way put facility, located in South Minneapolis. In the third phase, they move out to independent living. Clients best suited to this program are dependent juvenile boys who need to be encouraged to develop their own autonomy. It opened in 1972. 24 beds.

STATE OF MINNESOTA -- DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

HALF-WAY HOUSES AND OTHER CONTINUUM TYPE PROGRAMS

Facility	Age Range	Average Populat.	Resident Capac.	Present Popula.	Ave. Lgth. of stay	Total Staff	Funding Source	Annual Operating Cost	Annual Personnel Costs	Annual Leasing Costs	Average Cost per Day/Bed
ALPHA HOUSE	21 and over	6	12	7	3 to 9 Months	4	LEAA & Private	\$80,000	\$40,850	\$4,800	\$18.25
BIG HOUSE (St. Paul)	14 to 17	8	20	8	Unknown at this time	6	LEAA	\$114,000	\$45,000	\$6,000	\$15.50
GROUP RESIDENCE FOR GIRLS	15 to 20	12	12	12	4 Months	8	LEAA	\$113,247	\$73,692	\$7,200	\$25.85
GROUP RESIDENCE FOR HARD TO PLACE BOYS	16 to 25	10	14	11	4 Months	6½	LEAA	\$86,378	\$49,066	\$8,400	\$23.66
INSTITUTION COMMUNITY CONTINUUM	15 to 18	30 Residents. 80 Non-Residents	33	14 Res. 80 Non-Resid.	Residents 3 to 6 Mon. Non-Resid. 1 Year	26	LEAA & STATE	\$518,000	\$301,000	\$8,600	\$33.72 Resi. \$4.04 Non-Res.
MINNESOTA RESTITUTION CENTER	21 and over	15	25	12	8 Months	10	LEAA	\$133,971	\$84,792	\$14,000	\$14.68
PORT OF OLMSTEAD COUNT. (Prob. Offenders Rehab. & Training)	13 to 47	20	30	24	7.6 Month	5	LEAA STATE OLMSTEAD COUNTY	\$91,991	\$62,881	\$4,000	\$9.85
PROJECT INTERACTION HOUSE	21 to 37	8	14	8	3 to 6 Months	13	LEAA	\$171,972	\$90,372	\$11,520	\$33.65
TURNABOUT (MRC Project)	16 to 21	Not known	12	2	3 Months	9	LEAA	\$148,962	\$96,360	\$16,500	\$34.00

II. STATE OPERATED GROUP HOMES

A. BASIC DESCRIPTION OF STATE GROUP HOME PROGRAMS AND FINANCING

The state Department of Corrections group home program opened in 1965 when the Minnesota Legislature first appropriated funds for a trial program. Added appropriations since then have been based on the success of the pilot homes. The request for expanded funding had been based on the large number of youths needing post-institution placement outside of their homes. Twelve state-operated group homes have come into existence since the initial appropriation. These currently accommodate 71 children and are located throughout the state.

A group home can be characterized as a family dwelling in which four to eight selected youth are placed for care and control for periods from six to eighteen months. The male group home parent maintains employment outside the home in his usual trade or occupation. His wife cares for the home on a full time basis. Natural children of the group home parents are often present in the environment. The group home parents are expected to provide room and board, medical and dental care and proper clothing for youth placed in their home. They are reimbursed for these expenses, in addition to receiving a subsidy payment for each contracted bed, whether the bed is filled or not. Youth do not have to be provided with individual bedrooms, but adequate closet, sanitary facilities and study space must be available. Each youth must have his own or her own bed. Bunk beds can be utilized.

Group homes offer the most appropriate treatment for many delinquent youth experiencing difficulty in adjusting to their parental homes and to the community. Because of its location in the community, the group home serves to provide a transitional experience for youth from institutionalization to community living, while at the same time providing the type of support and controls to guide the youth in his full adjustment. Further, group home placement facilitates the youth's productive involvement in the school, church and other community institutions from which he has often become alienated. It also serves to make these community institutions more sensitive to the needs of the youth.

The successful group home parents are in themselves a unique resource and represent the key to a successful group home program. In addition to the group parents' special talents in working with youth, they are an important resource in helping the professional staff evaluate the progress of the child and implement the treatment objectives.

General qualifications sought in group home parents include an age range between thirty and fifty-five, personal integrity, tolerance, consistency, patience, sincere interest in youth, stability, warmth, understanding and experience with own or foster children.

Screening of group home parents includes a check with references provided by the applicants, credit rating, driving record, fire check of the physical facility and a complete physical examination. There is a discussion of the nature, aims and administration of the program together with an explanation of the differences between single foster care homes and group homes and of the contract executed between the group parents and the Department of Corrections. Extensive discussion takes place among the applicants, the parole agent and group home supervisor regarding the interests and experience of the prospective group home parents to insure as fully as possible that the persons certified as group home parents will be successful in the program.

After certification group home parents receive regular consultation from the parole agent serving the home to help them to understand and deal with the problems of the young people in placement. The homes are meant to be a bridge between the institution and the community and do not function as short-term diagnostic resources or a permanent foster care plan for the child who needs long-term placement.

Preparation for opening a group home also includes discussion of the plan with community leaders and the enlistment of their cooperation. This may include elected officials, juvenile court judges, police and sheriff, school faculty, welfare department, clergy, and civic groups. From this group is drawn members of the home screening committee and serves also to promote good understanding, support and participation.

A new group home is opened slowly starting with two youth. Additional youth are introduced at intervals to enable the group home parents to accommodate and adjust to the changes in their home and to build a healthy atmosphere among the youths in placement.

Training meetings for group home parents are held on a regular basis. These meetings afford the parents an opportunity to discuss mutual problems and interests.

The final decision on whether or not to accept a youth into a particular group is based on the needs of the youth and the ability of the group home to deal with them, together with the appropriateness of incorporating a specific individual into

a specific group at a given time. This decision rests with the screening committee, composed of the group home parents, school counselor, parole agent and others, i.e., clergyman, welfare worker and juvenile police officers. These individuals not only contribute their expertise in dealing with youth, but provide a broader understanding and interpretation of the group home program within the total community. If placement is planned, potential problems, realistic goals and concrete ways in which the social, emotional and medical needs may be met by both the group home parents and the community are discussed.

III. COUNTY OPERATED, STATE-SUBSIDIZED GROUP HOMES

A. BASIC DESCRIPTION OF GROUP HOME PROGRAM AND FINANCING

Sixty-three county-operated, state subsidized group homes have opened in the state since July, 1971, when the Legislature appropriated the first subsidy for this purpose. Although under the jurisdiction of county-level juvenile judges, these homes are potentially open for placements by the Youth Conservation Commission, on the respective judges approval.

Services provided by county-level group homes include room, board, clothing, medical care, the services of a parole agent, recreation, and involvement, in most cases, with local educational facilities, community services and the natural parents. Residents usually attend high school and some have jobs. Clients are admitted to the homes through local juvenile court dispositions.

B. LISTING OF STATE OPERATED GROUP HOMES

1. Adamson Group Home, Hallock, Minn.
2. Bohlman Group Home, St. Paul, Minn.
3. Brewer Group Home, Hastings, Minn.
4. Erickson Group Home, Anoka, Minn.
5. Erion Group Home, Spring Valley, Minn.
6. March Group Home, Slayton, Minn.
7. O'Connell Group Home, Pine City, Minn.
8. Ranweiler Group Home, St. Paul, Minn.
9. Sister Marcia's Group Home, St. Paul, Minn.
10. Smith Group Home, Cotton, Minn.
11. Staufenberg (ICC) Group Home, Minneapolis, Minn.
12. Tracey Group Home, Duluth, Minn.

B. LISTING OF COUNTY OPERATED GROUP HOMES (RAMSEY COUNTY)

1. Ashland House, St. Paul
2. Barnes Group Home, St. Paul
3. Benner Group Home, St. Paul
4. Benson Group Home, St. Paul
5. Berg Group Home, St. Paul
6. Boogren Group Home, White Bear Lake
7. Carroll Group Home, St. Paul
8. Chase Group Home, St. Paul
9. Christian Brothers' Group Home, St. Paul
10. Davey Group Home, St. Paul
11. Demas Group Home, St. Paul
12. Dunn Group Home, St. Paul
13. Dzik Group Home, St. Paul
14. Erickson Group Home, St. Paul
15. Esparza Group Home, St. Paul
16. Farr Group Home, North Branch
17. Gruber Group Home, St. Paul
18. Hadd Group Home, St. Paul
19. Hare Group Home, St. Paul
20. Harris Group Home, St. Paul
21. Hill Group Home, Duluth
22. Hoisemann Group Home, Finlayson
23. Kapas Group Home, St. Paul
24. Lambrecht Group Home, St. Paul
25. Oden Group Home, St. Paul
26. Remick Group Home, Duluth
27. Shaw Group Home, St. Paul
28. Schmidt Group Home, Anoka
29. Segelstrom Group Home, St. Paul
30. Singerhouse Group Home, Hudson, Wisconsin
31. Smith Group Home, Harris
32. Smith Group Home, St. Paul
33. Spear Group Home, St. Paul

B. LISTING OF COUNTY OPERATED GROUP HOMES (RAMSEY COUNTY)

(continued)

- 34. Sullivan Group Home, St. Paul
- 35. Svendsen Group Home, St. Paul
- 36. Sweat Group Home, St. Paul
- 37. Verley Group Home, St. Paul
- 38. White Group Home, Cloquet

C. LISTING OF COUNTY OPERATED GROUP HOMES (IN COUNTIES OTHER
THAN RAMSEY COUNTY)

1. Anderson Group Home, Viking (Marshall County)
2. Arnold Group Home, Winona (Winona County)
3. Gorden Group Home, Moorhead (Clay County)
4. Hamre Group Home, Erskine (Polk County)
5. Hanson Group Home, Anoka (Anoka County)
6. Hassett Group Home, Barnum (Carlton County)
7. Highness Group Home, Moorhead (Clay County)
8. Hinckley Group Home, Hinckley (Pine County)
9. Jacobson Group Home, Minneapolis (Hennepin County)
10. Ketterling Group Home, St. Paul (Dakota County)
11. Krueger Group Home, Hutchinson (Meeker County)
12. Lindsley Group Home, Frazer (Becker County)
13. Lockrem Group Home, Park Rapids (Hubbard County)
14. Main House, Winona (Winona County)
15. Muench Boy's Home, Inc., Bird Island (Renville County)
16. Muhich Group Home, Columbia Heights (Anoka County)
17. Rockstead Group Home, Tenstrike (Beltrami County)
18. Shannon Group Home, Frazee (Becker County)
19. Smith Group Home, Blooming Prarie (Mower County)
20. Thomas Group Home, Alexandria (Douglas County)
21. Uttermark Group Home, Sebeka (Wadena County)
22. Watschke Group Home, St. Paul (Dakota County)
23. Wille Group Home, Wells (Faribault County)
24. Wilson Group Home, Selicka (Wadena County)

STATE OF MINNESOTA — DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

STATE OPERATED GROUP HOMES

15

Home & Location	Age Range	Average Resident Popula.	Capac.	Present Populat.	Average Stay	Total Staff	Funding Source	Annual Operating Costs	Personnel Costs	Leasing Costs	Daily Cost Per Bed
ADAMSON (Hallock)	14-17	5	5	5	6 to 12 Months	2	STATE	\$12,000	Not Separated from Total	None	\$6.75
BOHLMAN (St. Paul)	14-17	4	6	4	"	2	"	\$14,400	"	"	"
BREWER (Hastings)	"	6	6	6	"	"	"	\$14,400	"	"	"
ERICKSON (Anoka)	"	7	8	5	"	"	"	\$19,200	"	"	"
ERION (Spring Valley)	"	3	5	2	"	"	"	\$12,000	"	"	"
MARCH (Slayton)	"	5	7	2	"	"	"	\$16,800	"	"	"
O'CONNELL (Pine City)	"	6	8	6	"	"	"	\$19,200	"	"	"
RANWEILER (St. Paul)	"	4	4	4	"	"	"	\$9,600	"	"	"
SISTER MARCIA (St. Paul)	"	7	8	8	"	"	"	\$16,800	"	"	"

STATE OPERATED GROUP HOMES

[illegible]

COUNTY OPERATED GROUP HOMES
RAMSEY COUNTY

<u>Home</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Annual Cost</u>
Ashland House	7	7	2	\$16,607.50
Barnes Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Benner Home	8	8	2	18,979.20
Benson Home	6	6	2	14,235.00
Berg Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Boogren Home	7	7	2	16,607.50
Carroll Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Chase Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Christian Brothers	4	4	4	9,490.00
Davoy Home	5	5	2	11,862.50
Demas Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Dunn Home	6	6	2	14,235.00
Dzik Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Erickson Home	6	6	2	14,235.00
Esparza Home	6	6	2	14,235.00
Farr Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Gruber Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Hadd Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Hare Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Harris Home	6	0	2	14,235.00
Hill Home (Duluth)	8	8	2	18,979.20
Horsemann (Finlayson)	4	4	2	9,490.00
Kapas Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Lambrecht Home	6	6	2	14,235.00

RAMSEY COUNTY GROUP HOMES, CONT.

<u>Home</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Annual Cost</u>
Oden Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Remick Home (Duluth)	4	4	2	9,490.00
Shaw Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Schmidt Home (Anoka)	4	4	2	9,490.00
Segelstrom Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Singer House Home (Hudson)	4	4	2	9,490.00
Smith Home (Harris)	4	4	2	9,490.00
Smith Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Spear Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Sullivan Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Svendsen Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Sweat Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
Verley Home	4	4	2	9,490.00
White Home (Cloquet)	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9,490.00</u>
Totals	175	174		\$420,000.00

OTHER INFORMATION ON RAMSEY COUNTY GROUP HOMES:

1. Age Range: 12 to 18 years with some exceptions.
2. Average Population: Approximately 140
3. Sources of Funding: Ramsey County 50%, State of Minnesota 50%
4. Average cost per day per child: \$6.50
5. Number of Group Homes: 38

COUNTY OPERATED GROUP HOMES

19

OUT-STATE COUNTIES

<u>Home</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Annual Cost</u>
Anderson	Marshall	4	4	\$ 9,490.00
Arnold	Winona	6	6	12,240.00
Gorden	Clay	4	3	9,600.00
Hamre	Polk	4	?	9,490.00
Hanson	Anoka	4	4	7,200.00
Hassett	Carlton	7	3	16,800.00
Highness	Clay	5	5	12,000.00
Hinckley	Pine	10	3	54,000.00
Jacobson	Hennepin	4	4	9,600.00
Kettering	Dakota	6	6	14,400.00
Krueger	Meeker	6	3	12,744.00
Linsley	Becker	4	2	8,600.00
Lockrem	Hubbard	4	4	10,500.00
Main House	Winona	10	1	18,000.00
Muench Home Inc.	Renville	8	5	19,000.00
Muhich	Anoka	5	0	9,000.00
Rockstead	Beltrami	6	2	14,400.00
Shannon	Becker	4	0	8,600.00
Smith	Mower	7	4	15,120.00
Thomas	Douglas	6	5	15,500.00
Uttermark	Todd-Wadena	5	3	12,480.00
Watchke	Dakota	5	4	12,000.00
Wille	Faribault	6	4	9,600.00
Wilson	Todd-Wadena	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12,480.00</u>
	Totals	135	78	\$332,844.00*

*Based on operating at capacity.

OTHER INFORMATION

1. Age Range: Adolescent--Usually 14 to 18 years.
2. Sources of Funding: 50% County, 50% State except the following:
Main House-LEAA, plus County and State. Muench Home Inc LEAA,
County & State.
3. Cost per Day: Approximately \$6.75 when operating at capacity.

IV. REGIONAL JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS REGULATED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

A. LISTING OF REGIONAL JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS

1. Arrowhead Regional Juvenile Detention Center: This Duluth facility offers detention, group programs, social work and diagnostic evaluations for juveniles age 11 to 18. Clients come from Aitkin, Carlton, Cook, Lake, St. Louis, Itasca and Koochiching Counties. They are referred, for the short term detention, by police or probation officers; or are held for legitimate reasons pending court hearings, placements and evaluations. 20 beds.
2. Hennepin County Juvenile Center: This Minneapolis facility offers detention, admission, screening, release, medical services, educational programs and daily adjustment counseling for Hennepin County juveniles. They are referred from law enforcement officials, the juvenile courts and public and private social agencies. 59 beds.
3. Moorhead Juvenile Detention Center: This Moorhead facility offers detention, individual counseling, tutoring for education, recreation and testing to juveniles from 14 counties in West Central Minnesota, who are referred there by court order from a juvenile judge. 14 beds.
4. Woodview Detention Home: This St. Paul facility offers medical care, detention, psychological and psychiatric assistance and academic instruction, (remedial and regular) to juveniles from Ramsey County and other nearby counties. Clients are referred to the home by law enforcement, parole officers or by order of the juvenile court. 30 beds.