

APPENDIX A

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES TABLES
AND FY 1982 THROUGH FY 1985 CCA
SUBSIDY PROJECTIONS TABLES

- Pursuant to 1980 Laws, ch 614, sec 183 -
- which extended due date for report -
- mandated by 1979 Laws, c 336, s4, sd 4 -
- due date Jan 1, 1981...recd 3/30/81 -

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Committee

APPENDIX TO

Report to the 1981 Minnesota Legislature

Recommendations Concerning the Financing of
Correctional Services in Minnesota

Submitted by:

Committee to Study the Financing of Correctional Services

and the

Community Corrections Act in Minnesota

TABLE A.1
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE^a
CCA AREA: Crow Wing-Morrison

YEAR	TOTAL CCA EXPENDITURES ^c	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS ^d	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e	EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^b				TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER FUNDING SOURCES ^g	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e
				Total Expenditures from State Contributions ^f	Percent of Total ^e	Expenditures for Community Programs	Expenditures for Chargebacks		
1974 ^h	\$ 70,100	\$ 8,200	11.7%	\$ 29,200	41.7%	\$ 20,900	\$ 8,300	\$ 32,700	46.6%
1975	356,400	26,100	7.3	241,100	67.5	155,600	85,500	89,200	25.0
1976	371,600	19,900	5.4	304,100	81.8	225,600	78,500	47,600	12.8
1977	402,800	30,600	7.6	330,800	82.1	264,300	66,500	41,400	10.3
1978	435,600	50,400	11.6	377,000	86.5	278,300	98,700	8,200	1.9
1979 ⁱ	437,300	44,800	10.2	371,300	84.9	250,300	121,000	21,200	4.8
1980 ⁱ	535,500	49,200	9.2	486,300	90.8	344,700	141,600	0	0.0
TOTAL	\$ 2,609,300	\$ 229,200	8.8% ^j	\$2,139,800	82.0% ^j	\$ 1,539,700	\$600,100	\$240,300	9.2% ^j

SOURCE: 1980 budgeted financial data: from annual comprehensive plan submitted by Area to the State Department of Corrections (DOC); all other financial data: from Community Corrections Financial Status Reports submitted quarterly by Area to DOC and from Bob Erlanson, Corrections Administrator, Crow Wing-Morrison Community Corrections.

NOTE: The financial data are expenditures from the specified funding source; they do not necessarily represent total funding from that source.

^aExpenditure information is from secondary sources as reported by CCA Area. Amounts are not adjusted for inflation. Amounts are rounded to nearest \$100.

^bWherever "State" appears, it refers to Minnesota.

^cAll sources. Includes chargebacks and any carry-over from previous year.

^dShould include intra-CCA Area per diem housing receipts.

^ePercentages are percentage of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year, rounded to nearest tenth of a percent.

^fExpenditures from the State CCA Subsidy. Includes state carry-over from previous year, if any.

^gExample: federal and state (non-CCA) grants. Includes grant carry-over from previous year, if any. May include per diem housing receipts from outside of the CCA Area, if any.

^hSeptember through December, 1974.

ⁱThe 1980 amounts are budgeted, not actual.

^jPercentages refer to percentage of total community corrections expenditures, e.g., \$229,200 (county contribution) is 8.8% of \$2,609,300 (total community corrections expenditures).

TABLE A.2
 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE^a
 CCA AREA: Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted

YEAR	TOTAL CCA EXPENDITURES ^c	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS ^d	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e	EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^b				TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER FUNDING SOURCES ^g	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e
				Total Expenditures from State Contributions ^f	Percent of Total ^e	Expenditures for Community Programs	Expenditures for Chargebacks		
1974 ^h	\$ 232,400	\$ 66,700	28.7%	\$ 146,400	63.0%	\$ 140,400	\$ 6,000	\$ 19,300	8.3%
1975	515,300	83,100	16.1	314,100	61.0	301,900	12,200	118,100	22.9
1976	642,300	71,000	11.1	441,200	68.7	418,900	22,300	130,100	20.3
1977	701,300	80,300	11.5	526,500	75.1	473,000	53,500	94,500	13.5
1978	946,900	115,300 ⁱ	12.2	688,900	72.6	599,900	89,000	142,700	15.1
1979	724,400	76,100	10.5	626,500	86.5	549,600	76,900	21,800	3.0
1980 ^j	861,900	147,400	17.1	666,900	77.4	553,500	113,400	47,600	5.5
TOTAL	\$ 4,624,500	\$ 639,900	13.3% ^k	\$3,410,500	73.7% ^k	\$ 3,037,200	\$373,300	\$574,100	12.4% ^k

SOURCE: 1980 budgeted financial data: from annual comprehensive plan submitted by Area to the State Department of Corrections (DOC); all other financial data: from Community Corrections Financial Status Reports submitted quarterly by Area to DOC and from Loren Weisbrod, Financial Officer for Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted Community Corrections.

NOTE: The financial data are expenditures from the specified funding source; they do not necessarily represent total funding from that source.

^aExpenditure information is from secondary sources as reported by CCA Area. Amounts are not adjusted for inflation. Amounts are rounded to nearest \$100.

^bWherever "State" appears, it refers to Minnesota.

^cAll sources. Includes chargeback and any carry-over from previous year.

^dShould include intra-CCA Area per diem housing receipts.

^ePercentages are percentage of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year, rounded to nearest tenth of a percent.

^fExpenditures from the State CCA Subsidy. Includes state carry-over from previous year, if any.

^gExample: federal and state (non-CCA) grants. Includes grant carry-over from previous year, if any. May include per diem housing receipts from outside of the CCA Area, if any.

^hThe 1974 amounts are for last 6 months of year only.

ⁱIncludes \$39,866 special county funding for jail remodeling.

^jThe 1980 amounts are budgeted, not actual.

^kPercentages refer to percentage of total community corrections expenditures, e.g., \$639,900 (county contribution) is 13.8% of \$4,624,500 (total community corrections expenditures).

TABLE A.3
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE^a
 CCA AREA: Ramsey

YEAR	TOTAL CCA EXPENDITURES ^c	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS ^d	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e	EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^b				TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER FUNDING SOURCES ^g	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e
				Total Expenditures from State Contributions ^f	Percent of Total ^e	Expenditures for Community Programs	Expenditures for Chargebacks		
1974 ^h	\$ 3,843,700	\$ 1,423,400	37.0%	\$ 431,500	11.2%	\$ 384,200	\$ 47,300	\$1,988,200 ⁱ	51.7%
1975	5,426,200	3,590,400	66.2	1,835,800	33.8	1,506,600	329,200	0	0.0
1976	6,826,300	4,010,800	58.8	2,815,500	41.2	2,047,100	768,400	0	0.0
1977	7,416,200	4,276,500	57.7	3,014,700	40.7	2,205,400	809,300	125,000	1.7
1978	7,675,600	4,781,300	62.3	2,791,100	36.4	1,952,900	838,200	103,200	1.3
1979	8,803,100	5,621,200	63.9	3,059,700	34.8	2,305,100	754,600	122,200	1.4
1980 ^j	9,162,000	5,826,800	63.6	3,312,000	36.1	2,412,000	900,000	23,200	0.3
TOTAL	\$49,152,500	\$29,530,400	60.1% ^k	\$ 17,260,300	35.1% ^k	\$12,813,300	\$4,447,000	\$2,361,800	4.8% ^k

SOURCE: 1980 budgeted financial data: from annual comprehensive plan submitted by Area to the State Department of Corrections (DOC); all other financial data: from Community Corrections Financial Status Reports submitted quarterly by Area to DOC and from Ralph Nelson, Ramsey County Community Corrections Financial Officer.

NOTE: The financial data are expenditures from the specified funding source; they do not necessarily represent total funding from that source.

^aExpenditure information is from secondary sources as reported by CCA Area. Amounts are not adjusted for inflation. Amounts are rounded to nearest \$100.

^bWherever "State" appears, it refers to Minnesota.

^cAll sources. Includes chargeback and any carry-over from previous year.

^dShould include intra-CCA Area per diem housing receipts.

^ePercentages are percentage of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year, rounded to nearest tenth of a percent.

^fExpenditures from the State CCA Subsidy. Includes state carry-over from previous year, if any.

^g**Example:** federal and state (non-CCA) grants. Includes grant carry-over from previous year, if any. May include per diem housing receipts from outside of the CCA Area, if any.

^hThe 1974 amounts are for last 6 months of year only.

ⁱFederal revenue sharing.

^jThe 1980 amounts are budgeted, not actual.

^kPercentages refer to percentage of total community corrections expenditures, e.g., \$29,530,400 (county contribution) is 60.1% of \$49,152,500 (total community corrections expenditures).

TABLE A.4
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE^a
 CCA AREA: Red Lake-Polk-Norman

YEAR	TOTAL CCA EXPENDITURES ^e	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS ^d	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e	EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^b				TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER FUNDING SOURCES ^g	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e
				Total Expenditures from State Contributions ^f	Percent of Total ^e	Expenditures for Community Programs	Expenditures for Chargebacks		
1976	\$ 431,200	\$ 127,900	29.7%	\$ 139,400	32.3%	\$ 128,200	\$ 11,200	\$ 163,900	38.0%
1977	557,000	224,800	40.4	203,300	36.5	175,100	28,200	128,900	23.1
1978	658,400	162,600	24.7	271,000	41.2	237,700	83,300	224,800	34.1
1979 ^h	669,900	195,200	29.1	260,600	38.9	229,700	30,900	214,100	32.0
1980 ^h	723,600	226,600	31.1	333,000	46.0	281,300	51,700 ⁱ	164,000	22.7
TOTAL	\$ 3,040,100	\$ 937,100	30.8% ^j	\$1,207,300	39.7% ^j	\$1,052,000	\$155,700	\$895,700	29.5% ^j

SOURCE: 1980 budgeted financial data: from annual comprehensive plan submitted by Area to the State Department of Corrections (DOC); all other financial data: from Community Corrections Financial Status Reports submitted quarterly by Area to DOC and from Jan Parish, Red Lake-Polk-Norman Community Corrections.

NOTE: The financial data are expenditures from the specified funding source; they do not necessarily represent total funding from that source.

^aExpenditure information is from secondary sources as reported by CCA Area. Amounts are not adjusted for inflation. Amounts are rounded to nearest \$100.

^bWherever "State" appears, it refers to Minnesota.

^cAll sources. Includes chargeback and carry-over from previous year.

^dShould include intra-CCA Area per diem housing receipts. For 1976 and 1977, also includes work-release receipts, rent, school district receipts, and contract housing receipts from Department of Corrections (DOC).

^ePercentages are percentage of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year, rounded to nearest tenth of a percent.

^fExpenditures from the State CCA Subsidy. Includes state carry-over from previous year, if any.

^gExample: federal and state grants. Includes grant carry-over from previous year, if any. For 1978, 1979, and 1980, also includes work-release receipts, rent, school district receipts, and contract housing receipts from DOC. May include per diem housing receipts from outside of the CCA Area, if any.

^hThe 1980 amounts are budgeted, not actual.

ⁱIncludes \$29,250 conditional funds for stay-home credit.

^jPercentages refer to percentage of total community corrections expenditures, e.g., \$937,100 (county contribution) is 30.8% of \$3,040,100 (total community corrections expenditures).

TABLE A.5
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE^a
 CCA AREA: Region 3 (Arrowhead)

YEAR	TOTAL CCA EXPENDITURES ^c	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS ^d	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e	EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^b				TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER FUNDING SOURCES ^g	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e
				Total Expenditures from State Contributions ^f	Percent of Total ^e	Expenditures for Community Programs	Expenditures for Chargebacks		
1976 ^h	\$ 1,852,000	\$ 905,300	48.9%	\$ 465,400	25.1%	\$ 361,900	\$ 103,500	\$ 481,300	13.7%
1977	4,216,200	2,062,000	48.9	1,647,800	39.1	983,400	664,400	506,400	12.0
1978	4,328,500	2,137,600	49.4	1,499,900	34.7	1,109,800	390,100	691,000	16.0
1979	4,213,200	1,879,800	44.6	1,822,300	43.3	1,403,800	418,500	511,200	12.1
1980 ⁱ	4,366,800	2,053,500	47.0	1,905,600	43.6	1,669,600	236,000	407,700	9.3
TOTAL	\$18,976,700	\$ 9,038,200	47.6% ^j	\$7,341,000	38.7% ^j	\$1,812,500	\$1,812,500	\$2,597,600	13.7% ^j

SOURCE: 1980 budgeted financial data: from annual comprehensive plan submitted by Area to the State Department of Corrections (DOC); all other financial data: from Community Corrections Financial Status Reports submitted quarterly by Area to DOC and from Kurt Soderberg, Region 3 Community Corrections.

NOTE: The financial data are expenditures from the specified funding source; they do not necessarily represent total funding from that source.

^aExpenditure information is from secondary sources as reported by CCA Area. Amounts are not adjusted for inflation. Amounts are rounded to nearest \$100.

^bWherever "State" appears, it refers to Minnesota.

^cAll sources. Includes chargeback. Includes any carry-over from previous year.

^dShould include intra-CCA Area per diem housing receipts.

^ePercentages are percentage of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year, rounded to nearest tenth of a percent.

^fExpenditures from the State CCA Subsidy. Includes state carry-over from previous year, if any.

^gExample: school district receipts, federal and state (non-CCA) grants. May include per diem housing receipts from outside of the CCA Area, if any.

^hJuly through December, 1978.

ⁱThe 1980 amounts are budgeted, not actual.

^jPercentages refer to percentage of total community corrections expenditures, e.g., \$9,038,200 (county contribution) is 47.6% of \$18,976,700 (total community corrections expenditures).

TABLE A.6
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE^a
 CCA AREA: Anoka County

YEAR	TOTAL CCA EXPENDITURES ^c	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS ^d	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e	EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^b				TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER FUNDING SOURCES ^g	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e
				Total Expenditures from State Contributions ^f	Percent of Total ^e	Expenditures for Community Programs	Expenditures for Chargebacks		
1976 ^h	\$ 551,200	\$ 248,200	45.0%	\$ 218,600	39.7%	\$ 217,000	\$ 1,600	\$ 84,400	15.3%
1977	1,241,600	245,700	19.8	713,100	57.4	656,400	56,700	282,800	22.8
1978	1,613,900	291,000	18.0	984,500 ⁱ	61.0	849,400 ⁱ	135,100	338,400	21.0
1979 ^j	1,908,700	337,900	17.7	1,101,500 ⁱ	57.7	923,900 ⁱ	177,600	469,300	24.6
1980 ^j	2,178,900	538,100	24.7	1,282,900	58.9	1,062,700	220,200	357,900	16.4
TOTAL	\$ 7,494,300	\$ 1,660,900	22.2% ^k	\$ 4,300,600	57.4%	\$ 3,709,400	\$ 591,200	\$ 1,532,800	20.5% ^k

SOURCE: 1980 budgeted financial data: from annual comprehensive plan submitted by Area to the State Department of Corrections (DOC); all other financial data: from Community Corrections Financial Status Reports submitted quarterly by Area to DOC and from Mary Sorenson, Anoka County Community Corrections.

NOTE: The financial data are expenditures from the specified funding source; they do not necessarily represent total funding from that source.

^aExpenditure information is from secondary sources as reported by CCA Area. Amounts are not adjusted for inflation. Amounts are rounded to nearest \$100.

^bWherever "State" appears, it refers to Minnesota.

^cAll sources. Includes chargeback and any carry-over from previous year.

^dShould include intra-CCA Area per diem housing receipts.

^ePercentages are percentage of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year, rounded to nearest tenth of a percent.

^fExpenditures from the State CCA Subsidy. Includes state carry-over from previous year, if any.

^gExample: school district receipts, federal and state (non-CCA) grants. May include per diem housing receipts from outside of the CCA Area, if any.

^hSeptember through December, 1976.

ⁱIncludes \$342 other state funds (non-CCA).

^jThe 1980 amounts are budgeted, not actual.

^kPercentages refer to percentage of total community corrections expenditures, e.g., \$1,660,900 (county contribution) is 22.2% of \$7,494,300 (total community corrections expenditures).

TABLE A.7
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE^a
 CCA AREA: Todd-Wadena

YEAR	TOTAL CCA EXPENDITURES ^c	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS ^d	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e	EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^b				TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER FUNDING SOURCES ^g	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e
				Total Expenditures from State Contributions ^f	Percent of Total ^e	Expenditures for Community Programs	Expenditures for Chargebacks		
1976 ^h	\$ 51,300	\$ 19,300	37.6%	\$ 32,000	62.4%	\$ 28,400	\$ 3,600	\$ 0	0.0%
1977	216,100	47,700	22.0	111,800	51.7	97,200	14,600	56,600	26.2
1978	241,100	50,200 ⁱ	20.8	134,400	55.7	120,300	14,100	56,500	23.4
1979	312,900	47,300	15.1	203,800	65.1	153,200	50,600	61,800	19.8
1980 ^j	507,400	52,200	10.3	414,500	81.7	312,900	101,600	40,700	8.0
TOTAL	\$ 1,328,800	\$ 216,700	16.3% ^k	\$ 896,500	67.5% ^k	\$ 712,000	\$ 184,500	\$ 215,600	16% ^k

SOURCE: 1980 budgeted financial data: from annual comprehensive plan submitted by Area to the State Department of Corrections (DOC); all other financial data: from Community Corrections Financial Status Reports submitted quarterly by Area to DOC and from Karen Wedstein, Todd-Wadena Community Corrections.

NOTE: The financial data are expenditures from the specified funding source; they do not necessarily represent total funding from that source.

^aExpenditure information is from secondary sources as reported by CCA Area. Amounts are not adjusted for inflation. Amounts are rounded to nearest \$100.

^bWherever "State" appears, it refers to Minnesota.

^cAll sources. Includes chargeback and carry-over from previous year.

^dShould include intra-CCA Area per diem housing receipts.

^ePercentages are percentage of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year, rounded to nearest tenth of a percent.

^fExpenditures from the State CCA Subsidy. Includes state carry-over from previous year, if any.

^gExample: school board receipts, federal and state (non-CCA) grants. May include per diem housing receipts from outside of the CCA Area, if any.

^hJuly through December, 1976.

ⁱIncludes \$16,850 special county funding.

^jThe 1980 amounts are budgeted, not actual.

^kPercentages refer to percentage of total community corrections expenditures, e.g., \$216,700 (county contribution) is 16.3% of \$1,328,800 (total community corrections expenditures).

TABLE A.8
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE^a
 CCA AREA: Region 6W

YEAR	TOTAL CCA EXPENDITURES ^c	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS ^d	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e	EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^b				TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER FUNDING SOURCES ^g	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e
				Total Expenditures from State Contributions ^f	Percent of Total ^e	Expenditures for Community Programs	Expenditures for Chargebacks		
1977 ^h	\$ 40,100	\$ 13,200	32.9%	\$ 26,900	67.1%	\$ 25,500	\$ 1,400	\$ 0	0.0%
1978	210,500	55,800	26.5	151,400	71.9	136,600	14,800	3,300	1.6
1979 ⁱ	306,000	56,300	18.4	237,000	77.5	187,300	49,700	12,700	4.2
1980 ⁱ	394,700	61,800	15.	332,900	84.3	274,400	58,500	0	0.0
TOTAL	\$ 951,300	\$ 187,100	19.7% ^j	\$ 748,200	78.7% ^j	\$ 623,800	\$ 124,400	\$ 16,000	1.7% ^j

SOURCE: 1980 budgeted financial data: from annual comprehensive plan submitted by Area to the State Department of Corrections (DOC); all other financial data: from Community Corrections Financial Status Reports submitted quarterly by Area to DOC and from Douglas Oxenreider, Corrections Administrator, Region 6W Community Corrections.

NOTE: The financial data are expenditures from the specified funding source; they do not necessarily represent total funding from that source.

^aExpenditure information is from secondary sources as reported by CCA Area. Amounts are not adjusted for inflation. Amounts are rounded to nearest \$100.

^bWherever "State" appears, it refers to Minnesota.

^cAll sources. Includes chargeback and any carry-over from previous year.

^dShould include intra-CCA Area per diem housing receipts.

^ePercentages are percentage of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year, rounded to nearest tenth of a percent.

^fExpenditures from the State CCA Subsidy. Includes state carry-over from previous year, if any.

^gExample: federal and state (non-CCA) grants. Includes grant carry-over from previous year, if any. May include per diem housing receipts from outside of the CCA Area, if any.

^hThe 1977 amounts are for last 3 months of year only.

ⁱThe 1980 amounts are budgeted, not actual.

^jPercentages refer to percentage of total community corrections expenditures, e.g., \$187,100 (county contribution) is 19.7% of \$951,300 (total community corrections expenditures).

TABLE A.9

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE^a

CCA Area: Hennepin

YEAR	TOTAL CCA EXPENDITURES ^c	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e	EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^b				TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER FUNDING SOURCES ^g	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e
				Total Expenditures from State Contributions ^f	Percent of Total ^e	Expenditures for Community Programs	Expenditures for Chargebacks		
1978	\$ 18,855,600	\$ 13,921,400	73.8%	\$ 3,289,300	17.4%	\$ 2,412,300	\$ 877,000	\$ 1,644,900	8.7%
1979	22,638,900	15,058,000	66.5	5,349,900	23.6	2,821,400	2,528,500	2,230,900	9.9
1980 ^h	26,861,300	18,799,200	70.0	5,776,200	21.5	2,457,100	3,319,100	2,285,900	8.5
TOTAL	\$ 68,355,800	\$ 47,778,600	69.9%	\$14,415,400	21.1%	\$ 7,690,800	\$6,724,600	\$ 6,161,700	9.0%

SOURCE: 1980 budgeted financial data: from annual comprehensive plan submitted by Area to the State Department of Corrections (DOC); all other financial data: from Community Corrections Financial Status Reports submitted quarterly by Area to DOC and from Richard Mons, Hennepin County Financial Officer, and David Sterry, Hennepin County Planning Department.

NOTE: The financial data are expenditures from the specified funding source; they do not necessarily represent total funding from that source.

^aExpenditure information is from secondary sources as reported by CCA Area. Amounts are not adjusted for inflation. Amounts are rounded to nearest \$100.

^bWherever "State" appears, it refers to Minnesota.

^cAll sources. Includes chargeback and any carry-over from previous year.

^dDoes not include intra-CCA Area per diem housing receipts (which are instead paid by contracting agencies directly to institutions).

^ePercentages are percentage of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year, rounded to nearest tenth of a percent.

^fExpenditures from the State CCA Subsidy. Includes state carry-over from previous year, if any.

^g**Example:** federal and state (non-CCA) grants, if any.

^hThe 1980 amounts are budgeted, not actual.

ⁱIncludes \$97,000 special state funding. This originally appeared in "Total Expenditures from State Contribution" and "Expenditures for Community Programs." It was subtracted from those columns and added to "Total Expenditures From Contributions From Other Funding Sources." See footnote f.

^jPercentages refer to percentage of total community corrections expenditures, e.g., \$47,778,600 (county contribution) is 69.9% of \$68,355,800 (total Community Corrections expenditures).

TABLE A.10
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE^a
 CCA AREA: Blue Earth

YEAR	TOTAL CCA EXPENDITURES ^c	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS ^d	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e	EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^b				TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER FUNDING SOURCES ^g	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e
				Total Expenditures from State Contributions ^f	Percent of Total ^e	=	Expenditures for Community Programs + Chargebacks		
1978	\$ 381,400	\$ 167,000	43.8%	\$ 176,600	46.3%		\$ 128,100 + \$ 48,500	\$ 37,800	9.9%
1979	558,100	145,600	26.1	323,000	57.9		221,200 + 101,800	89,500	16.0
1980 ^h	519,800	148,900	28.6	275,100	52.9		201,900 + 73,200	95,800	18.4
TOTAL	\$ 1,459,300	\$ 461,500	31.6%	\$ 774,700	53.1%		\$ 551,200 + \$ 551,200	\$ 223,100	15.3%

SOURCE: 1980 budgeted financial data: from annual comprehensive plan submitted by Area to the State Department of Corrections (DOC); all other financial data: from Community Corrections Financial Status Reports submitted quarterly by Area to DOC.

NOTE: The financial data are expenditures from the specified funding source; they do not necessarily represent total funding from that source.

^aExpenditure information is from secondary sources as reported by CCA Area. Amounts are not adjusted for inflation. Amounts are rounded to nearest \$100.

^bWherever "State" appears, it refers to Minnesota.

^cAll sources. Includes chargeback and any carry-over from previous year.

^dShould include intra-CCA Area per diem housing receipts, if any.

^ePercentages are percentage of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year, rounded to nearest tenth of a percent.

^fExpenditures from the State CCA Subsidy. Includes state carry-over from previous year, if any.

^gExample: federal and state (non-CCA) grants. Includes grant carry-over from previous year, if any. May include per diem housing receipts from outside of CCA Area, if any.

^hThe 1980 amounts are budgeted, not actual.

ⁱIncludes \$17,176 conditional funds for stay-home credit.

^jPercentages refer to percentage of total community corrections expenditures, e.g., \$461,500 (county contribution) is 31.6% of \$1,459,300 (total community corrections expenditures).

TABLE A.11
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE^a
 CCA AREA: Washington

YEAR	TOTAL CCA EXPENDITURES ^c	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS ^d	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e	EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^b				TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER FUNDING SOURCES ^g	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e
				Total Expenditures from State Contributions ^f	Percent of Total ^e	Expenditures for Community Programs	Expenditures for Chargebacks		
1978	\$ 223,700	\$ 125,300	56.0%	\$ 70,800	31.6%	\$ 66,700	\$ 4,100	\$ 27,600	12.3%
1979	739,100	241,600	32.7	380,600	51.5	329,400	51,200	116,900	15.8
1980 ^h	1,005,600	252,000 ⁱ	25.1	657,900	65.4	501,200	156,700	95,700 ^j	9.5
TOTAL	\$ 1,968,400	\$ 618,900	31.4% ^k	\$1,109,300	56.4% ^k	\$897,300	\$212,000	\$ 240,200	12.2% ^k

SOURCE: 1980 budgeted financial data: from annual comprehensive plan submitted by Area to the State Department of Corrections (DOC); all other financial data: from Community Corrections Financial Status Reports submitted quarterly by Area to DOC.

NOTE: The financial data are expenditures from the specified funding source; they do not necessarily represent total funding from that source.

^aExpenditure information is from secondary sources as reported by CCA Area. Amounts are not adjusted for inflation. Amounts are rounded to nearest \$100.

^bWherever "State" appears, it refers to Minnesota.

^cAll sources. Includes chargeback and any carry-over from previous year.

^dShould include intra-CCA Area per diem housing receipts, if any.

^ePercentages are percentage of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year, rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

^fExpenditures from the State CCA Subsidy. Includes state carry-over from previous year, if any.

^gExample: federal and state (non-CCA) grants; school district receipts. Includes grant carry-over from previous year, if any. May include per diem housing receipts from outside of CCA Area, if any.

^hThe 1980 amounts are budgeted, not actual.

ⁱIncludes \$15,500 special county funding.

^jIncludes \$19,630 budgeted conditional funds for per diem.

^kPercentages refer to percentage of total community corrections expenditures, e.g., \$618,900 (county contribution) is 31.4% of \$1,968,400 (total community corrections expenditures).

TABLE A.12
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE^a
 CCA AREA: Rock-Nobles

YEAR	TOTAL CCA EXPENDITURES ^c	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS ^d	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e	EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^b				TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER FUNDING SOURCES ^g	PERCENT OF TOTAL ^e
				Total Expenditures from State Contributions ^f	Percent of Total ^e	Expenditures for Community Programs	Expenditures for Chargebacks		
1979 ^h	\$ 105,100	\$40,000	38.0%	\$ 65,100	61.9%	\$ 45,300	\$ 19,800	\$0	0.0%
1980 ^h	235,683	40,000	17.0	195,683	83.0	127,284	68,399	0	0.0
TOTAL	\$ 340,783	\$80,000	23.5%	\$ 260,783	76.5%	\$172,584	\$ 88,199	\$0	0.0%

SOURCE: 1980 budgeted financial data: from annual comprehensive plan submitted by Area to the State Department of Corrections (DOC); all other financial data: from Community Corrections Financial Status Reports submitted quarterly by Area to DOC.

NOTE: The financial data are expenditures from the specified funding source; they do not necessarily represent total funding from that source.

^aExpenditure information is from secondary sources as reported by CCA Area. Amounts are not adjusted for inflation. Amounts for 1979 are rounded to nearest \$100.

^bWherever "State" appears, it refers to Minnesota.

^cAll sources. Includes chargeback and carry-over from previous year.

^dShould include intra-CCA Area per diem housing receipts, if any.

^ePercentages are percentage of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year, if any.

^fExpenditures from the State CCA Subsidy. Includes state carry-over from previous year, if any.

^gRock-Nobles received no funding for corrections from other sources for 1979 and 1980. This category would include, for example, federal and state (non-CCA) grants, school district receipts, and per diem housing receipts from outside of the CCA Area, if any. It would include any grant carry-overs from the previous year, if any.

^hThe 1980 amounts are budgeted, not actual.

ⁱPercentages refer to percentage of total community corrections expenditures, e.g., \$80,000 (county contribution) is 23.5% of \$340,783 (total community corrections expenditures).

TABLE A.13

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE

CCA AREA ^a	TIME PERIOD ^b	TOTAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES (all sources, including chargeback) ^c	PERCENT OF EXPENDITURES FUNDED BY STATE ^d	PERCENT OF EXPENDITURES FUNDED BY CCA AREA	PERCENT OF EXPENDITURES FUNDED BY OTHER FUNDING SOURCES ^e
Ramsey	1974-1980	\$49,152,500	35.10%	60.10%	4.80%
Crow Wing-Morrison	1974-1980	\$ 2,609,300	82.00%	8.80%	9.20%
Anoka	1976-1980	\$ 7,494,300	57.40%	22.20%	20.50%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1974-1980	\$ 4,624,500	73.70%	13.80%	12.40%
Region 3	1976-1980	\$18,976,700	38.70%	47.60%	13.70%
Hennepin	1978-1980	\$68,355,800	21.10%	69.90%	9.00%
Todd-Wadena	1976-1980	\$ 1,328,800	67.50%	16.30%	16.00%
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	1976-1980	\$ 3,040,100	39.70%	30.80%	29.50%
Region 6W	1977-1980	\$ 951,300	78.70%	19.70%	1.70%
Blue Earth	1978-1980	\$ 1,459,300	53.10%	31.60%	15.30%
Washington	1978-1980	\$ 1,968,400	56.40%	31.40%	12.20%
Rock-Nobles	1979-1980	\$ 340,783	76.50%	23.50%	0.00%

SOURCE: Same as source for Tables A.1 through A.12.

^aThe 12 CCA AREas are comprised of 27 counties in Minnesota.

^bExpenditures data for 1980 are budgeted, not actual.

^cIncludes chargebacks. See individual CCA Area Tables A.1 through A.12.

^dState CCA Subsidy. Includes chargebacks.

^eExamples: federal and state (non-CCA) grants, school district receipts, and per diem welfare receipts.

TABLE A.14
ANNUAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES AND ANNUAL AMOUNT
AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES FUNDED BY CCA AREA^a

CCA AREA ^d	C A L E N D A R Y E A R						
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Crow Wing-Morrison:							
Expenditure ^c	\$ 8,200	\$ 26,100	\$ 19,900	\$ 30,600	\$ 50,400	\$ 44,800	\$ 49,200
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d		+\$ 17,900	-\$ 6,200	+\$ 10,700	+\$ 19,800	-\$ 5,600	+\$ 4,400
% Increase or Decrease ^d	E ^e	+218%	- 24%	+ 54%	+ 65%	- 11%	+ 10%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted:							
Expenditure ^c	\$ 66,700	\$ 83,100	\$ 71,000	\$ 80,300	\$ 115,300	\$ 76,100	\$ 147,400
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d		+\$ 16,400	-\$ 12,100	+\$ 9,300	+\$ 35,000	-\$ 39,200	+\$ 71,300
% Increase or Decrease ^d	E ^e	+ 25%	- 15%	+ 13%	+ 44%	- 34%	+ 94%
Ramsey:							
Expenditure ^c	\$1,423,400	\$3,590,400	\$4,010,800	\$4,276,500	\$ 4,781,300	\$ 5,621,200	\$ 5,826,800
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d		+\$2,167,000	+\$ 420,400	+\$ 265,700	+\$ 504,800	+\$ 839,900	+\$ 205,600
% Increase or Decrease ^d	E ^e	+152%	+ 12%	+ 7%	+ 12%	+ 18%	+ 4%
Red Lake-Polk-Norman:							
Expenditure ^c			\$ 127,900	\$ 224,800	\$ 162,600	\$ 195,200	\$ 226,600
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d				+\$ 96,900	-\$ 62,200	+\$ 32,600	+\$ 31,400
% Increase or Decrease ^d			E ^e	+ 76%	- 28%	+ 20%	+ 16%
Region 3:							
Expenditure ^c			\$ 905,300	\$2,062,000	\$ 2,137,600	\$ 1,879,800	\$ 2,053,500
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d				+\$1,156,700	+\$ 75,600	-\$ 257,800	+\$ 173,700
% Increase or Decrease ^d			E ^e	+128%	+ 4%	- 12%	+ 9%
Anoka:							
Expenditure ^c			\$ 248,200	\$ 245,700	\$ 291,000	\$ 337,900	\$ 538,100
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d				-\$ 2,500	+\$ 45,300	+\$ 46,900	+\$ 200,200
% Increase or Decrease ^d			E ^e	- 1%	+ 18%	+ 16%	+ 59%
Todd-Wadena:							
Expenditure ^c			\$ 19,300	\$ 47,700	\$ 50,200	\$ 47,300	\$ 52,200
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d				+\$ 28,400	+\$ 2,500	-\$ 2,900	+\$ 4,900
% Increase or Decrease ^d			E ^e	+147%	+ 5%	- 6%	+ 10%
Region 6W:							
Expenditure ^c				\$ 13,200	\$ 55,800	\$ 56,300	\$ 61,800
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d					+\$ 42,600	+\$ 500	+\$ 5,500
% Increase or Decrease ^d				E ^e	+323%	+ 1%	+ 10%
Hennepin:							
Expenditure ^c					\$13,921,400	\$15,058,000	\$18,799,200
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d						+\$ 1,136,600	+\$ 3,741,200
% Increase or Decrease ^d					E ^e	+ 8%	+ 25%
Blue Earth:							
Expenditure ^c					\$ 167,000	\$ 145,600	\$ 148,900
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d						-\$ 21,400	+\$ 3,300
% Increase or Decrease ^d					E ^e	- 13%	+ 2%
Washington:							
Expenditure ^c					\$ 125,300	\$ 241,600	\$ 252,000
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d						+\$ 116,300	+\$ 10,400
% Increase or Decrease ^d					E ^e	+ 93%	+ 4%
Rock-Nobles:							
Expenditure ^c						\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d							0
% Increase or Decrease ^d						E ^e	0%

SOURCE: Same as source for tables A.1 through A.12.

NOTE: See individual CCA Area tables and footnotes (Tables A.1 through A.12). (Hereafter, State refers to Minnesota).

^aTable indicates community corrections expenditures funded by the CCA Areas, for each CCA Area for each year from year of entry through 1980. Expenditures for 1980 are "budgeted"; expenditures for all other years are actual.

^bThe 12 CCA Areas are comprised of 27 counties in Minnesota.

^cThe first line for each CCA Area shows expenditures for each year.

^dThe second line for each CCA Area shows the dollar amount of increase or decrease in expenditures from the preceding year to the specified year. The third line shows the percentage of increase or decrease from the preceding year. The large increase between the year of entry and the following year for some CCA Areas results because expenditures for the year of entry may be for less than a full year. Minus (-) equals decrease; plus (+) equals increase.

^e"E" indicates the year of entry into the Community Corrections Act.

TABLE A.15
ANNUAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES AND ANNUAL AMOUNT
AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES FUNDED BY STATE^a

CCA AREA ^b	CALENDAR YEAR						
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<u>Grow Wing-Morrison:</u>							
Expenditure ^c	\$ 29,200	\$ 241,100	\$ 304,100	\$ 330,800	\$ 377,000	\$ 371,300	\$ 486,300
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d		+\$ 211,900	+\$ 63,000	+\$ 26,700	+\$ 46,200	-\$ 5,700	+\$ 115,000
% Increase or Decrease ^d	E ^e	+726%	+ 26%	+ 9%	+ 14%	- 2%	+ 31%
<u>Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted:</u>							
Expenditure ^c	\$ 146,400	\$ 314,100	\$ 441,200	\$ 526,500	\$ 688,900	\$ 626,500	\$ 666,900
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d		+\$ 167,700	+\$ 127,100	+\$ 85,300	+\$ 162,400	-\$ 62,000	+\$ 40,400
% Increase or Decrease ^d	E ^e	+115%	+ 40%	+ 19%	+ 31%	- 9%	+ 6%
<u>Ramsey:</u>							
Expenditure ^c	\$ 431,500	\$ 1,835,800	\$ 2,815,500	\$ 3,014,700	\$ 2,791,100	\$ 3,059,700	\$ 3,312,000
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d		+\$ 1,404,300	+\$ 979,700	+\$ 199,200	-\$ 223,600	+\$ 262,600	+\$ 252,300
% Increase or Decrease ^d	E ^e	+325%	+ 53%	+ 7%	- 7%	+ 10%	+ 8%
<u>Red Lake-Polk-Norman:</u>							
Expenditure ^c			\$ 139,400	\$ 203,300	\$ 271,000	\$ 260,600	\$ 333,000
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d				+\$ 63,900	+\$ 67,700	-\$ 10,400	+\$ 72,400
% Increase or Decrease ^d			E ^e	+ 46%	+ 33%	- 4%	+ 28%
<u>Region 3:</u>							
Expenditure ^c			\$ 465,400	\$ 1,647,800	\$ 1,499,900	\$ 1,822,300	\$ 1,905,600
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d				+\$ 1,182,400	-\$ 147,900	+\$ 322,400	+\$ 83,300
% Increase or Decrease ^d			E ^e	+254%	- 9%	+ 21%	+ 5%
<u>Anoka:</u>							
Expenditure ^c			\$ 218,600	\$ 713,100	\$ 984,500	\$ 1,101,500	\$ 1,282,900
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d				+\$ 494,500	+\$ 271,400	+\$ 117,000	+\$ 181,400
% Increase or Decrease ^d			E ^e	+226%	+ 38%	+ 12%	+ 16%
<u>Todd-Wadena:</u>							
Expenditure ^c			\$ 32,000	\$ 111,800	\$ 134,400	\$ 203,800	\$ 414,500
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d				+\$ 79,800	+\$ 22,600	+\$ 69,400	+\$ 210,700
% Increase or Decrease ^d			E ^e	+249%	+ 20%	+ 52%	+103%
<u>Region 6W:</u>							
Expenditure ^c				\$ 26,900	\$ 151,400	\$ 237,000	\$ 332,900
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d					+\$ 124,500	+\$ 85,600	+\$ 95,900
% Increase or Decrease ^d				E ^e	+463%	+ 57%	+ 40%
<u>Hennepin:</u>							
Expenditure ^c					\$ 3,289,300	\$ 5,349,900	\$ 5,776,200
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d						+\$ 2,060,600	+\$ 426,300
% Increase or Decrease ^d					E ^e	+ 63%	+ 8%
<u>Blue Earth:</u>							
Expenditure ^c					\$ 176,600	\$ 323,000	\$ 275,100
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d						+\$ 146,400	-\$ 47,900
% Increase or Decrease ^d					E ^e	+ 83%	- 15%
<u>Washington:</u>							
Expenditure ^c					\$ 70,800	\$ 380,600	\$ 657,900
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d						+\$ 309,800	+\$ 277,300
% Increase or Decrease ^d					E ^e	+438%	+ 73%
<u>Rock-Nobles:</u>							
Expenditure ^c						\$ 65,100	\$ 195,683
\$ Increase or Decrease ^d							+\$ 130,583
% Increase or Decrease ^d						E ^e	+201%

SOURCE: Same as source for Tables A.1 through A.12.

NOTE: See individual CCA Area tables and footnotes (Tables A.1 through A.12). (Hereafter, State refers to Minnesota.)

^aTable indicates community corrections expenditures funded by the State (CCA subsidy) for each CCA Area for each year from year of entry through 1980. Expenditures for 1980 are "budgeted"; expenditures for all other years are actual.

^bThe 12 CCA Areas are comprised of 27 counties in Minnesota.

^cThe first line for each CCA Area shows expenditures for each year. Includes chargebacks.

^dThe second line for each CCA Area shows the dollar amount of increase or decrease in expenditures from the preceding year to the specified year. The third line shows the percentage of increase or decrease from the preceding year. The large increase between the year of entry and the following year for some CCA Areas results because expenditures for the year of entry may be for less than a full year. Minus (-) equals decrease; plus (+) equals increase.

TABLE A.16
 PERCENTAGES OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
 PAID BY CCA AREAS, STATE CCA SUBSIDY, AND OTHER FUNDING
 SOURCES EACH YEAR FROM 1975 THROUGH 1980
 (including chargebacks)

CCA AREA ^a	CALENDAR YEAR	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES ^b	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CCA AREA CONTRIBUTIONS	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^c	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
Crow Wing-Morrison	1975	\$ 356,400	\$ 26,100	7.3%	\$ 241,100	67.6%	\$ 89,200	25.0%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1975	515,300	83,100	16.1%	314,100	61.0%	118,100	22.9%
TOTAL	1975	\$ 871,700	\$ 109,200	12.5% ^d	\$ 555,200	63.7% ^d	\$ 207,300	23.8% ^d
Crow Wing-Morrison	1976	\$ 371,600	\$ 19,900	5.4%	\$ 304,100	81.8%	\$ 47,600	12.8%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1976	642,300	71,000	11.1%	441,200	68.7%	130,100	20.3%
TOTAL	1976	\$ 1,013,900	\$ 90,900	9.0% ^d	\$ 745,300	73.5% ^d	\$ 177,700	17.5% ^d
Crow Wing-Morrison	1977	\$ 402,800	\$ 30,600	7.6%	\$ 330,800	82.1%	\$ 41,400	10.3%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1977	701,300	80,300	11.5%	526,500	75.1%	94,500	13.5%
Fed Lake-Polk-Norman	1977	557,000	224,800	40.4%	203,300	36.5%	128,900	23.1%
Region 3	1977	4,216,200	2,062,000	48.9%	1,647,800	39.1%	506,400	12.0%
Anoka	1977	1,241,600	245,700	19.8%	713,100	57.4%	282,800	22.8%
Todd-Wadena	1977	216,100	47,700	22.1%	111,800	51.7%	56,600	26.2%
TOTAL	1977	\$ 7,335,000	\$ 2,691,100	36.7% ^d	\$ 3,533,300	48.2% ^d	\$ 1,110,600	15.0% ^d
Crow Wing-Morrison	1978	\$ 435,600	\$ 50,400	11.6%	\$ 377,000	86.5%	\$ 8,200	1.9%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1978	946,900	115,300	12.2%	688,900	72.8%	142,700	15.1%
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	1978	658,400	162,600	24.7%	271,000	41.2%	224,800	34.1%
Region 3	1978	4,328,500	2,137,600	49.7%	1,499,900	34.7%	691,000	16.0%
Anoka	1978	1,613,900	291,000	18.0%	984,500	61.0%	338,400	21.0%
Todd-Wadena	1978	241,100	50,200	20.8%	134,400	55.7%	56,500	23.4%
Region 6W	1978	210,500	55,800	26.5%	151,400	71.9%	3,300	1.6%
TOTAL	1978	\$ 8,434,900	\$ 2,862,900	33.9% ^d	\$ 4,107,100	48.7% ^d	\$ 1,464,900	17.4% ^d
Crow Wing-Morrison	1979	\$ 437,300	\$ 44,800	10.2%	\$ 371,300	84.9%	\$ 21,200	4.8%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1979	724,400	76,100	10.5%	626,500	86.5%	21,800	3.0%
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	1979	669,900	195,200	29.1%	260,600	38.9%	214,100	32.0%
Region 3	1979	4,213,200	1,879,800	44.6%	1,822,300	43.3%	511,200	12.1%
Anoka	1979	1,908,700	337,900	17.7%	1,101,500	57.7%	469,300	24.6%
Todd-Wadena	1979	312,900	47,300	15.1%	203,800	65.1%	61,800	19.8%
Region 6W	1979	306,000	56,300	18.4%	237,000	77.5%	12,700	4.2%
Blue Earth	1979	558,100	145,600	26.1%	323,000	57.9%	89,500	16.0%
Washington	1979	739,100	241,600	32.7%	380,600	51.5%	116,900	15.8%
TOTAL	1979	\$ 9,869,600	\$ 3,024,600	30.6% ^d	\$ 5,326,600	54.0% ^d	\$ 1,518,500	15.4% ^d

TABLE A.16
 PERCENTAGES OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
 PAID BY CCA AREAS, STATE CCA SUBSIDY, AND OTHER FUNDING
 SOURCES EACH YEAR FROM 1975 THROUGH 1980
 (continued)

CCA AREA ^a	CALENDAR YEAR	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES ^b	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CCA AREA CONTRIBUTIONS	=	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^c	=	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES	=	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
Crow Wing-Morrison	1980	\$ 535,500	\$ 49,200		9.2%	\$ 486,300		90.8%	\$ 0		0.0%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1980	861,900	147,400		17.1%	666,900		77.4%	47,600		5.5%
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	1980	723,600	226,600		31.1%	333,000		46.0%	164,000		22.7%
Region 3	1980	4,366,800	2,053,500		47.0%	1,905,600		25.1%	407,700		9.3%
Anoka	1980	2,178,900	538,100		24.7%	1,282,900		58.9%	357,900		16.4%
Todd-Wadena	1980	507,400	52,200		10.3%	414,500		81.7%	40,700		8.0%
Region 6W	1980	394,700	61,300		15.5%	332,900		84.3%	0		0.0%
Blue Earth	1980	519,800	148,900		28.6%	275,100		52.9%	95,800		18.4%
Washington	1980	1,005,600	252,000		25.1%	657,900		65.4%	95,700		9.5%
Rock-Nobles	1980	235,683	40,000		17.0%	195,683		83.0%	0		0.0%
TOTAL	1980	\$ 11,329,883	\$ 3,569,200		31.5% ^d	\$ 6,550,783		57.8% ^d	\$ 1,209,400		10.7% ^d

SOURCE: Same as source for Tables A.1 through A.12.

NOTE: See individual CCA Area tables (Tables A.1 through A.12) and footnotes. (Hereafter, "State" refers to Minnesota.)

^aHennepin and Ramsey CCA Areas are not included in this table because they are unique in that these counties pay a much larger proportion of their community corrections costs than do the other 10 CCA Areas. The information shown above for the 10 CCA Areas is shown in Table A.17 for Hennepin and Ramsey. Expenditures for the year of entry (into the CCA) for each of the 10 CCA Areas are not included because for many CCA Areas, the year of entry was for less than full year so proportionate expenditures from State, CCA Area, and other funding sources for the year of entry would have distorted the results. The first year shown for each CCA Area is that Area's second year of participation in the CCA.

^bIncludes chargebacks.

^cIncludes chargebacks.

^dPercent of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year for all CCA Areas listed under that specified year.

TABLE A.17

PERCENTAGES OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
PAID BY HENNEPIN AND RAMSEY CCA AREAS, STATE CCA
SUBSIDY, AND OTHER FUNDING SOURCES EACH YEAR
FROM 1975 THROUGH 1980 (including chargebacks)

CCA AREA ^a	CALENDAR YEAR	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CCA AREA CONTRIBUTIONS ^b	PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^c	PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES	PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
Ramsey	1975	\$ 5,426,200	\$ 3,590,400	66.2%	\$ 1,835,800	33.8%	\$ 0	0.0%
	1976	\$ 6,826,300	\$ 4,010,800	58.8%	\$ 2,815,500	41.2%	\$ 0	0.0%
	1977	\$ 7,416,200	\$ 4,276,500	57.7%	\$ 3,014,700	40.7%	\$ 125,000	1.7%
	1978	\$ 7,675,600	\$ 4,781,300	62.3%	\$ 2,791,100	36.4%	\$ 103,200	1.3%
	1979	\$ 8,803,100	\$ 5,621,200	63.9%	\$ 3,059,700	34.8%	\$ 122,200	1.4%
	1980	\$ 9,162,000	\$ 5,826,800	63.6%	\$ 3,312,000	36.1%	\$ 23,200	0.3%
Hennepin	1979	\$ 22,638,900	\$ 15,058,000	66.5%	\$ 5,349,900	23.6%	\$ 2,230,900	9.9%
	1980	\$ 26,861,300	\$ 18,799,200	70.0%	\$ 5,776,200	21.5%	\$ 2,285,900	8.5%

SOURCE: Same as source for tables A.1 through A.12.

NOTE: See individual CCA Area tables (Tables A.1 through A.12) and footnotes. (Hereafter, State refers to Minnesota.)

^aSeparate tables for Hennepin and Ramsey CCA Areas have been constructed because these two counties are unique in that they pay a much larger proportion of their community corrections costs than do the other 10 CCA Areas. The information shown above for Hennepin and Ramsey is shown in Table A.16 for the other 10 CCA Areas. Expenditures for the year of entry (into the CCA) for Hennepin and Ramsey are not included because for many CCA Areas, including Ramsey, the year of entry was for less than a full year so proportionate expenditures from State, CCA Area, and other funding sources for the year of entry would have distorted the results. The first year shown for each CCA Area is that Area's second year of participation in the CCA.

^bIncludes chargebacks.

^cIncludes chargebacks.

TABLE A.18
 PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES PAID BY CCA AREAS, STATE
 CCA SUBSIDY, AND OTHER FUNDING SOURCES EACH YEAR FROM 1975 THROUGH 1980
 (excluding chargebacks)

CCA AREA ^a	CALENDAR YEAR	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES ^b	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CCA AREA CONTRIBUTIONS	PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES =	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^c	PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES =	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES	PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES =
Crow Wing-Morrison	1975	\$ 270,900	\$ 26,100	9.6%	\$ 155,600	57.4%	\$ 89,200	32.9%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1975	503,100	83,100	16.5	301,900	60.0	118,100	23.5
TOTAL	1975	\$ 774,000	\$ 109,200	14.1% ^d	\$ 457,500	59.1% ^d	\$ 207,300	26.5% ^d
Crow Wing-Morrison	1976	\$ 293,100	\$ 19,900	6.8%	\$ 225,600	77.0%	\$ 47,600	16.2%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1976	620,000	71,000	11.5	418,900	67.6	130,100	21.0
TOTAL	1976	\$ 913,100	\$ 90,900	10.0% ^d	\$ 644,500	70.6% ^d	\$ 177,700	19.5% ^d
Crow Wing-Morrison	1977	\$ 336,300	\$ 30,600	9.1%	\$ 264,300	78.6%	\$ 41,400	12.3%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1977	647,800	80,300	12.4	473,000	73.0	94,500	14.6
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	1977	528,800	224,800	42.5	175,100	33.1	128,900	24.4
Region 3	1977	3,551,800	2,062,000	58.1	983,400	27.7	506,400	14.3
Anoka	1977	1,184,900	245,700	20.7	656,400	55.4	282,800	23.9
Todd-Wadena	1977	201,500	47,700	23.7	97,200	48.2	56,600	28.1
TOTAL	1977	\$ 6,451,100	\$2,691,100	41.7% ^d	\$2,649,400	44.1% ^d	\$1,110,600	17.2% ^d
Crow Wing-Morrison	1978	\$ 336,900	\$ 50,400	15.0%	\$ 278,300	82.6%	\$ 8,200	2.4%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1978	857,900	115,300	13.4	599,900	69.9	142,700	16.6
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	1978	575,100	162,600	28.3	237,700	41.3	224,800	39.1
Region 3	1978	3,938,400	2,137,600	54.3	1,109,800	28.2	691,000	32.3
Anoka	1978	1,478,800	291,000	19.7	849,400	57.4	338,400	22.9
Todd-Wadena	1978	227,000	50,200	22.1	120,300	53.0	56,500	24.9
Region 6W	1978	195,700	55,800	28.5	136,600	69.8	3,300	1.7
TOTAL	1978	\$ 7,609,800	\$2,862,900	37.6% ^d	\$3,332,000	43.8% ^d	\$1,464,900	19.3% ^d

TABLE A.18
 PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES PAID BY CCA AREAS, STATE
 CCA SUBSIDY, AND OTHER FUNDING SOURCES EACH YEAR FROM 1975 THROUGH 1980
 (continued)

CCA AREA ^a	CALENDAR YEAR	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES ^b	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CCA AREA CONTRIBUTIONS	PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^c	PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES	PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
Crow Wing-Morrison	1979	\$ 316,300	\$ 44,800	14.2%	\$ 250,000	79.1%	\$ 21,200	6.7%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1979	647,500	76,100	11.8	549,600	84.9	21,800	3.4
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	1979	639,000	195,200	30.5	229,700	35.9	214,100	33.5
Region 3	1979	3,794,700	1,879,800	49.5	1,403,800	37.0	511,200	13.5
Anoka	1979	1,731,100	337,900	19.5	923,900	53.4	469,300	27.1
Todd-Wadena	1979	262,300	47,300	18.0	153,200	58.4	61,800	23.6
Region 6W	1979	456,300	56,300	22.0	187,300	73.1	12,700	5.0
Blue Earth	1979	456,300	145,600	31.9	221,200	48.5	89,500	19.6
Washington	1979	687,900	241,600	35.1	329,400	47.9	116,900	17.0
TOTAL	1979	\$ 8,791,400	\$3,024,600	34.4% ^d	\$4,248,400	48.3% ^d	\$1,518,500	17.3% ^d
Crow Wing-Morrison	1980	\$ 393,900	\$ 49,200	12.5%	\$ 344,700	87.5%	\$ 0	0.0%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1980	748,500	147,400	19.7	553,500	73.9	47,600	6.4
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	1980	671,900	226,600	33.7	281,300	41.9	164,000	24.4
Region 3	1980	4,130,800	2,053,500	49.7	1,669,600	40.4	407,700	9.9
Anoka	1980	1,958,700	538,100	27.5	1,062,700	54.3	357,900	18.3
Todd-Wadena	1980	405,800	52,200	12.9	312,900	77.1	40,700	10.0
Region 6W	1980	446,600	61,300	18.2	274,400	81.6	0	0.0
Blue Earth	1980	446,600	148,900	33.3	201,900	45.2	95,800	21.5
Washington	1980	848,900	252,000	29.7	501,200	59.0	95,700	11.3
Rock-Nobles	1980	167,284	40,000	23.9	127,284	76.1	0	0.0
TOTAL	1980	\$10,108,584	\$3,569,200	35.3% ^d	\$5,329,484	52.7% ^d	\$1,209,400	12.0% ^d

SOURCE: Same as source for Tables A.1 through A.12.

NOTE: See individual CCA Area tables (Tables A.1 through A.12) and footnotes. (Hereafter, "State" refers to Minnesota.)

TABLE A.18
PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES PAID BY CCA AREAS, STATE
CCA SUBSIDY, AND OTHER FUNDING SOURCES EACH YEAR FROM 1975 THROUGH 1979
(continued)

^a Hennepin and Ramsey CCA Areas are not included in this table because they are unique in that these counties pay a much larger proportion of their community corrections costs than do the other 10 CCA Areas. The information shown above for the 10 CCA Areas is shown in Table A.19 for Hennepin and Ramsey. Expenditures for the year of entry (into the CCA) for each of the 10 CCA Areas are not included because, for many CCA Areas, the year of entry was for less than a full year so proportionate expenditures from State, CCA Area, and other funding sources for the year of entry would have distorted the results. The first year shown for each CCA Area is that Area's second year of participation in the CCA.

^b Excludes chargebacks.

^c Excludes chargebacks.

^d Percent of total community corrections expenditures for the specified year for all CCA Areas listed under that year.

TABLE A.19

PERCENTAGES OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES PAID BY HENNEPIN
AND RAMSEY CCA AREAS, STATE CCA SUBSIDY, AND OTHER
FUNDING SOURCES EACH YEAR FROM 1975 THROUGH 1980

CCA AREA	CALENDAR YEAR	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES ^b	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CCA AREA CONTRIBUTIONS	= PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM STATE CONTRIBUTIONS ^c	= PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES	= PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
Ramsey	1975	\$ 5,097,000	\$ 3,590,400	70.4%	\$ 1,056,600	20.7%	\$ 0	0.0%
	1976	\$ 6,057,900	\$ 4,010,800	66.2%	\$ 2,047,100	33.8%	\$ 0	0.0%
	1977	\$ 6,605,900	\$ 4,276,500	64.7%	\$ 2,205,400	33.4%	\$ 125,000	1.9%
	1978	\$ 6,837,400	\$ 4,761,300	69.9%	\$ 1,952,900	28.6%	\$ 103,200	1.5%
	1979	\$ 8,048,500	\$ 5,621,200	69.8%	\$ 2,305,100	28.6%	\$ 122,200	1.5%
	1980	\$ 8,262,000	\$ 5,826,800	70.5%	\$ 2,412,000	29.2%	\$ 23,200	0.3%
Hennepin	1979	\$20,110,400	\$15,058,000	74.9%	\$ 2,821,400	14.0%	\$2,230,900	11.1%
	1980	\$23,542,200	\$18,799,200	79.9%	\$ 2,457,100	10.4%	\$2,285,900	9.7%

SOURCE: Same as source for Tables A.1 through A.12.

NOTE: See individual CCA Area tables (Tables A.1 through A.12) and footnotes. (Hereafter, "State" refers to Minnesota.)

^a Separate tables for Hennepin and Ramsey CCA Areas have been constructed because these two counties in that they pay a much larger proportion of their community corrections costs than do the other 10 CCA Areas. The information shown above for Hennepin and Ramsey is shown in Table A.18 for the other 10 CCA Areas. Expenditures for the year of entry (into the CCA) for Hennepin and Ramsey are not included because for many CCA Areas, including Ramsey, the year of entry was for less than a full year so proportionate expenditures from State, CCA Area, and other funding sources for the year of entry would have distorted the results. The first year shown for each CCA Area is that Area's second year of participation in the CCA.

^b Excludes chargebacks.

^c Excludes chargebacks.

TABLE A.20
 PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
 FOR ALL TWELVE CCA AREAS BY STATE CCA SUBSIDY
 EACH YEAR FROM 1975 THROUGH 1980

CCA AREA ^a	CALENDAR YEAR	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES (excluding chargebacks) ^b	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES OUT-OF-STATE CCA SUBSIDY (excluding chargebacks) ^c	PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES FUNDED BY STATE CCA SUBSIDY (excluding chargebacks)
Crow Wing-Morrison	1975	\$ 270,900	\$ 155,600	57.4%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1975	503,100	301,900	60.0
SUBTOTAL (2 Areas)	1975	\$ 774,000	\$ 457,500	59.1% ^e
Ramsey	1975	5,097,000	1,056,600	29.6
TOTAL (3 Areas)	1975	\$ 5,871,000	\$ 1,964,100	33.0% ^e
Crow Wing-Morrison	1976	\$ 293,100	\$ 225,600	77.0%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1976	620,000	418,900	67.6
SUBTOTAL (2 Areas)	1976	\$ 913,100	\$ 644,500	70.6% ^e
Ramsey	1976	6,057,900	2,047,100	33.8
TOTAL (3 Areas)	1976	\$ 6,971,000	\$ 2,691,600	38.6% ^e
Crow Wing-Morrison	1977	\$ 336,300	\$ 264,300	78.6%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1977	647,800	473,000	73.0
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	1977	528,800	175,100	33.1
Region 3	1977	3,551,800	938,400	27.7
Anoka	1977	1,184,900	656,400	55.4
Todd-Wadena	1977	201,500	97,200	48.2
SUBTOTAL (6 Areas)	1977	\$ 6,451,100	\$ 2,649,400	41.1% ^e
Ramsey	1977	6,606,900	2,205,400	33.4
TOTAL (7 Areas)	1977	\$ 13,058,000	\$ 4,854,800	37.2% ^e
Crow Wing-Morrison	1978	\$ 336,900	\$ 278,300	82.6%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1978	857,900	599,900	69.9
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	1978	575,100	237,700	41.3
Region 3	1978	3,938,400	1,109,800	28.2
Anoka	1978	1,478,800	849,300	57.4
Todd-Wadena	1978	227,000	120,300	53.0
Region 6W	1978	195,700	136,600	69.8
SUBTOTAL (7 Areas)	1978	\$ 7,609,800	\$ 3,332,000	43.8% ^e
Ramsey	1978	6,837,400	1,952,900	28.6
TOTAL (8 Areas)	1978	\$ 14,447,200	\$ 5,284,900	36.6% ^e
Crow Wing-Morrison	1979	\$ 316,300	\$ 250,300	79.1%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1979	647,500	549,600	84.9
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	1979	639,000	229,700	35.9
Region 3	1979	3,794,700	1,403,800	37.0
Anoka	1979	1,731,100	923,900	53.4
Todd-Wadena	1979	262,300	153,200	58.4
Region 6W	1979	256,300	187,300	73.1
Blue Earth	1979	456,300	221,200	48.5
Washington	1979	687,900	329,400	47.9
SUBTOTAL (9 Areas)	1979	\$ 8,791,400	\$ 4,248,400	48.3% ^e
Ramsey	1979	8,048,500	2,305,100	26.6
Hennepin	1979	20,110,400	2,821,400	14.0
TOTAL (11 Areas)	1979	\$ 36,950,300	\$ 9,374,900	25.4% ^e

TABLE A.20
 PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
 FOR ALL TWELVE CCA AREAS BY STATE CCA SUBSIDY
 EACH YEAR FROM 1975 THROUGH 1980
 (continued)

CCA AREA ^a	CALENDAR YEAR	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES (excluding chargebacks) ^b	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES OUT-OF-STATE CCA SUBSIDY (excluding chargebacks) ^c	PERCENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES FUNDED BY STATE CCA SUBSIDY (excluding chargebacks) ^d
Crow Wing-Morrison	1980	\$ 393,900	\$ 344,700	87.5%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1980	748,500	553,500	73.9
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	1980	671,900	281,300	41.9
Region 3	1980	4,130,800	1,669,600	40.4
Anoka	1980	1,958,700	1,062,700	54.3
Todd-Wadena	1980	405,800	312,900	77.1
Region 6W	1980	336,200	274,400	81.6
Blue Earth	1980	446,600	201,900	45.2
Washington	1980	848,900	501,200	59.0
Rock-Nobles	1980	167,284	127,284	76.1
SUBTOTAL (10 Areas)	1980	\$ 10,108,584	\$ 5,329,484	52.7% ^e
Ramsey	1980	8,262,000	2,412,000	29.2
Hennepin	1980	23,542,200	2,457,100	10.4
TOTAL	1980	\$ 41,912,784	\$ 10,198,584	24.3% ^e

SOURCE: Same as source for Tables A.1 through A.12.

NOTE: See individual CCA Area tables (Tables A.1 through A.12). (Hereafter, "State" refers to Minnesota.)

This table shows the percentage of community corrections expenditures (excluding chargebacks) paid by the State each year from 1975 through 1980:

1. For each CCA Area (except Hennepin and Ramsey) listed for each specified year;
2. The total for all CCA Areas (except Ramsey and Hennepin) listed for each specified year;
3. Individually, for Hennepin and Ramsey, for each specified year; and
4. Totals for all Areas (including Hennepin and Ramsey) listed for each specified year.

^aThere are 12 CCA Areas in Minnesota comprised of 27 (of the 87) Minnesota counties.

^bCommunity corrections expenditures paid out of: 1) total CCA Subsidy eligibility less adult and juvenile chargebacks (the amount of CCA Subsidy actually received by the Area, since the State deducts chargebacks and the Area receives only the net amount); 2) CCA Area funding; and 3) other funding sources.

^cCommunity corrections expenditures paid out of: "net" State CCA Subsidy (total subsidy eligibility less adult and juvenile chargebacks).

^dPercentage of community corrections expenditures paid out of: net CCA Subsidy. To obtain the percentage, the dollar amount in the second column of dollar amounts is divided by the dollar amount in the first column of dollar amounts.

^ePercentage of total community corrections expenditures paid out of net CCA subsidies for all CCA Areas listed under the specified year (i.e., the percentage of total community corrections expenditures paid by the State for the specified year).

TABLE A.21
 PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
 BETWEEN SECOND CALENDAR YEAR CCA AREA PARTICIPATED IN CCA AND 1980
 (including chargebacks)^a

CCA AREA ^b	STATE OR CCA AREA FUNDING SOURCE	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE					INCREASE ^d		DECREASE ^d		
		Calendar Year					Dollar Amount	Percent	Dollar Amount	Percent	
		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979					1980 ^c
Anoka ^e	State			\$ 713,100			\$ 1,282,900	\$ 569,800	79.90%		
	CCA Area			\$ 245,700			\$ 538,100	\$ 292,400	119.00%		
Blue Earth ^e	State					\$ 323,000	\$ 275,100			\$ 47,900	15.00%
	CCA Area					\$ 145,600	\$ 148,900	\$ 3,300	2.00%		
Crow Wing-Morrison	State	\$ 241,100					\$ 486,300	\$ 245,200	101.70%		
	CCA Area	\$ 26,100					\$ 49,200	\$ 23,100	88.50%		
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	State	\$ 314,100					\$ 666,900	\$ 352,800	112.00%		
	CCA Area	\$ 83,100					\$ 147,400	\$ 64,300	77.40%		
Hennepin ^e	State					\$ 5,349,900	\$ 5,776,200	\$ 426,300	8.00%		
	CCA Area					\$15,058,000	\$18,799,200	\$ 3,741,200	24.80%		
Ramsey	State	\$ 1,835,800					\$ 3,312,000	\$ 1,476,200	80.40%		
	CCA Area	\$ 3,590,400					\$ 5,826,800	\$ 2,236,400	62.30%		
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	State			\$ 203,300			\$ 333,000	\$ 129,700	64.00%		
	CCA Area			\$ 224,800			\$ 226,600	\$ 1,800	1.00%		
Region 3	State			\$ 1,647,800			\$ 1,905,600	\$ 257,800	15.60%		
	CCA Area			\$ 2,062,000			\$ 2,053,500			\$ 8,500	0.40%
Region 6W	State				\$ 151,400		\$ 332,900	\$ 181,500	120.00%		
	CCA Area				\$ 55,800		\$ 61,800	\$ 6,000	10.75%		
Rock-Nobles ^f	State						\$ 195,683				
	CCA Area						\$ 40,000				
Todd-Wadena	State			\$ 111,800			\$ 414,500	\$ 302,700	270.70%		
	CCA Area			\$ 47,700			\$ 52,200	\$ 4,500	9.40%		
Washington	State					\$ 380,600	\$ 657,900	\$ 277,300	72.85%		
	CCA Area					\$ 241,600	\$ 252,000	\$ 10,400	4.30%		

SOURCE: Same as source for Tables A.1 through A.12.

NOTE: Chargebacks are included in the expenditures out of State CCA funding. (Hereafter, "State" refers to Minnesota.)

TABLE A.21
PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
BETWEEN SECOND CALENDAR YEAR CCA AREA PARTICIPATED IN CCA AND 1980
(including chargebacks)^a

^aThe table shows the dollar amounts of community corrections expenditures out of State (CCA) funding and community corrections expenditures out of CCA Area funding, for each CCA Area for the second calendar year that each Area participated in the CCA, and said expenditures in 1980, and the dollar amount and percentage of increases or decreases from the second year to 1980. See individual CCA Area tables (Tables A.1 through A.12).

^bThe 12 CCA Areas are comprised of 27 counties in Minnesota.

^cAmounts shown (expenditures out of State and CCA Area funding) for 1980 are "budgeted," not actual.

^dThe dollar amount of increase or decrease (in expenditures) shown is the difference between the expenditure in the second calendar year the CCA Area was participating and 1980. The percentage of increase or decrease shown is obtained by dividing the dollar amount of the difference by the expenditure amount in the second calendar year the CCA Area participated.

^eNote that Anoka, Blue Earth, and Hennepin are the only CCA Areas for which the percentage of increase of expenditures out of CCA Area funding was larger than the percentage of increase of expenditures out of State CCA funding between the second year and 1980. For Blue Earth, expenditures out of the State CCA subsidy decreased 15.00%. Also note that the second year for both Blue Earth and Hennepin was 1979, so the increase or decrease could be measured only between 1979 and 1980.

^fNo increase or decrease is shown for Rock-Nobles because the second calendar year Rock-Nobles participated in the CCA was 1980.

TABLE A.22
 PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
 BETWEEN SECOND CALENDAR YEAR CCA AREA PARTICIPATED IN CCA AND 1980
 (excluding chargebacks)^a

CCA AREA ^b	STATE OR CCA AREA FUNDING SOURCE	COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES BY FUNDING SOURCE					INCREASE ^d		DECREASE ^d		
		C a l e n d a r Y e a r					Dollar Amount	Percent	Dollar Amount	Percent	
		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979					1980 ^c
Anoka ^e	State			\$ 656,400			\$ 1,062,700	\$ 406,300	61.90%		
	CCA Area			\$ 245,700			\$ 538,100	\$ 292,400	119.00%		
Blue Earth ^e	State					\$ 221,200	\$ 201,900			\$ 19,300	8.73%
	CCA Area					\$ 145,600	\$ 148,900	\$ 3,300	2.00%		
Crow Wing-Morrison	State	\$ 155,600					\$ 344,700	\$ 189,100	121.53%		
	CCA Area	\$ 26,100					\$ 49,200	\$ 23,100	88.50%		
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	State	\$ 301,900					\$ 553,500	\$ 251,600	83.34%		
	CCA Area	\$ 83,100					\$ 147,400	64,300	77.40%		
Hennepin ^e	State					\$ 2,821,400	\$ 2,457,100			\$364,300	12.91%
	CCA Area					\$15,058,000	\$18,799,200	\$3,741,200	24.80%		
Ramsey	State	\$ 1,056,600					\$ 2,412,000	\$1,355,400	128.28%		
	CCA Area	\$ 3,590,400					\$ 5,826,800	\$2,236,400	62.30%		
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	State			\$ 175,100			\$ 281,300	\$ 106,200	60.65%		
	CCA Area			\$ 224,800			\$ 226,600	\$ 1,800	1.00%		
Region 3	State			\$ 983,400			\$ 1,669,600	\$ 686,200	69.78%		
	CCA Area			\$ 2,062,000			\$ 2,053,500			\$ 8,500	0.40%
Region 6W	State				\$ 136,600		\$ 274,400	\$ 134,800	100.88%		
	CCA Area				\$ 55,800		\$ 61,800	6,000	10.75%		
Rock-Nobles ^f	State						\$ 127,284				
	CCA Area						\$ 40,000				
Todd-Wadena	State			\$ 97,200			\$ 312,900	\$ 215,700	221.91%		
	CCA Area			\$ 47,700			\$ 52,200	\$ 4,500	9.40%		
Washington	State					\$ 329,400	\$ 501,200	\$ 171,800	52.16%		
	CCA Area					\$ 241,600	\$ 252,00	\$ 10,400	4.30%		

SOURCE: Same as source for Tables A.1 through A.12.

NOTE: See individual CCA Area tables (Tables A.1 through A.12).

TABLE A.22

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES
BETWEEN SECOND CALENDAR YEAR CCA AREA PARTICIPATED IN CCA AND 1980
(excluding chargebacks)^a
(continued)

^aThe table shows the dollar amounts of community corrections expenditures out of state (CCA) funding and community corrections expenditures out of CCA Area funding, for each CCA Area for the second calendar year that each Area participated in the CCA, and said expenditures in 1980, and the dollar amount and percentages of increases or decreases from the second year to 1980.

^bThe 12 CCA Areas are comprised of 27 counties in Minnesota.

^cAmounts shown (expenditures out of State and CCA Area funding) for 1980 are "budgeted," not actual.

^dThe dollar amount of increase or decrease (in expenditures) shown is the difference between the expenditure in the second calendar year the CCA Area was participating and 1980. The percentage of increase or decrease shown is obtained by dividing the dollar amount of the difference by the expenditure amount in the second calendar year the CCA Area participated.

^eNote that Anoka, Blue Earth, and Hennepin are the only CCA Areas for which the percentage of increase of expenditures out of CCA Area funding was larger than the percentage of increase of expenditures out of State CCA funding between the second year and 1980. For Blue Earth, expenditures out of the State CCA subsidy (excluding chargebacks) decreased 8.73%. For Hennepin, expenditures out of the State CCA subsidy (excluding chargebacks) decreased 12.91%. Also note that the second year for both Blue Earth and Hennepin was 1979, so the increase or decrease could be measured only between 1979 and 1980.

^fNo increase or decrease is shown for Rock-Nobles because the second calendar year Rock-Nobles participated in the Act was 1980.

TABLE A.23

ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES FUNDED BY STATE IN FISCAL YEAR 1979 PLUS
STATE CORRECTIONS GRANTS RECEIVED BY THE COUNTIES IN FISCAL YEAR 1979
COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1979 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY
FOR THE SIXTY NON-CCA COUNTIES IN MINNESOTA^a

COUNTIES ^b	STATE CORRECTIONS GRANTS RECEIVED IN FY 1979				TOTAL ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE FUNDING PLUS TOTAL SUBSIDY	FY 1979 CCA ELIGIBILITY
	ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE STATE IN FY 1979 ^c	Juvenile Probation Officer Salary ^d Subsidy	Group Home Subsidy	Total Subsidy		
Becker	\$ 39,378	\$ 17,028	\$ 8,060	\$ 25,088	\$ 64,446	\$ 156,273
Beltrami	32,400	17,113	0	17,113	49,513	229,016
Benton	22,431	19,156	458	19,614	42,045	124,825
Big Stone	1,495	3,838	0	3,838	5,333	33,107
Brown	21,434	35,742	675	36,417	57,851	146,200
Carver	31,403	44,772	0	44,772	76,175	164,441
Cass	27,914	17,148	0	17,148	45,062	117,119
Chisago	28,412	17,711	0	17,711	46,123	117,063
Clay	71,280	49,776	5,286	55,062	126,342	304,108
Clearwater	9,471	5,416	0	5,416	14,887	49,532
Cottonwood	7,975	8,202	0	8,202	16,177	56,212
Dakota	197,390	144,197	6,219	150,416	347,806	770,084
Douglas	25,421	21,789	0	21,789	47,210	133,329
Faribault	11,963	18,490	0	18,490	30,452	94,789
Freeborn	33,397	26,088	0	26,088	59,485	180,880
Goodhue	46,357	23,984	2,696	26,680	73,037	154,336
Grant	2,991	3,524	0	3,524	6,515	27,456
Houston	10,468	8,514	0	8,514	18,982	97,529
Hubbard	9,969	3,754	1,657	5,411	15,380	60,777
Isanti	20,437	18,027	480	18,507	38,944	100,295
Itaska	72,775	23,957	0	23,957	96,732	195,848
Jackson	5,982	9,600	0	9,600	15,582	56,980
Kanabec	7,477	8,194	8	8,202	15,679	67,506
Kandiyohi	35,391	18,443	0	18,443	53,834	156,236
Kittson	5,982	1,999	718	2,717	8,699	21,639
Lake of the Woods	4,985	1,241	0	1,241	6,226	27,632
Le Sueur	8,972	16,303	0	16,303	25,275	114,076
Lincoln	1,495	0	0	0	1,495	35,241
Lyon	29,409	9,321	0	9,321	38,730	119,289
McLeod	23,428	20,718	7,439	28,157	51,585	134,903
Mahnomen	6,480	4,020	0	4,020	10,500	29,508
Marshall	5,483	3,079	674	3,753	9,236	47,765
Martin	20,437	30,943	0	30,943	51,380	116,184
Meeker	11,465	16,088	0	16,088	27,553	94,975
Mille Lacs	19,440	14,051	2,220	16,271	35,711	110,890
Mower	35,391	45,694	2,939	48,633	84,024	222,198
Murray	5,982	2,272	0	2,272	8,254	47,924
Nicollet	27,415	29,357	0	29,357	56,772	136,612
Otter Tail	36,886	48,931	15,246	64,177	101,063	260,944
Pennington	13,458	5,696	0	5,696	19,154	73,962
Pine	29,908	23,469	0	23,469	53,377	121,378
Pipestone	8,972	2,327	0	2,347	11,299	49,991
Pope	6,480	9,384	170	9,554	16,034	53,370
Redwood	10,468	8,915	0	8,915	19,383	74,702
Renville	3,988	11,190	0	11,190	15,178	77,387
Rice	39,877	47,253	7,045	54,298	94,175	235,566
Roseau	7,975	3,654	0	3,654	11,629	70,969
Scott	52,837	38,953	722	39,675	92,512	198,900
Sherburne	13,957	14,999	1,875	16,874	30,831	130,314
Sibley	5,982	8,929	0	8,929	14,911	69,782
Stearns	83,741	51,719	3,726	55,445	139,186	550,757
Steele	22,431	21,650	0	21,650	44,081	140,866
Stevens	4,486	5,804	0	5,804	10,290	49,606
Traverse	498	3,186	720	3,906	4,404	20,274
Wabasha	12,960	9,793	0	9,793	22,753	91,695
Waseca	18,941	20,068	0	20,068	39,009	72,285
Watonwan	5,982	9,674	0	9,674	15,656	57,147
Wilkin	8,474	4,801	0	4,801	13,275	33,942
Winona	37,385	42,061	3,102	45,163	82,548	258,524
Wright	33,397	32,554	0	32,554	65,951	200,243
TOTAL	\$1,439,058	\$1,184,559	\$ 72,136	\$1,256,694	\$2,695,732	\$7,750,387

NOTE: The dollar amounts shown in the column headed "Adult Probation and Parole Services Provided by the State in FY 1979" are "estimates" for each county. The total actual amount paid by the state for adult supervision services in FY 1979 was \$1,439,058. It is impossible to determine the exact amount spent by the state for each county, however, for the following reason: the state has established 26 adult probation and parole offices located at scattered

TABLE A.23

ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES FUNDED BY STAFF IN FISCAL YEAR 1979 PLUS
STATE CORRECTIONS GRANTS RECEIVED BY THE COUNTIES IN FISCAL YEAR 1979
COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1979 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY
FOR THE SIXTY NON-CCA COUNTIES IN MINNESOTA
(continued)

sites throughout the 60 non-CCA counties. Agents in an office may serve several counties, each serving different counties, and agents from more than one office may serve the same county. For this reason, it is impossible to determine costs per county. Therefore, staff estimated costs per county using the following method: Total number of cases for the 60 counties (adults under supervision in FY 1979) (2,887) was divided into the total state dollars spent in FY 1979 for adult supervision in the 60 counties (\$1,439,058), the quotient being the cost per case (\$498.46). For each county, the cost per case was then multiplied by the number of adults under supervision in the county on March 31, 1979. For example:

Houston County:

ADULTS UNDER SUPERVISION (March 31, 1979)	x	COST PER CASE	=	STATE FUNDED ADULT SUPER- VISION SERVICES
21		\$498.46		\$10,468

All dollar amounts in the table and the amount for state funded adult supervision services in Houston County above are rounded to the nearest dollar.

^aAll raw data contained in this table was obtained from the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC). The 60 non-CCA Minnesota counties receive from the state the juvenile probation officer (P.O.) salary subsidy (50% of the juvenile P.O. salaries). The counties among these 60 which have group homes receive the group home subsidy from the state. The state provides adult probation and parole services in these 60 counties; these services are fully state funded. The two subsidies and adult P.O. services are all administered by the DOC. The 12 CCA Areas (comprised of 27 Minnesota counties) pay for adult probation and parole services, juvenile probation services, and group homes (as well as all other correctional services) out of their community corrections funds (state CCA subsidy, county funding, and funding from other sources).

^bThere are 87 counties in Minnesota. Of these, 27 participate in the Community Corrections Act; 60 do not. The 60 counties listed here are the non-CCA counties.

^cIn the 60 non-CCA counties, adult probation and parole services are provided and funded by the state. Adult probation and parole agents are employees of state (DOC). Juvenile probation officers are employees of the county. In this table, the costs for adult supervision services are shown, along with the two state subsidies provided to the counties, to show the dollar amounts "received" by the counties directly or indirectly for corrections. The total received by a county for the juvenile P.O. salary subsidy and group home subsidy plus the amount paid by the state for adult supervision services in that county can then be compared to the amount of the CCA subsidy for which that county would be eligible if it had begun participation in the CCA in 1979. (Once a county--or group of counties--comes into the CCA, it no longer will receive either of the two subsidies, nor will the state fund adult supervision services.) If there is a large difference between the dollar amounts, a county is "receiving"--directly or indirectly--from the state for corrections, and the CCA subsidy eligibility, this would indicate that the reason that the county has not come into the CCA is not that the financial benefit is not sufficient. It would indicate the some other reason exists for that county's failure to participate, such as: 1) reluctance to be subject to requirements of the CCA and DOC rules; 2) opposition by judges within the county; and/or 3) for those counties having a population of less than 30,000, reluctance to join with one or more other counties and share the administration of community corrections in the multicounty CCA Area. (The Act requires that a one-county or multicounty CCA Area have a minimum population of 30,000.)

It is true that when a county enters the CCA, it incurs costs it may not otherwise have, such as for information systems and evaluation, training and education, and the required administrative structure. However, even for those counties which would receive only a moderate financial benefit by entering the CCA, it must be remembered that they can join with other counties to benefit from economies of scale, to avoid duplication of effort, and to reduce administration costs. There are probably few or no counties which would not receive a substantial financial benefit if they

TABLE A.23

ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES FUNDED BY STAFF IN FISCAL YEAR 1975 PLUS
STATE CORRECTIONS GRANTS RECEIVED BY THE COUNTIES IN FISCAL YEAR 1979
COMPARED WITH FISCAL YEAR 1979 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY
FOR THE SIXTY NON-CCA COUNTIES IN MINNESOTA
(continued)

joined the CCA, although joining with one or more other counties may be necessary. One must also take into account the fact that juvenile chargebacks would be deducted from each newly entering CCA Area's state CCA subsidy.

^dThe 60 non-CCA counties are reimbursed by the state for one-half of the county juvenile probation officer salaries.

^eNon-CCA counties which have group homes receive a state subsidy for operating costs of the group home.

^fThe dollar amount in the "FY 1979 CCA Eligibility" column for each county is the amount of that county's total CCA eligibility in FY 1979, i.e., if that county had begun participation in the CCA on January 1, 1979, it would have received the dollar amount shown (less chargebacks, if any). It can be seen that every one of the 60 counties would receive more state money for corrections if they participated in the CCA. For example, Dakota County "received" in FY 1979 a total of \$347,800 (directly and indirectly from the state) but would have received a CCA subsidy of \$770,084 (less chargebacks, if any). Cottonwood "received" \$16,177 but would have received a CCA subsidy of \$56,212 (less chargebacks, if any). Juvenile chargebacks (deducted from total CCA subsidy eligibility), however, could reduce a newly entering CCA Area's subsidy to less than the county (or counties) was receiving (directly or indirectly from the state) pre-CCA.

TABLE A.24

**CURRENT CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA: PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES)
FOR TOTAL AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a**

CCA AREAS ^b	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET
	CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^c	CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^d	FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^e	FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^f	FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^g	FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^h	FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ⁱ	FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^j	FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^k	FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^l	FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^m
Crow Wing-Morrison	\$ 406,539	\$ 250,600	\$ 420,286	\$ 468,545	\$ 316,998	\$ 508,840	\$ 364,440	\$ 544,459	\$ 411,543	\$ 582,571	\$ 463,455
Percent of column ⁿ	1.78%	1.86%	1.78%	1.82%	1.93%	1.82%	1.97%	1.82%	1.98%	1.82%	1.99%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	\$ 596,101	\$ 486,393	\$ 616,259	\$ 666,648	\$ 574,408	\$ 723,980	\$ 653,619	\$ 774,659	\$ 731,271	\$ 828,835	\$ 816,591
Percent of column ⁿ	2.61%	3.62%	2.61%	2.58%	3.51%	2.58%	3.54%	2.58%	3.52%	2.58%	3.51%
Ramsey	\$ 2,901,500	\$ 1,983,661	\$ 2,999,618	\$ 3,216,826	\$ 2,400,344	\$ 3,493,474	\$ 2,807,555	\$ 3,738,016	\$ 3,218,918	\$ 3,999,676	\$ 3,674,115
Percent of column ⁿ	12.68%	14.75%	12.68%	12.46%	14.65%	12.46%	15.20%	12.46%	15.50%	12.46%	15.77%
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	\$ 293,719	\$ 258,298	\$ 303,651	\$ 312,790	\$ 276,953	\$ 339,690	\$ 303,820	\$ 363,468	\$ 328,349	\$ 388,911	\$ 354,824
Percent of column ⁿ	1.28%	1.92%	1.28%	1.21%	1.69%	1.21%	1.65%	1.21%	1.58%	1.21%	1.52%
Region 2	\$ 1,905,641	\$ 1,398,520	\$ 1,970,082	\$ 2,256,240	\$ 1,820,477	\$ 2,450,278	\$ 2,104,650	\$ 2,621,796	\$ 2,388,518	\$ 2,805,321	\$ 2,701,816
Percent of column ⁿ	8.33%	10.40%	8.33%	8.74%	11.11%	8.74%	11.40%	8.74%	11.50%	8.74%	11.60%
Anoka	\$ 1,092,197	\$ 917,595	\$ 1,129,131	\$ 1,312,324	\$ 1,164,971	\$ 1,425,184	\$ 1,312,007	\$ 1,524,947	\$ 1,453,974	\$ 1,631,692	\$ 1,609,387
Percent of column ⁿ	4.77%	6.82%	4.77%	5.08%	7.11%	5.08%	7.11%	5.08%	7.00%	5.08%	6.91%
Todd-Wadena	\$ 254,297	\$ 218,276	\$ 252,896	\$ 291,136	\$ 257,501	\$ 316,174	\$ 285,797	\$ 338,306	\$ 312,384	\$ 361,938	\$ 341,293
Percent of column ⁿ	1.11%	1.62%	1.11%	1.13%	1.57%	1.13%	1.55%	1.13%	1.50%	1.13%	1.47%
Region 6W	\$ 313,599	\$ 268,703	\$ 324,205	\$ 316,188	\$ 279,452	\$ 343,380	\$ 316,783	\$ 367,417	\$ 353,187	\$ 393,136	\$ 393,136
Percent of column ⁿ	1.37%	2.00%	1.37%	1.23%	1.71%	1.23%	1.72%	1.23%	1.70%	1.23%	1.69%
Hennepin	\$ 4,933,776	\$ 2,029,667	\$ 5,100,618	\$ 5,546,047	\$ 2,786,702	\$ 6,023,009	\$ 3,470,575	\$ 6,444,618	\$ 4,188,824	\$ 6,895,739	\$ 4,990,622
Percent of column ⁿ	21.56%	15.09%	21.56%	21.49%	17.01%	21.49%	18.80%	21.49%	20.17%	21.49%	21.42%
Blue Earth	\$ 284,593	\$ 176,173	\$ 294,217	\$ 325,992	\$ 218,661	\$ 354,028	\$ 249,364	\$ 378,809	\$ 279,550	\$ 405,326	\$ 312,740
Percent of column ⁿ	1.24%	1.31%	1.24%	1.26%	1.33%	1.26%	1.35%	1.26%	1.35%	1.26%	1.34%
Washington	\$ 607,655	\$ 477,590	\$ 618,203	\$ 721,246	\$ 607,013	\$ 783,274	\$ 689,264	\$ 838,103	\$ 769,662	\$ 896,770	\$ 857,940
Percent of column ⁿ	2.66%	3.55%	2.56%	2.79%	3.71%	2.79%	3.73%	2.79%	3.71%	2.79%	3.68%
Rock-Nobles	\$ 170,728	\$ 136,124	\$ 176,501	\$ 171,778	\$ 140,296	\$ 186,551	\$ 159,172	\$ 199,609	\$ 177,601	\$ 213,582	\$ 197,830
Percent of column ⁿ	0.75%	1.01%	0.75%	0.67%	0.86%	0.67%	0.86%	0.67%	0.86%	0.67%	0.85%
CCA AREA SUBTOTAL ^o	\$ 13,760,345	\$ 8,601,600	\$ 14,225,667	\$ 15,605,765	\$ 10,843,781	\$ 16,947,868	\$ 12,717,050	\$ 18,134,213	\$ 14,613,787	\$ 19,403,603	\$ 16,713,753
PERCENT OF COLUMN ⁿ	60.14%	63.96%	60.14%	60.47%	66.19%	60.47%	68.87%	60.47%	70.38%	60.47%	71.75%
27 CCA COUNTIES ^b											
Aitkin	\$ 69,598	\$ 48,093	\$ 71,951	\$ 78,774	\$ 60,295	\$ 85,549	\$ 70,892	\$ 91,538	\$ 81,645	\$ 97,045	\$ 93,556
Percent of column ⁿ	0.30%	0.36%	0.30%	0.31%	0.37%	0.31%	0.38%	0.31%	0.39%	0.31%	0.40%
Anoka	\$ 1,092,197	\$ 917,595	\$ 1,129,131	\$ 1,312,324	\$ 1,164,971	\$ 1,425,184	\$ 1,312,007	\$ 1,524,947	\$ 1,453,974	\$ 1,631,692	\$ 1,609,387
Percent of column ⁿ	4.77%	6.82%	4.77%	5.08%	7.11%	5.08%	7.11%	5.08%	7.00%	5.08%	6.91%
Blue Earth	\$ 284,593	\$ 176,173	\$ 294,217	\$ 325,992	\$ 218,661	\$ 354,028	\$ 249,364	\$ 378,809	\$ 279,550	\$ 405,326	\$ 312,740
Percent of column ⁿ	1.24%	1.31%	1.24%	1.26%	1.33%	1.26%	1.35%	1.26%	1.35%	1.26%	1.34%
Carlton	\$ 189,909	\$ 140,307	\$ 196,331	\$ 212,399	\$ 169,777	\$ 230,666	\$ 196,859	\$ 246,812	\$ 233,995	\$ 264,039	\$ 253,965
Percent of column ⁿ	0.83%	1.04%	0.83%	0.82%	1.04%	0.82%	1.07%	0.82%	1.08%	0.82%	1.09%
Chippewa	\$ 88,330	\$ 75,550	\$ 91,317	\$ 95,109	\$ 84,652	\$ 103,289	\$ 95,718	\$ 110,519	\$ 106,469	\$ 118,255	\$ 118,255
Percent of column ⁿ	0.39%	0.56%	0.39%	0.37%	0.52%	0.37%	0.52%	0.37%	0.51%	0.37%	0.51%
Cook	\$ 25,903	\$ 19,486	\$ 26,779	\$ 31,684	\$ 26,170	\$ 34,408	\$ 30,035	\$ 36,817	\$ 33,866	\$ 39,394	\$ 38,085
Percent of column ⁿ	0.11%	0.14%	0.11%	0.12%	0.16%	0.12%	0.16%	0.12%	0.16%	0.12%	0.16%

TABLE A.24

**CURRENT CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA: PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES)
FOR TOTAL AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a**
(continued)

27 CCA COUNTIES ^b	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET
	CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^c	CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^d	FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^e	FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^f	FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^g	FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^h	FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ⁱ	FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^j	FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^k	FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^l	FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^m
Crow Wing	\$ 229,005	\$ 138,119	\$ 236,749	\$ 270,395	\$ 182,069	\$ 293,650	\$ 209,489	\$ 314,205	\$ 236,737	\$ 336,199	\$ 266,775
Percent of column ⁿ	1.00%	1.03%	1.00%	1.05%	1.11%	1.05%	1.13%	1.05%	1.14%	1.05%	1.15%
Dodge	\$ 70,846	\$ 58,795	\$ 73,241	\$ 68,987	\$ 58,855	\$ 74,920	\$ 67,191	\$ 80,165	\$ 75,398	\$ 85,776	\$ 84,425
Percent of column ⁿ	0.31%	0.44%	0.31%	0.27%	0.36%	0.27%	0.36%	0.27%	0.36%	0.27%	0.36%
Fillmore	\$ 113,755	\$ 94,061	\$ 117,602	\$ 110,191	\$ 93,632	\$ 119,667	\$ 107,036	\$ 128,044	\$ 120,255	\$ 137,007	\$ 134,200
Percent of column ⁿ	0.50%	0.70%	0.30%	0.43%	0.57%	0.43%	0.58%	0.43%	0.58%	0.43%	0.58%
Hennepin	\$ 4,933,776	\$ 2,029,667	\$ 5,100,618	\$ 5,546,047	\$ 2,786,702	\$ 6,023,009	\$ 3,470,575	\$ 6,444,618	\$ 4,188,824	\$ 6,895,739	\$ 4,990,622
Percent of column ⁿ	21.56%	15.09%	21.56%	21.49%	17.01%	21.49%	18.60%	21.49%	20.17%	21.49%	21.42%
Koochiching	\$ 129,032	\$ 98,681	\$ 133,396	\$ 128,872	\$ 102,791	\$ 139,955	\$ 119,269	\$ 149,752	\$ 135,790	\$ 160,234	\$ 154,039
Percent of column ⁿ	0.56%	0.73%	0.36%	0.50%	0.63%	0.50%	0.65%	0.50%	0.65%	0.50%	0.66%
Lac Qui Parle	\$ 63,648	\$ 54,353	\$ 65,801	\$ 59,346	\$ 51,740	\$ 64,449	\$ 58,943	\$ 68,961	\$ 66,015	\$ 73,738	\$ 73,788
Percent of column ⁿ	0.28%	0.40%	0.28%	0.23%	0.32%	0.23%	0.32%	0.23%	0.32%	0.23%	0.32%
Lake	\$ 90,269	\$ 66,681	\$ 93,321	\$ 119,543	\$ 99,274	\$ 129,824	\$ 113,748	\$ 138,912	\$ 128,061	\$ 148,636	\$ 143,821
Percent of column ⁿ	0.39%	0.50%	0.39%	0.46%	0.61%	0.46%	0.62%	0.46%	0.62%	0.46%	0.62%
Morrison	\$ 177,534	\$ 112,481	\$ 183,537	\$ 198,149	\$ 134,928	\$ 215,190	\$ 154,951	\$ 230,253	\$ 174,805	\$ 246,371	\$ 196,680
Percent of column ⁿ	0.78%	0.84%	0.78%	0.77%	0.82%	0.77%	0.84%	0.77%	0.84%	0.77%	0.84%
Nobles	\$ 118,221	\$ 95,051	\$ 122,219	\$ 119,718	\$ 98,638	\$ 130,014	\$ 111,681	\$ 139,114	\$ 124,378	\$ 148,852	\$ 138,306
Percent of column ⁿ	0.52%	0.71%	0.52%	0.46%	0.60%	0.46%	0.60%	0.46%	0.60%	0.46%	0.59%
Norman	\$ 52,332	\$ 45,646	\$ 54,101	\$ 58,988	\$ 52,223	\$ 65,061	\$ 57,290	\$ 68,545	\$ 61,916	\$ 73,343	\$ 66,909
Percent of column ⁿ	0.23%	0.34%	0.23%	0.23%	0.32%	0.23%	0.31%	0.23%	0.30%	0.23%	0.29%
Olmsted	\$ 411,500	\$ 333,537	\$ 425,416	\$ 487,469	\$ 421,920	\$ 529,392	\$ 479,391	\$ 566,449	\$ 535,616	\$ 606,101	\$ 597,365
Percent of column ⁿ	1.80%	2.48%	1.80%	1.89%	2.58%	1.89%	2.60%	1.89%	2.58%	1.89%	2.56%
Polk	\$ 203,599	\$ 178,635	\$ 210,484	\$ 216,511	\$ 191,254	\$ 235,132	\$ 209,850	\$ 251,591	\$ 226,839	\$ 269,202	\$ 245,177
Percent of column ⁿ	0.89%	1.33%	0.89%	0.84%	1.17%	0.84%	1.14%	0.84%	1.09%	0.84%	1.05%
Ramsey	\$ 2,901,500	\$ 1,983,661	\$ 2,999,618	\$ 3,216,826	\$ 2,400,344	\$ 3,493,474	\$ 2,807,555	\$ 3,738,016	\$ 3,218,918	\$ 3,999,676	\$ 3,674,115
Percent of column ⁿ	12.68%	14.75%	12.68%	12.46%	14.65%	12.46%	15.20%	12.46%	15.50%	12.46%	15.77%
Red Lake	\$ 37,788	\$ 34,017	\$ 39,066	\$ 37,290	\$ 33,475	\$ 40,497	\$ 36,678	\$ 43,332	\$ 39,593	\$ 46,365	\$ 42,737
Percent of column ⁿ	0.17%	0.25%	0.17%	0.14%	0.20%	0.14%	0.20%	0.14%	0.19%	0.14%	0.18%
Rock	\$ 52,507	\$ 41,073	\$ 54,282	\$ 52,060	\$ 41,657	\$ 56,537	\$ 47,490	\$ 60,494	\$ 53,222	\$ 64,729	\$ 59,524
Percent of column ⁿ	0.23%	0.31%	0.23%	0.20%	0.25%	0.20%	0.26%	0.20%	0.26%	0.20%	0.26%
St. Louis	\$ 1,400,930	\$ 1,025,272	\$ 1,448,504	\$ 1,684,966	\$ 1,362,167	\$ 1,829,873	\$ 1,573,844	\$ 1,957,964	\$ 1,785,159	\$ 2,095,021	\$ 2,018,347
Percent of column ⁿ	6.12%	7.62%	6.12%	6.53%	8.31%	6.53%	8.52%	6.53%	8.60%	6.53%	8.66%
Swift	\$ 84,080	\$ 73,043	\$ 86,924	\$ 85,557	\$ 76,526	\$ 92,915	\$ 86,377	\$ 99,419	\$ 95,921	\$ 106,378	\$ 106,378
Percent of column ⁿ	0.37%	0.54%	0.37%	0.33%	0.47%	0.33%	0.47%	0.33%	0.46%	0.33%	0.46%
Todd	\$ 165,005	\$ 142,073	\$ 170,585	\$ 186,254	\$ 164,841	\$ 202,272	\$ 182,933	\$ 216,431	\$ 199,928	\$ 231,531	\$ 218,407
Percent of column ⁿ	0.72%	1.06%	0.72%	0.72%	1.01%	0.72%	0.99%	0.72%	0.96%	0.72%	0.94%
Wadena	\$ 89,292	\$ 76,203	\$ 92,311	\$ 104,882	\$ 92,660	\$ 113,902	\$ 102,863	\$ 121,875	\$ 112,455	\$ 130,406	\$ 122,886
Percent of column ⁿ	0.39%	0.57%	0.39%	0.41%	0.57%	0.41%	0.56%	0.41%	0.54%	0.41%	0.53%
Washington	\$ 607,655	\$ 477,590	\$ 628,203	\$ 721,246	\$ 607,013	\$ 783,274	\$ 689,264	\$ 838,103	\$ 769,662	\$ 896,770	\$ 857,940
Percent of column ⁿ	2.66%	3.55%	2.66%	2.79%	3.71%	2.79%	3.73%	2.79%	3.71%	2.79%	3.68%

TABLE A.24
CURRENT CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA: PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES)
FOR TOTAL AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a
 (continued)

	TOTAL CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^c	NET CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^d	TOTAL FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^e	TOTAL FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^f	NET FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^g	TOTAL FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^h	NET FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ⁱ	TOTAL FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^j	NET FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^k	TOTAL FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^l	NET FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^m
27 CCA COUNTIES^b											
Yellow Medicine	\$ 77,541	\$ 65,757	\$ 80,163	\$ 76,174	\$ 66,532	\$ 82,725	\$ 75,744	\$ 88,516	\$ 84,781	\$ 94,712	\$ 94,712
Percent of column ⁿ	0.34%	0.49%	0.34%	0.30%	0.41%	0.30%	0.41%	0.30%	0.41%	-0.30%	0.41%
CCA COUNTY SUBTOTAL ^o	\$ 13,760,345	\$ 8,601,600	\$ 14,225,667	\$ 15,605,765	\$ 10,843,781	\$ 16,947,868	\$ 12,717,050	\$ 18,134,213	\$ 14,613,787	\$ 19,403,603	\$ 16,713,753
PERCENT OF COLUMN ⁿ	60.14%	63.96%	60.14%	60.47%	66.19%	60.47%	68.87%	60.47%	70.38%	60.47%	71.75%
60 NON-CCA COUNTIES^b											
Becker	\$ 181,013	\$ 65,412	\$ 187,134	\$ 200,265	\$ 74,145	\$ 217,488	\$ 71,863	\$ 232,712	\$ 76,893	\$ 249,002	\$ 82,276
Percent of column ⁿ	0.79%	0.49%	0.79%	0.78%	0.45%	0.78%	0.39%	0.78%	0.37%	0.78%	0.35%
Beltrami	\$ 254,733	\$ 160,459	\$ 263,347	\$ 275,769	\$ 172,917	\$ 299,485	\$ 180,212	\$ 320,449	\$ 192,826	\$ 342,880	\$ 206,324
Percent of column ⁿ	1.11%	1.19%	1.11%	1.07%	1.06%	1.07%	0.98%	1.07%	0.93%	1.07%	0.89%
Benton	\$ 149,243	\$ 100,803	\$ 154,290	\$ 167,309	\$ 114,461	\$ 181,697	\$ 123,223	\$ 194,416	\$ 131,848	\$ 208,025	\$ 141,078
Percent of column ⁿ	0.65%	0.75%	0.65%	0.65%	0.70%	0.65%	0.67%	0.65%	0.63%	0.65%	0.61%
Big Stone	\$ 42,356	\$ 30,628	\$ 43,789	\$ 39,884	\$ 27,090	\$ 43,315	\$ 28,337	\$ 46,347	\$ 30,321	\$ 49,591	\$ 32,444
Percent of column ⁿ	0.19%	0.23%	0.19%	0.15%	0.17%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.14%
Brown	\$ 185,629	\$ 121,383	\$ 191,907	\$ 195,166	\$ 125,074	\$ 211,950	\$ 134,748	\$ 226,786	\$ 144,180	\$ 242,661	\$ 154,273
Percent of column ⁿ	0.81%	0.90%	0.81%	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%	0.73%	0.76%	0.69%	0.76%	0.66%
Carver	\$ 220,423	\$ 118,670	\$ 227,877	\$ 253,257	\$ 142,245	\$ 275,037	\$ 150,149	\$ 294,289	\$ 160,659	\$ 314,890	\$ 171,905
Percent of column ⁿ	0.96%	0.88%	0.96%	0.98%	0.87%	0.98%	0.81%	0.98%	0.77%	0.98%	0.74%
Cass	\$ 121,923	\$ 44,889	\$ 126,046	\$ 146,017	\$ 61,973	\$ 158,574	\$ 61,891	\$ 169,675	\$ 66,224	\$ 181,552	\$ 70,860
Percent of column ⁿ	0.53%	0.33%	0.53%	0.57%	0.38%	0.57%	0.34%	0.57%	0.32%	0.57%	0.30%
Chisago	\$ 142,261	\$ 89,743	\$ 147,071	\$ 168,596	\$ 111,299	\$ 183,095	\$ 119,789	\$ 195,912	\$ 128,174	\$ 209,626	\$ 137,146
Percent of column ⁿ	0.62%	0.67%	0.62%	0.65%	0.68%	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%	0.62%	0.65%	0.59%
Clay	\$ 330,098	\$ 171,784	\$ 341,260	\$ 363,201	\$ 190,481	\$ 394,436	\$ 201,451	\$ 422,047	\$ 215,552	\$ 451,590	\$ 230,641
Percent of column ⁿ	1.44%	1.28%	1.44%	1.41%	1.16%	1.41%	1.09%	1.41%	1.04%	1.41%	0.99%
Clearwater	\$ 52,732	\$ 18,662	\$ 54,515	\$ 67,355	\$ 30,185	\$ 73,148	\$ 29,534	\$ 78,268	\$ 31,601	\$ 83,747	\$ 33,814
Percent of column ⁿ	0.23%	0.14%	0.23%	0.26%	0.18%	0.26%	0.16%	0.26%	0.15%	0.26%	0.15%
Cottonwood	\$ 67,737	\$ 25,982	\$ 70,027	\$ 72,530	\$ 26,976	\$ 78,768	\$ 24,967	\$ 84,281	\$ 26,714	\$ 90,181	\$ 28,585
Percent of column ⁿ	0.30%	0.19%	0.30%	0.28%	0.16%	0.28%	0.14%	0.28%	0.13%	0.28%	0.12%
Dakota	\$ 963,964	\$ 513,849	\$ 996,561	\$ 1,141,672	\$ 650,597	\$ 1,239,857	\$ 689,232	\$ 1,326,646	\$ 737,478	\$ 1,419,511	\$ 789,101
Percent of column ⁿ	4.21%	3.82%	4.21%	4.42%	3.97%	4.42%	3.73%	4.42%	3.55%	4.42%	3.39%
Douglas	\$ 149,488	\$ 70,306	\$ 154,543	\$ 174,694	\$ 88,307	\$ 189,718	\$ 90,490	\$ 202,998	\$ 96,825	\$ 217,208	\$ 103,602
Percent of column ⁿ	0.65%	0.52%	0.65%	0.68%	0.54%	0.68%	0.49%	0.68%	0.47%	0.68%	0.44%
Faribault	\$ 99,541	\$ 62,694	\$ 102,907	\$ 106,950	\$ 66,751	\$ 116,148	\$ 71,409	\$ 124,278	\$ 76,407	\$ 132,977	\$ 81,756
Percent of column ⁿ	0.44%	0.47%	0.44%	0.41%	0.41%	0.41%	0.39%	0.41%	0.37%	0.41%	0.35%
Freeborn	\$ 194,381	\$ 102,924	\$ 200,955	\$ 212,299	\$ 112,519	\$ 230,556	\$ 116,785	\$ 246,695	\$ 124,960	\$ 263,964	\$ 133,707
Percent of column ⁿ	0.85%	0.77%	0.85%	0.82%	0.69%	0.82%	0.63%	0.82%	0.60%	0.82%	0.57%
Goodhue	\$ 177,227	\$ 85,007	\$ 183,220	\$ 209,494	\$ 108,882	\$ 227,510	\$ 114,999	\$ 243,436	\$ 123,049	\$ 260,477	\$ 131,662
Percent of column ⁿ	0.77%	0.63%	0.77%	0.81%	0.66%	0.81%	0.62%	0.81%	0.59%	0.81%	0.57%

TABLE A.24

CURRENT CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA: PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES)
FOR TOTAL AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a
 (continued)

60 NON-CCA COUNTIES ^b	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET
	CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^c	CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^d	FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^e	FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^f	FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^g	FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^h	FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ⁱ	FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^j	FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^k	FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^l	FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^m
Grant	\$ 36,579	\$ 23,669	\$ 37,816	\$ 35,473	\$ 21,389	\$ 38,524	\$ 22,146	\$ 41,220	\$ 23,696	\$ 44,106	\$ 25,355
Percent of column ⁿ	0.16%	0.18%	0.16%	0.14%	0.13%	0.14%	0.12%	0.14%	0.11%	0.14%	0.11%
Houston	\$ 102,597	\$ 77,220	\$ 106,067	\$ 114,158	\$ 86,472	\$ 123,975	\$ 92,826	\$ 132,654	\$ 99,324	\$ 141,939	\$ 106,277
Percent of column ⁿ	0.45%	0.57%	0.45%	0.44%	0.53%	0.44%	0.50%	0.44%	0.48%	0.44%	0.46%
Hubbard	\$ 81,160	\$ 21,019	\$ 83,904	\$ 78,750	\$ 13,137	\$ 85,523	\$ 6,691	\$ 91,509	\$ 7,159	\$ 97,915	\$ 7,660
Percent of column ⁿ	0.35%	0.16%	0.35%	0.31%	0.08%	0.31%	0.04%	0.31%	0.03%	0.31%	0.03%
Isanti	\$ 135,296	\$ 38,803	\$ 139,871	\$ 155,632	\$ 50,358	\$ 169,016	\$ 44,948	\$ 180,847	\$ 48,094	\$ 193,506	\$ 51,461
Percent of column ⁿ	0.59%	0.29%	0.59%	0.60%	0.31%	0.60%	0.24%	0.60%	0.23%	0.60%	0.22%
Itasca	\$ 233,203	\$ 104,499	\$ 241,089	\$ 264,685	\$ 124,270	\$ 287,448	\$ 129,545	\$ 307,569	\$ 138,613	\$ 329,099	\$ 148,316
Percent of column ⁿ	1.02%	0.78%	1.02%	1.03%	0.76%	1.03%	0.70%	1.03%	0.67%	1.03%	0.64%
Jackson	\$ 65,777	\$ 5,434	\$ 68,002	\$ 68,332	\$ 2,499	\$ 74,209	\$ -4,861	\$ 79,403	\$ -5,202	\$ 84,962	\$ -5,566
Percent of column ⁿ	0.29%	0.04%	0.29%	0.26%	0.02%	0.26%	-0.03%	0.26%	-0.03%	0.26%	-0.02%
Kanabec	\$ 78,954	\$ 56,880	\$ 81,624	\$ 84,751	\$ 60,669	\$ 92,040	\$ 64,805	\$ 98,483	\$ 69,341	\$ 105,377	\$ 74,195
Percent of column ⁿ	0.35%	0.42%	0.35%	0.33%	0.37%	0.33%	0.35%	0.33%	0.33%	0.33%	0.32%
Kandiyohi	\$ 174,946	\$ 50,774	\$ 180,862	\$ 202,083	\$ 66,612	\$ 219,462	\$ 60,435	\$ 234,825	\$ 64,666	\$ 251,262	\$ 69,192
Percent of column ⁿ	0.76%	0.38%	0.76%	0.78%	0.41%	0.78%	0.33%	0.78%	0.31%	0.78%	0.30%
Kittson	\$ 30,043	\$ 14,949	\$ 31,059	\$ 29,961	\$ 13,494	\$ 32,538	\$ 13,573	\$ 34,816	\$ 14,523	\$ 37,253	\$ 15,539
Percent of column ⁿ	0.13%	0.11%	0.13%	0.12%	0.08%	0.12%	0.07%	0.12%	0.07%	0.12%	0.07%
Lake of the Woods	\$ 28,212	\$ 15,591	\$ 29,166	\$ 29,584	\$ 15,815	\$ 32,128	\$ 16,093	\$ 34,377	\$ 17,220	\$ 36,784	\$ 18,425
Percent of column ⁿ	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.11%	0.10%	0.11%	0.09%	0.11%	0.08%	0.11%	0.08%
Le Sueur	\$ 122,474	\$ 90,804	\$ 126,615	\$ 131,149	\$ 96,598	\$ 142,428	\$ 103,823	\$ 152,398	\$ 111,091	\$ 163,066	\$ 118,867
Percent of column ⁿ	0.54%	0.68%	0.54%	0.51%	0.59%	0.51%	0.56%	0.51%	0.54%	0.51%	0.51%
Lincoln	\$ 43,347	\$ 35,457	\$ 44,813	\$ 39,692	\$ 31,084	\$ 43,105	\$ 32,675	\$ 46,123	\$ 34,963	\$ 49,351	\$ 37,410
Percent of column ⁿ	0.19%	0.26%	0.19%	0.15%	0.19%	0.15%	0.18%	0.15%	0.17%	0.15%	0.16%
Lyon	\$ 132,966	\$ 75,053	\$ 137,463	\$ 142,659	\$ 79,476	\$ 154,928	\$ 83,064	\$ 165,773	\$ 88,879	\$ 177,377	\$ 95,100
Percent of column ⁿ	0.58%	0.56%	0.58%	0.55%	0.49%	0.55%	0.45%	0.55%	0.43%	0.55%	0.41%
McLeod	\$ 160,632	\$ 83,469	\$ 166,064	\$ 177,007	\$ 92,823	\$ 192,230	\$ 96,477	\$ 205,686	\$ 103,230	\$ 220,084	\$ 110,456
Percent of column ⁿ	0.70%	0.62%	0.70%	0.69%	0.57%	0.69%	0.52%	0.69%	0.50%	0.69%	0.47%
Mahnomen	\$ 36,795	\$ 19,900	\$ 38,040	\$ 40,213	\$ 21,781	\$ 43,671	\$ 22,572	\$ 46,728	\$ 24,152	\$ 49,999	\$ 25,842
Percent of column ⁿ	0.16%	0.15%	0.16%	0.16%	0.13%	0.16%	0.12%	0.16%	0.12%	0.16%	0.11%
Marshall	\$ 68,453	\$ 52,822	\$ 70,768	\$ 65,972	\$ 48,919	\$ 71,646	\$ 52,044	\$ 76,661	\$ 55,687	\$ 82,027	\$ 59,585
Percent of column ⁿ	0.30%	0.39%	0.30%	0.26%	0.30%	0.26%	0.28%	0.26%	0.27%	0.26%	0.26%
Martin	\$ 142,377	\$ 59,025	\$ 147,191	\$ 150,912	\$ 59,976	\$ 163,891	\$ 59,722	\$ 175,363	\$ 67,903	\$ 187,639	\$ 68,376
Percent of column ⁿ	0.62%	0.44%	0.62%	0.58%	0.37%	0.58%	0.32%	0.58%	0.31%	0.58%	0.29%
Meecker	\$ 103,862	\$ 50,731	\$ 107,374	\$ 122,820	\$ 64,855	\$ 133,382	\$ 66,103	\$ 142,719	\$ 70,730	\$ 152,710	\$ 75,681
Percent of column ⁿ	0.45%	0.38%	0.45%	0.48%	0.40%	0.48%	0.36%	0.48%	0.34%	0.48%	0.32%
Mille Lacs	\$ 116,752	\$ 29,886	\$ 120,700	\$ 137,586	\$ 42,815	\$ 149,418	\$ 37,839	\$ 159,877	\$ 40,488	\$ 171,069	\$ 43,322
Percent of column ⁿ	0.51%	0.22%	0.51%	0.53%	0.26%	0.53%	0.20%	0.53%	0.19%	0.53%	0.19%
Mower	\$ 252,870	\$ 162,451	\$ 261,421	\$ 278,101	\$ 179,455	\$ 302,018	\$ 193,806	\$ 323,159	\$ 207,372	\$ 345,780	\$ 221,888
Percent of column ⁿ	1.11%	1.21%	1.11%	1.08%	1.10%	1.08%	1.05%	1.08%	1.00%	1.08%	0.95%

TABLE A.24

CURRENT CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA: PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES)
FOR TOTAL AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a
 (continued)

	TOTAL CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^c	NET CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^d	TOTAL FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^e	TOTAL FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^f	NET FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^g	TOTAL FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^h	NET FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ⁱ	TOTAL FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^j	NET FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^k	TOTAL FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^l	NET FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^m
60 NON-CCA COUNTIES^b											
Murray	\$ 54,689	\$ 40,040	\$ 56,539	\$ 52,423	\$ 36,442	\$ 56,932	\$ 38,494	\$ 60,917	\$ 41,188	\$ 65,181	\$ 44,072
Percent of column ⁿ	0.24%	0.30%	0.24%	0.20%	0.22%	0.20%	0.21%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.19%
Nicollet	\$ 164,311	\$ 75,567	\$ 169,868	\$ 181,801	\$ 84,982	\$ 197,436	\$ 86,879	\$ 211,257	\$ 92,961	\$ 226,045	\$ 99,468
Percent of column ⁿ	0.72%	0.56%	0.72%	0.70%	0.52%	0.70%	0.47%	0.70%	0.45%	0.70%	0.43%
Otter Tail	\$ 323,576	\$ 88,232	\$ 334,518	\$ 338,331	\$ 81,571	\$ 367,427	\$ 65,858	\$ 393,147	\$ 70,468	\$ 420,667	\$ 75,401
Percent of column ⁿ	1.41%	0.66%	1.41%	1.31%	0.50%	1.31%	0.36%	1.31%	0.34%	1.31%	0.32%
Pennington	\$ 89,911	\$ 64,362	\$ 92,952	\$ 96,300	\$ 68,427	\$ 104,582	\$ 73,229	\$ 111,903	\$ 78,356	\$ 119,736	\$ 83,840
Percent of column ⁿ	0.39%	0.48%	0.39%	0.37%	0.42%	0.37%	0.40%	0.37%	0.38%	0.37%	0.36%
Pine	\$ 139,908	\$ 41,770	\$ 144,639	\$ 163,878	\$ 56,811	\$ 177,972	\$ 54,120	\$ 190,430	\$ 57,909	\$ 203,760	\$ 61,962
Percent of column ⁿ	0.61%	0.31%	0.61%	0.63%	0.35%	0.63%	0.29%	0.63%	0.28%	0.63%	0.27%
Pipestone	\$ 57,612	\$ 14,341	\$ 59,560	\$ 57,856	\$ 10,648	\$ 62,832	\$ 6,152	\$ 67,230	\$ 6,583	\$ 71,936	\$ 7,044
Percent of column ⁿ	0.25%	0.11%	0.25%	0.22%	0.06%	0.22%	0.03%	0.22%	0.03%	0.22%	0.03%
Pope	\$ 64,713	\$ 42,284	\$ 66,902	\$ 68,599	\$ 44,130	\$ 74,499	\$ 46,843	\$ 79,714	\$ 50,122	\$ 85,294	\$ 53,630
Percent of column ⁿ	0.28%	0.31%	0.28%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.25%	0.27%	0.24%	0.27%	0.25%
Redwood	\$ 87,220	\$ 61,442	\$ 90,170	\$ 90,002	\$ 61,179	\$ 91,710	\$ 66,113	\$ 104,881	\$ 70,344	\$ 111,001	\$ 75,101
Percent of column ⁿ	0.38%	0.44%	0.38%	0.38%	0.37%	0.38%	0.37%	0.38%	0.37%	0.38%	0.37%
Scott	\$ 17,001	\$ 73,420	\$ 169,101	\$ 179,910	\$ 88,210	\$ 179,710	\$ 100,000	\$ 179,307	\$ 100,000	\$ 179,307	\$ 100,000
Percent of column ⁿ	0.42%	0.56%	0.42%	0.37%	0.44%	0.37%	0.42%	0.37%	0.40%	0.37%	0.38%
Rice	\$ 292,194	\$ 146,864	\$ 302,075	\$ 330,292	\$ 171,738	\$ 358,698	\$ 177,849	\$ 383,806	\$ 190,298	\$ 410,673	\$ 203,619
Percent of column ⁿ	1.28%	1.09%	1.28%	1.28%	1.05%	1.28%	0.96%	1.28%	0.92%	1.28%	0.87%
Roseau	\$ 79,510	\$ 48,698	\$ 82,198	\$ 79,381	\$ 45,765	\$ 86,208	\$ 46,454	\$ 92,243	\$ 49,706	\$ 98,700	\$ 53,186
Percent of column ⁿ	0.35%	0.36%	0.35%	0.31%	0.28%	0.31%	0.25%	0.31%	0.24%	0.31%	0.23%
Scott	\$ 253,500	\$ 129,016	\$ 262,073	\$ 286,973	\$ 151,161	\$ 311,653	\$ 158,750	\$ 333,468	\$ 169,862	\$ 356,811	\$ 181,753
Percent of column ⁿ	1.11%	0.96%	1.11%	1.11%	0.92%	1.11%	0.86%	1.11%	0.82%	1.11%	0.78%
Sherburne	\$ 137,975	\$ 100,749	\$ 142,641	\$ 165,495	\$ 124,883	\$ 179,728	\$ 134,540	\$ 192,309	\$ 143,958	\$ 205,771	\$ 154,035
Percent of column ⁿ	0.60%	0.75%	0.60%	0.64%	0.76%	0.64%	0.73%	0.64%	0.69%	0.64%	0.66%
Sibley	\$ 77,030	\$ 55,724	\$ 79,635	\$ 80,080	\$ 56,835	\$ 86,966	\$ 60,641	\$ 93,054	\$ 64,886	\$ 99,568	\$ 69,428
Percent of column ⁿ	0.34%	0.41%	0.34%	0.31%	0.35%	0.31%	0.33%	0.31%	0.31%	0.31%	0.30%
Stearns	\$ 640,642	\$ 443,907	\$ 662,306	\$ 730,975	\$ 516,337	\$ 793,839	\$ 551,001	\$ 849,407	\$ 589,571	\$ 908,866	\$ 630,841
Percent of column ⁿ	2.80%	3.30%	2.80%	2.83%	3.15%	2.83%	2.98%	2.83%	2.84%	2.83%	2.71%
Steele	\$ 152,285	\$ 89,021	\$ 157,434	\$ 175,309	\$ 106,288	\$ 190,386	\$ 112,182	\$ 203,713	\$ 120,035	\$ 217,972	\$ 128,437
Percent of column ⁿ	0.67%	0.66%	0.67%	0.68%	0.65%	0.68%	0.61%	0.68%	0.58%	0.68%	0.55%
Stevens	\$ 62,698	\$ 33,225	\$ 64,818	\$ 61,663	\$ 29,508	\$ 66,966	\$ 28,799	\$ 71,654	\$ 30,815	\$ 76,670	\$ 32,972
Percent of column ⁿ	0.27%	0.25%	0.27%	0.24%	0.18%	0.24%	0.18%	0.24%	0.15%	0.24%	0.14%
Traverse	\$ 30,457	\$ 19,658	\$ 31,487	\$ 27,624	\$ 15,853	\$ 30,011	\$ 16,134	\$ 32,111	\$ 17,264	\$ 34,359	\$ 18,472
Percent of column ⁿ	0.13%	0.15%	0.13%	0.11%	0.10%	0.11%	0.09%	0.11%	0.08%	0.11%	0.08%
Wabasha	\$ 101,110	\$ 46,385	\$ 104,529	\$ 111,815	\$ 52,110	\$ 121,431	\$ 51,180	\$ 129,931	\$ 54,763	\$ 139,026	\$ 58,596
Percent of column ⁿ	0.44%	0.34%	0.44%	0.43%	0.32%	0.43%	0.28%	0.43%	0.26%	0.43%	0.25%
Waseca	\$ 93,690	\$ 48,286	\$ 96,859	\$ 112,842	\$ 63,307	\$ 122,547	\$ 67,670	\$ 131,125	\$ 72,407	\$ 140,304	\$ 77,475
Percent of column ⁿ	0.41%	0.36%	0.41%	0.44%	0.39%	0.44%	0.37%	0.44%	0.35%	0.44%	0.33%

TABLE A.24
CURRENT CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA: PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES)
FOR TOTAL AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a
 (continued)

	TOTAL CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^c	NET CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^d	TOTAL FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^e	TOTAL FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^f	NET FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^g	TOTAL FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^h	NET FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ⁱ	TOTAL FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^j	NET FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^k	TOTAL FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^l	NET FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^m
60 NON-CCA COUNTIES^b											
Watowan	\$ 63,846	\$ 41,795	\$ 66,005	\$ 63,846	\$ 39,789	\$ 69,336	\$ 42,128	\$ 74,190	\$ 45,077	\$ 79,333	\$ 48,233
Percent of column ⁿ	0.28%	0.31%	0.28%	0.25%	0.24%	0.25%	0.23%	0.25%	0.22%	0.25%	0.21%
Wilkin	\$ 44,512	\$ 24,842	\$ 46,017	\$ 44,829	\$ 23,370	\$ 48,685	\$ 24,297	\$ 52,092	\$ 25,998	\$ 55,739	\$ 27,818
Percent of column ⁿ	0.19%	0.18%	0.19%	0.17%	0.14%	0.17%	0.13%	0.17%	0.13%	0.17%	0.12%
Winona	\$ 287,955	\$ 154,252	\$ 297,692	\$ 319,528	\$ 173,659	\$ 347,008	\$ 179,935	\$ 371,298	\$ 192,531	\$ 397,239	\$ 206,008
Percent of column ⁿ	1.26%	1.15%	1.26%	1.24%	1.06%	1.24%	0.97%	1.24%	0.93%	1.24%	0.88%
Wright	\$ 245,686	\$ 109,397	\$ 253,094	\$ 323,267	\$ 174,576	\$ 351,068	\$ 177,684	\$ 375,642	\$ 190,122	\$ 401,937	\$ 203,431
Percent of column ⁿ	1.07%	0.81%	1.07%	1.25%	1.07%	1.25%	0.96%	1.25%	0.92%	1.25%	0.87%
NON-CCA COUNTY SUBTOTAL^o	\$ 9,122,075	\$ 4,846,948	\$ 9,430,550	\$ 10,202,938	\$ 5,538,777	\$ 11,080,395	\$ 5,747,784	\$ 11,856,020	\$ 6,150,128	\$ 12,685,937	\$ 6,580,635
PERCENT OF COLUMN ⁿ	39.86%	36.04%	39.86%	39.53%	33.81%	39.53%	31.13%	39.53%	29.62%	39.53%	28.25%
TOTAL^p	\$ 22,882,420	\$ 13,448,548	\$ 23,656,217	\$ 25,808,704	\$ 16,382,559	\$ 28,028,264	\$ 18,464,835	\$ 29,990,233	\$ 20,763,915	\$ 32,089,541	\$ 23,294,388
PERCENT OF COLUMN ⁿ	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

NOTE: The purpose of Tables A.24 and A.25 is to show the differences in CCA subsidy eligibility for the 12 CCA Areas and the 87 counties (in Minnesota) under the CCA formula currently in use (data shown in Table A.24) and under the new formula recommended by the Committee (data shown in Table A.25), based on projections for the years 1982 through 1985. One can also compare the state CCA subsidy appropriation required for the 12 participating CCA Areas under the current formula and under the new formula in each year 1982-1985 (based on projections).

Readers are cautioned to consider the qualifications stated below in the use of all projection data in Tables A.24 and A.25.

CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY AMOUNTS

1. The data used for each of the three factors included in the new formula are not the actual values that would be employed should the new formula be adopted (new formula data appears only in Table A.25, not in Table A.24):

- a. Juvenile population scores are based upon 1979 Committee staff's projections of county juvenile population which in turn are based upon 1975 state demographer's estimates of juvenile population—not new census results.

^aThe CCA subsidy formula determines the distribution of the total CCA subsidy provided by the state and administered by DOC. It determines the dollar amount of the subsidy for each of the 87 Minnesota counties. The current formula is the one described in the Community Corrections ACT (CCA) and currently in use. It is described in detail in Appendix D. The new formula, recommended by the CCA Funding Committee, is described in detail on page 17 in the text of this report and in Appendix D (See Table A.25).

Table A.24 shows data using the current formula. Table A.25 shows data using the new formula.

Projections for total and net CCA subsidy amounts for the 12 CCA Areas, the 27 CCA counties, and the 60 non-CCA counties for the years, FY 1982 through FY 1985, using both the current and the new formulae, were done by Hennepin County Office of Planning and Development staff using their computer resources. Tables A.24 and A.25, were prepared by committee staff, using said projection data.

Inflationary increases were added to the total state CCA subsidy for 87 counties each year as follows: FY 1981--7 percent; FY 1982--9.1 percent; FY 1983--8.6 percent; FY 1984--7 percent; and FY 1985--7 percent. The inflation rate applied to 1982 and 1983 is based on the current DOC budget request, and the 7 percent rate applied to 1981, 1984 and 1985 is based on past DOC practice.

TABLE A.24

CURRENT CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA: PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES)
FOR TOTAL AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a

(continued)

- b. Total county population values are based upon 1979 state demographer's projections--not new census results.
- c. District court convictions are based upon the 1978 Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines statewide sample--not upon an actual count nor current values from the Supreme Court Justice Information System (SJIS).
2. The inflation rates applied to both CCA subsidy eligibility and chargeback amounts in FY 1982 through FY 1985 were 9.1 percent, 8.6 percent, 7 percent, and 7 percent. The first two are based upon the Department of Corrections (DOC) current budget request and the last two on past practice.

NET SUBSIDY AMOUNTS

The net subsidy amounts for participating areas (and counties) and nonparticipating counties represent different calculations and are intended for different purposes.

1. The net subsidy amounts for CCA Areas (and counties) reflect, estimated for 1980, and projected for 1982-1985, the amounts these areas (or counties) would receive after deduction of adult and juvenile chargebacks.
2. The net subsidy amounts for non-CCA counties do not reflect any deductions for adult chargebacks (which have been eliminated for adults convicted of crimes committed after January 1, 1981) and were intended to show the amounts by which these counties would benefit if they entered the CCA in FY 1982, i.e., total subsidy eligibility less deductions for juvenile chargebacks and less amounts spent for adult probation and parole (now paid for by state in non-CCA counties) and less amounts paid to non-CCA counties by the state for the juvenile probation officer subsidy and the group home subsidy.

^bThe 12 CCA Areas presently participating in the CCA in Minnesota are: 1) Crow Wing-Morrison; 2) Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted; 3) Ramsey; 4) Tri-County Community Corrections (Red Lake-Polk-Norman); 5) Arrowhead Regional Corrections (Region 3: St. Louis-Cook-Lake-Koochiching-Aitkin-Carlton); 6) Anoka; 7) Todd-Wadena; 8) Region 6W (Swift-Lac Qui Parle-Yellow Medicine-Chippewa); 9) Hennepin; 10) Blue Earth; 11) Washington; and 12) Rock-Nobles. Twenty-seven of the 87 Minnesota counties are included, comprising 70 percent of the state's population.

The 60 non-CCA counties are listed in Tables A.24 and A.25.

^cTOTAL CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

This column represents the total amount of money each county, or CCA Area, is eligible to receive in CY 1980 (using 1978 formula factor data for the current formula), using the current formula.

^dNET CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

This column represents the amount of money each county, or each CCA Area, is entitled to receive in CY 1980 after subtracting deductions. (See note above for explanation of deductions for CCA Areas--counties, and for non-CCA counties).

^eTOTAL FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

This column represents projections of the total amount of money and each county, or CCA Area, is eligible to receive in FY 1981 (using 1978 formula factor data) using the current formula.

^fPROJECTION: TOTAL FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

This column represents projections of the total amount of money each county, or CCA Area, is eligible to receive in FY 1982 (using new 1980 formula factor data--which DOC is scheduled to use in FY 1982), using the current formula.

^gPROJECTION: NET FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

This column represents the amount of money each county, or each CCA Area, is entitled to receive in FY 1982 after subtracting deductions.

^hPROJECTION: TOTAL FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

Same as footnote f except for FY 1983.

TABLE A.24

CURRENT CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA: PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES)
FOR TOTAL AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a
 (continued)

CCA AREA DEDUCTIONS

1. Adult and juvenile chargeback estimates are based upon three quarters of CY 1980 actual chargeback billings (by DOC) (by CCA Area--estimated for individual CCA counties by population) which were extrapolated to a one-year estimate by the addition of a third of the total for the area.
2. Chargeback estimates for years 1982-1985 assumed constant court commitment practice and a 25 percent reduction in adult chargebacks per year beginning in 1982 and no chargeback deductions in 1985. Adult chargebacks will diminish as a result of adult felons sentenced for crimes committed prior to January 1, 1981, being discharged from state penal institutions.

NON-CCA COUNTY DEDUCTIONS

1. Projections for 1982-1985 (and estimate for 1980) of juvenile chargeback billings were based upon juvenile commitments to state institutions from January, 1980, through September, 1980 (DOC Information System), and again extrapolated to a one-year estimate by the addition of one-third of the total for each county. Any values of zero during this period were changed to scores of one.
2. The commitment scores were used in the DOC's chargeback formula to arrive at billing projections. These projections also assume constant juvenile court practice's and no increase in the average length of stay in state institutions.
3. The state service and subsidy amounts deducted from total eligibility to arrive at net subsidy are based on Committee staff estimates arrived at by dividing the 1979 DOC Services Budget for adult probation and parole among the 60 non-CCA counties by number of felons under supervision in each county, and on actual amounts paid by the state to each county for the juvenile probation officer salary and group home subsidies.

ⁱPROJECTION: NET FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

Same as footnote g except for FY 1983.

^jPROJECTION: TOTAL FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

Same as footnote f except for FY 1984.

^kPROJECTION: NET FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

Same as footnote g except for FY 1984.

^lPROJECTION: TOTAL FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

Same as footnote f except for FY 1985.

^mPROJECTION: NET FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

Same as footnote g except for FY 1985.

ⁿPercentage of subsidy eligibility for all 87 counties (percentage of vertical column). For a CCA Area which includes more than one county, the percentage equals the combined total of percentages for all of the individual counties in that CCA Area. The "CCA Area Subtotal" plus the "Non-CCA County Subtotal" equals 100 percent of CCA subsidy eligibility for 87 counties. The "27 CCA County Subtotal" plus the "Non-CCA County subtotal" equals 100 percent of CCA subsidy eligibility for 87 counties. (Do not sum all three subtotals.) Totals for subsidy amounts and percentages (100% of subsidy eligibility for 87 counties) are shown in the last horizontal column in Table A.24.

^oCCA Area Subtotal: The sum of subsidy eligibilities for all 12 CCA Areas.

CCA County Subtotal: The sum of subsidy eligibilities for all 27 CCA counties. Amounts and percentages are the same as for "CCA Area Subtotals."

Non-CCA County Subtotal: The sum of subsidy eligibilities for all 60 non-CCA counties. (For net subsidies for non-CCA counties, see Note above, section entitled "Non-CCA County Deductions.")

^pThe amount of total and net subsidy eligibility for each year for all 87 counties.

TABLE A.25

NEW CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA RECOMMENDED BY CCA FUNDING COMMITTEE:
 PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES) FOR TOTAL
 AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
 AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a

CCA AREAS ^b	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET
	CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^c	CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^d	FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^e	FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^f	FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^g	FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^h	FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ⁱ	FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^j	FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^k	FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^l	FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^m
Crow Wing-Morrison	\$ 406,539	\$ 250,600	\$ 420,286	\$ 504,140	\$ 352,592	\$ 547,496	\$ 403,095	\$ 585,820	\$ 452,904	\$ 626,828	\$ 507,712
Percent of column ⁿ	1.78%	1.86%	1.78%	1.95%	2.15%	1.95%	2.18%	1.95%	2.18%	1.95%	2.18%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	\$ 596,101	\$ 486,393	\$ 616,259	\$ 674,523	\$ 582,283	\$ 732,533	\$ 662,171	\$ 783,810	\$ 740,422	\$ 838,676	\$ 826,382
Percent of column ⁿ	2.61%	3.62%	2.61%	2.61%	3.55%	2.61%	3.59%	2.61%	3.57%	2.61%	3.55%
Ramsey	\$ 2,901,500	\$ 1,983,661	\$ 2,999,618	\$ 3,270,693	\$ 2,454,212	\$ 3,551,974	\$ 2,866,055	\$ 3,800,611	\$ 3,281,513	\$ 4,066,653	\$ 3,741,092
Percent of column ⁿ	12.68%	14.75%	12.68%	12.67%	14.98%	12.67%	15.52%	12.67%	15.80%	12.67%	16.06%
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	\$ 293,719	\$ 258,298	\$ 303,651	\$ 359,724	\$ 323,887	\$ 390,660	\$ 354,790	\$ 418,007	\$ 382,887	\$ 447,267	\$ 413,179
Percent of column ⁿ	1.28%	1.92%	1.18%	1.39%	1.98%	1.39%	1.92%	1.39%	1.84%	1.39%	1.77%
Region 3	\$ 1,905,641	\$ 1,398,520	\$ 1,970,082	\$ 1,996,058	\$ 1,560,295	\$ 2,167,720	\$ 1,822,092	\$ 2,319,460	\$ 2,086,182	\$ 2,481,821	\$ 2,378,316
Percent of column ⁿ	8.33%	10.40%	8.33%	7.73%	9.52%	7.73%	9.87%	7.73%	10.05%	7.73%	10.21%
Anoka	\$ 1,092,197	\$ 917,595	\$ 1,129,131	\$ 1,377,704	\$ 1,230,351	\$ 1,496,187	\$ 1,383,010	\$ 1,600,920	\$ 1,529,947	\$ 1,712,984	\$ 1,690,679
Percent of column ⁿ	4.77%	6.82%	4.77%	5.34%	7.51%	5.34%	7.49%	5.34%	7.37%	5.34%	7.26%
Todd-Wadena	\$ 254,297	\$ 218,276	\$ 262,896	\$ 208,941	\$ 175,306	\$ 226,910	\$ 196,533	\$ 242,794	\$ 216,871	\$ 259,789	\$ 239,094
Percent of column ⁿ	1.11%	1.62%	1.11%	0.81%	1.07%	0.81%	1.06%	0.81%	1.04%	0.81%	1.03%
Region 6W	\$ 313,599	\$ 268,703	\$ 324,205	\$ 274,894	\$ 238,158	\$ 298,535	\$ 271,938	\$ 319,432	\$ 305,203	\$ 341,792	\$ 341,792
Percent of column ⁿ	1.37%	2.00%	1.37%	1.07%	1.45%	1.07%	1.47%	1.07%	1.47%	1.07%	1.47%
Hennepin	\$ 4,933,776	\$ 2,029,667	\$ 5,100,618	\$ 6,102,590	\$ 3,343,245	\$ 6,627,415	\$ 4,074,981	\$ 7,091,332	\$ 4,835,538	\$ 7,587,723	\$ 5,682,606
Percent of column ⁿ	21.56%	15.09%	21.56%	23.65%	20.41%	23.65%	22.07%	23.65%	23.29%	23.65%	24.39%
Blue Earth	\$ 284,593	\$ 176,173	\$ 294,217	\$ 268,229	\$ 160,898	\$ 291,297	\$ 186,633	\$ 311,687	\$ 212,428	\$ 333,505	\$ 240,920
Percent of column ⁿ	1.24%	1.31%	1.24%	1.04%	0.98%	1.04%	1.01%	1.04%	1.02%	1.04%	1.03%
Washington	\$ 607,655	\$ 477,590	\$ 628,203	\$ 745,797	\$ 631,564	\$ 809,936	\$ 715,925	\$ 866,631	\$ 798,191	\$ 927,295	\$ 888,465
Percent of column ⁿ	2.66%	3.55%	2.66%	2.89%	3.86%	2.89%	3.88%	2.89%	3.84%	2.89%	3.81%
Rock-Nobles	\$ 170,728	\$ 136,124	\$ 176,501	\$ 204,051	\$ 172,569	\$ 221,599	\$ 194,220	\$ 237,111	\$ 215,103	\$ 253,709	\$ 237,957
Percent of column ⁿ	0.75%	1.01%	0.75%	0.79%	1.05%	0.79%	1.05%	0.79%	1.04%	0.79%	1.02%
CCA AREA SUBTOTAL ^o	\$ 13,760,345	\$ 8,601,600	\$ 14,225,667	\$ 15,987,348	\$ 11,225,364	\$ 17,362,267	\$ 13,131,449	\$ 18,577,620	\$ 15,057,194	\$ 19,878,048	\$ 17,188,199
PERCENT OF COLUMN ⁿ	60.14%	63.96%	60.14%	61.95%	68.52%	61.95%	71.12%	61.95%	72.52%	61.95%	73.79%
27 CCA COUNTIES ^b											
Aitkin	\$ 69,598	\$ 48,093	\$ 71,951	\$ 77,975	\$ 59,496	\$ 84,681	\$ 70,024	\$ 90,609	\$ 80,716	\$ 96,951	\$ 92,562
Percent of column ⁿ	0.30%	0.36%	0.30%	0.30%	0.36%	0.30%	0.38%	0.30%	0.39%	0.30%	0.40%
Anoka	\$ 1,092,197	\$ 917,595	\$ 1,129,131	\$ 1,377,704	\$ 1,230,351	\$ 1,496,187	\$ 1,383,010	\$ 1,600,920	\$ 1,529,947	\$ 1,712,984	\$ 1,690,679
Percent of column ⁿ	4.77%	6.82%	4.77%	5.34%	7.51%	5.34%	7.49%	5.34%	7.37%	5.34%	7.26%
Blue Earth	\$ 284,593	\$ 176,173	\$ 294,217	\$ 268,229	\$ 160,898	\$ 291,297	\$ 186,633	\$ 311,687	\$ 212,428	\$ 333,505	\$ 240,920
Percent of column ⁿ	1.24%	1.31%	1.24%	1.04%	0.98%	1.04%	1.01%	1.04%	1.02%	1.04%	1.03%
Carlton	\$ 189,909	\$ 140,307	\$ 196,331	\$ 206,192	\$ 163,570	\$ 223,925	\$ 190,119	\$ 239,600	\$ 216,783	\$ 256,372	\$ 246,248
Percent of column ⁿ	0.83%	1.04%	0.83%	0.80%	1.00%	0.80%	1.03%	0.80%	1.04%	0.80%	1.06%
Chippewa	\$ 88,330	\$ 75,550	\$ 91,317	\$ 86,865	\$ 76,407	\$ 94,335	\$ 86,764	\$ 100,939	\$ 96,888	\$ 108,004	\$ 108,004
Percent of column ⁿ	0.39%	0.56%	0.39%	0.34	0.47%	0.34%	0.47%	0.34%	0.47%	0.34%	0.46%

TABLE A.25

NEW CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA RECOMMENDED BY CCA FUNDING COMMITTEE:
 PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES) FOR TOTAL
 AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
 AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a
 (continued)

	TOTAL CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^c	NET CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^d	TOTAL FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^e	TOTAL FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^f	NET FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^g	TOTAL FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^h	NET FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ⁱ	TOTAL FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^j	NET FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^k	TOTAL FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^l	NET FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^m
27 CCA COUNTIES ^b											
Cook	\$ 25,903	\$ 19,486	\$ 26,779	\$ 34,631	\$ 29,117	\$ 37,609	\$ 33,236	\$ 40,242	\$ 37,290	\$ 43,059	\$ 41,750
Percent of column ⁿ	0.11%	0.14%	0.11%	0.13%	0.18%	0.13%	0.18%	0.13%	0.18%	0.13%	0.18%
Crow Wing	\$ 229,005	\$ 138,119	\$ 236,749	\$ 323,045	\$ 234,718	\$ 350,827	\$ 266,666	\$ 375,385	\$ 297,917	\$ 401,661	\$ 332,237
Percent of column ⁿ	1.00%	1.03%	1.00%	1.25%	1.43%	1.25%	1.44%	1.25%	1.43%	1.25%	1.43%
Dodge	\$ 70,846	\$ 58,795	\$ 73,241	\$ 75,018	\$ 64,886	\$ 81,470	\$ 73,741	\$ 87,173	\$ 82,406	\$ 93,275	\$ 91,924
Percent of column ⁿ	0.31%	0.44%	0.31%	0.29%	0.40%	0.29%	0.40%	0.29%	0.40%	0.29%	0.39%
Fillmore	\$ 113,755	\$ 94,061	\$ 117,002	\$ 103,340	\$ 86,782	\$ 112,227	\$ 99,596	\$ 120,083	\$ 112,294	\$ 128,489	\$ 126,282
Percent of column ⁿ	0.50%	0.70%	0.50%	0.40%	0.53%	0.40%	0.54%	0.40%	0.54%	0.40%	0.54%
Hennepin	\$ 4,933,776	\$ 2,029,667	\$ 5,100,618	\$ 6,102,590	\$ 3,343,245	\$ 6,627,415	\$ 4,074,981	\$ 7,091,332	\$ 4,835,538	\$ 7,587,723	\$ 5,682,606
Percent of column ⁿ	21.56%	15.09%	21.56%	23.65%	20.41%	23.65%	22.07%	23.65%	23.29%	23.65%	24.39%
Koochiching	\$ 129,032	\$ 98,681	\$ 133,396	\$ 136,889	\$ 110,808	\$ 148,661	\$ 127,975	\$ 159,068	\$ 145,106	\$ 170,202	\$ 164,007
Percent of column ⁿ	0.56%	0.73%	0.56%	0.53%	0.68%	0.53%	0.69%	0.53%	0.70%	0.53%	0.70%
Lac Qui Parle	\$ 63,648	\$ 54,353	\$ 65,801	\$ 56,739	\$ 49,133	\$ 61,618	\$ 56,112	\$ 65,932	\$ 62,986	\$ 70,547	\$ 70,547
Percent of column ⁿ	0.28%	0.40%	0.28%	0.22%	0.30%	0.22%	0.30%	0.22%	0.30%	0.22%	0.30%
Lake	\$ 90,269	\$ 66,681	\$ 93,321	\$ 85,357	\$ 65,088	\$ 92,698	\$ 76,621	\$ 99,186	\$ 88,336	\$ 106,130	\$ 101,315
Percent of column ⁿ	0.39%	0.50%	0.39%	0.33%	0.40%	0.33%	0.41%	0.33%	0.43%	0.33%	0.43%
Morrison	\$ 177,534	\$ 112,481	\$ 183,537	\$ 181,094	\$ 117,873	\$ 196,669	\$ 136,429	\$ 210,435	\$ 154,987	\$ 225,166	\$ 175,474
Percent of column ⁿ	0.78%	0.84%	0.78%	0.70%	0.72%	0.70%	0.74%	0.70%	0.75%	0.70%	0.75%
Nobles	\$ 118,221	\$ 95,051	\$ 122,219	\$ 150,317	\$ 129,237	\$ 163,244	\$ 144,912	\$ 174,671	\$ 159,935	\$ 186,898	\$ 176,351
Percent of column ⁿ	0.52%	0.71%	0.52%	0.58%	0.79%	0.58%	0.78%	0.58%	0.77%	0.58%	0.76%
Norman	\$ 52,332	\$ 45,646	\$ 54,101	\$ 62,268	\$ 55,504	\$ 67,624	\$ 60,853	\$ 72,357	\$ 65,728	\$ 77,422	\$ 70,988
Percent of column ⁿ	0.23%	0.34%	0.23%	0.24%	0.34%	0.24%	0.33%	0.24%	0.32%	0.24%	0.30%
Olmsted	\$ 411,500	\$ 333,537	\$ 425,416	\$ 496,164	\$ 430,614	\$ 538,834	\$ 488,833	\$ 576,553	\$ 545,720	\$ 616,911	\$ 608,175
Percent of column ⁿ	1.80%	2.48%	1.80%	1.92%	2.63%	1.92%	2.65%	1.92%	2.63%	1.92%	2.61%
Polk	\$ 203,599	\$ 178,635	\$ 210,484	\$ 262,758	\$ 237,500	\$ 285,355	\$ 260,074	\$ 305,330	\$ 280,578	\$ 326,703	\$ 302,678
Percent of column ⁿ	0.89%	1.33%	0.89%	1.02%	1.45%	1.02%	1.41%	1.02%	1.35%	1.02%	1.30%
Ramsey	\$ 2,901,500	\$ 1,983,661	\$ 2,999,618	\$ 3,270,693	\$ 2,454,212	\$ 3,551,974	\$ 2,866,055	\$ 3,800,611	\$ 3,281,513	\$ 4,066,653	\$ 3,741,092
Percent of column ⁿ	12.68%	14.75%	12.68%	12.67%	14.98%	12.67%	15.52%	12.67%	15.80%	12.67%	16.06%
Red Lake	\$ 37,788	\$ 34,017	\$ 39,066	\$ 34,697	\$ 30,881	\$ 37,681	\$ 33,862	\$ 40,318	\$ 36,580	\$ 43,140	\$ 39,512
Percent of column ⁿ	0.17%	0.25%	0.17%	0.13%	0.19%	0.13%	0.18%	0.13%	0.18%	0.13%	0.17%
Rock	\$ 52,507	\$ 41,073	\$ 54,282	\$ 53,734	\$ 43,331	\$ 58,355	\$ 49,308	\$ 62,440	\$ 55,167	\$ 66,810	\$ 61,605
Percent of column ⁿ	0.23%	0.31%	0.23%	0.21%	0.26%	0.21%	0.27%	0.21%	0.27%	0.21%	0.26%
St. Louis	\$ 1,400,930	\$ 1,025,272	\$ 1,448,304	\$ 1,455,012	\$ 1,132,213	\$ 1,580,143	\$ 1,324,114	\$ 1,690,753	\$ 1,517,948	\$ 1,809,105	\$ 1,732,431
Percent of column ⁿ	6.12%	7.62%	6.12%	5.64%	6.91%	5.64%	7.17%	5.64%	7.31%	5.64%	7.44%
Swift	\$ 84,080	\$ 73,043	\$ 86,924	\$ 58,116	\$ 49,085	\$ 63,114	\$ 56,575	\$ 67,532	\$ 64,034	\$ 72,259	\$ 72,259
Percent of column ⁿ	0.37%	0.54%	0.37%	0.23%	0.30%	0.23%	0.31%	0.23%	0.31%	0.23%	0.31%
Todd	\$ 165,005	\$ 142,073	\$ 170,585	\$ 131,344	\$ 109,931	\$ 142,639	\$ 123,301	\$ 152,624	\$ 136,122	\$ 163,308	\$ 150,133
Percent of column ⁿ	0.72%	1.06%	0.72%	0.51%	0.67%	0.51%	0.67%	0.51%	0.66%	0.51%	0.64%

TABLE A.25

NEW CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA RECOMMENDED BY CCA FUNDING COMMITTEE:
 PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES) FOR TOTAL
 AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
 AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a
 (continued)

	TOTAL CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^c	NET CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^d	TOTAL FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^e	TOTAL FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^f	NET FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^g	TOTAL FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^h	NET FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ⁱ	TOTAL FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^j	NET FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^k	TOTAL FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^l	NET FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^m
27 CCA COUNTIES^b											
Wadena	\$ 89,292	\$ 76,203	\$ 92,311	\$ 77,597	\$ 65,375	\$ 84,270	\$ 73,232	\$ 90,169	\$ 80,749	\$ 96,481	\$ 88,960
Percent of column ⁿ	0.39%	0.57%	0.39%	0.30%	0.40%	0.30%	0.40%	0.30%	0.39%	0.30%	0.38%
Washington	\$ 607,655	\$ 477,590	\$ 628,203	\$ 745,797	\$ 631,564	\$ 809,936	\$ 715,925	\$ 866,631	\$ 798,191	\$ 927,295	\$ 888,465
Percent of column ⁿ	2.66%	3.55%	2.66%	2.89%	3.86%	2.89%	3.88%	2.89%	3.84%	2.89%	3.81%
Yellow Medicine	\$ 77,541	\$ 65,757	\$ 80,163	\$ 73,173	\$ 63,531	\$ 79,466	\$ 72,485	\$ 85,029	\$ 81,294	\$ 90,981	\$ 90,981
Percent of column ⁿ	0.34%	0.49%	0.34%	0.28%	0.39%	0.28%	0.39%	0.28%	0.39%	0.28%	0.39%
CCA COUNTY SUBTOTAL ^o PERCENT OF COLUMN ⁿ	\$ 13,760,345 60.14%	\$ 8,601,600 63.96%	\$ 14,225,667 60.14%	\$ 15,987,348 61.95%	\$ 11,225,364 68.52%	\$ 17,362,267 61.95%	\$ 13,131,449 71.12%	\$ 18,577,620 61.95%	\$ 15,057,194 72.52%	\$ 19,878,048 61.95%	\$ 17,188,199 73.79%
60 NON-CCA COUNTIES^b											
Becker	\$ 181,013	\$ 65,412	\$ 187,134	\$ 187,445	\$ 61,325	\$ 203,565	\$ 57,940	\$ 217,815	\$ 61,996	\$ 233,062	\$ 66,336
Percent of column ⁿ	0.79%	0.49%	0.79%	0.73%	0.37%	0.73%	0.31%	0.73%	0.30%	0.73%	0.28%
Beltrami	\$ 254,733	\$ 160,459	\$ 263,347	\$ 223,560	\$ 120,707	\$ 242,786	\$ 123,512	\$ 259,781	\$ 132,158	\$ 277,955	\$ 141,409
Percent of column ⁿ	1.11%	1.19%	1.11%	0.87%	0.74%	0.87%	0.67%	0.87%	0.64%	0.87%	0.61%
Benton	\$ 149,243	\$ 100,803	\$ 154,290	\$ 176,986	\$ 124,138	\$ 192,207	\$ 133,732	\$ 205,661	\$ 143,093	\$ 220,057	\$ 153,110
Percent of column ⁿ	0.65%	0.75%	0.65%	0.69%	0.76%	0.69%	0.72%	0.69%	0.69%	0.69%	0.66%
Big Stone	\$ 42,356	\$ 30,628	\$ 43,784	\$ 37,391	\$ 24,596	\$ 40,606	\$ 25,629	\$ 43,449	\$ 27,423	\$ 46,490	\$ 29,343
Percent of column ⁿ	0.19%	0.23%	0.19%	0.14%	0.15%	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%	0.13%	0.14%	0.13%
Brown	\$ 185,629	\$ 121,383	\$ 191,907	\$ 162,370	\$ 92,278	\$ 176,334	\$ 99,132	\$ 188,677	\$ 106,071	\$ 201,885	\$ 113,496
Percent of column ⁿ	0.81%	0.90%	0.81%	0.63%	0.56%	0.63%	0.54%	0.63%	0.51%	0.63%	0.49%
Carver	\$ 220,423	\$ 118,670	\$ 227,877	\$ 194,292	\$ 83,280	\$ 211,001	\$ 86,113	\$ 225,771	\$ 92,141	\$ 241,575	\$ 98,591
Percent of column ⁿ	0.96%	0.88%	0.96%	0.75%	0.51%	0.75%	0.47%	0.75%	0.44%	0.75%	0.42%
Cass	\$ 121,923	\$ 44,889	\$ 126,046	\$ 109,795	\$ 25,751	\$ 119,237	\$ 22,554	\$ 127,584	\$ 24,133	\$ 136,514	\$ 25,822
Percent of column ⁿ	0.53%	0.33%	0.53%	0.43%	0.16%	0.43%	0.12%	0.43%	0.12%	0.43%	0.11%
Chisago	\$ 142,261	\$ 89,743	\$ 147,071	\$ 174,624	\$ 117,328	\$ 189,642	\$ 126,336	\$ 202,917	\$ 135,179	\$ 217,121	\$ 144,642
Percent of column ⁿ	0.62%	0.67%	0.52%	0.68%	0.72%	0.68%	0.68%	0.68%	0.65%	0.68%	0.62%
Clay	\$ 330,098	\$ 171,784	\$ 341,260	\$ 327,869	\$ 155,149	\$ 356,066	\$ 163,080	\$ 380,990	\$ 174,496	\$ 407,659	\$ 186,710
Percent of column ⁿ	1.44%	1.28%	1.44%	1.27%	0.95%	1.27%	0.88%	1.27%	0.84%	1.27%	0.80
Clearwater	\$ 52,732	\$ 18,662	\$ 54,515	\$ 51,183	\$ 14,012	\$ 55,585	\$ 11,971	\$ 59,475	\$ 12,809	\$ 63,639	\$ 13,705
Percent of column ⁿ	0.23%	0.14%	0.23%	0.20%	0.09%	0.20%	0.06%	0.20%	0.06%	0.20%	0.06%
Cottonwood	\$ 67,737	\$ 25,982	\$ 70,027	\$ 75,523	\$ 29,969	\$ 82,018	\$ 28,218	\$ 87,760	\$ 30,193	\$ 93,903	\$ 32,306
Percent of column ⁿ	0.30%	0.19%	0.30%	0.29%	0.18%	0.29%	0.15%	0.29%	0.15%	0.29%	0.14%
Dakota	\$ 963,964	\$ 513,849	\$ 996,561	\$ 981,768	\$ 490,692	\$ 1,066,200	\$ 515,575	\$ 1,140,834	\$ 551,666	\$ 1,220,692	\$ 590,282
Percent of column ⁿ	4.21%	3.82%	4.21%	3.80%	3.00%	3.80%	2.79%	3.80%	2.66%	3.80%	2.53%
Douglas	\$ 149,488	\$ 70,306	\$ 154,543	\$ 176,326	\$ 89,939	\$ 191,490	\$ 92,262	\$ 204,894	\$ 98,720	\$ 219,237	\$ 105,631
Percent of column ⁿ	0.65%	0.52%	0.65%	0.68%	0.55%	0.68%	0.50%	0.68%	0.48%	0.68%	0.45%

TABLE A-25

NEW CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA RECOMMENDED BY CCA FUNDING COMMITTEE:
 PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES) FOR TOTAL
 AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
 AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a
 (continued)

60 NON-CCA COUNTIES ^b	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET
	CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^c	CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^d	FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^e	FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^f	FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^g	FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^h	FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ⁱ	FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^j	FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^k	FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^l	FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^m
Faribault	\$ 99,541	\$ 62,694	\$ 102,907	\$ 121,519	\$ 81,319	\$ 131,969	\$ 87,231	\$ 141,207	\$ 93,337	\$ 151,092	\$ 99,870
Percent of column ⁿ	0.44%	0.47%	0.44%	0.47%	0.50%	0.47%	0.47%	0.47%	0.45%	0.47%	0.43%
Freeborn	\$ 194,381	\$ 102,924	\$ 200,955	\$ 238,131	\$ 138,352	\$ 258,610	\$ 144,838	\$ 276,713	\$ 154,977	\$ 296,083	\$ 165,825
Percent of column ⁿ	0.85%	0.77%	0.85%	0.92%	0.84%	0.92%	0.78%	0.92%	0.75%	0.92%	0.71%
Goodhue	\$ 177,227	\$ 85,007	\$ 183,220	\$ 251,654	\$ 151,042	\$ 273,297	\$ 160,785	\$ 292,427	\$ 172,040	\$ 312,897	\$ 184,083
Percent of column ⁿ	0.77%	0.63%	0.77%	0.98%	0.92%	0.98%	0.87%	0.98%	0.83%	0.98%	0.79%
Grant	\$ 36,579	\$ 23,669	\$ 37,816	\$ 50,578	\$ 36,494	\$ 54,928	\$ 38,551	\$ 58,773	\$ 41,249	\$ 62,887	\$ 44,137
Percent of column ⁿ	0.16%	0.18%	0.16%	0.20%	0.22%	0.20%	0.21%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.19%
Houston	\$ 102,597	\$ 77,220	\$ 106,067	\$ 105,390	\$ 77,704	\$ 114,454	\$ 83,305	\$ 122,465	\$ 89,136	\$ 131,038	\$ 95,376
Percent of column ⁿ	0.45%	0.57%	0.45%	0.41%	0.47%	0.41%	0.45%	0.41%	0.43%	0.41%	0.41%
Hubbard	\$ 81,160	\$ 21,019	\$ 83,904	\$ 62,477	\$ -3,135	\$ 67,850	\$ -10,981	\$ 72,599	\$ -11,750	\$ 77,681	\$ -12,573
Percent of column ⁿ	0.35%	0.16%	0.35%	0.24%	-0.02%	0.24%	-0.06%	0.24%	-0.06%	0.24%	-0.05%
Isanti	\$ 135,296	\$ 38,803	\$ 139,871	\$ 131,906	\$ 26,633	\$ 143,250	\$ 19,182	\$ 153,278	\$ 20,525	\$ 164,007	\$ 21,962
Percent of column ⁿ	0.59%	0.29%	0.59%	0.51%	0.16%	0.51%	0.10%	0.51%	0.10%	0.51%	0.09%
Itasca	\$ 233,203	\$ 104,499	\$ 241,089	\$ 340,715	\$ 200,299	\$ 370,016	\$ 212,114	\$ 395,917	\$ 226,961	\$ 423,632	\$ 242,849
Percent of column ⁿ	1.02%	0.78%	1.02%	1.32%	1.22%	1.32%	1.15%	1.32%	1.09%	1.32%	1.04%
Jackson	\$ 65,777	\$ 5,434	\$ 68,002	\$ 80,224	\$ 14,391	\$ 87,124	\$ 8,053	\$ 93,222	\$ 8,616	\$ 99,748	\$ 9,220
Percent of column ⁿ	0.29%	0.04%	0.29%	0.31%	0.09%	0.31%	0.04%	0.31%	0.04%	0.31%	0.04%
Kanabec	\$ 78,954	\$ 56,880	\$ 81,624	\$ 68,643	\$ 44,561	\$ 74,547	\$ 47,311	\$ 79,765	\$ 50,623	\$ 85,349	\$ 54,167
Percent of column ⁿ	0.35%	0.42%	0.35%	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.26%	0.27%	0.24%	0.27%	0.23%
Kandiyohi	\$ 174,946	\$ 50,774	\$ 180,862	\$ 245,631	\$ 110,160	\$ 266,755	\$ 107,728	\$ 285,428	\$ 115,269	\$ 305,408	\$ 123,338
Percent of column ⁿ	0.76%	0.38%	0.76%	0.95%	0.67%	0.95%	0.58%	0.95%	0.56%	0.95%	0.53%
Kittson	\$ 30,043	\$ 14,949	\$ 31,059	\$ 43,345	\$ 26,878	\$ 47,073	\$ 28,108	\$ 50,368	\$ 30,075	\$ 53,694	\$ 32,181
Percent of column ⁿ	0.13%	0.11%	0.13%	0.17%	0.16%	0.17%	0.15%	0.17%	0.14%	0.17%	0.14%
Lake of the Wood	\$ 28,212	\$ 15,591	\$ 29,166	\$ 23,153	\$ 9,384	\$ 25,144	\$ 9,109	\$ 26,904	\$ 9,746	\$ 28,787	\$ 10,429
Percent of column ⁿ	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.09%	0.06%	0.09%	0.05%	0.09%	0.05%	0.09%	0.04%
Le Sueur	\$ 122,474	\$ 90,804	\$ 126,615	\$ 117,833	\$ 83,282	\$ 127,967	\$ 89,362	\$ 136,924	\$ 95,617	\$ 146,509	\$ 102,310
Percent of column ⁿ	0.54%	0.68%	0.54%	0.46%	0.51%	0.46%	0.48%	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	0.44%
Lincoln	\$ 43,347	\$ 35,457	\$ 44,813	\$ 38,223	\$ 29,616	\$ 41,511	\$ 31,081	\$ 44,416	\$ 33,257	\$ 47,526	\$ 35,585
Percent of column ⁿ	0.19%	0.26%	0.19%	0.15%	0.18%	0.15%	0.17%	0.15%	0.16%	0.15%	0.15%
Lyon	\$ 132,966	\$ 75,053	\$ 137,463	\$ 166,250	\$ 103,067	\$ 180,547	\$ 108,683	\$ 193,185	\$ 116,291	\$ 206,708	\$ 124,432
Percent of column ⁿ	0.58%	0.56%	0.58%	0.64%	0.63%	0.64%	0.59%	0.64%	0.56%	0.64%	0.53%
McLeod	\$ 160,632	\$ 83,469	\$ 166,064	\$ 183,133	\$ 98,949	\$ 198,882	\$ 103,129	\$ 212,804	\$ 110,348	\$ 227,700	\$ 118,073
Percent of column ⁿ	0.70%	0.62%	0.70%	0.71%	0.60%	0.71%	0.56%	0.71%	0.53%	0.71%	0.51%
Mahnomen	\$ 36,795	\$ 19,900	\$ 38,040	\$ 34,268	\$ 15,836	\$ 37,215	\$ 16,116	\$ 39,820	\$ 17,244	\$ 42,607	\$ 18,451
Percent of column ⁿ	0.16%	0.15%	0.16%	0.13%	0.10%	0.13%	0.09%	0.13%	0.08%	0.13%	0.08%
Marshall	\$ 68,453	\$ 52,822	\$ 70,768	\$ 82,527	\$ 65,474	\$ 89,624	\$ 70,023	\$ 95,898	\$ 74,924	\$ 102,611	\$ 80,169
Percent of column ⁿ	0.30%	0.39%	0.30%	0.32%	0.40%	0.32%	0.38%	0.32%	0.36%	0.32%	0.34%
Martin	\$ 142,377	\$ 59,025	\$ 147,191	\$ 181,934	\$ 90,998	\$ 197,581	\$ 93,412	\$ 211,411	\$ 99,951	\$ 226,210	\$ 106,947
Percent of column ⁿ	0.62%	0.44%	0.62%	0.70%	0.56%	0.70%	0.51%	0.70%	0.48%	0.70%	0.46%

TABLE A.25

NEW CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA RECOMMENDED BY CCA FUNDING COMMITTEE:
 PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES) FOR TOTAL
 AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
 AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a
 (continued)

60 NON-CCA COUNTIES ^b	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET	TOTAL	NET
	CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^c	CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^d	FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^e	FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^f	FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^g	FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^h	FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ⁱ	FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^j	FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^k	FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^l	FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^m
Meeker	\$ 103,862	\$ 50,731	\$ 107,374	\$ 119,103	\$ 61,138	\$ 129,346	\$ 62,067	\$ 138,400	\$ 66,412	\$ 148,038	\$ 71,060
Percent of column ⁿ	0.45%	0.38%	0.45%	0.46%	0.37%	0.46%	0.34%	0.46%	0.32%	0.46%	0.31%
Mille Lacs	\$ 116,752	\$ 29,886	\$ 120,700	\$ 142,035	\$ 47,265	\$ 154,250	\$ 42,671	\$ 165,047	\$ 45,658	\$ 176,601	\$ 48,854
Percent of column ⁿ	0.51%	0.22%	0.51%	0.55%	0.29%	0.55%	0.3%	0.55%	0.22%	0.55%	0.21%
Mower	\$ 252,870	\$ 162,451	\$ 261,421	\$ 275,206	\$ 176,559	\$ 298,874	\$ 190,661	\$ 319,795	\$ 204,008	\$ 342,130	\$ 218,288
Percent of column ⁿ	1.11%	1.21%	1.11%	1.07%	1.08%	1.07%	1.03%	1.07%	0.98%	1.07%	0.94%
Murray	\$ 54,689	\$ 40,040	\$ 56,539	\$ 68,829	\$ 52,848	\$ 74,748	\$ 56,310	\$ 79,981	\$ 60,252	\$ 85,500	\$ 64,470
Percent of column ⁿ	0.24%	0.30%	0.24%	0.27%	0.32%	0.27%	0.30%	0.27%	0.29%	0.27%	0.28%
Nicollet	\$ 164,311	\$ 75,567	\$ 159,868	\$ 137,752	\$ 40,933	\$ 149,599	\$ 39,042	\$ 160,071	\$ 41,774	\$ 171,276	\$ 44,699
Percent of column ⁿ	0.72%	0.56%	0.72%	0.53%	0.25%	0.53%	0.21%	0.53%	0.20%	0.53%	0.19%
Otter Tail	\$ 323,576	\$ 88,232	\$ 334,518	\$ 313,996	\$ 57,236	\$ 341,000	\$ 39,430	\$ 364,870	\$ 42,190	\$ 390,410	\$ 45,143
Percent of column ⁿ	1.41%	0.66%	1.41%	1.22%	0.35%	1.22%	0.21%	1.22%	0.20%	1.22%	0.19%
Pennington	\$ 89,911	\$ 64,362	\$ 92,952	\$ 112,659	\$ 84,786	\$ 122,348	\$ 90,995	\$ 130,912	\$ 97,365	\$ 140,076	\$ 104,180
Percent of column ⁿ	0.39%	0.48%	0.39%	0.44%	0.52%	0.44%	0.49%	0.44%	0.47%	0.44%	0.45%
Pine	\$ 139,908	\$ 41,770	\$ 144,639	\$ 139,835	\$ 32,767	\$ 151,861	\$ 28,009	\$ 162,491	\$ 29,970	\$ 173,865	\$ 32,068
Percent of column ⁿ	0.61%	0.31%	0.61%	0.54%	0.20%	0.54%	0.15%	0.54%	0.14%	0.54%	0.14%
Pipestone	\$ 57,612	\$ 14,341	\$ 59,560	\$ 54,543	\$ 7,334	\$ 59,233	\$ 2,554	\$ 63,380	\$ 2,732	\$ 67,816	\$ 2,924
Percent of column ⁿ	0.25%	0.11%	0.25%	0.21%	0.04%	0.21%	0.01%	0.21%	0.01%	0.21%	0.01%
Pope	\$ 64,713	\$ 42,284	\$ 66,902	\$ 58,248	\$ 33,778	\$ 63,257	\$ 35,601	\$ 67,685	\$ 38,093	\$ 72,423	\$ 40,760
Percent of column ⁿ	0.28%	0.31%	0.28%	0.23%	0.21%	0.23%	0.19%	0.23%	0.18%	0.23%	0.17%
Redwood	\$ 87,220	\$ 61,442	\$ 90,170	\$ 95,942	\$ 67,819	\$ 104,193	\$ 72,569	\$ 111,486	\$ 77,649	\$ 119,290	\$ 83,084
Percent of column ⁿ	0.38%	0.46%	0.38%	0.37%	0.41%	0.37%	0.39%	0.37%	0.37%	0.37%	0.36%
Renville	\$ 97,001	\$ 75,428	\$ 100,281	\$ 96,916	\$ 73,380	\$ 105,251	\$ 78,609	\$ 112,618	\$ 84,111	\$ 120,501	\$ 89,999
Percent of column ⁿ	0.42%	0.56%	0.42%	0.38%	0.45%	0.38%	0.43%	0.38%	0.41%	0.38%	0.39%
Rice	\$ 292,194	\$ 146,864	\$ 302,075	\$ 253,163	\$ 94,609	\$ 274,936	\$ 94,087	\$ 294,181	\$ 100,673	\$ 314,774	\$ 107,720
Percent of column ⁿ	1.28%	1.09%	1.28%	0.98%	0.58%	0.98%	0.51%	0.98%	0.48%	0.98%	0.46%
Roseau	\$ 79,510	\$ 48,698	\$ 82,198	\$ 85,946	\$ 52,330	\$ 93,337	\$ 53,584	\$ 99,871	\$ 57,334	\$ 106,862	\$ 61,348
Percent of column ⁿ	0.35%	0.36%	0.35%	0.33%	0.32%	0.33%	0.29%	0.33%	0.28%	0.33%	0.26%
Scott	\$ 253,500	\$ 129,016	\$ 262,073	\$ 322,435	\$ 186,624	\$ 350,165	\$ 197,262	\$ 374,676	\$ 211,070	\$ 400,903	\$ 225,845
Percent of column ⁿ	1.11%	0.96%	1.11%	1.25%	1.14%	1.25%	1.07%	1.25%	1.02%	1.25%	0.97%
Sherburne	\$ 137,975	\$ 100,749	\$ 142,641	\$ 188,211	\$ 147,598	\$ 204,397	\$ 159,209	\$ 218,705	\$ 170,354	\$ 234,014	\$ 182,279
Percent of column ⁿ	0.60%	0.75%	0.60%	0.73%	0.90%	0.73%	0.86%	0.73%	0.82%	0.73%	0.78%
Sibley	\$ 77,030	\$ 55,724	\$ 79,635	\$ 83,676	\$ 60,432	\$ 90,872	\$ 64,547	\$ 97,233	\$ 69,065	\$ 104,039	\$ 73,899
Percent of column ⁿ	0.34%	0.41%	0.34%	0.32%	0.37%	0.32%	0.35%	0.32%	0.33%	0.32%	0.32%
Stearns	\$ 640,642	\$ 443,907	\$ 662,306	\$ 617,478	\$ 402,840	\$ 670,581	\$ 427,744	\$ 717,521	\$ 457,686	\$ 767,748	\$ 489,723
Percent of column ⁿ	2.80%	3.30%	2.80%	2.39%	2.46%	2.39%	2.32%	2.39%	2.20%	2.39%	2.10%
Steele	\$ 152,285	\$ 89,021	\$ 157,434	\$ 168,364	\$ 79,343	\$ 182,843	\$ 104,639	\$ 195,642	\$ 111,964	\$ 209,337	\$ 119,802
Percent of column ⁿ	0.67%	0.66%	0.67%	0.65%	0.61%	0.65%	0.57%	0.65%	0.54%	0.65%	0.51%
Stevens	\$ 62,698	\$ 33,225	\$ 64,818	\$ 50,263	\$ 18,108	\$ 54,586	\$ 16,419	\$ 58,407	\$ 17,568	\$ 62,496	\$ 18,798
Percent of column ⁿ	0.27%	0.25%	0.27%	0.19%	0.11%	0.19%	0.09%	0.19%	0.08%	0.19%	0.08%

TABLE A.25

NEW CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA RECOMMENDED BY CCA FUNDING COMMITTEE:
 PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES) FOR TOTAL
 AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
 AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a

(continued)

	TOTAL CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^c	NET CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^d	TOTAL FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^e	TOTAL FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^f	NET FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^g	TOTAL FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^h	NET FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ⁱ	TOTAL FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^j	NET FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^k	TOTAL FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^l	NET FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY ^m
60 NON-CCA COUNTIES^b											
Traverse	\$ 30,457	\$ 19,658	\$ 31,487	\$ 28,288	\$ 16,507	\$ 30,721	\$ 16,844	\$ 32,871	\$ 18,024	\$ 35,172	\$ 19,285
Percent of column ⁿ	0.13%	0.15%	0.13%	0.11%	0.10%	0.09%	0.11%	0.09%	0.11%	0.08%	0.08%
Wabasha	\$ 101,110	\$ 46,385	\$ 104,529	\$ 99,370	\$ 39,665	\$ 107,916	\$ 37,665	\$ 115,470	\$ 40,301	\$ 123,552	\$ 43,123
Percent of column ⁿ	0.44%	0.34%	0.44%	0.39%	0.24%	0.39%	0.20%	0.39%	0.19%	0.39%	0.19%
Waseca	\$ 93,690	\$ 48,286	\$ 96,859	\$ 119,749	\$ 70,214	\$ 130,048	\$ 75,170	\$ 139,151	\$ 80,432	\$ 148,892	\$ 86,063
Percent of column ⁿ	0.41%	0.36%	0.41%	0.46%	0.43%	0.46%	0.41%	0.46%	0.39%	0.46%	0.37%
Watonwan	\$ 63,846	\$ 41,795	\$ 66,005	\$ 71,762	\$ 47,705	\$ 77,933	\$ 50,725	\$ 83,388	\$ 54,276	\$ 89,226	\$ 58,075
Percent of column ⁿ	0.28%	0.31%	0.28%	0.28%	0.29%	0.28%	0.27%	0.28%	0.26%	0.28%	0.25%
Wilkin	\$ 44,512	\$ 24,842	\$ 46,017	\$ 65,940	\$ 44,481	\$ 71,611	\$ 47,224	\$ 76,624	\$ 50,530	\$ 81,988	\$ 54,067
Percent of column ⁿ	0.19%	0.18%	0.19%	0.26%	0.27%	0.26%	0.26%	0.26%	0.24%	0.26%	0.23%
Winona	\$ 287,955	\$ 154,252	\$ 297,692	\$ 265,294	\$ 119,425	\$ 288,110	\$ 121,037	\$ 308,277	\$ 129,510	\$ 329,857	\$ 138,575
Percent of column ⁿ	1.26%	1.15%	1.26%	1.03%	0.73%	1.03%	0.66%	1.03%	0.62%	1.03%	0.59%
Wright	\$ 245,686	\$ 109,397	\$ 253,994	\$ 339,663	\$ 190,972	\$ 368,874	\$ 195,490	\$ 394,695	\$ 209,175	\$ 422,323	\$ 223,817
Percent of column ⁿ	1.07%	0.81%	1.07%	1.32%	1.17%	1.32%	1.06%	1.32%	1.01%	1.32%	0.96%
NON-CCA COUNTY SUBTOTAL ^o	\$ 9,122,075	\$ 4,846,948	\$ 9,430,550	\$ 9,821,355	\$ 5,157,194	\$ 10,665,996	\$ 5,333,385	\$ 11,412,613	\$ 5,706,721	\$ 12,211,492	\$ 6,106,189
PERCENT OF COLUMN ⁿ	39.86%	36.04%	39.86%	38.05%	31.48%	38.05%	28.88%	38.05%	27.48%	38.05%	26.21%
TOTAL ^p	\$ 22,882,420	\$ 13,448,548	\$ 23,656,217	\$ 25,808,704	\$ 16,382,559	\$ 28,028,264	\$ 18,464,835	\$ 29,990,233	\$ 20,763,915	\$ 32,089,541	\$ 23,294,388
PERCENT OF COLUMN ⁿ	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

NOTE: The purpose of Tables A.24 and A.25 is to show the differences in CCA subsidy eligibility for the 12 CCA Areas and the 87 counties (in Minnesota) under the CCA formula currently in use (data shown in Table A.24) and under the new formula recommended by the Committee (data shown in Table A.25), based on projections for fiscal years 1982 through 1985. One can also compare the state CCA subsidy appropriation required for the 12 participating CCA Areas under the current formula and under the new formula in each fiscal year 1982 through 1985 (based on projections).

Readers are cautioned to consider the qualifications stated below in the use of all projection data in Tables A.24 and A.25.

CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY AMOUNTS

1. The data used for each of the three factors used in the new formula are not the actual values that would be employed should the new formula be adopted (new formula

Table A.24 shows data using the current formula. Table A.25 shows data using the new formula.

Projections for total and net CCA subsidy amounts for the 12 CCA Areas, the 27 CCA counties, and the 60 non-CCA counties for fiscal years 1982 through 1985 using both the current and the new formulae, were done by Hennepin County Office of Planning and Development staff using their computer resources. Tables A.24 and A.25 were prepared by Committee staff, using said projection data.

Inflationary increases were added to the total state CCA subsidy for 87 counties each fiscal year as follows: FY 1981--7 percent; FY 1982--9.1 percent; FY 1983--8.6 percent; FY 1984--7 percent; and FY 1985--7 percent. The inflation rate applied to FY 1982 and FY 1983 is based on the current DOC budget request, and the 7 percent rate applied to FY 1981, FY 1984, and FY 1985 is based on past DOC practices.

TABLE A.25

NEW CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA RECOMMENDED BY CCA FUNDING COMMITTEE:
 PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES) FOR TOTAL
 AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
 AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a
 (continued)

data appears only in Table A.25, not in Table A.24):

- a. Juvenile population scores are based upon 1979 Committee staff's projections of county juvenile population which in turn are based upon 1975 state demographer's estimates of juvenile population--not new census results.
 - b. Total county population values are based upon 1979 state demographer's projections--not new census results.
 - c. District court convictions are based upon the 1978 Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines statewide sample--not upon an actual count nor current values from the Supreme Court Justice Information System (SJIS).
2. The inflation rates applied to both CCA subsidy eligibility and chargeback amounts in FY 1982 through FY 1985 were 9.1 percent, 8.6 percent, 7 percent, and 7 percent, respectively. The first two are based upon the Department of Corrections' (DOC) current budget request and the last two on past practice.

NET SUBSIDY AMOUNTS

The net subsidy amounts for participating areas (and counties) and nonparticipating counties represent different calculations and are intended for different purposes.

1. The net subsidy amounts for CCA Areas (and counties) reflect, estimated for CY 1980, and projected for FY 1982 through FY 1985, the amounts these areas (or counties) would receive after deduction of adult and juvenile chargebacks.
2. The net subsidy amounts for non-CCA counties do not reflect any deductions for adult chargebacks (which have been eliminated for adults convicted of crimes committed after January 1, 1981) and were intended to show the amounts by which these counties would benefit if they entered the CCA in FY 1982, i.e., total subsidy eligibility less deductions for juvenile chargebacks and less amounts spent for adult probation and parole (now paid for by state in non-CCA counties) and less amounts paid

^bThe 12 CCA Areas presently participating in the CCA in Minnesota are: 1) Crow Wing-Morrison; 2) Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted; 3) Ramsey; 4) Tri-County Community Corrections (Red Lake-Polk-Norman); 5) Arrowhead Regional Corrections (Region 3: St. Louis-Cook-Lake-Koochiching-Aitkin-Carlton); 6) Anoka; 7) Todd-Wadena; 8) Region 6W (Swift-Lac Qui Parle-Yellow Medicine-Chippewa); 9) Hennepin; 10) Blue Earth; 11) Washington; and 12) Rock-Nobles. Of the 87 Minnesota counties, 27 are included, comprising 70 percent of the state's population.

The 60 non-CCA counties are listed in Tables A.24 and A.25.

^cTOTAL CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

This column represents the total amount of money each county, or CCA Area, is eligible to receive in CY 1980 (using 1978 formula factor data) using the current formula.

^dNET CY 1980 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

This column represents the amount of money each county, or each CCA Area, is entitled to receive in CY 1980 after subtracting deductions (see "Note" above for explanation of deductions for CCA Areas/counties, and for non-CCA counties).

^eTOTAL FY 1981 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

This column represents the total amount of money each county, or CCA Area, is eligible to receive in FY 1981 (using 1978 formula factor data), using the current formula.

^fPROJECTION: TOTAL FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

This column represents projections of the total amount of money each county, or CCA Area, is eligible to receive in FY 1982 (using new 1980 formula factor data--which DOC is scheduled to use in FY 1982), using the new formula.

^gPROJECTION: NET FY 1982 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

This column represents the amount of money each county, or each CCA Area, is entitled to receive in FY 1982 after subtracting deductions.

TABLE A.25

NEW CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA RECOMMENDED BY CCA FUNDING COMMITTEE:
 PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES) FOR TOTAL
 AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
 AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a
 (continued)

to non-CCA counties by the state for the juvenile probation officer salary subsidy and the group home subsidy.

CCA AREA DEDUCTIONS

1. Adult and juvenile chargeback estimates are based upon three quarters of CY 1980 actual chargeback billings (by DOC) (by CCA Area--estimated for individual CCA counties by population) which were extrapolated to a one-year estimate by the addition of a third of the total for the area.
2. Chargeback estimates for fiscal years 1982 through 1985 assumed constant court commitment practice and a 25 percent reduction in adult chargebacks per year beginning in FY 1982 and no chargeback deductions in FY 1985. Adult chargebacks will diminish as a result of adult felons sentenced for crimes committed prior to January 1, 1981, being discharged from state penal institutions.

NON-CCA COUNTY DEDUCTIONS

1. Projections for fiscal years 1982 through 1985 (and estimate for CY 1980) of juvenile chargeback billings were based upon juvenile commitments to state institution from January, 1980, through September, 1980 (DOC Information System), and again extrapolated to a one-year estimate by the addition of one-third of the total for each county. Any values of zero during this period were changed to scores of one.
2. The commitment scores were used in the DOC's chargeback formula to arrive at billing projections. These projections also assume constant juvenile court practices and no increase in the average length of stay in state institutions.
3. The state service and subsidy amounts deducted from total eligibility to arrive at net subsidy are based on Committee staff estimates arrived at by dividing the 1979 DOC Services Budget for adult probation and parole among the 60 non-CCA counties by number of felons under supervision in each county, and on actual amounts paid by the state

^hPROJECTION: TOTAL FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

Same as footnote f except for FY 1983.

ⁱPROJECTION: NET FY 1983 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

Same as footnote g except for FY 1983.

^jPROJECTION: TOTAL FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

Same as footnote f except for FY 1984.

^kPROJECTION: NET FY 1984 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

Same as footnote g except for FY 1984.

^lPROJECTION: TOTAL FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

Same as footnote f except for FY 1985.

^mPROJECTION: NET FY 1985 CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY

Same as footnote g except for FY 1985.

ⁿPercentage of subsidy eligibility for all 87 counties (percentage of vertical column). For a CCA Area which includes more than one county, the percentage equals the combined total of percentages for all of the individual counties in that CCA Area. The "CCA Area Subtotal" plus the "Non-CCA County Subtotal" equals 100 percent of CCA subsidy eligibility for 87 counties. The "27 CCA County Subtotal" plus the "Non-CCA County Subtotal" equals 100 percent of CCA subsidy eligibility for 87 counties. (Do not sum all three subtotals.) Totals for subsidy amounts and percentages (100 percent of subsidy eligibility for 87 counties) are shown in the last horizontal column in Table A.25.

^oCCA Area Subtotal: The sum of subsidy eligibilities for all 12 CCA Areas.

CCA County Subtotal: The sum of subsidy eligibilities for all 27 CCA counties.

TABLE A.25

NEW CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA RECOMMENDED BY CCA FUNDING COMMITTEE:
PROJECTIONS (WITH INFLATIONARY INCREASES) FOR TOTAL
AND NET CCA SUBSIDY ELIGIBILITY FOR 12 CCA AREAS
AND 87 COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a
(continued)

to each county for the juvenile probation officer salary
and group home subsidies.

^aThe CCA subsidy formula determines the distribution of the total CCA subsidy provided by the state and administered by DOC. It determines the dollar amount of the subsidy for each of the 87 Minnesota counties. The current formula is the one described in the Community Corrections Act (CCA) and currently in use (see Table A.24). It is described in detail in Appendix D. The new formula, recommended by the CCA Funding Committee, is described in detail on pages 17 through 25 in the text of this report and in Appendix D.

Non-CCA County Subtotal: The sum of subsidy eligibilities for all 60 non-CCA counties. (For net subsidies for non-CCA counties, see "Note" above, section entitled "Non-CCA County Deductions.")

^PThe amount of total and net CCA subsidy eligibility for each year for all 87 counties.

TABLE A.26

GAINS AND LOSSES TO 87 COUNTIES AND 12 CCA AREAS
RESULTING FROM USE OF NEW CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA
INSTEAD OF CURRENT FORMULA^a

CCA Areas ^b	F.Y. 1982 ^c	F.Y. 1983 ^c	F.Y. 1984 ^c	F.Y. 1985 ^c
Crow Wing-Morrison	+ \$ 35,595	+ \$ 38,656	+ \$ 41,361	+ \$ 44,257
Dodge-Fillmore Olmsted	+ 7,875	+ 8,553	+ 9,151	+ 9,791
Ramsey	+ 53,867	+ 58,500	+ 62,595	+ 66,977
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	+ 46,934	+ 50,970	+ 54,539	+ 58,356
Region 3	- 260,182	- 282,558	- 302,336	- 323,500
Anoka	+ 65,380	+ 71,003	+ 75,973	+ 81,292
Todd-Wadena	- 82,195	- 89,264	- 95,512	- 102,199
Region 6W	- 41,294	- 44,845	- 47,985	- 51,344
Hennepin	+ 556,543	+ 604,406	+ 646,714	+ 691,984
Blue Earth	- 57,763	- 62,731	- 67,122	- 71,821
Washington	+ 24,551	+ 26,662	+ 28,528	+ 30,525
Rock-Nobles	+ 32,273	+ 35,048	+ 37,502	+ 40,127
TOTAL	+ \$381,584^d	+ \$414,400^d	+ \$443,408^d	+ \$474,445^d

CCA Counties ^b	F.Y. 1982	F.Y. 1983	F.Y. 1984	F.Y. 1985
Aitkin	- \$ 799	- \$ 868	- \$ 929	- \$ 994
Anoka	+ 65,380	+ 71,003	+ 75,973	+ 81,292
Blue Earth	- 57,763	- 62,731	- 67,122	- 71,821
Carlton	- 6,207	- 6,741	- 7,212	- 7,717
Chippewa	- 8,244	- 8,954	- 9,580	- 10,251
Cook	+ 2,947	+ 3,201	+ 3,425	+ 3,665
Crow Wing	+ 52,650	+ 57,177	+ 61,180	+ 65,462
Dodge	+ 6,031	+ 6,550	+ 7,008	+ 7,499
Fillmore	- 6,851	- 7,440	- 7,961	- 8,518
Hennepin	+ 556,543	+ 604,406	+ 646,714	+ 691,984
Koochiching	+ 8,017	+ 8,706	+ 9,316	+ 9,968
Lac qui Parle	- 2,607	- 2,831	- 3,029	- 3,241
Lake	- 34,186	- 37,126	- 39,726	- 42,506
Morrison	- 17,055	- 18,521	- 19,818	- 21,205
Nobles	+ 30,599	+ 33,230	+ 35,557	+ 38,046
Norman	+ 3,280	+ 3,563	+ 3,812	+ 4,079
Olmsted	+ 8,695	+ 9,442	+ 10,104	+ 10,810
Polk	+ 46,247	+ 50,223	+ 53,739	+ 57,501
Ramsey	+ 53,867	+ 58,500	+ 62,595	+ 66,977
Red Lake	- 2,593	- 2,816	- 3,014	- 3,225
Rock	+ 1,674	+ 1,818	+ 1,946	+ 2,081
St. Louis	- 229,954	- 249,730	- 267,211	- 285,916
Swift	- 27,441	- 29,801	- 31,887	- 34,119
Todd	- 54,910	- 59,633	- 63,807	- 68,273
Wadena	- 27,285	- 29,632	- 31,706	- 33,925
Washington	+ 24,551	+ 26,662	+ 28,528	+ 30,525
Yellow Medicine	- 3,001	- 3,259	- 3,487	- 3,731
TOTAL	+ \$381,585^e	+ \$414,398^e	+ \$443,408^e	+ \$474,447^e

TABLE A.26

GAINS AND LOSSES TO 87 COUNTIES AND 12 CCA AREAS
 RESULTING FROM USE OF NEW CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA
 INSTEAD OF CURRENT FORMULA^a
 (continued)

<u>Non-CCA Counties^f</u>	<u>F.Y. 1982</u>	<u>F.Y. 1983</u>	<u>F.Y. 1984</u>	<u>F.Y. 1985</u>
Becker	- 12,820	- 13,923	- 14,897	- 15,940
Beltrami	- 52,209	- 56,699	- 60,668	- 64,915
Benton	+ 9,677	+ 10,510	+ 11,245	+ 12,032
Big Stone	- 2,493	- 2,709	- 2,898	- 3,101
Brown	- 32,796	- 35,616	- 38,109	- 40,776
Carver	- 58,965	- 64,036	- 68,518	- 73,315
Cass	- 36,222	- 39,337	- 42,091	- 45,038
Chisago	+ 6,028	+ 6,547	+ 7,005	+ 7,495
Clay	- 35,332	- 38,370	- 41,057	- 43,931
Clearwater	- 16,172	- 17,563	- 18,793	- 20,108
Clintonwood	+ 2,993	+ 3,250	+ 3,479	+ 3,722
Dakota	- 159,904	- 173,657	- 185,812	- 198,819
Douglas	+ 1,632	+ 1,772	+ 1,896	+ 2,029
Faribault	+ 14,569	+ 15,821	+ 16,929	+ 18,115
Freeborn	+ 25,832	+ 28,054	+ 30,018	+ 32,119
Goodhue	+ 42,160	+ 45,787	+ 48,991	+ 52,420
Grant	+ 15,105	+ 16,404	+ 17,553	+ 18,781
Houston	- 8,768	- 9,521	- 10,189	- 10,901
Hubbard	- 16,273	- 17,673	- 18,910	- 20,234
Isanti	- 23,726	- 25,766	- 27,569	- 29,499
Itasca	+ 76,030	+ 82,568	+ 88,348	+ 94,533
Jackson	+ 11,892	+ 12,915	+ 13,819	+ 14,786
Kanabec	- 16,108	- 17,493	- 18,718	- 20,028
Kandiyohi	+ 43,548	+ 47,283	+ 50,603	+ 54,146
Kittson	+ 13,384	+ 14,535	+ 15,552	+ 16,641
Lake of the Woods	- 6,431	- 6,984	- 7,473	- 7,997
Lac du Bour	- 13,316	- 14,461	- 15,474	- 16,557
Lincoln	- 1,469	- 1,594	- 1,707	- 1,825
Lyon	+ 23,591	+ 25,619	+ 27,412	+ 29,331
McLeod	+ 6,126	+ 6,652	+ 7,118	+ 7,616
Mahnomen	- 5,945	- 6,456	- 6,908	- 7,392
Marshall	+ 16,555	+ 17,978	+ 19,237	+ 20,584
Martin	+ 31,022	+ 33,690	+ 36,048	+ 38,571
Meeker	- 3,717	- 4,036	- 4,319	- 4,622
Mille Lacs	+ 4,449	+ 4,832	+ 5,170	+ 5,532
Mower	- 2,895	- 3,144	- 3,364	- 3,600
Murray	+ 16,406	+ 17,816	+ 19,064	+ 20,399
Nicollet	- 44,049	- 47,837	- 51,186	- 54,769
Ottertail	- 24,335	- 26,427	- 28,277	- 30,257
Pennington	+ 16,359	+ 17,766	+ 19,009	+ 20,340
Pine	- 24,043	- 26,111	- 27,939	- 29,895
Pipestone	- 3,313	- 3,599	- 3,850	- 4,120
Pope	- 10,351	- 11,242	- 12,029	- 12,871
Redwood	+ 5,940	+ 6,451	+ 6,902	+ 7,385
Renville	+ 1,103	+ 1,198	+ 1,281	+ 1,371
Rice	- 77,129	- 83,762	- 89,625	- 95,899
Roseau	+ 6,555	+ 7,129	+ 7,628	+ 8,162
Scott	+ 35,462	+ 38,512	+ 41,208	+ 44,092

TABLE A.26

GAINS AND LOSSES TO 87 COUNTIES AND 12 CCA AREAS
 RESULTING FROM USE OF NEW CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA
 INSTEAD OF CURRENT FORMULA^a
 (continued)

<u>Non-CCA Counties^f</u>	<u>F.Y. 1982</u>	<u>F.Y. 1983</u>	<u>F.Y. 1984</u>	<u>F.Y. 1985</u>
Sherburne	+ \$ 22,716	+ \$ 24,669	+ \$ 26,396	+ \$ 28,243
Sibley	+ 3,596	+ 3,906	+ 4,179	+ 4,471
Stearns	- 113,497	- 123,258	- 131,886	- 141,118
Steele	- 6,945	- 7,543	- 8,071	- 8,635
Stevens	- 11,400	- 12,380	- 13,086	- 14,174
Traverse	+ 654	+ 710	+ 760	+ 813
Wabasha	- 12,445	- 13,515	- 14,461	- 15,474
Waseca	+ 6,907	+ 7,501	+ 8,026	+ 8,588
Watsonwan	+ 7,916	+ 8,597	+ 9,198	+ 9,843
Wilkin	+ 21,111	+ 22,926	+ 24,532	+ 26,249
Winona	- 54,234	- 58,898	- 63,021	- 67,432
Wright	+ 16,396	+ 17,806	+ 19,053	+ 20,386
TOTAL	- \$381,578 ^g	- \$414,406 ^g	- \$443,407 ^g	- \$474,447 ^g

NOTE: All data in Table A.26 are rough estimates. All of the qualifications described in the "NOTE" to Table A.24 and the "NOTE" to Table A.25 apply to the use of the data in this table (A.26) as well as to the use of data contained in Tables A.24 and A.25. Please study Tables A.24 and A.25 prior to studying Tables A.26 and A.27.

^aA plus sign (+) indicates a gain. A minus sign (-) indicates a loss. Each dollar amount of gain and loss shown in Table A-26 for each CCA area, CCA county, and non-CCA county is the difference between the dollar amount of total CCA subsidy eligibility under the current CCA subsidy formula and the dollar amount of total subsidy eligibility under the new formula recommended by the Committee. Dollar amounts of CCA subsidy eligibility under the current CCA subsidy formula and the new formula are shown in Tables A.24 and A.25. (Also, see pages through in the text of the report and Appendix D.)

^bEach dollar amount is the total gain or loss in subsidy eligibility for the specified fiscal year -- prior to the application of the hold harmless provision described on pages through in the text of the report.

^cProjections of net gains and net losses for fiscal years 1982 through 1985 for each CCA area, each CCA county, and each non-CCA county.

^dTotal net gain to the 12 currently participating CCA areas for the specified fiscal year. Under the new formula, subsidy eligibility for some CCA areas increases; for other areas it decreases. Total increases, however, exceed total decreases. Therefore, there is a net gain to the 12 CCA areas. The sum of all increases less the sum of all decreases equals net gain.

^eSame as footnote d, except applies to individual CCA counties (rather than CCA areas).

^fEach dollar amount is the total gain or loss in subsidy eligibility for the specified fiscal year. The hold harmless provision (mentioned in footnote b) does not apply to the 60 non-CCA counties (see page in the text of the report).

^gTotal net loss to the 60 non-CCA counties for the specified fiscal year. Under the new formula, subsidy eligibility for some non-CCA counties decreases; for other non-CCA counties it increases. Total decreases, however, exceed total increases. Therefore, there is a net loss to the 60 non-CCA counties. The sum of all decreases less the sum of all increases equals net loss.

TABLE A.27

APPLICATION OF HOLD HARMLESS PROVISION TO TOTAL GAINS AND LOSSES
TO TWELVE CCA AREAS IN FISCAL YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a

CCA Area	F.Y. 1982 25% of Total Gain ^b	F.Y. 1983 50% of Total Gain ^b	F.Y. 1984 75% of Total Gain ^b	F.Y. 1985 100% of Total Gain ^b
Crow Wing-Morrison	\$ 8,899	\$ 19,328	\$ 31,021	\$ 44,257
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	1,969	4,277	6,863	9,791
Ramsey	13,467	29,250	46,946	66,977
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	11,734	25,485	40,904	58,356
Anoka	16,345	35,502	56,980	81,292
Hennepin	139,136	302,203	485,036	691,984
Washington	6,138	13,331	21,396	30,525
Rock-Nobles	8,068	17,524	28,127	40,127
TOTALS ^c	\$ 205,756	\$ 446,900	\$ 717,273	\$1,023,309

CCA Area	25% of Total Loss ^d	50% of Total Loss ^d	75% of Total Loss ^d	100% of Total Loss ^d
Region 3	\$ 65,046	\$ 141,279	\$ 226,752	\$ 323,500
Todd-Wadena	20,549	44,632	71,634	102,199
Region 6W	10,324	22,423	35,989	51,344
Blue Earth	14,441	31,366	50,342	71,821
TOTALS ^e	\$ 110,360	\$ 239,700	\$ 384,717	\$ 548,864

Net Gain to 12 CCA Areas After Application of Hold Harmless Provision ^f	\$ 95,396	\$ 207,200	\$ 332,556	\$ 474,445
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	1982-1983 Biennium	1983-1984 Biennium
Net Gain to 12 CCA Areas After Application of Hold Harmless Provision ^g	\$ 302,596	\$ 807,001

NOTE: All data in Table A.27 are rough estimates. All of the qualifications described in the "NOTE" to Table A.24 and the "NOTE" to Table A.25 apply to the use of the data in this table (A.27) as well as to the use of data contained in Tables A.24, A.25, and A.26. Please study Tables A.24, A.25, and A.26 prior to studying Table A.27.

^aPlease study the hold harmless provision described on pages through in the text of the report. For explanation of gains and losses, see footnote a in Table A.26.

^bEach of the specified eight CCA areas has a gain in each fiscal year 1982 through 1985. The gain is the difference between CCA subsidy eligibility under the current formula and subsidy eligibility under the new formula. Under the hold harmless provision, each gaining CCA area will receive only 25% of its gain in F.Y. 1982, 50% of its gain in F.Y. 1983, 75% of its gain in F.Y. 1984, and 100% of its gain in F.Y. 1985. The amounts of gain which each of the eight areas will realize, after application of the hold harmless provision, are shown for each fiscal year 1982 through 1985.

TABLE A.27

APPLICATION OF HOLD HARMLESS PROVISION TO TOTAL GAINS AND LOSSES
TO TWELVE CCA AREAS IN FISCAL YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1985^a
(continued)

^cTotal gains for the eight CCA areas in each fiscal year 1982 through 1985, after application of the hold harmless provision.

^dEach of the specified four CCA areas has a loss in each fiscal year 1982 through 1985. The loss is the difference between CCA subsidy eligibility under the current formula and subsidy eligibility under the new formula. Under the hold harmless provision, each losing CCA area will suffer only 25% of its loss in F.Y. 1982, 50% of its loss in F.Y. 1983, 75% of its loss in F.Y. 1984, and 100% of its loss in F.Y. 1985. The amounts of loss which each of the four areas will suffer, after application of the hold harmless provision, are shown for each fiscal year 1982 through 1985.

^eNet losses for the four CCA areas in each fiscal year 1982 through 1985, after application of the hold harmless provision.

^fNet gain to the 12 CCA areas is computed by subtracting total losses to the four losing CCA areas from total gains to the gaining eight CCA areas. The net gain, in each fiscal year 1982 through 1985, is the dollar amount by which the Legislature would be required to increase the appropriation (for the specified fiscal year) for the CCA subsidy to the 12 currently participating CCA areas.

^gSame as footnote f, except amounts shown are for the 1982-1983 biennium, and for the 1984-1985 biennium.

APPENDIX B

SECTION ONE: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT
AND RELATED LEGISLATION
AND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RULES

SECTION TWO: ORIGINAL OBJECTIVES OF THE CCA

APPENDIX TO

Report to the 1981 Minnesota Legislature

Recommendations Concerning the Financing of
Correctional Services in Minnesota

Submitted by:

Committee to Study the Financing of Correctional Services
and the
Community Corrections Act in Minnesota

SECTION ONE: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT
AND RELATED LEGISLATION

A. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT¹

Section

- 401.01 Purpose and definition; assistance grants
- 401.02 Counties or regions; services included
- 401.03 Promulgation of rules; technical assistance
- 401.04 Acquisition of property; selection of administrative structure; employees
- 401.05 Fiscal powers
- 401.06 Comprehensive plan; standards of eligibility
- 401.07 Existing single jurisdiction counties or groups
- 401.08 Corrections advisory board; members; duties
- 401.09 Other subsidy programs; purchase of state services
- 401.10 Corrections equalization formula
- 401.11 Items included in plan pursuant to regulation
- 401.12 Continuation of current spending level by counties
- 401.13 Charges made to counties
- 401.14 Payment of subsidy
- 401.15 Procedure for determination and payment of amount; biennial review
- 401.16 Withdrawal from program

¹Minnesota Statutes § 401.01 et. seq., Chapter 401.

401.01 PURPOSE AND DEFINITION; ASSISTANCE GRANTS.

Subdivision 1. For the purpose of more effectively protecting society and to promote efficiency and economy in the delivery of correctional services, the commissioner is hereby authorized to make grants to assist counties in the development, implementation, and operation of community based corrections programs including, but not limited to preventive or diversionary correctional programs, probation, parole, community corrections centers, and facilities for the detention or confinement, care and treatment of persons convicted of crime or adjudicated delinquent.

Subd. 2. For the purposes of sections 401.01 to 401.16, "commissioner" means the commissioner of corrections or his designee.

401.02 COUNTIES OR REGIONS; SERVICES INCLUDIBLE.

Subdivision 1. Qualification of counties. One or more contiguous counties having an aggregate population of 30,000 or more persons or comprising all the counties within a region designated pursuant to sections 462.381 to 462.396 or sections 473.122 or 473.249, situated within the same region designated pursuant to sections 462.381 to 462.396, or sections 473.122 to 473.249, may qualify for a grant as provided in section 401.01 by the enactment of appropriate resolutions creating and establishing a corrections advisory board and providing for the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the development, implementation and operation of the correctional services described in section 401.01, including the assumption of those correctional services other than the operation of state facilities presently provided in such counties by the department of corrections, and providing for centralized administration and control of those correctional services described in section 401.01.

Where counties combine as authorized in this section, they shall comply with the provisions of section 471.59.

Subd. 2. Planning counties; how designated; travel expenses of corrections advisory board members. To assist counties which have complied with the provisions of subdivision 1 and require financial aid to defray all or a part of the expenses incurred by corrections advisory board members in discharging their official duties pursuant to section 401.08, the commissioner may designate counties as "planning counties", and, upon receipt of resolutions by the governing boards of the counties certifying the need for and inability to pay the expenses described in this subdivision, advance to the counties an amount not to exceed five percent of the maximum quarterly subsidy for which the counties are eligible. The expenses described in this subdivision shall be paid in the same manner and amount as for state employees.

Subd. 3. Establishment and reorganization of administrative structure. Any county or group of counties which have qualified for participation in the community corrections subsidy program provided by this chapter may, after consultation with the judges of the district court, county court, municipal court, probate court and juvenile court having jurisdiction in the county or group of counties establish, organize, and

reorganize an administrative structure and provide for the budgeting, staffing and operation of court services and probation, juvenile detention and juvenile correctional facilities, and other activities required to conform to the purposes of this chapter. No contrary general or special statute divests any county or group of counties of the authority granted by this subdivision. This subdivision does not apply to Ramsey County or to the counties in the Arrowhead region. In Hennepin County the county board and the judges of the district court, county court, municipal court, probate court and juvenile court shall, before January 15, 1981, prepare and implement, subject to the approval of the commissioner of corrections, a joint plan for reorganization of correctional services in the county providing for the administrative structure and providing for the budgeting, staffing and operation of court services and probation, juvenile detention and juvenile correctional facilities, and other activities required to conform to the purposes of this chapter.

Subd. 4. Detaining probationer or parolee. Probation officers serving the district courts of counties participating in the subsidy program established by this chapter may, without order or warrant, when it appears necessary to prevent escape or enforce discipline, take and detain a probationer or parolee and bring him before the court or the Minnesota corrections board respectively, for appropriate action by the court or the board. No probationer or parolee shall be detained more than 72 hours, exclusive of legal holidays, Saturdays and Sundays, pursuant to this subdivision without being provided with the opportunity for a hearing before the court or the board.

401.03 PROMULGATION OF RULES; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

The commissioner shall, as provided in sections 15.0411 to 15.0422, promulgate rules for the implementation of sections 401.01 to 401.16, and shall provide consultation and technical assistance to counties to aid them in the development of comprehensive plans.

401.04 ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY; SELECTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE; EMPLOYEES.

Any county or group of counties electing to come within the provisions of sections 401.01 to 401.16 may (a) acquire by any lawful means, including purchase, lease or transfer of custodial control, the lands, buildings and equipment necessary and incident to the accomplishment of the purposes of sections 401.01 to 401.16, (b) determine and establish the administrative structure best suited to the efficient administration and delivery of the correctional services described in section 401.01, and (c) employ a director and other officers, employees and agents as deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 401.01 to 401.16. To the extent that participating counties shall assume and take over state correctional services presently provided in counties, employment shall be given to those state officers, employees and agents thus displaced; if hired by a county, employment shall, to the extent possible and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or ordinance to the contrary, be deemed a transfer in grade with all of the benefits enjoyed

by such officer, employee or agent while in the service of the state.

State employees displaced by county participation in the subsidy program provided by this chapter are on layoff status and, if not hired by a participating county as provided herein, may exercise their rights under layoff procedures established by law or union agreement whichever is applicable.

401.05 FISCAL POWERS.

Any county or group of counties electing to come within the provisions of sections 401.01 to 401.16, may, through their governing bodies, use unexpended funds, accept gifts, grants and subsidies from any lawful source, and apply for and accept federal funds.

401.06 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; STANDARDS OF ELIGIBILITY; COMPLIANCE.

No county or group of counties electing to provide correctional services pursuant to sections 401.01 to 401.16 shall be eligible for the subsidy herein provided unless and until its comprehensive plan shall have been approved by the commissioner. The commissioner shall, pursuant to the administrative procedures act, promulgate rules establishing standards of eligibility for counties to receive funds under sections 401.01 to 401.16. To remain eligible for subsidy the county or group of counties shall substantially comply with the operating standards established by the commissioner. The commissioner shall review annually the comprehensive plans submitted by participating counties, including the facilities and programs operated under the plans. He is hereby authorized to enter upon any facility operated under the plan, and inspect books and records, for purposes of recommending needed changes or improvements.

When the commissioner shall determine that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a county or group of counties is not in substantial compliance with minimum standards, at least 30 days notice shall be given the county or counties and a hearing held to ascertain whether there is substantial compliance or satisfactory progress being made toward compliance. The commissioner may suspend all or a portion of any subsidy until the required standard of operation has been met.

401.07 EXISTING SINGLE JURISDICTION COUNTIES OR GROUPS.

In any county or group of counties where correctional services are currently being provided by a single jurisdiction within that county, nothing in sections 401.01 to 401.16 shall be interpreted as requiring a change of authority.

401.08 CORRECTIONS ADVISORY BOARD; MEMBERS; DUTIES.

Subdivision 1. The corrections advisory board provided in section 401.02, subdivision 1 shall consist of at least 18 but not more than 20 members, who shall be representative of law enforcement, prosecution, the judiciary, education, corrections, ethnic minorities, the social services, and the lay citizen, and shall be appointed as follows:

(1) the prosecution representative shall be either the county attorney or his designee;

(2) the judiciary representatives shall be designated by the chief judge of each district and county court district, and shall include judges representative of courts having felony, misdemeanor and juvenile jurisdiction respectively;

(3) education shall be represented by an academic administrator appointed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners with the advice and consent of the members of the board;

(4) the director of a county welfare board or his designee;

(5) the public defender or his designee;

(6) with the advice and consent of the other members of the county board, the chairman shall appoint the following additional members of the corrections advisory board:

(a) two representatives of law enforcement agencies or their designees, at least one of whom shall be from an agency headed by an elected official;

(b) one parole or probation officer;

(c) one correctional administrator;

(d) a representative from a social service agency, public or private;

(e) an ex-offender;

(f) a licensed medical doctor or other representative of the health care professions;

(g) at least four, but no more than six citizens, provided, however, that if the ethnic minorities resident in the county exceed the percentage of ethnic minorities in the state population, at least two of the citizen members shall be members of an ethnic minority group.

If two or more counties have combined to participate in the subsidy authorized by this chapter, the commissioner of corrections may increase the size of the community corrections advisory board to include one county board member from each participating county.

Subd. 2. Members of the corrections advisory board appointed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners shall serve for terms of two years from and after the date of their appointment, and shall, subject to the approval of the county board or county boards of commissioners of the participating counties, remain in office until their successors are duly appointed. The other members of the corrections advisory board shall hold office at the pleasure of the appointing authority. The board may elect its own officers.

Subd. 3. Where two or more counties combine to come within the provisions of sections 401.01 to 401.16 the joint corrections advisory board shall contain representation as provided in subdivision 1, but the members comprising the board may come from each of the participating counties as may be determined by agreement of the counties.

Subd. 4. The corrections advisory board provided in sections 401.01 to 401.16 shall actively participate in the formulation of the comprehensive plan for the development, implementation and operation of the correctional program and services described in section 401.01, and shall make a formal recommendation to the county board or joint board at least annually concerning the comprehensive plan and its implementation during the ensuing year.

Subd. 5. If a corrections advisory board carries out its duties through the implementation of a committee structure, the composition of each committee or subgroup shall generally reflect the membership of the entire board. All proceedings of the corrections advisory board and any committee or other subgroup of the board shall be open to the public; and all votes taken of members of the board shall be recorded and shall become matters of public record.

Subd. 6. The corrections advisory board shall promulgate and implement rules concerning attendance of members at board meetings.

401.09 OTHER SUBSIDY PROGRAMS; PURCHASE OF STATE SERVICES.

Failure of a county or group of counties to elect to come within the provisions of sections 401.01 to 401.16 shall not affect their eligibility for and other state subsidy for correctional purposes otherwise provided by law. Any comprehensive plan submitted pursuant to sections 401.01 to 401.16 may include the purchase of selected correctional services from the state by contract, including the temporary detention and confinement of persons convicted of crime or adjudicated delinquent; confinement to be in an appropriate state facility as otherwise provided by law. The commissioner shall annually determine the costs of the purchase of services under this section and deduct them from the subsidy due and payable to the county or counties concerned; provided that no contract shall exceed in cost the amount of subsidy to which the participating county or counties are eligible.

401.10 CORRECTIONS EQUALIZATION FORMULA.

To determine the amount to be paid participating counties the

commissioner of corrections will apply the following formula:

(1) All 87 counties will be scored in accordance with a formula involving four factors:

(a) per capita income;

(b) per capita taxable value;

(c) per capita expenditure per 1,000 population for correctional purposes and;

(d) percent of county population aged six through 30 years of age according to the most recent federal census, and, in the intervening years between the taking of the federal census, according to the state demographer,

"Per capita expenditure per 1,000 population" for each county is to be determined by multiplying the number of persons convicted of a felony under supervision in each county at the end of the current year by \$350. To the product thus obtained will be added:

(i) the number of presentence investigations completed in that county for the current year multiplied by \$50;

(ii) the annual cost to the county for county probation officers' salaries for the current year; and

(iii) 33 1/3 percent of such annual cost for probation officers' salaries.

The total figure obtained by adding the foregoing items is then divided by the total county population according to the most recent federal census, or, during the intervening years between federal censuses, according to the state demographer.

(2) The percent of county population aged six through 30 years shall be determined according to the most recent federal census, or, during the intervening years between federal censuses, according to the state demographer.

(3) Each county is then scored as follows:

(a) Each county's per capita income is divided into the 87 county average;

(b) Each county's per capita taxable value is divided into the 87 county average;

(c) Each county's per capita expenditure for correctional purposes is divided by the 87 county average;

(d) Each county's percent of county population aged six through 30 is divided by the 87 county average.

(4) The scores given each county on each of the foregoing four factors are then totaled and divided by four.

(5) The quotient thus obtained then becomes the computation factor for the county. This computation factor is then multiplied by a "dollar value", as fixed by the appropriation pursuant to sections 401.01 to 401.16, times the total county population. The resulting product is the amount of subsidy to which the county is eligible under sections 401.01 to 401.16. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the commissioner of corrections, after notifying the committees on finance of the senate and appropriations of the house of representatives, may, at the end of any fiscal year, transfer any unobligated funds in any appropriation to the department of corrections to the appropriation under sections 401.01 to 401.16, which appropriation shall not cancel but is reappropriated for the purposes of sections 401.01 to 401.16.

401.11. ITEMS INCLUDED IN PLAN PURSUANT TO REGULATION.

The comprehensive plan submitted to the commissioner for his approval shall include those items prescribed by regulation of the commissioner, which may require the inclusion of the following: (a) the manner in which presentence and postsentence investigations and reports for the district courts and social history reports for the juvenile courts will be made; (b) the manner in which probation and parole services to the courts and persons under jurisdiction of the commissioner of corrections and the corrections board will be provided; (c) a program for the detention, supervision and treatment of persons under pre-trial detention or under commitment; (d) delivery of other correctional services defined in section 401.01; (e) proposals for new programs, which proposals must demonstrate a need for the program, its purpose, objective, administrative structure, staffing pattern, staff training, financing, evaluation process, degree of community involvement, client participation and duration of program.

In addition to the foregoing requirements made by this section, each participating county or group of counties shall be required to develop and implement a procedure for the review of grant applications made to the corrections advisory board and for the manner in which corrections advisory board action shall be taken thereon. A description of this procedure shall be made available to members of the public upon request.

401.12 CONTINUATION OF CURRENT SPENDING LEVEL BY COUNTIES.

Participating counties shall not diminish their current level of spending for correctional expenses as defined in section 401.01, to the extent of any subsidy received pursuant to sections 401.01 to 401.16; rather the subsidy herein provided is for the expenditure for correctional purposes in excess of those funds currently being expended. Should a participating county be unable to expend the full amount of the subsidy to which it would be entitled in any one year under the provisions of sections 401.01 to 401.16, the commissioner shall retain the surplus, subject to disbursement in the following year wherein such

county can demonstrate a need for and ability to expend same for the purposes provided in section 401.01.

401.13 CHARGES MADE TO COUNTIES.

Each participating county will be charged a sum equal to the per diem cost of confinement of those persons committed to the commissioner after August 1, 1973, and confined in a state facility. Provided, however, that no charge shall be made for those persons convicted of offenses for which the penalty provided by law exceeds five years, nor shall the amount charged a participating county for the costs of confinement exceed the amount of subsidy to which the county is eligible. The commissioner shall annually determine costs and deduct them from the subsidy due and payable to the respective participating counties, making necessary adjustments to reflect the actual costs of confinement. However, in no case shall the percentage increase in the amount charged to the counties exceed the percentage by which the appropriation for the purposes of sections 401.01 to 401.16 was increased over the preceding biennium. All charges shall be a charge upon the county of commitment.

401.14 PAYMENT OF SUBSIDY.

Subdivision 1. Upon compliance by a county or group of counties with the prerequisites for participation in the subsidy prescribed by sections 401.01 to 401.16, and approval of the comprehensive plan by the commissioner, the commissioner shall determine whether funds exist for the payment of the subsidy and proceed to pay same in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

Subd. 2. Based upon the comprehensive plan as approval, the commissioner may estimate the amount to be expended in furnishing the required correctional services during each calendar quarter and cause the estimated amount to be remitted to the counties entitled thereto in the manner provided in section 401.15, subdivision 1.

401.15 PROCEDURE FOR TERMINATION AND PAYMENT OF AMOUNT; BIENNIAL REVIEW.

Subdivision 1. On or before the end of each calendar quarter, participating counties which have received the payments authorized by section 401.14 shall submit to the commissioner certified statements detailing the amounts expended and costs incurred in furnishing the correctional services provided in sections 401.01 to 401.16. Upon receipt of certified statements, the commissioner shall, in the manner provided in sections 401.10 and 401.12, determine the amount each participating county is entitled to receive, making any adjustments necessary to rectify any disparity between the amounts received pursuant to the estimate provided in section 401.14 and the amounts actually expended. If the amount received pursuant to the estimate is greater than the amount actually expended during the quarter, the commissioner may withhold the difference from any subsequent quarterly payments made pursuant to section 401.14. Upon certification by the commissioner of the amount a participating

county is entitled to receive under the provisions of section 401.14 or of this subdivision the commissioner of finance shall thereupon issue a state warrant to the chief fiscal officer of each participating county for the amount due together with a copy of the certificate prepared by the commissioner.

Subd. 2. The commissioner shall biennially review the ranking accorded each county by the equalization formula provided in section 401.10 and compute the subsidy rate accordingly.

401.16 WITHDRAWAL FROM PROGRAM.

Any participating county may, at the beginning of any calendar quarter, by resolution of its board of commissioners, notify the commissioner of its intention to withdraw from the subsidy program established by sections 401.01 to 401.16, and the withdrawal shall be effective the last day of the last month of the quarter in which the notice was given. Upon withdrawal, the unexpended balance of moneys allocated to the county, or that amount necessary to reinstate state correctional services displaced by that county's participation, including complement positions, may, upon approval of the legislative advisory commission, be transferred to the commissioner for the reinstatement of the displaced services and the payment of any other correctional subsidies for which the withdrawing county had previously been eligible.

B. RELATED LEGISLATION

Session Laws 1980, Chapter 614, Section 28, Part (c):

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 401, effective January 1, 1981 no county or group of counties participating in the Community Corrections Act shall be charged any per diem cost of confinement for adults sentenced to the commissioner of corrections for crimes committed on or after January 7, 1981.

Session Laws 1979, Chapter 336, Section 4, Subdivision 4:

If in any biennium the subsidy is increased by an inflationary adjustment which results in the county receiving more actual subsidy than it did in the previous calendar year, the county shall be eligible for that increase only if the current level of spending is increased by a percentage equal to that increase within the same biennium.

Session Laws 1979, Chapter 336, Section 4, Subdivision 4:

No less than the equivalent of four percent of the appropriation made for the community corrections

act may be expended for evaluation.

Session Laws 1979, Chapter 336, Section 4, Subdivision 4:

There shall be established a committee to study the financing of correctional services and the community corrections act in Minnesota. The membership of the committee shall be composed of the following: (a) two members of the Minnesota house of representatives, to be appointed by the speaker of the house; (b) two members of the members of the Minnesota senate, to be appointed by the president of the senate; (c) two representatives of the department of corrections, to be appointed by the commissioner; (d) six representatives of community corrections act participating and nonparticipating counties, to be appointed by the association of Minnesota counties. The committee shall report its findings to the state legislature on or before January 1, 1980 and then shall disband as a committee.

Session Laws 1980, Chapter 614, Section 183:

[CORRECTIONAL SERVICES FINANCING; STUDY COMMITTEE EXTENSION.] Notwithstanding the provisions of Laws 1979, Chapter 336, Section 4, Subdivision 4, the committee created to study the financing of correctional services and the Community Corrections Act in Minnesota may continue to meet until it has completed its report to the legislature, but not after January 1, 1981.

C. STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RULES
GOVERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERA-
TION OF THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT¹

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¹Minnesota Code of Agency Rules (MCAR) §§ 2.001 through .012.

Rule

11 MCAR § 2

- § 2.009 County assumption of state probation and parole cases.
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§ 2.001 Introduction.

A. The Community Corrections Act of 1973 (Minn. Stat. §§ 401.01 to 401.16) provides that the Commissioner of Corrections promulgate rules and standards relative to the implementation and operation of the Act. The rules which follow are intended to fulfill that requirement.

B. The purpose of these rules is to facilitate the implementation of the Act and to provide a framework within which services will be delivered and coordinated in the various areas of the state where the Act becomes operational.

C. The Community Corrections Act places a great deal of responsibility for correctional planning and implementation at the local level. These rules are not intended to interfere with that process but rather to insure that the various planning efforts are compatible with one another and with the basic requirements of all segments of the state's correctional system.

§ 2.002 Definitions.

A. For the purposes of these rules:

1. The "Commissioner" shall mean the Commissioner of Corrections or his designee.

2. The "comprehensive plan" shall mean the working document developed by the local corrections advisory board for the implementation and operation of community based correctional programs pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 401.01, subd. 1 and providing for the central administration of the services and programs outlined in the document.

3. The "Community Corrections System" shall mean the organizational structure or network which exists or is proposed to exist within the county which will enable the local criminal justice system and other elements of the community to utilize the correctional programs and services outlined in the comprehensive plan.

4. "Planning county" shall mean one or more contiguous counties subject to the provisions of Minn. Stat. §§ 401.02, subd. 1 and 401.02, subd. 2, which has established a local corrections advisory board for the purpose of developing a comprehensive plan.

5. A "participating county" shall mean one or more contiguous

counties subject to the provisions of Minn. Stat. § 401.01, subd. 1 which has been designated by the Commissioner to receive funds under Minn. Stat. §§ 401.01 to 401.16 through the approval of the comprehensive plan.

6. A "unit of service" shall mean each project, program or activity outlined in the comprehensive plan including, but not limited to, probation/parole services, court service activities, jail programs, evaluation services, training and residential programs.

§ 2.003 Application for participation.

A. Application for participation by a county or group of counties pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 401.02, subd. 1 shall consist of a resolution expressing intent to participate under the provisions of the Community Corrections Act, (hereafter called the Act) provided subsidy funds are available.

B. Approval of the application by the Commissioner shall designate the county as a planning county pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 401.02, subd. 2 and shall establish that calendar year as the basis for determining the current level of spending referred to in Minn. Stat. § 401.12.

§ 2.004 Development of a comprehensive plan.

A. The Commissioner shall ensure that the local corrections advisory board and administrative (correctional) staff of the county are provided with all necessary and available technical assistance and resources of the State Department of Corrections in the development of a comprehensive plan.

§ 2.005 Changes in the comprehensive plan and budget.

A. When a county wishes to change the comprehensive plan during the calendar year, it may do so by either amendment or transfer.

1. Amendments. Amendments shall be required when:

a. Units of service are being added or deleted from a Comprehensive Plan.

b. Subsidy funds which exceed \$5,000 or 5% of the total annual subsidy, whichever is less, are being reallocated within or between units of service identified in the comprehensive plan.

c. Amendments to the comprehensive plan shall be processed and submitted in the same manner as the comprehensive plan, and shall be submitted at the end of any calendar quarter on forms provided by the Commissioner.

2. Transfers. Any reallocation of subsidy funds within or between units of service identified in the comprehensive plan, which

will not exceed \$5,000 or 5% of the total annual subsidy, whichever is less, shall be accomplished by transfer on forms provided by the Commissioner. The transfer process requires only the approval of the administrator or director of the local community corrections system. All transfers of subsidy funds must be attached to the quarterly financial report for the period in which the transfer was made.

§ 2.006 Information systems and evaluation.

A. Each Community Corrections System shall develop and implement an Information System which shall be in compliance with applicable security and privacy regulations; shall be an offender based tracking system, including minimum data elements required for State and National reporting; and shall, on a quarterly basis, provide such data as may reasonably be requested by the Department of Corrections.

B. Each Community Corrections System shall develop and implement evaluation/research designs and processes. All Research and Information Systems designs must be approved by the Commissioner prior to implementation.

C. A sum of no less than the equivalent of 5% of the total subsidy amount made available according to the provision of the Act shall be used to develop and implement the Information System and Evaluation/Research.

§ 2.007 Training/Education.

A. Each county or group of counties participating in the Act shall implement training/education programs necessary to meet the appropriate needs of line staff, administrative staff, the local corrections advisory board or major components of the local criminal justice system and the community at large.

B. A sum no less than the equivalent of 5% of the total subsidy amount made available through the provisions of the Act shall be used to develop and implement this component of the comprehensive plan.

§ 2.008 Fiscal Management. A county shall designate one (1) person responsible for the supervision of all fiscal matters related to the subsidy received under the provisions of Minn. Stat. §§ 401.01 to 401.16. Said person shall comply with State and county rules governing the management of county funds and shall provide information to the Corrections advisory board and the Commissioner at least quarterly on forms provided by the Commissioner.

§ 2.009 County assumption of state probation and parole cases.

A. Each county participating under the Act shall provide service to all interstate and intrastate probation and parole clients.

B. The Commissioner will provide necessary orientation training for counties to assume probation and parole services previously provided by the State.

§ 2.010 Use of existing community resources.

A. Each Community Corrections System shall utilize whenever possible agencies and organizations established in the community to deliver medical and mental health care, education, counseling and rehabilitative services, employment services and other similar social services. The local Community Corrections System shall, in planning its total range of correctional programs and projects, establish a presumption in favor of resources already existing in the community.

B. If the Community Corrections System intends to initiate services or programs which duplicate those already existing in the community, clear evidence must be presented in the comprehensive plan to demonstrate that such existing services are either inappropriate or unavailable to meet identified correctional needs.

C. Each Community Corrections System shall take steps to ensure that all clients of programs or projects under its jurisdiction have access to the same services, activities and opportunities available to citizens generally, provided that this access is consistent with the demonstrated needs of the program or project and the necessity to protect the public safety.

§ 2.011 Program relevance to correctional objectives.

A. Each program specified in the comprehensive plan or designated to receive Community Corrections Act funds shall have a clear relationship to correctional objectives. Programs for which no direct relationship can be demonstrated between its activities and the protection of public safety or the prevention or reduction of criminal or delinquent behavior shall not be eligible for funds under the Community Corrections Act.

§ 2.012 Local programs and services.

A. Each Community Corrections System shall develop and make available to the directors of all programs utilized by the system, written rules, policies and procedures which will provide for at least the following:

1. Intake criteria. That all programs (other than conventional probation and parole supervision) shall develop and make available to appropriate referral sources a written policy establishing client eligibility criteria. The Community Corrections System shall regularly advise courts and sentencing judges of the extent and availability of services and programs within its system to permit proper sentencing decisions and realistic evaluation of alternatives.

2. Client case reporting. That a single case record for each individual admitted to a program or served by an agency be maintained by the agency or program director so as to contain clear, concise and accurate case information. Individual case records shall be maintained on a current basis and updated at least quarterly. Each client shall have access to all material to his/her file, with the exception of that information determined to be confidential by law.

3. Rights of offenders. That the rights of offenders placed in, or receiving service from, any program included in the comprehensive plan shall be adequately protected.

4. Compliance with rules. That all programs included in the comprehensive plan are in compliance with the applicable provisions of these rules as well as relevant local, State and Federal laws.

B. The above mentioned rules, policies and procedures shall be included in the first comprehensive plan submitted to the Commissioner following the formal promulgation of these present rules. Modifications shall be noted in subsequent comprehensive plans.

SECTION TWO: ORIGINAL OBJECTIVES OF THE CCA

- A. To provide state funding for the development of new correctional programs and services to be delivered at the local level.
- B. To retain in the community those offenders who can most appropriately be reintegrated into community and family life through participation in local correctional programs.
- C. To provide a financial disincentive to commitment to state correctional institutions of all but dangerous or habitual offenders.
- D. To reduce the populations of state correctional institutions--thereby reducing costs, with the goal of eventually closing one or more such institutions.
- E. Through the use of a subsidy formula, to equitably distribute state funds to local community corrections systems.
- F. To develop a local corrections constituency through the Corrections Advisory Board and the County Board of Commissioners and the involvement of local organizations, institutions and citizens.
- G. To increase the quality and quantity of local correctional programs/ services, to encourage creativity in the development of model programs and to develop a sense of local ownership.
- H. To develop standards for the operation of community-based corrections systems and to provide for monitoring by the state.
- I. To provide appropriate technical assistance by the state to local community corrections systems.
- J. To encourage counties to determine their own correctional needs and to provide them with sufficient resources to meet those needs.
- K. To encourage local communities to assume direct responsibility for operation of their own correctional systems.
- L. To develop a cooperative relationship in which the local correctional system becomes the prime service provider and the state assumes the backup role of providing supportive services and institutional programs for the habitual or dangerous offender.
- M. To reduce fragmentation of responsibility for the administration of correctional services and the resulting gaps in and duplication of correctional services.

- N. To develop a statewide corrections management information system and to encourage local correctional systems to develop coordinated planning, budgeting, training, education, information, and evaluation systems.

APPENDIX C

HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT IN MINNESOTA

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APPENDIX TO

Report to the 1981 Minnesota Legislature.

Recommendations Concerning the Financing of
Correctional Services in Minnesota

Submitted by:

Committee to Study the Financing of Correctional Services
and the
Community Corrections Act in Minnesota

HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT IN MINNESOTA

The Minnesota Community Corrections Act¹ was enacted into law in 1973 in response to recommendations by a study committee formed by the Department of Corrections and four task forces.² The study committee and task forces dealt with four major issues concerning corrections:

- Increased cost of state penal institutions,
- Limited local corrections alternatives,
- Overlapping correctional jurisdictions (e.g., adult/juvenile; county/state), and
- Lack of correctional services delivery standards.

Recommendations from the study committee and the task forces concerned:

- Regionalization: appropriate geographical areas as service delivery units (CCA Areas),
- Administration: development of the most appropriate administrative structure for CCA Area community corrections systems,
- Standards: development of uniform standards for the community corrections systems, and
- Subsidy: determination of the appropriate funding level to be provided by the state to the county community corrections systems and

¹ Hereafter, referred to as CCA. Minnesota Statutes 401.01 et seq.

² Members of the study committee were: judges, legislators, legislative staff, county government officials, county probation staff, state agency personnel, Department of Corrections staff, and police department personnel.

the development of an equitable funding formula to distribute the state CCA subsidy.

Final recommendations of the task forces were incorporated into a draft of the Community Corrections Act which was then reviewed by a number of legislative, professional and citizen groups and ultimately enacted into law by the state legislature in 1973. See Community Corrections Act and related legislation, and original objectives of the CCA in Appendix B.

A number of premises, widely accepted by a broad spectrum of groups and individuals involved or interested in corrections, supported the development of community corrections in Minnesota. These premises are:

- Most offenders can most successfully be reintegrated into family and community life through retention in the community and involvement in local correctional programs, rather than being isolated in distant large state institutions.
- The local communities should be free to determine their own correctional needs and to be innovative in developing local corrections programs. The state should provide financial and technical assistance and establish guidelines to assist the counties in developing and operating their corrections systems.
- Community corrections would greatly reduce fragmentation in the administration of correctional services. Fragmentation in the administration of correctional services, both at the governmental level--county, region, state--and within jurisdictions as well--adult/juvenile, probation/parole, institutions/community corrections programs, existed in the 27 CCA counties prior to their participation in the Act (and still exists in the 60 non-CCA counties). The establishment of a local corrections authority would facilitate development of a more efficient correctional delivery system and innovation in the development of local programs.

- A broad spectrum of community interests should be involved, including direct citizen participation, in the development of local correctional plans in order to establish a strong community-based corrections constituency and to encourage cooperation and coordination among significant agencies, organizations and individuals.

Minnesota's Community Corrections Act grants to the Commissioner of Corrections the authority to provide subsidy grants to counties provided they comply with requirements of the CCA and Department of Corrections (hereafter referred to as DOC) rules and guidelines, and provided funds are available. Pursuant to the Act, the CCA Areas have the authority to develop and implement the administrative structure best suited to the delivery of local correctional services.

As stated in the CCA, the major purpose of the Act is to encourage the efficient use of correctional dollars and to develop and maintain community programs while effectively protecting society. It is the intent of the Act to encourage the development of a local correctional system which provides a variety of needed community corrections programs as well as appropriate sanctions for offenders. One of the important objectives of the CCA is to increase the number and quality of community-based corrections programs through the reallocation of correctional resources. At present, 12 CCA Areas, comprised of 27 of the state's 87 counties and which include more than 70 percent of the state's population, are participating in the CCA.

At the time the Act was implemented in 1973, the state legislature appropriated \$1.5 million for the first phase of the implementation in

three pilot areas.¹ In 1975, the legislature appropriated more than \$7 million to continue the program in the three pilot areas and for expansion to include seven CCA Areas (a total of 18 counties) during the 1976-77 biennium).² The 1977 legislature appropriated \$13.6 million to fund the CCA in a total of 12 CCA Areas (27 counties) during the 1978-79 biennium.³ The CCA appropriation for fiscal years 1980-81 is \$21,8 million for the 27 participating counties. Other counties are expected to join in the near future.

The Act provides that community corrections services may include, but shall not be limited to, crime prevention programs, diversion programs, probation and parole services, community corrections centers, and facilities to detain, confine and treat offenders of all age groups. The participating counties have the discretion to choose their own correctional programs within the mandates of the CCA and DOC rules and guidelines.

Some of the most important provisions in the Act are briefly described below.

A. CORRECTIONS ADVISORY BOARD

Participating counties must establish a corrections advisory board composed of representatives of law enforcement, the prosecution, the judiciary, education, corrections, ethnic minorities, the social services,

¹ Crow Wing-Morrison, Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted, and Ramsey.

² Red Lake-Polk-Norman (Tri-County Community Corrections), Todd-Wadena, Carlton-Cook-Aitkin-Koochiching-St. Louis-Lake, (Region 3: Arrowhead Regional Corrections), and Anoka were added.

³ Swift - Lac Qui Parle-Yellow Medicine-Chippewa (Region 6W Community Corrections), Hennepin, Blue Earth, Washington, and Rock-Nobles were added.

and lay citizens. The advisory board is responsible for developing an annual local correctional plan, for reviewing progress under the plan, and for providing necessary coordination among the various elements of the local corrections systems.

B. ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Each CCA Area (one county, or a group of two or more counties) is required by the Act to develop an annual local comprehensive plan which specifies correctional needs and describes programs designed to meet those needs. The corrections advisory board is responsible for developing the plan subject to approval and adoption by the Board of County Commissioners. The plan is then submitted to the Commissioner of Corrections for approval. DOC requires the CCA Areas to submit to DOC quarterly financial reports and semi-annual narrative progress reports. Also, during each year, any major additions, deletions, substantive changes or budget reallocations in excess of \$5,000 must be submitted to the County Board of Commissioners and to the Commissioner of Corrections for approval.

C. SUBSIDY FORMULA

Upon approval of the plan by the Commissioner, the CCA Area becomes eligible for a state CCA financial subsidy. The subsidy formula presently in use was intended to reflect both correctional needs and ability to pay for correctional services by the county.¹ The amount of the subsidy to be

¹The CCA Funding Committee has concluded that the current formula, however, is not equitable, and that a new CCA subsidy formula should be enacted into law by the Legislature. See pages 13 through 25 in the text of the Committee's report to the Legislature and Appendices D and I.

provided to each participating CCA Area is determined by the subsidy (distribution) formula.

D. LOCAL CONTROL

Participating CCA Areas, under the Act, are granted the authority to establish the particular local administrative structure best suited to meet the individual Area's needs, and (within requirements of the Act and DOC rules and guidelines), the discretion to develop programs of their choice to meet their particular correctional needs. Participating counties, however, must assume the costs of all correctional services (other than the operation of state institutions presently provided in such counties by DOC) which previously were paid by the state, including group homes (state subsidy to county), 50 percent of juvenile probation costs (state subsidy to county), and all adult probation and parole services which are administered and funded by the state in non-CCA counties.

E. COMMITMENT CHARGES

With the purpose of discouraging inappropriate commitments to state institutions, participating CCA Areas are charged per diems ("chargebacks") for all adult offenders for whom the statutory maximum sentence is five years or less, and per diems for all juveniles committed to state institutions.¹

F. TRAINING AND EDUCATION: INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND EVALUATION

DOC rules and Session Laws 1979, Chapter 336, Section 4, Subdivision 4,

¹See explanation of chargebacks in footnote 13 on page 43 of the report. Chargebacks have been eliminated for *adults* sentenced to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after January 1, 1981.

require that participating CCA Areas spend no less than 5 percent of the state CCA subsidy for training and education, and 4 percent for information systems and evaluation.¹

G. MINIMUM POPULATION REQUIREMENT

The minimum population of a CCA Area for eligibility to participate is 30,000. Two or more counties may join to form one CCA Area; however, multicounty areas must be contiguous and located within the same Regional Development Act boundaries.

H. CONTINUATION OF CURRENT LEVEL OF SPENDING

The Act requires that participating counties continue their *current* level of spending for correctional expenses. When an area begins participation, it cannot thereafter diminish its spending for correctional services below the amount it spent in the year prior to the year of entry.

I. INFLATIONARY INCREASE IN FUNDING

Beginning in calendar year 1980, participating CCA Areas, in order to receive the annual state CCA subsidy inflation increase, must increase CCA Area funding from year to year by a percentage equal to the percentage of inflationary increase in the state CCA subsidy. (See Session Laws 1979, Chapter 336, Section 4, Subdivision 4).²

¹ See discussion of this requirement on pages 37 and 38 in the text of this report.

² Provision in an appropriations bill enacted by the 1979 Legislature. It will expire at the end of fiscal year 1981 unless it is enacted into law by the 1981 Legislature.

APPENDIX D

SECTION ONE:

ORIGINAL (CURRENT) COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT SUBSIDY FORMULA

SECTION TWO:

NEW COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT SUBSIDY FORMULA
RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE

Author: Shirlene A. Fairburn, J.D.
Project Director/Staff to
Committee



APPENDIX TO

Report to the 1981 Minnesota Legislature

Recommendations Concerning the Financing of
Correctional Services in Minnesota

Submitted by:

Committee to Study the Financing of Correctional Services
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Community Corrections Act in Minnesota

APPENDIX D: SECTION ONE

ORIGINAL (CURRENT) COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT SUBSIDY FORMULA

The current CCA subsidy formula is defined in Minnesota Statute 401.10 (Community Corrections Act):

401.10 CORRECTIONS EQUALIZATION FORMULA

To determine the amount to be paid participating counties the commissioner of corrections will apply the following formula:

- (1) All 87 counties will be scored in accordance with a formula involving four factors:
 - (a) per capita income;
 - (b) per capita taxable value;
 - (c) per capita expenditure per 1,000 population for corrections purposes; and,
 - (d) percent of county population aged six through 30 years of age according to the most recent federal census, and in the intervening years between the taking of the federal census, according to the State demographer.

"Per capita expenditure per 1,000 population" for each county is to be determined by multiplying the number of persons convicted of a felony under supervision in each county at the end of the current year by \$350. To the product thus obtained will be added:

- (i) the number of presentence investigations completed in that county for the current year multiplied by \$50;
- (ii) the annual cost to the county for county probation officers' salaries for the current year; and,
- (iii) 33 1/3 percent of such annual cost for probation officers' salaries.

The total figure obtained by adding the foregoing items is then divided by the total county population according to the most recent federal census, or during the intervening years between federal censuses, according to the State demographer.

- (2) The percent of county population ages six through 30 years shall be determined according to the most recent federal census, or, during the intervening years between federal censuses, according to the State demographer.
- (3) Each county is then scored as follows:
 - (a) Each county's per capita income is divided into the 87 county average;
 - (b) each county's per capita taxable value is divided into the 87 county average;
 - (c) each county's per capita expenditure for correctional purposes is divided by the 87 county average; and,
 - (d) each county's percent of county population ages six through 30 is divided by the 87 county average.
- (4) The scores given each county on each of the foregoing four factors are then totaled and divided by four.
- (5) The quotient thus obtained then becomes the computation factor for the county. This computation factor is then multiplied by a "dollar value", as fixed by the appropriation pursuant to sections 401.10 to 401.16, times the total county population. The resulting product is the amount of subsidy to which the county is eligible under sections 401.10 to 401.16. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the commissioner of corrections, after notifying the committee on finance of the senate and appropriations of the house of representatives, may, at the end of any fiscal year, transfer any unobligated funds in any appropriation to the department of corrections to the appropriation under sections 401.10 to 401.16, which appropriation shall not cancel but is reappropriated for the purposes of sections 401.10 to 410.16.

The example of the mechanics of the operation of the current formula shown below is taken from a 1977 report to the Minnesota Legislature by the State Department of Corrections entitled Past Effort 1970-1977 Future Directions 1978-1981, chapter entitled *COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS*, pages 204 through 206.

CCA Subsidy Equalization Formula

a. Factors

Chapter 401.10 of the Community Corrections Act provides that the eligible subsidy for each county is to be based upon four factors:

- Per Capita Income - this is an inverse factor; counties with a relatively high per capita income are eligible for less per capita subsidy than are counties with relatively low per capita income.
- Per Capita Taxable Value - this is also an inverse factor; counties with a higher per capita taxable value are eligible for relatively less than counties with a lower per capita taxable value.
- Per Cent of County Population Ages Six through Thirty (6-30) - this is a direct factor; counties with a higher proportion of young people are eligible for relatively more subsidy.
- Per Capita Expenditure for Correctional Purposes - this is also a direct factor which essentially reflects the counties' expenditure for probation services. Since this factor is based only on the number of adults under supervision, the number of pre-sentence investigations completed, probation officer's salaries, and overhead, it does not necessarily reflect all of a county's expenditure for correctional purposes.¹

b. Example

The following example will serve to illustrate the computation method used:

--Factor: Per Capita Corrections Expenditures

1. Ingredients

- Number of persons convicted of a felony who are under supervision at year's end multiplied by \$350.00 (estimated average case cost of supervision)

- PLUS -

- Number of pre-sentence investigations (PSI) completed during the year multiplied by \$50.00 (estimated cost of service)

- PLUS -

¹DOC does not take into account adult probation and parole officers' salaries, juvenile or misdemeanor presentence investigations, nor overhead.

- Annual cost to the county for county probation officer salaries
- One-third of the annual total cost of probation officer salaries

2. Method

- The total product of the above four ingredients is divided by county population to arrive at per capita corrections expenditures.
- Per capita corrections expenditure is then divided by the 87 county average per capita corrections expenditures.

3. Example

- 96 cases x \$350.00 = \$33,600
- 65 P.S.I.'s x \$50.00 = \$ 3,250
- Probation Officers Salary = \$31,172
- One-third Probation Officers Salary = \$10,391
- Total Corrections Expenditures = \$78,413
- \$78,413 (Total Corrections Expenditures)

$$\frac{78,413}{35,145 \text{ (County population)}} = \$ 2.23 \text{ (Per capita corrections expenditures)}$$
- $$\frac{\$ 2.23 \text{ (Per Capita Expenditure)}}{1.59 \text{ (87 County average)}} = 1.402 \text{ (Standardized score for this factor)}$$

-- Factor - Percentage of County Population Ages 6 through 30

1. Ingredient

- Percentage of county population ages 6 through 30

2. Method

- Percentage of county population ages 6 through 30 divided by average percentage of state population ages 6 through 30 to arrive at a standardized score.

3. Example

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{-- } \frac{14,183}{30,145} \text{ (6-30 population)} \\ \text{30,145 (Total county population)} \end{array} = 40.4\% \text{ (Percentage of county population age 6-30)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{-- } \frac{.404}{.417} \text{ (Percentage of county population age 6-30)} \\ \text{.417 (Average percent of state population 6-30)} \end{array} = .969 \text{ (Standardized score for this factor)}$$

--Factor: Per Capita Income

1. Ingredient

-- Each county's per capita income

2. Method

-- County per capita income divided into the 87 county average to arrive at a standard score.

3. Example

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{-- } \frac{\$4,807}{\$6,201} \text{ (State per capita income)} \\ \text{\$6,201 (County per capita income)} \end{array} = .775 \text{ (Standardized score for this factor)}$$

--Factor: Per Capita Taxable Value (Real Estate)

1. Ingredient

-- The county's per capita taxable property value

2. Method

-- Each county's per capita taxable value is divided into the 87 county average to arrive at a standardized score.

3. Example

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{-- } \frac{\$91,997,807}{35,145} \text{ (Taxable value)} \\ \text{35,145 (County population)} \end{array} = \$2,617.66 \text{ (per capita value)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{-- } \frac{\$ 2,660.03}{2,617.66} \text{ (State per capita taxable value)} \\ \text{2,617.66 (County per capita taxable value)} \end{array} = 1.016 \text{ (Standardized score)}$$

Standard scores for each county on each of the factors are then summed and divided by 4 to arrive at the computation factor for that county.

-- Example

1.402 (Corrections expenditures)
.969 (Population 6-30)
.775 (Income)
1.016 (Taxable value)
 $4.162 = \frac{4.162}{4} = 1.040$ (Computation factor)

- The computation factor is multiplied by a "dollar value" (a factor utilized to adjust total eligibility to match total appropriation), and then multiplied by county population to arrive at annual subsidy eligibility for the county.

-- Example

1.040 (computation factor) x 4.16 (dollar value) x 35,145 (county population) = \$152,051 (annual county subsidy eligibility).

APPENDIX D: SECTION TWO

NEW CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE¹

The recommended CCA subsidy formula is defined below in sample statute form:²

Each county shall receive in fiscal year 1981:

- (1) An amount equal to \$1,795.79³ times the unduplicated number of persons convicted of felonies and gross misdemeanors in state district court in the latest year for which data is available.
- (2) Plus an amount equal to \$7.69³ times the number of persons residing in the county age 5 through 17 years as determined by the most recent data of the State Demographer.
- (3) Plus an amount equal to \$1.94³ times the number of persons residing in the county as determined by the most recent data of the State Demographer.

¹ See pages 17 through 25 in text of report.

² Using data available in 1980; computation for fiscal year 1981.

³ Each dollar amount is termed a "dollar value".

The computations described above are performed individually for each of the 87 Minnesota counties. The final sum computed is the county's total (gross) CCA subsidy eligibility (prior to deductions for chargebacks).¹

An example of the mechanics of the operation of the recommended formula is shown below.

Recommended CCA Subsidy Equilization Formula

a. Factors²

1. Number of persons convicted of felonies or gross misdemeanors in state district court in the county in one year (latest data available).
2. Juvenile population (number of juveniles age 5 through 17 years residing in the county) (latest data available).
3. Total county population (latest data available).

b. Example

The following example will illustrate the method of computation:

The total number of state CCA subsidy dollars to be distributed to 87 counties (TAD) in fiscal year 1981 is \$23,656,005.

Each one of the three formula factors is given a weight of one-third; therefore each factor will distribute one-third of TAD--\$7,885,335.

Dollar values for the three factors are computed as follows:

District Court Convictions (DCC)

Total number of persons convicted in district courts (1978 data) is 4,391 (total for 87 counties).

¹For explanation of chargebacks, see footnote 13, Chapter I, page 43 of the text of the report. A CCA Area actually receives only the net subsidy: gross subsidy less chargebacks = net subsidy.

²For a discussion of the three factors in the recommended formula, see pages 17 through 20 in the text of the report.

<u>Weight</u>		<u>TAD</u>		Dollar Amount To Be Distributed By Each Factor (DAF)
1/3	of	\$23,656,005	=	\$7,885,335
<u>DAF</u>		<u>DCC</u>		Dollar Value (DV) for DOC
\$7,885,335	+	4,391	=	\$1,795.79 ^a

Juvenile Population (JP)

Total number of juveniles age 5 through 17 residing in all 87 counties (1979 data) is 1,025,210.

<u>DAF</u>		<u>JP</u>		<u>DV For JP</u>
\$7,885,335	+	1,025,210	=	\$ 7.69 ^a

Total County Population (TP)

<u>DAF</u>		<u>TP</u>		<u>DV For TP</u>
\$7,885,335	+	4,070,600	=	\$ 1.94 ^a

^a\$1,795.79 = dollar value per person convicted in district court.

\$ 7.69 = dollar value per juvenile age 5 through 17 residing in the county.

\$ 1.94 = dollar value per person residing in the county.

CCA subsidy eligibility for Anoka County (CCA Area) for FY1981 is computed below to illustrate the mechanics of operation of the recommended formula.

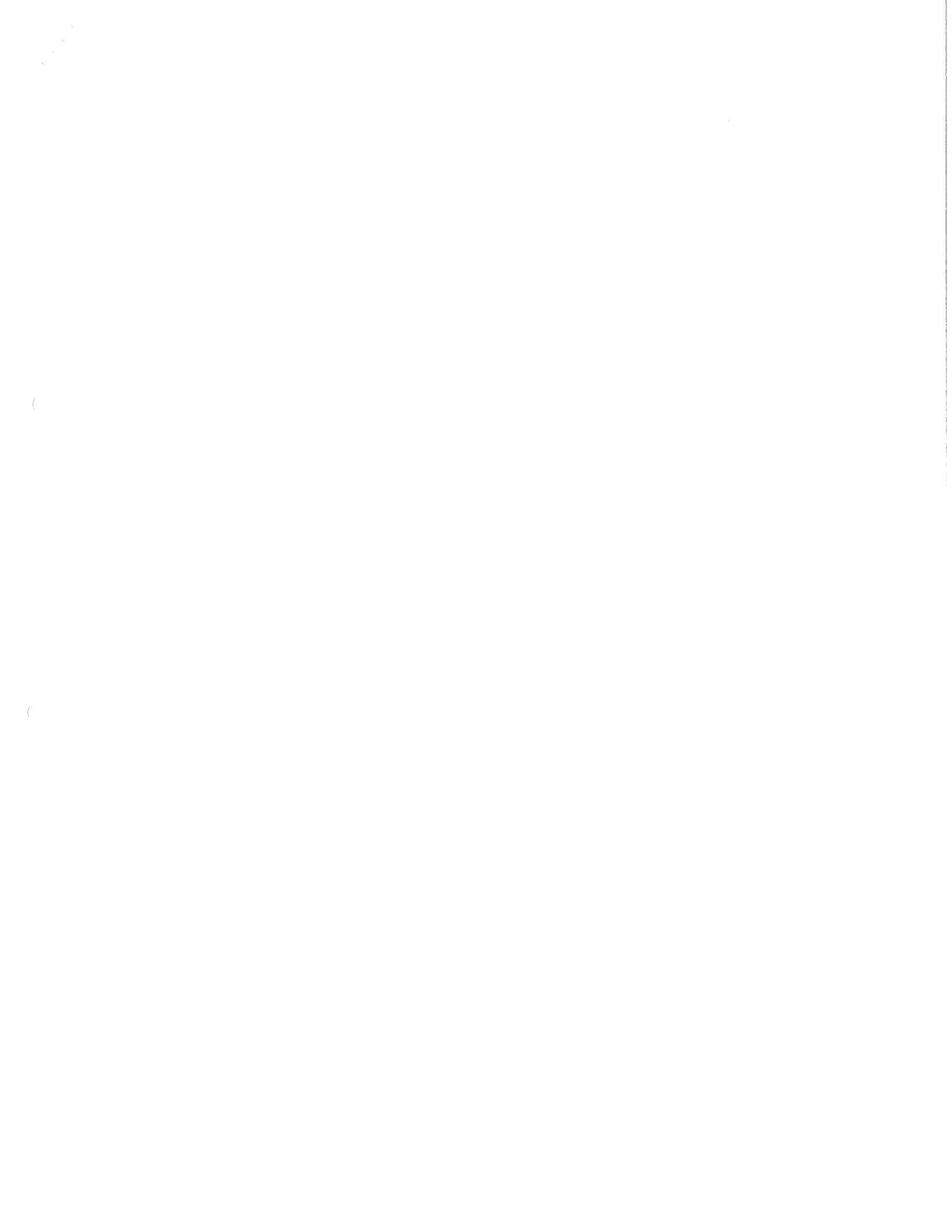
<u>Weights</u>		<u>Factors</u>		<u>Dollar Values</u>
1/3		<u>DCC</u> 231	times	\$1,795.79
1/3	plus	<u>JP</u> 62,940	times	\$ 7.69
1/3	plus	<u>TP</u> 209,800	times	\$ 1.94
= \$1,305,848 Gross Anoka County CCA Subsidy Eligibility -- FY1981				

It can readily be seen that the computation method for the current formula is much more complex and therefore more difficult to comprehend than is the computation method for the recommended formula.

The Committee studied eight alternative formulae¹ (in addition to the current formula). It is significant to note that, of these eight formulae, the formula finally selected by the Committee produces the *least* dollar amount of *net gain* to the twelve CCA Areas, and concomitantly, the *least* dollar amount of *net loss* to the sixty non-CCA Counties.²

¹The method of computation for 3 of these formulae was similar to that of the current formula. The method of computation for 5 of these formulae was similar to that of the Minnesota Social Services Formula: Minnesota Statutes 256E.01 et. seq., 256E.06.

²Gain or loss is the difference between a county's (or CCA Area's) total CCA subsidy eligibility in the specified fiscal year under the current formula and its total eligibility for the same fiscal year under an alternative formula. The subsidies for some CCA Areas increase under the recommended formula; subsidies for other CCA Areas decrease. The amount of total increases for the 12 CCA Areas, however, exceed the total amount of decreases. Therefore, there is a *net gain* to the 12 CCA Areas, and a corresponding *net loss* to the 60 non-CCA counties. (Some non-CCA counties realize a gain; others suffer a loss. Losses exceed gains--so there is a *net loss* to the 60 non-CCA counties). See explanation of the *hold harmless provision* on pages 21 through 25 of the text.



APPENDIX E

UNMET COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS NEEDS

Section One: Overall Results of the Survey for the Twelve CCA Areas

Section Two: Results of Unmet Needs Survey for Individual CCA Areas

Author--Section One:

Shirlene A. Fairburn, J.D.
Project Director/Staff to Committee

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Community Corrections Professionals
in Twelve CCA AREAs

APPENDIX TO

Report to the 1981 Minnesota Legislature

Recommendations Concerning the Financing of
Correctional Services in Minnesota

Submitted by:

Committee to Study the Financing of Correctional Services
and the
Community Corrections Act in Minnesota

UNMET COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS NEEDS

For the purpose of eliciting information concerning unmet community corrections needs, questionnaires were submitted to all 12 Minnesota Community Corrections Act (CCA) Areas. All questionnaires were returned by October 9, 1980. The county community corrections professionals were asked if, in their CCA Area, unmet needs included a need to expand one or more presently operating programs and/or a need to implement one or more new programs, along with the estimated annual (CY 1980) costs therefor, in seven categories as set forth below:

1. Diversion,
2. Detention,
3. Probation,
4. Community-Based Corrections Programs,
5. Local Correctional Institutions,
6. Parole,
7. Other Community Corrections Programs or Services (not included in other six categories).

Also asked was the question, "Are the described needs unmet because: a) the state CCA subsidy is inadequate; b) county funding is inadequate; or c) both a) and b)?"

In Section One, the overall results of the survey for the 12 CCA Areas are shown. Section Two shows the results for each of the 12 CCA Areas individually.

SECTION ONE: OVERALL RESULTS OF THE SURVEY FOR THE TWELVE CCA AREAS

1. Estimated CY 1980 Unmet Operating and Capital Costs

Including all *estimated* "unmet community corrections needs" in

calendar year 1980 for which specific *estimated* dollar costs were stated, total *estimated* unmet needs for all 12 CCA Areas were \$13,011,193. This figure includes all stated *estimated* unmet capital costs, as well as all stated *estimated* unmet operating costs, for which dollar estimates were specified.¹

Total stated *estimated* unmet operating costs for the 12 CCA Areas for CY 1980 are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 STATED ESTIMATED UNMET OPERATING COSTS FOR THE 12 CCA AREAS FOR CY 1980	
CCA AREAS	STATED UNMET OPERATING COSTS ^a
Crow Wing-Morrison	\$ 33,000
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	208,500
Ramsey	1,433,000
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	170,000
Region 3	948,473
Anoka	450,000
Todd-Wadena	210,500
Region 6W	161,500
Hennepin	702,970
Blue Earth	55,000
Washington	46,000
Rock-Nobles	14,000
TOTAL	\$4,432,943

^a For which dollar *estimates* were specified. All 12 CCA Areas included stated *estimated* unmet operating costs. Many areas stated that they had other unmet operating costs but did not specify an estimated dollar amount therefor. These are not included in this table nor in Table 4 on page 5; therefore, the total in this table is a low estimate of unmet operating costs.

Total stated estimated unmet capital costs for the 12 CCA Areas for

¹ For individual CCA Area unmet needs data, see Table 4 on page 5.

CY 1980 are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2	
STATED ESTIMATED UNMET CAPITAL COSTS FOR THE 12 CCA AREAS FOR CY 1980	
CCA AREAS	STATED UNMET CAPITAL COSTS ^a
Ramsey	\$3,000,000
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	200,000
Region 3	410,000
Region 6W	1,768,000
Hennepin	3,200,250
TOTAL	\$8,578,250

^aFor which dollar estimates were specified. Five CCA Areas included stated *estimated* unmet capital costs. Seven areas did *not* include unmet capital costs. These seven areas, although having unmet capital costs, either did not include them in their responses to the questionnaire or did not specify the dollar estimated cost therefor. Corrections professionals in those areas which did not include estimated unmet capital costs stated that they did have unmet capital costs but had not realized capital costs were to be included. Corrections professionals in those areas which stated *estimated* unmet capital costs in response to the questionnaire but did not specify a dollar amount therefor, stated that reasonably accurate estimates of unmet capital costs (e.g., costs to build a facility) were not possible unless studies were conducted to estimate said costs. Therefore, the total--\$8,578,250--is a low estimate of unmet capital costs.

Table 3 shows the stated *estimated* unmet operating costs for which dollar estimates were specified for each of the seven categories of

community corrections programs or services.¹ Amounts include all CCA Areas which specified dollar estimates in the particular category. (See Table 4 on page 5 for data on individual CCA Areas and Section Two.)

TABLE 3			
SEVEN CATEGORIES OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS/SERVICES: STATED ESTIMATED UNMET OPERATING COSTS			
CATEGORY	EXPANSION ^a	+ NEW ^b	= TOTAL
Diversion	\$ 138,800	\$ 78,000	\$ 216,800
Detention	221,200	32,000	253,200
Probation	765,000	70,000	835,000
Community-Based Corrections Programs	441,000	587,000	1,028,000
Local Correctional Institutions	721,970	1,044,973	1,766,943 ^c
Parole	Included in Probation	Included in Probation	
Other Community Corrections Programs or Services	158,000	175,000	333,000
TOTAL	\$2,445,970	\$1,986,973	\$4,432,943

^a"Expansion" means expansion of a community corrections program or service which was operating in CY 1980.

^b"New" means a program or service which did not exist in CY 1980.

^cThe only one of the seven categories for which the CCA Areas stated dollar estimates for unmet capital costs was "Local Correctional Institutions."

ESTIMATES OF UNMET CAPITAL COSTS			
CATEGORY	EXPANSION	+ NEW	= TOTAL
Local Correctional Institutions	\$6,300,250	\$2,278,000	\$8,578,250

Shown in Table 4, individually for each of the 12 CCA Areas, are the following:

For each of the seven categories of community corrections programs or services (for which needs were unmet in CY 1980) included in the survey, dollar costs to meet the unmet needs *estimated* for CY 1980 are shown. Read the footnotes to the table for an explanation of the table.

¹ See footnote c in Table 3.

TABLE 4

ESTIMATED CY 1980 DOLLAR COSTS FOR UNMET COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS NEEDS
FOR THE TWELVE MINNESOTA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT (CCA) AREAS
(Results of Survey of County Community Corrections Professionals)

CCA AREAS	TYPE OF COST	DIVERSION ^a		DETENTION ^a		PROBATION ^a		COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS ¹		LOCAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ^a		PAROLE ^a		OTHER COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS OR SERVICES ^a	
		Expansion	New	Expansion	New	Expansion	New	Expansion	New	Expansion	New	Expansion	New	Expansion	New
Crow Wing-Morrison	Operating Capital	\$ 33,000													
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	Operating Capital	\$ 7,500				\$ 20,000		\$ 20,000	\$ 65,000 ^b	\$ 36,000? ^c				\$ 60,000	
Ramsey	Operating Capital	\$ 38,000 ^d		\$ 40,000		\$ 300,000		\$ 225,000	\$ 80,000 ^e	\$ 750,000 ^f	\$ 500,000 ^f	See Probation			
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	Operating Capital		\$24,000		\$18,000		\$40,000			\$2,500,000	\$ 70,000			\$ 18,000	
Region 3	Operating Capital					\$ 252,000		\$194,000		\$ 200,000	\$ 227,473			\$ 75,000 ^g	
Anoka	Operating Capital	\$ 40,000		\$ 80,000		\$ 100,000		\$ 200,000		\$ 400,000 ^h	\$ 10,000	See Probation		\$ 30,000	
Todd-Wadena	Operating Capital					\$ 33,000					\$ 27,500 ⁱ	See Probation	\$ 50,000	\$100,000	
Region 6W	Operating Capital	\$ 300 ^j	\$24,000	\$ 1,200 ^k		\$ 24,000	\$30,000	\$ 2,000 ^l	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000+? ^m	\$1,768,000 ^o	See Probation	See Probation	\$? ⁿ	
Hennepin	Operating Capital			\$ 85,000 ^p				\$202,000		\$ 415,970			\$? ^q	\$? ^r	
Blue Earth	Operating Capital	\$ 20,000	\$20,000	\$ 15,000				\$? ^s		\$3,200,250					
Washington	Operating Capital	\$? ^t	\$10,000	\$? ^u	\$? ^v	\$ 36,000		\$? ^w					\$? ^x		
Rock-Nobles	Operating Capital				\$14,000? ^y										

NOTE: For each footnoted dollar amount, see results of the survey for the individual CCA Area, Section Two. All dollar amounts shown in table as operating costs are estimated CY 1980 costs if the expansion or new program had operated for all of 1980. All dollar amounts shown in table as capital costs are estimated costs for construction or remodeling if done in 1980. "Expansion" means needed expansion of a preexisting program or service. "New" means a needed new program or service which previously did not exist.

^a Seven categories of community corrections programs or services included in a questionnaire submitted to each of the 12 CCA Areas. Each Area was asked if, in their Area, unmet community corrections needs included a need to expand one or more presently operating programs and/or a need to implement one or more new programs, along with the estimated CY 1980 costs therefor, in each of the seven categories. Also asked was the question, "Are the described needs unmet because: a) the State (hereafter State refers to Minnesota) CCA subsidy is inadequate; b) county funding is inadequate; or c) both a and b?" All 12 questionnaires were returned by October 9, 1980.

^k For Detention--Expansion, Region 6W stated the following estimated costs: \$1,200 for "a contract for a nearby secure detention facility for juveniles" (included by staff in table); \$0 for "6 additional emergency non-secure detention foster homes for juveniles" (Is this funded by "Welfare"?)--referral for estimated cost to category 5: Local Correctional Institutions (see results of survey for Region 6W, Section Two).

^l Region 6W stated as estimated costs for "additional professional juvenile foster care homes," and "per diems for adult foster care," \$1,530 to \$2,500. Staff "split the difference" and included \$2,000 in the table.

^m This is \$40,000 for additional staff for new programs in Lac Qui Parle county jail. Region 6W did not include estimated operating costs for an additional proposed new jail (see footnote "o" below).

ⁿ Region 6W states a need for a "Treatment for Juveniles Budget." However, no estimated cost therefor is stated (see results of survey for Region 6W, Section Two).

TABLE 4
 ESTIMATED CY 1980 DOLLAR COSTS FOR UNMET COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS NEEDS
 FOR THE TWELVE MINNESOTA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACT (CCA) AREAS
 (continued)

- ^b Estimated cost was \$50,000 to \$80,000. Staff "split the difference."
- ^c This estimated cost is for "2 additional jailers" for Olmsted County jail to meet standards for national accreditation. There is a question as to whether this is a "community corrections" expense, if these jailers would be performing "custodial" services only.
- ^d The total dollar costs listed by Ramsey under Diversion--Expansion were \$313,000. The table includes \$38,000 for "adult pretrial diversion." However, \$60,000 to \$75,000 for a "status offender program" and \$200,000 for a "juvenile shelter program" were not included because Ramsey stated that these services are "a Welfare Department responsibility."
- ^e The total dollar costs listed by Ramsey under Community-Based Corrections Programs--New were \$530,000. The table includes \$80,000 for "purchase of service contracts for adult Multi-Service Center for men and women midsentence offenders." However, \$250,000 for "Juvenile Crisis Intervention on shelter basis," and \$200,000 for "adult shelter-type residential program for mentally retarded adult offenders" were not included because Ramsey stated that these services need "Welfare funding--federal, state, and local."
- ^f "Short-term diagnostic and treatment program for 'serious' juvenile delinquents in a secure setting." Estimated cost if existing facility is modified is \$500,000; staff included this amount in the table. (Estimated cost if new facility is built is \$1,500,000.) Estimated annual operating costs were \$550,000 to \$1,000,000 (\$75 to \$90 per diem for 20 to 30 beds). Staff "split the difference," i.e., included \$750,000 for operating costs.
- ^g Huber program outside of county jail. Estimated costs stated by Region 3 were: \$75,000 for "start-up" funds and \$50,000 for "operation." Staff included in the table \$75,000 (\$50,000 for operation and \$25,000 of the start-up funds).
- ^h Anoka stated that present Local Correctional Institutions are "inadequate," and that county is presently in the process of planning a new facility, but that the cost estimate is unknown at this time.
- ⁱ Jail program in local jail facilities. Todd-Wadena estimated costs at \$25,000 to \$30,000. Staff "split the difference" and included \$27,500 in the table.
- ^j Publicize Lac Qui Parle Juvenile Program. Cost estimate by Region 6W was \$200 to \$400. Staff "split the difference" and included \$300 in the table.
- ^o This includes estimated costs of \$68,000 to remodel Lac Qui Parle jail to meet standards, and \$1,700,000 for building a new jail (study now underway).
- ^p Hennepin Adult Detention Center, overcrowding, a need for 1 or 2 additional detention modules needed in this facility. (Funds not available at present for renovation/operation costs.) Stated estimated costs are \$85,000 for staff costs only per module. Staff included in table personnel costs only for one module (\$85,000).
- ^q Hennepin believes there is a need for expanding the number of halfway houses for women released from prison but is unable to document need at present.
- ^r Hennepin believes there is an unmet need for "the mentally retarded correctional offender" but is unable to document the need at this time.
- ^s Blue Earth states a need for a "comprehensive juvenile treatment facility" but is unable to estimate the cost.
- ^t Restitution as a diversion from juvenile court: area of education and community interaction between agencies (don't necessarily need additional personnel). Washington stated zero dollar costs.
- ^u Need for a regional secure detention facility for juveniles which would serve Washington and surrounding counties. Washington states zero dollar costs.
- ^v Same as footnote "u" above.
- ^w Washington states zero dollar costs (see results of the survey for Washington County, Section Two).
- ^x Zero dollar costs are stated (see results of the survey for Washington County, Section Two).
- ^y Rock-Nobles states for Detention--New program: "Certification of the jail as an 8-day detention hold facility is a necessity." Estimated cost is \$14,000. It is not stated what must be done in order to get the jail certified. Is this a community corrections cost, or does it involve custodial care only?

Estimated costs are stated separately for: 1) needed expansion of presently operating programs, and 2) needed new programs (programs which did not exist in CY 1980). In each of these two subcategories, estimated costs are stated separately for: 1) operating expenses, and 2) capital costs. If the reader has any questions concerning any of the estimated unmet costs, refer to the individual survey results for that particular category for that particular CCA Area in Section Two of this appendix.

2. Options for Inclusion of Unmet Needs in Total CY 1980 Needs

The following options were available to the Committee in deciding whether to include any estimated costs for unmet community corrections needs in the "total minimum estimated CY 1980 community corrections needs for 87 counties" (see footnote on page 8).

Option 1: Include all dollar amounts as stated for all categories and subcategories by all 12 CCA Areas.

Option 2: Include all dollar amounts as stated for all categories and subcategories by all 12 CCA Areas except *exclude* all estimated *capital costs* for construction, renovation, and modification of building structures.

Option 3: Include all dollar amounts as stated for all categories and subcategories by all 12 CCA Areas, except *exclude* all but 5% of estimated capital costs.

Option 4: Same as 1, 2, or 3 above, but make possible changes in footnoted dollar amounts (for which alternative dollar amounts were stated, or ranges were stated).

Option 5: To any of the four options stated above, add:

Add costs estimated by the Committee in each instance where a CCA Area has stated a need, but was unable to estimate the dollar cost (indicated by a dollar sign and a question mark in Table 4).

Option 6: Exclude all estimated costs for unmet needs. (Include in "CY 1980 minimum Community Corrections needs for 87 counties" only the 1980 budgeted

expenditures for the 12 CCA Areas, the estimated expenditures for the 60 non-CCA counties, plus an inflationary increase, and "ignore" unmet needs.

The Committee selected Option 6, and recommends further study of unmet needs by the Legislature (see pages 27, 29, and 30 in the text of the report).¹

SECTION TWO: RESULTS OF UNMET NEEDS
SURVEY FOR INDIVIDUAL CCA AREAS²

In this section, the reader will find the individual survey results for each of the 12 CCA Areas. Dollar amounts and program descriptions (in varying detail) are shown for each of the seven categories. For each category, expansion of presently operating programs, and new programs are

¹Total budgeted CY 1980 community corrections expenditures data were collected for all 12 CCA Areas (see Appendix A: Tables A.1 through A.12). Based on said data, community corrections expenditures were estimated for the 60 non-CCA counties for CY 1980 (assuming they were participating in the CCA) and added to the total budgeted CY 1980 expenditures for the 12 Areas (see Appendix F). The Committee considered adding all or a portion of the stated "*estimated* unmet community corrections needs" to the total CY 1980 community corrections expenditure figure for the purpose of determining "minimum total community corrections needs for 87 counties in CY 1980." Because the estimates of unmet community corrections needs were somewhat subjectively calculated by corrections professionals for their own areas, however, and not by a scientifically conducted needs assessment, the Committee decided *not* to add the stated dollar amount of *estimated* unmet needs to the total figure calculated for CY 1980 community corrections expenditures for 87 counties for the purpose of determining "minimum total community corrections needs for 87 counties for CY 1980." The Committee has recommended that an inflationary increase be added each year to the total CCA subsidy for 87 counties, however (see pages 33 and 34 of the text of the report).

²There are 12 CCA Areas in Minnesota, comprised of 27 counties, in which 70% of the state population resides. All 12 returned the survey questionnaire.

shown separately. The format is as follows:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST</u>
1. <u>Diversion:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program	
Program and needed expansion described	\$ _____
b. New program not presently existing	
Needed new program described	\$ _____
c. The reason the need is unmet is stated (state CCA subsidy inadequate, county funding inadequate, or both)	\$ _____
2. <u>Detention:</u>	

CROW WING-MORRISON COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
(Crow Wing and Morrison counties)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST</u>
1. <u>Diversion:</u>	
None.	
2. <u>Detention:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
None.	
b. New program:	
Preadjudication detention. Utilize local residential centers as preadjudication holding units. This program would supplement the state approved 8-day detention in local law	

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST</u>
enforcement center. Clients held in detention would be separate from and not integrated into the normal residential program. Close surveillance of daily activities, school, etc., would meet basic needs until court adjudication. An <u>expansion of staff</u> and <u>some remodeling</u> would be necessary to implement this program.	\$33,000
c. The need is unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.	
3. <u>Probation:</u>	
None.	
4. <u>Community-Based Corrections Programs:</u>	
None.	
5. <u>Local Correctional Institutions:</u>	
None.	
6. <u>Parole:</u>	
None.	
7. <u>Other Community Corrections Programs or Services:</u>	
None.	
<u>Questionnaire Completed by:</u>	
Not specified.	

DODGE-FILLMORE-OLMSTED COMMUNITY CORRECTION SYSTEM
(Dodge, Fillmore, Olmsted counties)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST</u>
1. <u>Diversion:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
Present program: A pretrial release or (ROR) component to the Jail Program. It is not sufficiently formalized to allow adequate	

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST</u>
<p>supervision and follow through. Need expansion of present Volunteer Program to provide formal screening, recommendation to court on release and supervision of pretrial release defendants. One half-time position to coordinate these efforts needed.</p>	\$7,500
<p>b. New program:</p> <p>None.</p>	
<p>c. The need is unmet because:</p> <p>Not stated.</p>	
<p>2. <u>Detention:</u></p> <p>None.</p>	
<p>3. <u>Probation:</u></p> <p>a. Expansion of presently operating program:</p> <p>Due to increasing number of probationers, one additional probation officer is needed.</p>	\$20,000
<p>b. New program:</p> <p>None.</p>	
<p>c. The need is unmet because:</p> <p>Not stated.</p>	
<p>4. <u>Community-Based Corrections Programs:</u></p> <p>a. Expansion of presently operating program:</p> <p>There is a need to provide additional social work support to our group homes. Need one additional social worker to provide group and family counseling through the group homes.</p>	\$20,000
<p>b. New program:</p> <p>A day treatment program is needed. This program could be combined with the nonsecure detention effort referred to under Category 7. It could also serve a youth bureau type purpose.</p>	\$50,000 to \$80,000

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. The need is unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate. 	
5. <u>Local Correctional Institutions:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Expansion of presently operating program: The Olmsted County Jail is seeking national accreditation. To meet those standards for the jail, two additional jailers are needed. 	\$36,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. New program: None. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. The need is unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate. 	
6. <u>Parole:</u>	
None.	
7. <u>Other Community Corrections Programs or Services:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Expansion of presently operating program: There is presently only one detention option, the 8-day detention capacity in the Olmsted County Jail. Most juveniles are not appropriate for this detention option. A 24-hour nonsecure detention program is needed. This option would provide for police a place to take juveniles at night for further disposition and referral. 	Approximately \$60,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. New program: None. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. The need is unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate. 	

Comment about the Questionnaire:

These responses on needs only reflect the view of 3 professionals. If this was thoroughly discussed by our Advisory Board, the results might be different. Our cost estimates have to be considered tentative. The actual cost would depend on what combination of services could be put together under one program.

Questionnaire Completed by:

David Rooney--Community Corrections Administrator.
Lee Blenkush--Director of PORT.
David Griffin--Director of Court Services.
Pete Huus--Director of Jail Program.

RAMSEY COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST</u>
1. <u>Diversion:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
1) The main unmet need for Juvenile Court area is expansion of services for status offenders (a Welfare Department responsibility). This includes needs for more adequate shelters. Presently only 1 staff person for entire county. Shelters are not adequate for minimal needs. At least 3 to 4 additional staff are needed for handling status offender program; shelter for boys 14 through 17 is urgently needed.	
Status offender program.	\$60,000 to \$75,000
Shelter program.	\$200,000
2) Pretrial diversion in Ramsey County is a deferred plea, i.e., no plea program dealing with misdemeanants and felons at the adult level. There are 5 diversion counselors carrying caseloads of 50+ per counselor. Caseloads are 47% felony offenses. Need for expansion is evidenced by repeated requests for additional diversion staff by project director, and a caseload count which verifies that the 35 case maximum for each counselor was exceeded 3 years ago. The need is currently for 2 new diversion counselors with a third to be added in 1982-83 as caseload numbers climb.	
Adult pretrial diversion.	\$38,000
b. New program:	
None.	

CATEGORY

c. The need is unmet because the State CCA subsidy is inadequate.

2. Detention:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

1) Jail screening is operative 16 hours a day--7 days a week. This is a release program, under own recognizance, decide on site in detention center. Coverage is less than 24 hours per day. Public Defender eligibility screening is too weak. Chemical assessment screening requires more time. Psychiatric screening requires more time. The percentage of people interviewed in jail has decreased as has the percentage released within 2 hours of arrest. \$10,000

2) Conditional Release program--works with detainees in custody who have made one court appearance and are not released, except under special supervision and conditions. Felony offender release rate has decreased by 12% over past 18 months (not sufficient staff). Time taken to do conditional release review takes up to 3 days but should be completed within 24 hours after court appearance. \$20,000

3) Pretrial T.A.S.C. (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes) chemical assessment for serious offenders with verified drug problems, referred by court, prosecutor, or defense counsel. These persons are in custody--detention. Need resources to expand specific treatment contracts with residential and nonresidential treatment facilities in chemical dependency facilities--small expansion of dollar resources produced large federal resources for treatment costs. \$10,000

b. New program:

None.

c. The needs are unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.

CATEGORY

3. Probation:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

- 1) Supervision caseloads range from 75 to 100 per probation officer. Supervision is by specific court order, with special conditions usually imposed. Caseload reduction is urgently needed--additional staff needed to meet A.C.A. standards. \$145,000
- 2) Investigation responsibility--presentence studies for felony and misdemeanor courts--on a timely basis and in complete fashion is a requirement. To produce complete and timely investigations, additional staff is required. \$65,000
- 3) Restitution--both monetary and service--a responsibility of probation. Service restitution requires community interpretation, recognition to volunteer agencies and clerical and equipment support plus basic permanent staffing. \$90,000

b. New program:

None.

c. The needs are unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.

4. Community-Based Corrections Programs:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

- 1) For juveniles needing specialized residential placement many private facilities are available, but many are not located in or near Ramsey County to adequately serve needs of child and family. Need to develop variety of specialized residential treatment programs for juveniles--located in or very near Ramsey County.

For promotional development costs only--results. \$25,000
- 2) Adult Purchase of Service programs--presently use 2 nonresidential and 5 residential programs for diverted and convicted

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
offenders. Need additional nonresidential programs for women offenders. Need emergency shelter care for both men and women offenders.	\$200,000
b. New programs:	
1) (Juvenile) crisis intervention on shelter basis--with emergency housing provided.	\$250,000
2) (Adult) multi-service center for men and women misdemeanor offenders.	
Purchase of service contracts.	\$80,000
3) (Adult) shelter type residential program for mentally retarded offenders--adult.	\$200,000
c. The needs are unmet because:	
b.2) The State CCA subsidy is inadequate.	
b.1),3) Needs "Welfare" funding (federal, state, local).	
5. <u>Local Correctional Institutions:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
Workhouse--minimum security for misdemeanants and felons--with strong majority of institutions "days" by felony offenders; capacity 175 men--average population 140 to 150 men. Has several programs including school; G.E.D. training, alcohol and drug dependency, shop, as well as farm, laundry, etc.--with casework staff of 4 persons. Need a maximum security unit for approximately 30 to 50 men--mainly felony offenders who have a sentence up to 1 year--for better control and for improved living arrangements. (This is not so much an expansion as a modification of existing facility; intent would not be to increase the capacity of the institution to any significant degree.) Exact need has not been assessed and funding would need to be shared by state and local government.	
Estimate for 40 single bed units.	\$2.5 million

CATEGORY

b. New program:

Several groups have studied need for a short-term diagnostic and treatment program for "serious" juvenile delinquents in a secure setting; opinion is that such a facility is needed for juvenile delinquents 14 to 17 who have failed in other programs, including open institutions (public or private), but who are not appropriate for referral to adult court. Also that such facility though small (20 to 30 beds) could serve a multi-county area, with tight control on criteria for admission, and requiring a high quality staff. Quite costly. Costs should be shared by state and counties involved.

Estimate if existing facility could be modified.

\$500,000

Estimate if new facility is built.

\$3.5 million

Estimated annual operating costs (\$75 to \$90 per diem).

\$550,000 to
\$1 million

c. The need is unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.

6. Parole:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

Needed. All comments on Probation also apply to Parole.

b. New program:

None.

7. Other Community Corrections Programs or Services:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

None.

b. New program:

None.

ANNUAL CY 1980
ESTIMATED
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CATEGORY

Comments about the Questionnaire:

Very difficult to complete with accuracy. Also having 3 staff from Corrections complete the survey does not necessarily give a broad or representative view of needs. Nearly impossible to give accurate assessment of costs--not defined (e.g., construction cost/operating costs).

Questionnaire Completed by:

Robert A. Hanson--Director, Adult Probation/Parole Division.
Arthur Cavara--Director, Juvenile Service Center.
Eugene H. Burns--Director, Community Corrections Department (Ramsey County).

TRI-COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
(Red Lake, Polk, Norman counties)

ANNUAL CY 1980
ESTIMATED
COST

CATEGORY

1. Diversion:

- a. Expansion of presently operating program:

None.

- b. New program:

Diversion program for adults from district court. Pretrial screening and follow-up supervision similar to Hennepin County's Operation De Novo. One full-time position equivalent to probation officer. One half-time clerical position.

\$24,000

- c. The need is unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.

2. Detention:

- a. Expansion of presently operating program:

None.

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. New program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-secure shelter for juveniles under 14 or status offenders. This could best be done by contracting with families for emergency shelter care. 	\$18,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. The need is unmet because the State CCA subsidy is inadequate. This is a <u>state mandated program</u>. 	
3. <u>Probation:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Expansion of presently operating program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. New program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult misdemeanants are not receiving adequate probation services. Need two P.O.s to supervise misdemeanants and provide services to the county court. One half-time clerical position. 	\$40,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. The need is unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate. 	
4. <u>Community-Based Corrections Programs:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 	
5. <u>Local Correctional Institutions:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Expansion of presently operating programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Northwest Regional Corrections Center has capacity of 28. It holds both pretrial and under sentence adults, both male and female. It also handles juveniles for a maximum of 8 days. The ability exists to provide extensive programming. The Center has been overcrowded in both pretrial detention and under sentence. During the past 3 years, there has been an average of 10 to 12 persons awaiting trial with a capacity of 6. It has been necessary to utilize cell areas normally used for those under sentence. The total facility has averaged over the capacity of 28 for the past 3 years, reaching highs of 38 to 40. 	

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
There is a need to expand the Center's capacity by approximately 20 beds, by adding a new work release dorm which would free up other areas.	
Annual expenses.	\$70,000
Construction costs.	\$200,000
b. New program:	
None.	
c. The need is unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.	
6. <u>Parole:</u>	
None.	
7. <u>Other Community Corrections Programs or Services:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
Administration: Present program: 1 Administrator/Director; 50% administration of system, 50% Director of Corrections Center; Administrative Assistant involved with budgets, insurance, finances, personnel for system and Corrections Center; 1 Training Evaluation Coordinator, in charge of staff training, MIS, evaluation, grant writing, Comprehensive Plan, Advisory Board, ACA Accreditation; 2 half-time clerical staff. There is a need to add one full-time position to handle planning, training, and ad hoc committees.	\$18,000
b. New program:	
None.	
c. The need is unmet because the State CCA subsidy is inadequate.	

Questionnaire Completed by:

Harley Nelson--Administrator, Director, Northwest Regional Corrections Center.

¹ Recently became Washington County Community Corrections Administrator.

ARROWHEAD REGIONAL CORRECTIONS
(Region 3: St. Louis, Cook, Lake,
Koochiching, Aitkin, Carlton counties)

ANNUAL CY 1980
ESTIMATED
COST

CATEGORY

1. Category:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

None.

b. New program:

None.

2. Detention:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

None.

b. New program:

None.

3. Probation:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

1) Juvenile restitution--presently grant funded. See attached description [description was attached to response to questionnaire but is not included in this appendix]. Provides for restitution services for juvenile Court--both financial and community service restitution. Grant runs out after 1981 and will not be able to fund. Juvenile Courts, particularly Duluth, using more and more community service as a consequence for delinquent behavior.

\$63,000

2) At present we have a Probation/Social Service Team Project. The P.O. and social worker work together as a team to prevent residential treatment placements of juvenile offenders through early intervention with disintegrating families with delinquent youth. They attempt to develop and utilize innovative methods with families and youth rather than to use only traditional approaches. This was an experimental program designed to provide early intervention and to speed up processing of cases. Program has been

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
successful, but caseload numbers in probation make it unlikely we can continue without an additional position.	\$25,000
3) We have a Women's Restitution Project-- purpose is to provide an alternative to the usual sentence of fine or incarceration for adult female offenders. Clients are referred by county and District Courts. Grant funding--LEAA. With end of LEAA, program will cease. This is only program designed specifically for women offenders.	\$164,000
b. New program:	
None.	
c. The needs are unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.	
4. <u>Community-Based Corrections Programs:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
1) S.W.A.T.--intensive community alternative to institutionalization. Clients must be under 18 years old and must have been involved in criminal activity that ordinarily results in commitment to a state facility. Provides intensive intervention and monitoring of juveniles. S.W.A.T. presently only serves Duluth, Hibbing, and Virginia. Need to expand to encompass more of Region. See attached grant application which was recently turned down [grant application was attached to response to questionnaire but is not included in this appendix]. Overall budget problems could place S.W.A.T. program in jeopardy.	Minimum \$145,000
2) Community Youth Program (C.Y.P.)--designed to provide treatment, including group, individual, and family counseling, developmental guidance and physical conditioning for delinquent youth who might otherwise require institutionalization. Referred by Juvenile Court. Males and females from Duluth area. C.Y.P.--there is no need to	

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
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expand, but rather to continue with what we have. Program is seen as significant to juvenile court in Duluth. Without additional funding, program is in jeopardy. \$49,000

b. New program:

None.

c. The needs are unmet because:

Not stated.

5. Local Correctional Institution:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

The Northeast Regional Corrections Center Currently houses 100, was built for 71 and should be expanded to a capacity 130 based on present needs and projections. It houses minimum security felons and misdemeanants with the typical offender being an 18 to 21 year old, first time felony offender. The center operates a farm, educational/vocational and group therapy program. The Center has been in excess of rated capacity since 1976. Board action set a maximum of 100 residents in 1973. This limit has been reached. A recently proposed addition would provide living, sanitary, and program space for 59 additional residents which would meet standards for an additional 30 residents. (See attached write-up.) [See section "Northeast Regional Corrections Center."]

To build. \$400,000

Per year to operate. \$200,000

b. New program:

Short-term juvenile residential facility. See attached program description entitled "Arrowhead Juvenile Center Annex." [Program description was attached to response to questionnaire but is not included in this appendix.] Need for medium security facility for juvenile offenders who up to now have been placed in residential treatment facilities. To provide a corrective environment for

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
<p>adjudicated delinquent youths aimed at providing immediate consequences for misbehavior, also to provide restitution to community and victims, and to provide medium secure 24-hour care to residents who are deemed dangerous to themselves or community. Would provide education, consequences for bad conduct, behavior contracts, individual security status.</p>	\$237,496
<p>c. The needs are unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.</p>	
<p>6. <u>Parole:</u></p>	
<p>a. Expansion of presently operating program:</p> <p>None.</p>	
<p>b. New program:</p> <p>None.</p>	
<p>7. <u>Other Community Corrections Programs or Services:</u></p>	
<p>a. Expansion of presently operating program:</p> <p>None.</p>	
<p>b. New program:</p> <p>Huber program outside of county jail. Individuals on Huber do not need maximum security. Program could be developed to house Hubers in less secure environment, whereby they would help pay for program.</p>	
<p>Start-up funds.</p>	\$75,000
<p>Operation.</p>	\$50,000
<p>c. The need is unmet because:</p> <p>Not stated.</p>	

Additional Comments:

Realistically, speaking, the Arrowhead Region's financial problems are not so much additions or expansion to our system, but rather what we presently have.

CATEGORYComments about the Questionnaire:

Cannot differentiate between state and local funding problems. Not sufficient overall funds to continue programs. I don't know how to say who's responsible. Counties have increased at 6% rate since 1976,

Questionnaire Completed by:

Gary Dosser--Director of Arrowhead Juvenile Center.
 Dan Lawrence--Director of Northeast Regional Corrections Center.
 Pat Heaslip--Director of Court and Field Services.
 David Gustafson--Director of Arrowhead Regional Corrections.

NORTHEAST REGIONAL CORRECTIONS CENTER:¹

The problem of over crowding is not a new one at N.E.R.C.C. In 1977 a subcommittee of the adult community corrections committee was asked to study the problem and make a recommendation. The subcommittee concluded that the best solution was to expand the residential facilities at N.E.R.C.C. The study also concluded there were presently no funds to either construct or operate an addition.

In August of 1978, with the daily average population continuing to climb, the Arrowhead Regional Corrections Board placed a population limit of 100 on the facility. This was a somewhat arbitrary number that exceeded the rated capacity (71) by 29 and it was felt this limit would not be reached in the foreseeable future. The limit was reached briefly in March of 1979. The population has been at or near 100 for all of calendar year 1980.

The population of the St. Louis County Jail reached critical proportions in August of 1980. This prompted several meetings between various members of the criminal justice system, i.e., Judges, Sheriffs, Jailer, County Attorney, Defender, and Corrections. Several alternatives to incarceration or shorter sentences were discussed. The consensus was that all of these alternatives were inappropriate and that expansion of N.E.R.C.C. was the only viable solution.

This topic has been discussed at the last two A.R.C. Board meetings. There is general agreement of the need for an addition, however, still no funds for construction or operation. Because of these discussions an architect was hired and rough plans for a 6,600 square foot addition was developed. The estimated construction costs are \$400,000.00 and the annual operating budget, based on 1980 figures, is \$200,000.00. This

¹ Document enclosed with Arrowhead Region's response to the questionnaire.

addition would bring N.E.R.C.C. into compliance with Minnesota Jail Standards for a 130 bed facility, provided it is adequately staffed.

In the midst of all of this the A.R.C. Board has been preparing a lawsuit against Grand Lake Township for the past two years. Grand Lake zoning prohibits adult or juvenile facilities from being built in the Township. A.R.C. is challenging that ordinance and the trial is set for October 24, 1980. The outcome of that suit will be significant for N.E.R.C.C.'s plans for expansion.

ANOKA COUNTY CORRECTIONS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST</u>
1. <u>Diversion:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
At present we have a half time person to work with the status offenders in an attempt to divert them from the system. The need is for an addition of 2 staff persons to provide intensive supervision, group support sessions.	\$40,000
b. New program:	
None.	
c. The need is unmet because:	
Not stated.	
2. <u>Detention:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
1) At present, the Jail Treatment Program only provides screening for misdemeanants after their initial appearance, provides crisis counseling for cellblock prisoners, presentence investigation services for cellblock prisoners and provides the treatment aspect for work release program. Presently have three staff members. The need is for expansion of the Jail Treatment Program to include prearraignment screening of felony and misdemeanor prisoners for release on bail or personal recognizance. It is felt the addition of 2 staff members would fill this need.	\$40,000
2) At present we are basically providing	

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
detention services at the Juvenile Center for juveniles. We currently are not meeting the state requirements as far as number of staff. The addition of 2 staff members to bring the supervision level up to meet state standards is needed.	\$40,000
b. New program:	
None.	
c. The needs are unmet because:	
Not stated.	
3. <u>Probation:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
1) The program presently offered by the Adult Division includes parole and probation supervision, presentence investigation for the District and County courts. The need is to increase staff by three: a) 1 probation officer to reduce ratio of offenders to probation officer from 95-1 to 70-1. Five years ago ratio was 55-1; b) 1 full-time person to coordinate the contract presentence investigation agents. Law requires a presentence investigation on every felon coupled with the sentencing guidelines requirements for presentence investigations; c) 1 probation officer in area of County Court. Presentence investigations average 400 per year while 4 years ago they averaged 100 per year. Legislative action mandated counties to provide alcohol assessments for all alcohol related offenses.	\$60,000
2) The service presently offered by the Juvenile Division includes parole and probation supervision and presentence investigations for the County Court (juveniles). There is a need to increase present staff by 2, which would compare with standard caseloads in other Community Corrections counties. At present there are 8 probation officers to supervise 550 cases. Caseloads average approximately 70 cases. There has been no staff increase in the	

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
past 4 years. This addition would decrease caseloads to approximately 50 cases.	\$40,000
b. New program:	
None.	
c. The needs are unmet because:	
Not stated.	
4. <u>Community-Based Corrections Programs:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating programs:	
None.	
b. New program:	
Need for a community-based group home for 10 boys having a work experience component within the program.	\$200,000
c. The need is unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.	
5. <u>Local Correctional Institutions:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
Our present facility is described as being inadequate. The county is presently in the process of planning a new facility.	Cost estimate unknown at this time
b. New program:	
None.	
c. The need is unmet because:	
Not stated (see 5.a.).	
6. <u>Parole:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
Addressed in category 3: Probation.	

ANNUAL CY 1980
ESTIMATED
COST

CATEGORY

b. New program:

None.

c. The need is unmet because:

Not stated.

7. Other Community Corrections Programs or Services:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

Present funding does not meet the needs of individualistic performance-based training needs nor extensive departmental changes. Both additional funds and manpower would be necessary to meet all of the specific training needs of correctional staff. Present allocation of funding limits meeting specific training needs by at least 60% of identified needs.

\$30,000

Additional Comments:

In summary, the majority of the needs of Anoka County is for additional funds in order to meet the demands as a result of new legislation for existing programs (staff allocation).

Questionnaire Completed by:

Not stated.

TODD-WADENA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
(Todd and Wadena counties)

ANNUAL CY 1980
ESTIMATED
COST

CATEGORY

i. Diversion:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

None.

b. New program:

None.

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
2. <u>Detention:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
None.	
b. New program:	
None.	
3. <u>Probation:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
There is a need for one additional adult pro- bation officer for district and county courts in Todd and Wadena counties and one half-time secretary.	\$33,000
b. New program:	
None.	
c. The need is unmet because both the State CGA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.	
4. <u>Community-Based Corrections Programs:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
None.	
b. New program:	
None.	
5. <u>Local Correctional Institutions:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
None.	
b. New program:	
Jail program in local jail facilities.	\$25,000 to \$30,000

<u>CATEGORY</u>	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
6. <u>Parole:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
None.	
b. New program:	
(See category 3: Probation.)	
7. <u>Other Community Corrections Programs or Services:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
Juvenile Group Homes.	\$50,000
b. New program:	
We need adult residential program.	\$100,000
c. The needs are unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inade- quate.	

Questionnaire Completed by:

Wayne W. Wendel--Director, Community Corrections.

REGION 5W COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
(Swift, Lac Qui Parle, Yellow
Medicine, Chippewa counties)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
1. <u>Diversion:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
Lac Qui Parle County Juvenile Program--School and L.E. The existing structure is not used; program is underutilized. There is a need to have program better utilized: publish infor- mation brochure; have meetings with actors in diversion; clarify, improve program.	\$200 to \$400
b. New program:	
Adult diversion in any form does not exist. We need adult diversion for felony and gross	

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
<p>misdemeanor offenders. Probably hire one diversion officer for 4 counties.</p>	\$24,000
<p>c. The needs are unmet because the State CCA subsidy is inadequate.</p>	
<p>2. <u>Detention:</u></p>	
<p>a. Expansion of presently operating program:</p>	
<p>1) We now have 2 emergency nonsecure detention foster homes for juveniles. The use patterns are sporadic--around the school year breaks our need is largest; midsummer it is lowest. Two homes meet summer needs, not others. We need six additional emergency nonsecure detention foster homes.</p>	\$0
<p>2) We need a nearby secure detention facility for juveniles. Contract with Lyon County for some detention in the new jail would help, but is 50 to 100 miles away. A contract for secure detention is not now available--must confer between Lyon County and through Boards of the 4-county area.</p>	\$1,200
<p>3) Two counties have condemned jails (as of January 1, 1981). One county has never had a jail. One county has a 14-day facility. We must have adult detention! A study regarding cost of construction versus contracting is now under way. Construction is not likely in 1981.</p>	For cost, see category 5: Local Correctional Institutions
<p>b. New program:</p> <p>None.</p>	
<p>c. The needs are unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.</p>	

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
3. <u>Probation:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
Currently, one adult felon probation officer supervises 97 to 100 clients per month. We need one additional adult felon P.O. to cut the caseload to 45 or 50.	\$24,000
b. New program:	
We need misdemeanor probation services. We have 4 juvenile P.O.s providing some limited services to the counties. Judges will utilize misdemeanor services more if they were available (1980 need study).	\$30,000
c. The needs are unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.	
4. <u>Community-Based Corrections Programs:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
We need more money for more professional juvenile foster care homes, and for per diems for adult foster care.	\$1,530 to \$2,500
b. New program:	
We need a Huber Law facility--a place in Granite Falls or Montavideo where "Huber Law Release" offenders can be housed and supervised. (Not counting building purchase.)	\$40,000
c. The needs are unmet because the State CCA subsidy is not adequate.	
5. <u>Local Correctional Institutions:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
None.	
b. New program:	
1) We need a jail program: Huber Law and corrections programs in jails. There is no jail--therefore, no programs. Judges	

CATEGORY

won't commit offenders to long-term "dead time" in jails (1980 study). Judges are pressing the county to build a jail with a program for a 3- to 11-month term, and program for female prisoners and juvenile detention. One jail (Lac Qui Parle County) exists for adult detention in the 4-county area. It has no program: no Huber Law Release, no female or juvenile detention. To provide adequate facilities (not counting additional deputy or matrons) would not be expensive.

Remodel jail to meet standards. \$68,000

Add staff for new programs. \$40,000

2) We need a new jail with programs:

Cost depends on size and number of counties participating. A study is now under way.

\$1.7 million

- c. The needs are unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.

6. Parole:

(See category 3: Probation.)

7. Other Community Corrections Programs or Services:

- a. Expansion of presently operating programs:

None.

- b. New program:

There are "hard" feelings between county boards and judges, as well as welfare directors and probation officers over the payment for placement of (court ordered) youth in foster or treatment facilities. Some counties are 100% over budget in placement of children categories. The people here place the "blame" for this on probation and courts for their large number of (court ordered) treatment facilities used.

Corrections does not have a treatment for Juveniles budget! If Welfare is to pay, they

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
want the control over recommendations and supervision.	\$?
c. The needs are unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate, and because of the conflict described in b above.	

Questionnaire Completed by:

Rose Lens--Administrative Assistant.
 Douglas Oxenreider--Program Director.
 Mardell Ulman--Advisory Board/Executive Committee.

HENNEPIN COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
1. <u>Diversion:</u>	
None.	
2. <u>Detention:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
Since 1978 the number of felony bookings, the average length of stay, and the average daily population have continued to increase at the Adult Detention Center. Consistent overcrowding has resulted--during 1979 the Adult Detention Center was overcrowded a total of 120 days. Efforts are under way to reduce the overcrowding through procedural/policy changes; however, an additional one to two detention modules should be opened. Funds not available at present for the renovation/operation costs for this needed expansion.	
Staff costs only per module.	\$85,000
b. New program:	
None.	
c. The need is unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.	

CATEGORY

3. Probation:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

No major unmet needs at this time.

At this time there exist no major unmet needs. There may be a need to increase the number of district court probation officers one year from now depending upon crime rate and/or Sentencing Guidelines impact. There is a general sense that more probation officers are needed, but this cannot be documented until we implement the Wisconsin Case Classification System.

b. New program:

None.

4. Community-Based Corrections Programs:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

None.

b. New program:

1) With the closure of Project Elan in March, 1980, there no longer exists a community-based residential correctional program for adult female offenders. The present options are either probation or incarceration. A six-month program for women offenders and their children is needed and should receive referrals from metro area.

Six to eight women.

\$92,000

2) There exists no correctional group home for girls. Harmabee and Freeport West accept boys only. A correctional group home should be developed or one of the existing resources should be made coeducational.

Fifteen to twenty girls.

\$110,000

c. The needs are unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.

CATEGORY

5. Local Correctional Institutions:

a. Expansion of presently operating program:

- 1) Program and services space and activities at the Adult Corrections Facility are grossly insufficient. Medical services, chapel, and volunteer coordinator are located on the second floor over the main entry corridor. Educational, vocational, and primary counseling are using "found space" beneath the dining room in what was formerly a root cellar. Both areas are far undersized, are inaccessible to women and the handicapped, and do not meet minimum requirements for fire protection and life safety. The dining room is shared by such incompatible functions as weight lifting and basketball, concerts and movies which are also not available to women. And, in the Women's Unit there is no dedicated program and services space. The construction/operation of a program and services building on the Adult Corrections Facility grounds is needed.

Construction costs. \$3,200,250

Operating costs. \$220,000

- 2) Since 1978, the County Home School has been available only for boys. As a result the number of girls committed to Sauk Centre or residential treatment center's had doubled, and legitimate questions regarding equal protection and equal access to services have been raised. The establishment of a girls' cottage at the County Home School is needed.

Operating costs. \$214,970

b. New program:

None.

- c. The needs are unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
6. <u>Parole:</u>	
None.	
7. <u>Other Community Corrections Programs or Services:</u>	
None.	

Additional Comments:

We believe there is an "unmet need" for the mentally retarded correctional offender yet cannot document this need at this time.

We further believe that there may be a need to expand the number of halfway houses for women coming out of prison (at present there is only one such program), but we cannot document this need at present.

Questionnaire Completed by:

Ken Young--Director, Hennepin County Court Services.
 Sigmund Fine--Superintendent, Adult Corrections Facility.
 Rick Mons--Corrections Budget Analyst.
 Jan Smaby--Community Corrections Act Administrator.

BLUE EARTH COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

CATEGORY	ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST
1. <u>Diversion:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
Youth diversion: The Mankato Public Defender's juvenile officer, which has operated for 10 years, is being discontinued in calendar year 1981. We anticipate getting nearly all of those referrals from the schools which previously went to the P.D. juvenile officer. We need to expand Youth Diversion.	\$20,000
b. New program:	
Adult diversion: We presently have no formal adult diversion program. We feel it would be very beneficial especially in Misdemeanant Court.	\$20,000

CATEGORY

- c. The needs are unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.
- 2. Detention:
 - a. Expansion of presently operating programs:
Shelter care facilities for status offenders. Though state statutes permit secure detention for certain clients who have committed status offenses, there is nothing requiring secure detention. Therefore, most facilities able to securely hold status offenders will not. \$15,000
 - b. New program:
None.
 - c. The need is unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.
- 3. Probation:
 - a. Expansion of presently operating program:
No present need: Basically, we can handle the present caseload. If it expands, we will have to expand our probation staff as well. \$0
 - b. New program:
None.
- 4. Community-Based Corrections Programs:
 - a. Expansion of presently operating program:
None.
 - b. New program:
Comprehensive juvenile treatment: There is a need for a comprehensive juvenile treatment facility to include both chemical dependency and behavioral modification which would include a heavy emphasis on family counseling. \$?
 - c. The need is unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST</u>
5. <u>Local Correctional Institutions:</u>	
None.	
6. <u>Parole:</u>	
None.	
7. <u>Other Community Corrections Programs or Services:</u>	
None.	
<u>Questionnaire Completed by:</u>	
Not stated.	

WASHINGTON COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST</u>
1. <u>Diversion:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
Restitution as a diversion from juvenile court is being handled on an informal basis by local area police departments and to some extent Youth Service Bureaus. Formalization and/or expansion of this type of program would be of great benefit to Washington County due to the high incidence of property offenses committed by juveniles. Expansion needed isn't necessarily in terms of personnel but in the area of education and community interaction between agencies. Formalization of this type program can take place only with a cooperative effort on the part of police and service agencies. Differing philosophies in the various areas makes this difficult to coordinate.	
b. New program:	
There is a need for a program operated in the schools for juveniles exhibiting problem behavior in that setting. This should be specifically aimed at the truant child and provide programming which would keep this offense out of juvenile court.	\$10,000

CATEGORY

- c. School Program (b): The need is unmet because the State CCA subsidy is inadequate. Juvenile diversion-restitution: See a above.

2. Detention:

- a. Expansion of presently operating program:

With present jail standards our secure juvenile detention facility is limited to a 48-hour holding facility. The number of juveniles requiring secure detention does not justify cost involved in building a new facility or updating the present facility to increase the length of confinement. Space limitations do not permit educational and recreational programming necessary to become an 8-day holding facility.

There is a need for a regional secure detention facility which could serve not only this CCA area but surrounding counties with similar needs. This facility would have a limited number of beds and would accept only those juveniles who had allegedly committed felony offenses.

\$0

- b. New program:

Same as a above.

\$?

- c. The needs are unmet because both the State CCA subsidy and county funding are inadequate.

3. Probation:

- a. Expansion of presently operating program:

Currently there are 430 adults being supervised by this Department. There are 5 probation officers assigned to the Adult Division; the caseload averages 86 per P.O. In addition to care supervision, they are responsible for about 180 presentence investigations per year. Currently projections indicate the need for 2 additional probation officers if an average caseload of 80 is to be maintained.

\$36,000

CATEGORY

- b. New program:
None.
- 4. Community-Based Corrections Programs:
 - a. Expansion of presently operating program:
None.
 - b. New program:

My reaction to this question is not what programs are needed. This subsidy is based on services that we must provide anyway--i.e., juvenile probation and P.S.I.'s. The act in theory says do local programming. But provides no subsidy for doing that program. The current formula promotes the status quo rather than innovativeness. It is impossible to speak to specific unmet program needs when a vehicle for providing those programs is not provided.

\$?
 - c. The needs are unmet because the State CCA subsidy is inadequate.
- 5. Local Correctional Institutions:
None.
- 6. Parole:
None.
- 7. Other Community Corrections Programs or Services:
 - a. Expansion of presently operating program:

There is a need for expansion of present programs. My reaction to this question is not what programs are needed. This subsidy is based on services that we must provide anyway--i.e., juvenile probation and P.S.I.'s. The act in theory says do local programming. But provides no subsidy for doing that program. The current formula promotes the status quo rather than innovativeness. It is impossible to speak to specific unmet program needs when a vehicle for providing those programs is not provided.

\$?

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST</u>
b. New program:	
None.	

Questionnaire Completed by:

Russell A. Reetz--Juvenile Division Supervisor.
Thomas Zoet--Adult Division Supervisor.

ROCK-NOBLES COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
(Rock and Nobles counties)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>ANNUAL CY 1980 ESTIMATED COST</u>
1. <u>Diversion:</u>	
None.	
2. <u>Detention:</u>	
a. Expansion of presently operating program:	
None.	
b. New program:	
Certification of the jail as an 8-day detention hold facility is a necessity.	\$14,000
c. The need is <u>not</u> unmet as a result of inadequate funding.	
3. <u>Probation:</u>	
None.	
4. <u>Community-Based Corrections Programs:</u>	
None.	
5. <u>Local Corrections Institutions:</u>	
None.	
6. <u>Parole:</u>	
None.	

ANNUAL CY 1980
ESTIMATED
COST

CATEGORY

7. Other Community Corrections Programs or Services:

None.

Questionnaire Completed by:

Jay P. Klein--Director, Community Corrections.

APPENDIX F

METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING ESTIMATED COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
EXPENDITURES FOR CY 1980 IN THE SIXTY NON-CCA COUNTIES
(ASSUMING HYPOTHETICALLY THAT THEY WERE PARTICIPATING
IN THE CCA IN CY 1980)

Author: David Corum, M.P.A.
Research Analyst II

Revisions: Shirlene Fairburn, J.D.
Project Director, Staff to
Committee

APPENDIX TO

Report to the 1981 Minnesota Legislature

Recommendations Concerning the Financing of
Correctional Services in Minnesota

Submitted by:

Committee to Study the Financing of Correctional Services
and the
Community Corrections Act in Minnesota

METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING ESTIMATED COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
EXPENDITURES FOR CY 1980 IN THE SIXTY NON-CCA COUNTIES¹

TOTAL ESTIMATED CY 1980 COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES FOR 87
COUNTIES

An ideal approach to estimating total community corrections funding needs would include a needs assessment for every county to determine the program elements that would be included in a community corrections system for that county. Once program elements and service levels were identified, accurate cost estimates could then be arrived at. Circumstances, however, did not allow such an approach to estimating total funding needs. First, the time and resources needed to support such an effort were not available. Second, such an approach would have required making specific decisions for every county, regarding the inclusion of particular services and appropriate service levels. These decisions are unavoidable when a county actually enters the CCA. Experience has shown, however, that attempting to deal with this problem by making temporary assumptions regarding county-level resource allocation, even if only for research purposes, results in an unacceptable level of controversy. This controversy is founded in the belief by some that making such assumptions implies an erosion of each county's discretion in determining how community corrections resources are actually allocated. The validity of this concern is not important here. What is important is that it was necessary to employ a less than optimal method to estimate a base funding need.

¹Assuming hypothetically that they were participating in the CCA in CY 1980.

The goal in this segment of the study was to compute "total *estimated* CY 1980 community corrections expenditures for eighty-seven counties," the "base amount." This base amount was computed by adding total CY 1980 budgeted community corrections expenditures for the twelve CCA Areas¹ to the total *estimated* CY 1980 community corrections expenditures for the sixty non-CCA counties. The result at this stage was "total *minimum estimated* community corrections needs for eighty-seven counties for CY 1980." (The Committee later decided to recommend that the state funded portion of the base amount, the state CCA subsidy, be increased each fiscal year to account for inflation. See Appendix H and pages 33 and 34 of the report.)²

¹Expenditures from three funding sources: 1) State CCA subsidy; 2) CCA Area funding; and 3) other funding sources.

²The Committee decided not to increase the base amount to account for *estimated* "unmet corrections needs." (See Appendix E and pages 27, 29 and 30 of the report.) The Committee also did not make a recommendation as to the proportionate share of community corrections costs to be paid by the state; however, it did recommend that the Legislature conduct further study of this issue. (See pages 31 through 33 of the report and Appendix A: Tables A.16 through A.19.)

To accomplish the tasks set forth above, the strategies described below were employed:

1. Total CY 1980 Budgeted Community Corrections Expenditures for the 12 CCA Areas

Data were collected on the CY 1980 costs ("budgeted expenditures") for all community corrections programs and related services in each of the 12 CCA Areas, including administration, information systems, training and education programs, all services to offenders including diversionary programs, and all related services to the community such as preventive programs and services to victims of crimes. This information was obtained from the comprehensive plans submitted to the Department of Corrections (DOC) by the 12 CCA Areas. Total CY 1980 budgeted corrections expenditures for each CCA Area were summed to arrive at the "total CY 1980 budgeted community corrections expenditures for all of the 12 CCA Areas." The total is \$47,333,600¹ for CY 1980. (See footnote 6 on page 8.)

2. Estimate of Total CY 1980 Community Corrections Expenditures for 60 Non-CCA Counties²

The approach taken was to predict total expenditures for community corrections during CY 1980 for those counties not participating in the Act had they, in fact, participated. The basis for making these predictions is the experience of those counties actually in the CCA. The implicit assumption is that nonparticipating counties would have total community corrections expenditures similar to those of similar counties now in the Act.

¹Due to errors in data, this is an incorrect amount. The correct amount is \$47,353,183.

²The methodology described in this section was developed by David Corum and Shirlene Fairburn.

The task was to identify variables that are useful in "explaining" total expenditures in current CCA Areas and which could then be used to predict total "estimated" expenditures for non-CCA counties. These variables must therefore be common to CCA and non-CCA counties alike.

Variables identified that are together successful in "explaining" total expenditures in current CCA Areas can be included in a single equation. Total expenditures can then be predicted for the non-CCA counties by use of this equation. The accuracy of this approach can be verified, in part, by comparing predicted total expenditures for current CCA Areas with actual total budgeted amounts for those areas. Because no budgets for community corrections in the non-CCA counties exist, the accuracy of the predictions for these counties cannot be verified.

The task was to "explain" budgeted expenditures for CY 1980 in terms of one or more independent variables. Several variables were examined for their association with total expenditures. Among these were: 1979 crime rate, offenses cleared by arrest in 1979, estimated 1978 population, geographic area, percentage of population age 6 through 30, percentage of population living in areas with a population of 1,000 or more, and average population density. The most important variable in explaining total expenditures budgeted for the current CCA Areas in CY 1980 was *population*. Controlling for population, the next most important variable was *geographic area*. Controlling for those two variables, the next most important variable is *population density*. Using these three variables, an equation which explains 98 percent of the variance in total budgeted

CY 1980 expenditures for current CCA Areas is possible. The equation is:

$$\text{EXP} = 355,134 + 7.47 \text{ POP} + 242 \text{ AREA} + 1,873 \text{ DENS}$$

where EXP equals predicted total expenditures; POP equals estimated 1978 population;¹ AREA equals acres; and DENS equals average population per square mile. The coefficient for each of these variables has an F ratio that is significant at the .05 level or greater. In other words there is no more than one chance in twenty that each of these variables is not actually related to total expenditures.

As stated earlier, the accuracy of this equation can be verified in part by comparing predicted *total* expenditure amounts for CCA areas with actual CY 1980 *total* budgeted amounts. This comparison is shown in Table 1 on page 6.

The percentage error for predictions for individual CCA Areas ranged from .004 percent to .49 percent. (Smaller areas are also more likely to have a greater percentage error.) These errors, however, are distributed such that the total of all predictions for the nine CCA Areas included in the regression analysis is less than one-tenth of 1 percent off the total CY 1980 budgeted amounts, as shown in Table 1. This point is important in light of the fact that the objective here was to estimate a *statewide base* and not to predict accurately expenditures for each of the CCA Areas individually.

¹SOURCE: *Population Estimates for Minnesota Counties 1978*, Office of State Demographer, State Planning Agency, July 1979.

TABLE 1

TOTAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES FOR NINE
CCA AREAS: ACTUAL CY 1980 TOTAL BUDGETED AMOUNT
AND TOTAL PREDICTED AMOUNT; AND PERCENTAGE ERROR
IN TOTAL PREDICTED AMOUNT^a

CCA AREA ^b	TOTAL EXPENDI- TURES BUDGETED ^c FOR CY 1980	TOTAL EXPENDI- TURES PREDICTED ^d	PERCENT ERROR ^d
Crow Wing-Morrison	\$ 535,500	---	---
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	861,900	---	---
Red Lake-Polk-Norman	694,300 ^e	---	---
Region 3	4,366,893	---	---
Anoka	2,178,900	---	---
Todd-Wadena	507,400	---	---
Region 6W	394,700	---	---
Blue Earth	519,800	---	---
Washington	1,005,600	---	---
TOTAL	\$11,064,993 ^f	\$11,060,122	.0004%

^a Budgeted CY 1980 community corrections expenditures
for the other three CCA Areas are:

Hennepin	\$26,861,300
Ramsey	9,162,000
Rock-Nobles	235,683
TOTAL	\$36,258,983

^b Hennepin and Ramsey counties were not included in the regression analysis because of their many unique qualities. Rock-Nobles CCA Area was omitted because CY 1980 budgeted expenditures data for Rock-Nobles were not yet available at the time.

^c SOURCE: Community Corrections Financial Status Reports and CY 1980 Comprehensive Plans submitted to DOC by the CCA Areas.

^d As to reason predicted dollar amounts and percentage error were not included in the table for each CCA Area individually, see discussion on pages 5 and 7 and footnote 1 on page 7.

^e Due to errors in data, \$694,300 is an incorrect amount. The correct amount is \$723,600.

^f Due to errors in data, \$11,064,993 is an incorrect amount. The correct amount is \$11,094,200 (a difference of \$29,207). Use of the correct amount in the regression analysis would have changed the total predicted amount proportionately, resulting in the same percentage error shown in the third column (TOTAL).

Obviously, this approach *cannot* be used to accurately predict expenditures for individual CCA or non-CCA counties.¹

Predictions for total CY 1980 community corrections expenditures for non-CCA counties were made using the methodology described above. One problem was encountered as individual county predictions were calculated. Counties with extremely small populations tended to result in *negative* predicted amounts. This problem could be overcome only by combining counties. Therefore, any county which initially resulted in a negative amount was combined with the county contiguous to it with the smallest population and which was not already participating in the CCA. Any combination must also be within the same development region. The requirement that an area have a population of 30,000 or greater was not observed here. (The only exception made to these rules was in the case of Big Stone County which had to be combined with those counties which now comprise Region 6W, because the counties contiguous to Big Stone which are in Region 6W are all CCA counties. There was no available non-CCA county with which to combine Big Stone.) This method for combining counties is only one of many possible alternatives. The total predicted amount for all sixty non-CCA counties (plus Region 6W and

¹Therefore, one *cannot* compare CY 1980 budgeted expenditures with predicted (estimated) expenditures for the 9 individual CCA Areas. Only the totals for the 9 Areas can be compared. To avoid possible confusion and unwarranted comparisons, predicted (estimated) expenditures for individual CCA Areas have purposely been omitted from this paper.

Rock-Nobles¹ CCA Areas), and the county combinations, are shown in Table 2. For the total predicted amount for the 60 non-CCA counties only, see footnote 2 to Table 2 on page 9.

If the total predicted amount, \$10,920,387,² is added to the CY 1980 actual budgeted amounts for ten of the twelve current CCA Areas, \$46,693,593,³ (including Hennepin and Ramsey, but not including Region 6W and Rock-Nobles),⁴ the sum is \$57,613,980. This figure represents an estimate of total expenditures for community corrections for CY 1980 if all of the eighty-seven Minnesota counties were participating in the CCA. It should be noted that the current twelve CCA Areas would account for approximately 82 percent of this total (\$47,224,629).⁶ In other words, if every one of the sixty nonparticipating counties were to enter the CCA, total expenditures for community corrections would increase by

¹Expenditures were estimated for Rock-Nobles CCA Area, along with the 60 non-CCA counties, because CY 1980 budgeted expenditures data were not available for Rock-Nobles at the time. The actual CY 1980 budgeted expenditures data for Rock-Nobles (obtained later) were \$235,683.

²The \$10,920,387 figure includes estimates for the 60 non-CCA counties plus estimates for Rock-Nobles and Region 6W CCA Areas. See Table 2 on page 9. The predicted amount for the 60 non-CCA counties only is \$10,259,574. See footnote b to Table 2 on page 9.

³Due to errors in data, \$46,693,593 is an incorrect amount. The correct amount is \$46,722,800.

⁴See page 7 and footnote 1 above for explanation as to the reason Rock-Nobles and Region 6W were included in the estimates for the 60 non-CCA counties, and why the budgeted amount for Rock-Nobles was omitted from the CY 1980 budgeted amounts for the CCA Areas (see Table 1).

⁵Due to errors in data, \$57,613,980 is an incorrect amount. The correct amount is \$57,645,187.

⁶Due to errors in data, \$47,224,629 is an incorrect amount. The correct amount is \$47,353,183 (total CY 1980 budgeted community corrections expenditures for the currently participating 12 CCA Areas).

TABLE 2

TOTAL PREDICTED CY 1980 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
EXPENDITURES: SIXTY NON-CCA COUNTIES

COUNTY/AREA	PREDICTED CY 1980 EXPENDITURES ^a
Becker	---
Beltrami-Lake of the Woods	---
Benton-Sherburne	---
Brown	---
Carver	---
Cass	---
Chisago-Isanti	---
Clay	---
Clearwater-Mahnomen-Hubbard	---
Cottonwood-Murray-Jackson-Redwood	---
Dakota	---
Douglas	---
Faribault-Waseca	---
Freeborn	---
Goodhue-Wabasha	---
Grant-Traverse-Wilkin	---
Houston-Winona	---
Itasca	---
Kanabec-Mille Lacs	---
Kandiyohi	---
Kittson-Roseau	---
Le Sueur-Sibley	---
Lincoln-Pipestone-Lyon	---
McLeod	---
Marshall-Pennington	---
Martin-Watonwan	---
Meeker-Renville	---
Mower	---
Nicollet	---
Otter Tail	---
Pine	---
Pope-Stevens	---
Rice	---
Scott	---
Stearns	---
Steele	---
Wright	---
Rock-Nobles ^b	---
Lac Qui Parle-Swift-Chippewa- Yellow Medicine-Big Stone ^b	---
TOTAL	\$ 10,920,387 ^b

^aSee discussion on pages 5 and 7, and footnote 1 on page 7, which explain the reason for omitting from this paper amounts for individual counties.

^bWhen estimated amounts for the two CCA Areas--Rock-Nobles and Region 6W--are subtracted from the \$10,920,387 total, the total is \$10,259,574 for the 60 non-CCA counties only (this includes the estimated amount for Big Stone County). (Region 6W includes Lac Qui Parle, Swift, Chippewa, and Yellow Medicine counties.)

approximately 22 percent, from \$47,224,629¹ to \$57,613,980.²

There were several problems, in addition to those mentioned earlier, with using this approach. A theoretical assumption of this technique is that the nine CCA Areas which were used to establish the relationships between the independent variables and total community corrections expenditures, are representative of all counties or CCA Areas. In fact, however, most of the non-CCA counties go beyond the range of the CCA Areas on one or more of the independent variables, primarily population. The result of using this technique, therefore, is that we are predicting beyond the range of experience. Another problem was the small number CCA Areas (nine) used to establish the regression equation. This is especially important in the case of the smaller areas where the predictions for most of the non-CCA counties would fall.

The most important weakness in this approach, however, is the assumption that current practice in CCA areas provides a good indication of need in non-CCA areas. This approach does not assess needs in each

¹Due to errors in data, \$47,224,629 is an incorrect amount. The correct amount is \$47,353,183 (total CY 1980 budgeted community corrections expenditures for the currently participating 12 CCA Areas).

²Due to errors in data, \$57,613,980 is an incorrect amount. The correct amount is \$57,612,757.

CY 1980 budgeted expenditures for 12 CCA Areas	= \$47,353,183
CY 1980 estimated expenditures for 60 non-CCA counties	= <u>\$10,259,374</u>
TOTAL	\$57,612,757

Sufficient time was not available to repeat the regression analysis using the corrected data (see footnotes on pages 8 and 10). However, the amounts in error were relatively small when dealing with a sum as large as \$57.6 million. The different result as to the final total predicted amount is relatively insignificant (total predicted community corrections expenditures for the 60 non-CCA counties for CY 1980).

individual non-CCA county; it simply extends current practice to all Minnesota counties. It also assumes that the amounts budgeted to be spent in CCA Areas and the amounts actually needed in those areas are the same. Given the limitations discussed on page one, however, the methodology described herein was a reasonable approach for estimating community corrections needs for the 60 non-CCA counties.

For the purpose of comparing results, Donald Selger, DOC Community Corrections Administrator, with assistance from DOC staff, used an alternative method for estimating total CY 1980 community corrections expenditures for the 60 non-CCA counties. For each of the 60-non-CCA counties, the county's CY 1980 CCA subsidy eligibility was added to the juvenile probation officer salary subsidy to which the county would be entitled if not participating in the CCA.¹ The amounts computed for all 60 counties were then summed. The two methodologies produced results (estimated CY 1980 community corrections expenditures for the 60 non-CCA counties)² which were remarkably close.

¹ See Table A.23 in Appendix A.

² Assuming the 60 non-CCA counties were participating in the CCA.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT ENTITLED: METHODOLOGY
FOR DETERMINING ESTIMATED COMMUNITY CORREC-
TIONS EXPENDITURES FOR CY 1980 IN THE SIXTY
NON-CCA COUNTIES¹

1. Explanation of the Prediction of Estimated Negative Expenditure
Amounts for Certain Non-CCA Counties

The task is to explain the method used in estimating CY 1980 community corrections expenditures for the sixty non-CCA counties and, particularly, to explain how it is possible to predict a negative amount for certain individual counties.

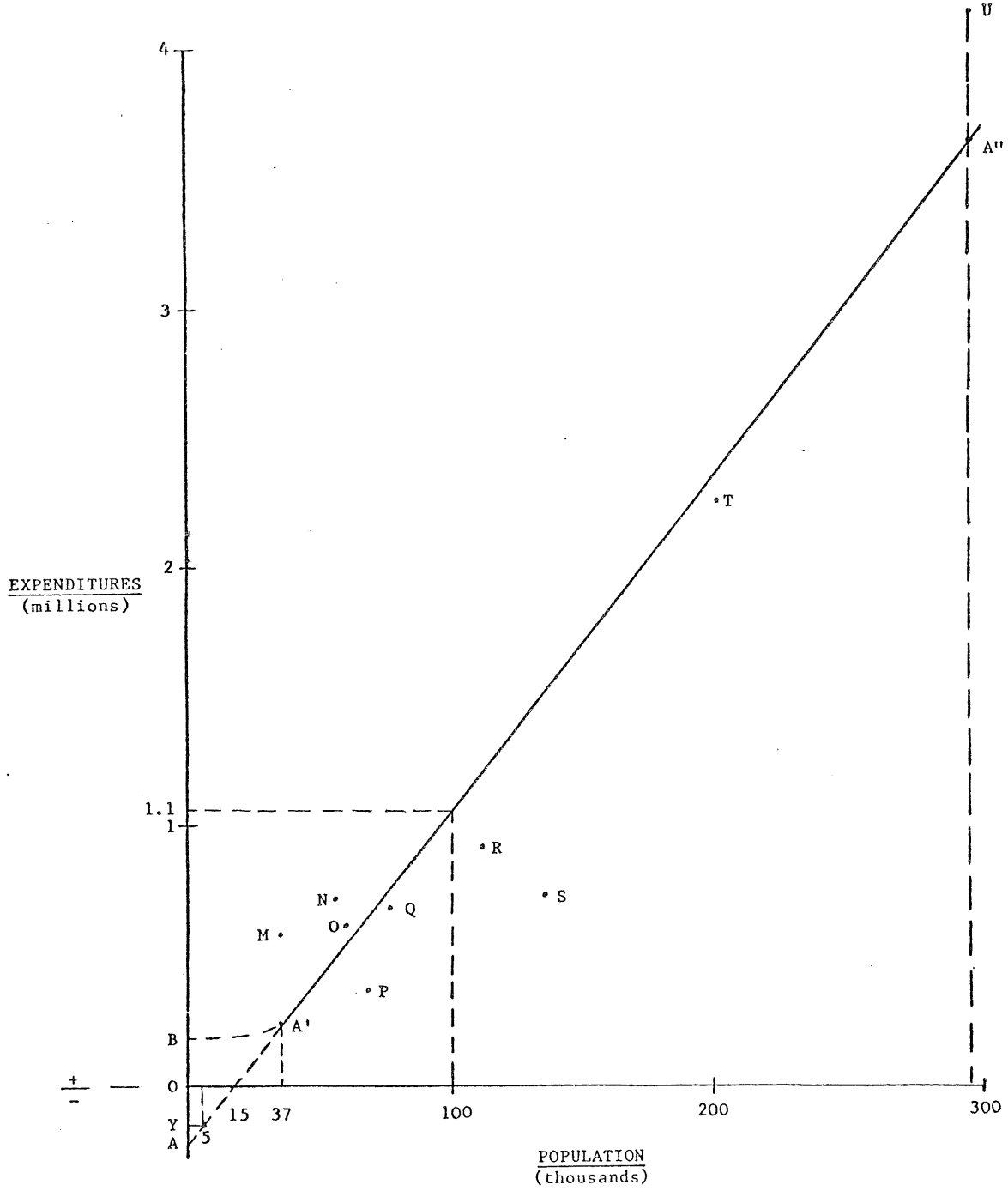
A simplified version of what was actually done will be used as an example to facilitate the explanation. It is assumed here that only one independent variable, population, is used to predict expenditures while, in fact, more than one variable was used in the original analysis. The graph (Figure 1) on page 13 will be referred to frequently throughout the discussion.

The data points (M through U) on the graph represent the current CCA areas (excluding Hennepin, Ramsey, and Rock-Nobles). For each data point (CCA area) we know the population and total community corrections expenditures budgeted for CY 1980.² It is apparent that there is a relationship between population and expenditures, i.e., as population increases so do expenditures. The diagonal line A'A" illustrates the form of this relationship. This line can be represented mathematically as an equation that can then be used to predict total expenditures for

¹ Assuming hypothetically that they were participating in the CCA in CY 1980.

² See Table 1 on page 6, and footnote 1 on page 8.

FIGURE 1
 POPULATION AND PREDICTED EXPENDITURES
 FOR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS



any county simply by knowing the county's population. For example, if a county has a population of 100,000, we would predict total expenditures of about \$1.1 million.

The "range of experience" we have on which to base any predictions includes only nine of the twelve current CCA Areas, those with populations from about 37,000 to just under 300,000. Within this range, we can estimate the probability of error and the size of that error. A problem arises when we try to predict beyond the "range of experience," i.e., for counties with populations below 37,000. To predict below 37,000, we assume that the line A'A" can be extended below 37,000 to become AA". The line AA" crosses the horizontal axis near the 15,000 population mark. Therefore, the predicted expenditure amount for any county with a population below about 15,000 will be negative. For example, a county with a population of 5,000 would have a predicted expenditure amount of about Y.

Practically, of course, a negative expenditure amount is impossible. Any county or area with a community corrections system obviously will have some expenditures. For example, every community corrections area is required to provide for evaluation and training. Other costs are also unavoidable, such as providing for a minimum administrative structure and continuing probation and parole operations formally supervised by the state. A more realistic depiction of costs, therefore, would be similar to that represented by line BA'A". In this case, there are certain costs that every CCA county or area would have. In addition, the smaller counties would be unlikely to have significant costs above these basic ones.

There are two options, therefore, for avoiding the problem of negative predictions for small counties. One option would be to determine what costs are likely to be incurred by any county of any size. Since costs are related to services, the task would be to determine what services are likely to be present in any community corrections system and then to actually build a cost base. A good indication of what these services are could be gained by examining the service and program makeup of the current CCA areas and by identifying common services. Doing this would allow reasonably good estimates to be made of community corrections costs in small counties. Time and resources necessary for such an approach, however, were lacking. In addition, this approach was not well received by the CCA Funding Committee on the basis that identifying common services suggested an undermining of local control over the choice of programs and services.

The second option, and the one selected, for avoiding the problem of negative predictions was to combine two or more small counties to obtain a total population closer to the "range of experience" for the current CCA Areas--A'A" on the graph. (How these combinations were made, and additional justification for making them, has been described previously.) Although it was not always possible to obtain total populations of 37,000, each combination was sufficient to result in a positive predicted expenditure amount. (With the example shown here, this would mean that the total population of any county or combination of counties would equal or surpass 15,000.)

Other problems and deficiencies in using this approach have been previously discussed. Given the guidelines established by the CCA Funding Committee, however, project staff believed this approach to be the most appropriate.

APPENDIX G

GUIDELINES/POLICY STATEMENTS WHICH SERVED AS THE
BASIS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCERNING CCA FUNDING, THE CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA,
AND APPROPRIATE OBJECTIVES FOR THE CCA

Author: Shirlene A. Fairburn, J.D.
Project Director/Staff to
Committee

APPENDIX TO

Report to the 1981 Minnesota Legislature

Recommendations Concerning the Financing of
Correctional Services in Minnesota

Submitted by:

Committee to Study the Financing of Correctional Services
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GUIDELINES/POLICY STATEMENTS WHICH SERVED AS THE
BASIS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS
CONCERNING CCA FUNDING, THE CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA,
AND APPROPRIATE OBJECTIVES FOR THE CCA

A. PURPOSE OF THE CCA

1. That for the purpose of more effectively protecting society and to promote efficiency, economy, social justice, and more humane treatment of offenders, the State will provide grants to assist the counties in the development, implementation, and operation of community-based corrections programs including, but not limited to, preventive or diversionary correctional programs, probation, parole, community corrections centers, and facilities for the detention or confinement, care, and treatment of persons convicted of crime or adjudicated delinquent. The Corrections Advisory Boards should be encouraged to be active in supporting the availability of social services to offenders and their families and services for victims and witnesses which are funded by sources other than the state CCA subsidy.
2. To assert the primary purpose of the Community Corrections Act as being to establish a working partnership between the state and local areas in providing correctional services, with an appropriate sharing of fiscal and service responsibilities. The nature of the partnership to be such that the local areas are the prime service providers (serving the majority of offenders) and the state serves as a backup in providing services for serious offenders. The Community Correction Act serves to define this partnership and is intended to develop and support improved services locally as well as to encourage comprehensive planning and research in the local corrections system.
3. That correctional services provided in each and every county benefit the entire state. Control and prevention of crime enhances public safety for all residents of the state. Consequently, the state should rightfully bear a substantial responsibility for funding community corrections.
4. That the CCA should provide incentives to county participation such that all counties would be encouraged to voluntarily participate by 1985, and incentives to promote achievement of the objectives of the Act by participating counties. All 87 counties should be considered in determining the common objectives of the CCA.

B. PRINCIPLES RELATED TO STATE CCA FUNDING

1. That in developing funding recommendations for the CCA, state financial resources must be given serious consideration. However, given recent increases in the crime rate and given the high priority which the public places on crime control and appropriate correctional services, adequate funding of local correctional services should be given high priority by the Legislature.
2. To retain the authority for each Community Corrections Act County or group of counties to exercise discretion within the provisions of law as to how the subsidy monies will be allocated to correctional services within their respective jurisdictions. Subsidy funds, however, should be used to provide programs or services, and new construction or renovation in excess of five percent of a county's eligibility should be prohibited unless the prior approval of the Commissioner of Corrections has been obtained.
3. That originally, the CCA defined appropriate versus inappropriate state commitments of offenders on a chargeable/non-chargeable basis. The implementation of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines have now by law replaced the original definition. Therefore, all adult offenders for whom community corrections programming is appropriate will now be retained in the local areas. Accordingly, full CCA subsidy eligibility should be appropriated in order to ensure that all needed local services will be provided.
4. That the State should acknowledge responsibility for juveniles who have committed serious offenses by establishing chargeable and nonchargeable categories for juveniles committed to the state. The Juvenile Release Guidelines developed by the Department of Corrections could provide the basis for the juvenile categories. For juvenile offenders appropriate sanctions are the least restrictive alternatives consistent with public safety.
5. That the requirement that each CCA Area spend 5% of its state CCA subsidy for training and education, and 4% for information systems and evaluation, should be retained. However, the CCA should provide that the DOC shall promulgate guidelines therefore, and that DOC shall have the discretion to waive said percentage spending requirements if CCA Areas meet said guidelines although spending less than the state percentages.

C. GUIDELINES RELATED TO FORMULA AND APPROPRIATIONS DEVELOPMENT

1. To acknowledge that the original CCA subsidy amount appropriated for community corrections was not based on an actual

estimate of total local corrections expenditures, but was an arbitrary figure related only to the DOC budget and has since been increased only by a percentage of the actual inflation rate.

2. To develop a subsidy allocation formula whose factors and operation are clearly understandable and which contains limiting provisions designed to prevent large fluctuations in a county's subsidy from year to year.
3. That the total state CCA subsidy for 87 counties be increased each year to account for the impact of inflation on community corrections costs.

APPENDIX H

Section One:

Methodology for Determining the
Inflation Rate in Three CCA Counties

Section Two:

Discussion of State Agencies' Use of
Government Purchased Goods and Services (P.G.S.L.)
Index in Developing their Budget Requests
for the 1981-83 Biennium

Author: Section One: David Corum, M.P.A.
Research Analyst II

Section Two: State Department of
Finance

APPENDIX TO

Report to the 1981 Minnesota Legislature

Recommendations Concerning the Financing of
Correctional Services in Minnesota

Submitted by:

Committee to Study the Financing of Correctional Services
and the
Community Corrections Act in Minnesota

APPENDIX H: SECTION ONE

METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING THE INFLATION RATE IN THREE CCA COUNTIES

The purpose of this paper is to describe the approach taken in assessing the impact of inflation on the cost of providing community corrections services. Before describing the actual approach taken, some issues which complicate the larger issue of inflation will be presented. By first understanding the complexity of the problem the reader will then better understand the rationale and limitations of the research approach described later.

A. Problems Encountered in Predicting Inflation Rates

Since 1976 annual or biennial adjustments (increases) have been made to the base amount of state funding for the Community Corrections Act (state CCA subsidy). These increases in the state CCA subsidy were made to compensate for the affect of inflation on the purchasing power of operational community corrections systems. The inflation factors applied by the state for fiscal years 1976 through 1981 were 8%, 8%, 10%, 6%, 7% and 7%, respectively. The process employed in the selection of appropriate inflation factors has not always been totally objective. This is due in part to the fact that CCA appropriations are made in the context of a biennial budget process and that inflation must be predicted before its occurrence. Projections of the inflation rate are of necessity, speculative. The result is that

inflation has become a matter of negotiation as well as a question of fact.

The purpose of the methodology is to describe the actual impact of inflation on community corrections costs since the CCA was implemented. This analysis will provide some basis upon which the future impact of inflation can then be predicted.

The prices of different goods and services increase (or decrease) at different rates. For example, the rate of increase in personnel costs differs from the rate of increase in travel costs.

Each community corrections system has different patterns of purchases. No two community corrections systems are alike in terms of the programs and services offered. The composition of total purchases, therefore, is different for every system. Differences in the purchase patterns of different CCA Areas represent differences in the impact of inflation. CCA Areas which purchase more of those goods and services that are increasing at higher rates are affected more adversely than are those areas which purchase relatively less of the high inflation items.

The purchase pattern of any particular community corrections system may change from one year to the next. Special needs and obligations arise every year which may or may not be repeated in succeeding years. In addition, changes in program emphasis - the development of new programs or the modification or termination of established programs - may occur. Such changes are almost certain to alter the composition of the purchases for a particular community corrections system.

The price of any particular good or service, at any given time, may vary among community corrections systems. Personnel costs, for example, can vary substantially around the state. Areas with relatively low personnel costs may experience greater inflation due to pressures to equalize salaries while areas with relatively high personnel costs may experience less inflation due to the same equalizing tendencies. This is important in that comparisons between systems stated in terms of percentage increases may not reflect significant absolute differences which should be recognized.

Changes in the price of goods or services do not reflect any change in quality or productivity. This fact represents one of the greatest potential pitfalls in examining inflation. Concern over increases in the cost of a single probation officer, for example, may be unjustified if that probation officer is able to maintain a greater caseload with no decrease in quality of supervision.

The impact of inflation can be "hidden" if systems change their patterns of purchases to avoid more inflationary goods and services. The appearance, therefore, may be one of less inflationary pressure although, in fact, inflation may have resulted in changes in program emphasis which might not otherwise have occurred.

These issues should demonstrate that inflation is an immensely complex and difficult issue to examine. The research objective presented here is descriptive in nature. In other words, the task was to describe, as well as possible, past inflation in the cost of providing community corrections services. It probably is not possible to state, without significant error, exactly how much of the increase in the cost of

providing community corrections services can be attributed to inflation alone. It was possible, however, to examine important components of community corrections and describe changes in costs of several categories of goods and services.

The first step in doing this was to document the purchasing patterns of three community corrections systems since they began participation in the Community Corrections Act.¹ Budget data collected in association with the major CCA evaluation assisted in this task.² By examining this data, it is possible to show what proportion of total expenditures was spent on five broad categories: personnel, travel, food, per diems (chargebacks),³ and other expenses. Based on increases in the costs for these categories over the years, an "inflation index" was developed, which may be used to project increases in costs for fiscal years 1981 through 1983.

¹Because of the scarcity of time and resources, it was not possible to include any more than three of the CCA Areas in the analysis. It is likely, however, that inflationary increases in the costs of community corrections goods and services are not significantly dissimilar in the other nine CCA Areas. In addition, several of the CCA Areas have begun participation in the CCA very recently, rendering it impossible to determine inflationary increases over time in those areas.

²The major CCA evaluation, a joint project of the Department of Corrections and the Crime Control Planning Board, was recently completed. The purpose of the study was to determine whether CCA objectives were being met.

³Per diems (chargebacks): Adult and juvenile chargebacks are deducted from each CCA Area's state CCA subsidy before the CCA Area receives it; i.e., the CCA Area receives only the "net" subsidy remaining after chargebacks are deducted. Adult chargebacks are per diem costs for adult offenders sentenced to state penal institutions who were convicted of offenses for which the penalty provided by law is five years or less. Chargebacks have been eliminated by the Minnesota Legislature (see rider to an appropriation bill: Session Laws 1980, Chapter 614, Section 28, Part (c) "for adults sentenced to the Commissioner of Corrections for crimes committed on or after January 1, 1981." Presently participating CCA Area's will continue to lose a portion of their CCA subsidies to adult chargebacks (after January 1, 1981) (which will decline over time) until none of the specified class of adult offenders sentenced in their counties remain in state penal institutions. Juvenile chargebacks are per diem costs for all juvenile offenders sentenced to state penal institutions; these remain in effect.

The inflation index was studied by the CCA Funding Committee in the course of development of the Committee's recommendation to the State Legislature concerning annual inflationary increases in the state CCA subsidy.

B. Methodology

The research objective is to describe past inflation in the cost of providing community corrections services.

The first task in accomplishing this objective was to identify the purchasing pattern of three CCA Areas. The three community corrections systems examined were: Crow Wing/Morrison, Dodge/Fillmore/Olmsted, and Todd/Wadena. These areas were selected for no other reason than that detailed and complete expenditure data were readily available for each.¹ Identical analyses could be performed for other CCA Areas although at considerable time and expense. As previously mentioned, expenditure data for this analysis were collected in association with the major CCA evaluation.

Six categories of expenditures were used in identifying patterns of purchases for the systems examined: administrative and regular personnel, clerical personnel, travel, food, per diems for the use of state institutions, and the balance of remaining expenditures. In most cases, the first five categories accounted for between 80 and 90 percent of total expenditures. In other words, between 80 and 90 percent of all expenditures were included in those categories. The remaining portion (balance) of total expenditures was for the purchase of numerous different goods and services. The patterns of purchases for the three areas examined were then determined for each year of participation in the Act. The results are presented in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

¹Community corrections expenditures data were obtained from annual comprehensive plans and quarterly financial status reports submitted by the CCA Areas to the Department of Corrections (DOC).

TABLE ONE

Proportions of Total Expenditures by
Expenditure Categories: Crow Wing/Morrison CCA Area

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Administrative and regular personnel	.44	.61	.61	.58	.41	.45
Clerical	.05	.06	.06	.05	.06	.07
Travel	.04	.04	.03	.04	.03	.04
Food	.01	.01	.01	.04	.00	.00
Per Diem	.23	.26	.14	.23	.28	.26
Balance	.27	.02	.15	.06	.22	.18

TABLE TWO

Proportions of Total Expenditures by
Expenditure Categories: Dodge/Fillmore/Olmsted CCA Area

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Administrative and regular personnel	.61	.60	.59	.53	.59	.63
Clerical	.09	.10	.11	.07	.10	.10
Travel	.02	.04	.03	.02	.02	.04
Food	.06	.04	.02	.01	.02	.02
Per Diem	.02	.04	.08	.09	.13	.15
Balance	.20	.18	.17	.28	.14	.06

TABLE THREE

Proportions of Total Expenditures by
Expenditure Categories: Todd/Wadena CCA Area

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Administrative and regular personnel	.57	.47	.61	.41	.46
Clerical	.14	.10	.13	.10	.10
Travel	.08	.04	.05	.04	.06
Food	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Per Diem	.06	.07	.07	.29	.13
Balance	.15	.32	.13	.16	.25

The next task was to determine what the inflation rate for each category was for each year. As explained in the previous section, the prices of different goods and services increase (or decrease) at different rates. It is necessary, therefore, to know the particular inflation rate for each category of goods and services. *Ideally, it would also be desirable to know the annual inflation rate for each category for each CCA Area.* As mentioned earlier, inflation rates can vary across community corrections areas. *The time and resources needed to gather this information, however, would be immense.* Such a task would require no less than a wage and price survey of each CCA area for each year of participation in the Act. Because this was not possible, data provided by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (B.L.S.) were used instead. The actual B.L.S. inflation factors employed are shown in Table 4. Each factor represents the percentage increase in price from the previous year. A complete explanation of each factor can be found in the appendix to this report.

TABLE FOUR

Annual Inflation Factors by Expenditure Category^a

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1981 ^b
Administrative and regular personnel	.102	.078	.050	.081	.084	.080
Clerical	.090	.076	.077	.084	.085	.080
Travel	.099	.100	.101	.066	.126	.199
Food	.079	.047	.065	.186	.140	.073
Per Diem ^c	.000	.425	.100	.060	.070	.070
Balance	.102	.061	.064	.108	.133	.127

^a Determined by the United States Department of Labor (except for per diems).

^b Inflation factors for professionals/technical personnel and clerical personnel were not available at the time. A factor of .08 was simply assumed.

^c The inflation rates for per diems were computed based on actual increases in costs each year for the three areas.

C. Results of Analysis

Once the inflation factor for each category and the proportion of total expenditures represented by each category in a particular CCA Area are known then the inflation rate for each year can be calculated. This is done by summing the inflation factors after they have been *weighted* according to the proportion of total expenditures they represent. These results are presented in Table 5. These rates represent the percentage change in the price of the goods and services purchased in a particular year from the previous year. For example, the same goods and services (included in the six categories shown in Table 4) purchased by the Todd/Wadena community corrections system in 1978 cost nine percent more in 1978 than they did in 1977.

TABLE FIVE

Annual Inflation Rates by
CCA Areas for Calendar Years:^a

	CY1975	CY1976	CY1977	CY1978	CY1979	CY1980
Todd/Wadena	---	9.5%	6.3%	8.2%	8.6%	9.8%
Dodge/Fillmore Olmsted	9.7%	9.1%	6.1%	8.8%	8.8%	8.6%
Crow Wing/Morrison	8.2%	19.6% ^b	6.2%	8.2%	8.8%	9.1%
		FY1976	FY1977	FY1978	FY1979	FY1980
State Inflationary Increase in CCA Subsidy	---	8.0%	8.0%	10.0%	6.0%	7.0%

^a Inflation rates were calculated for calendar years because CCA Area expenditures data obtained from annual comprehensive plans and quarterly financial status reports are for calendar years.

^b One of the major reasons for the very high inflation rate for Crow Wing/Morrison in CY1976 was a large increase in travel costs.

The inflation rates for the three CCA Areas shown in Table 5 were calculated for calendar years 1975 through 1980. These inflation rates were also calculated for fiscal years 1976 through 1980. The method used to convert calendar year inflation rates to fiscal year inflation rates will be illustrated by an example.

Example: To convert CY1977 inflation rate to FY1977 inflation rate for Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted CCA Area.

CY1976 inflation rate	9.1%
plus	
CY1977 inflation rate	<u>6.1%</u>
	= 15.2%
15.2% ÷ 2	= 7.6%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted FY1977 inflation rate	= 7.6%

(Inflation rate for the last half of 1976 plus inflation rate for the first half of 1977 equals inflation rate for FY1977. FY1977 began July 1, 1976.)

Based upon the method described above for conversion of CY to FY inflation rates, inflation rates for FY1976 through FY1980 for the three CCA Areas are presented in Table 6.

TABLE SIX

Annual Inflation Rates by
CCA Area for Fiscal Years:

	FY1976	FY1977	FY1978	FY1979	FY1980
Todd-Wadena	9.5%	7.9%	7.3%	8.4%	9.2%
Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted	9.4%	7.6%	7.5%	8.8%	8.7%
Crow Wing-Morrison	13.9% ^a	12.9% ^a	7.2%	8.5%	9.0%
State inflationary increase in CCA subsidy	FY1976 8.0%	FY1977 8.0%	FY1978 10.0%	FY1979 6.0%	FY1980 7.0%

^aOne of the major reasons for the very high inflation rates in FY1976 and FY1977 for Crow Wing-Morrison was a large increase in travel costs.

D. Conclusions

As stated earlier, the increases in the state CCA subsidy due to inflation for fiscal years 1976 through 1980 were 8%, 8%, 10%, 6%, and 7%, respectively. Comparing FY inflation rates for the three CCA Areas with inflation rates used by the state to increase the state CCA subsidy for those same fiscal years:

1. In fiscal years 1976, 1979, and 1980, the inflation rates used by the state to increase the state CCA subsidy were less than the inflation rates experienced in all three CCA Areas for those fiscal years.
2. In fiscal year 1977, the inflation rate used to increase the state CCA subsidy was nearly the same as the inflation rate experienced by Todd-Wadena and Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted, and less than the inflation rate experienced by Crow Wing-Morrison.

3. In fiscal year 1978, the inflation rate used to increase the state CCA subsidy was substantially larger than the inflation rates experienced by all three CCA Areas.

The results were similar when comparing calendar year inflation rates experienced by the three CCA Areas with fiscal year inflation rates used to increase the state CCA subsidy, except in comparing CY1977 inflation rates for the three areas with the FY1977 inflation rate used to increase the state CCA subsidy, in which case the inflation rate used to increase the state CCA subsidy was greater.

Another very significant problem for the CCA Areas, in terms of budgetary impact, is the trend toward greater relative expenditures on per diems. Each of the three CCA Areas examined has increased the proportion of total community corrections expenditures spent on per diems, as Tables 1, 2, and 3 indicate. Greater relative expenditures for the use of state penal institutions results in less being available for community-based programs. (Concerning per diems (chargebacks), see footnote 3 on page 4.)

A final conclusion must be considered regarding an appropriate assumption for inflation during the next biennium. *It is impossible to know without doubt what inflation will be during the next three years.* It seems reasonable to expect, based on past experience, that the annual inflation rate for community corrections systems will be somewhere between eight and ten percent during this period.¹ In estimating actual

¹The CCA Funding Committee's recommendation to the State Legislature concerning inflation is that the total CCA subsidy for 87 counties continue to be increased each year to account for the impact of inflation on community corrections costs; and that the yearly inflationary increase in said state CCA subsidy be calculated by using the inflation rate determined by the price index, *Government Purchased Goods and Services (P.G.S.L.)*

costs for the 1982-83 biennium, a range of combinations should be used. For example, one estimate of costs would assume annual inflation rates of eight percent for each year (1981, 1982, and 1983). Another estimate would assume rates of ten percent for each year. A third estimate would assume increasing inflation, i.e., eight percent, nine percent, and ten percent. By taking this approach, the uncertainty regarding inflation is recognized. At the same time, however, some knowledge is gained by estimating the costs of different possible outcomes.

APPENDIX TO SECTION ONE

Inflation factors employed in this analysis were derived from the *CPI Detailed Report* published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the United States Department of Labor. In devising its *consumer price index*, the BLS looks at a wide range of goods and services. Among these are travel and food. The BLS takes monthly surveys of prices to determine percentage changes. Until 1978, inflation factors were calculated simply on a U.S. city average basis. Beginning in 1978, regional surveys were conducted and average inflation factors for each region calculated. The inflation factors, therefore, for food and travel for calendar years 1975-1977 represent U.S. city average figures. The factors for calendar years 1978-1980 are averages for the north central region, of which Minnesota is a part. Percentage change in the consumer price index, including all its component parts, was used as the inflation factor for the "balance" category in the analysis. The annual inflation factors for the travel, food, and balance categories were calculated from the month of May for each year.

Inflation factors for personnel costs were derived from the annual *Area Wage Survey* also conducted by the BLS. Several occupational types were included in this survey, including clerical and professional/technical.

It is assumed that the survey for professional/technical employees is an adequate approximation to the "administrative" and "regular" categories used in the analysis. It should also be noted that the survey for each year was conducted only within the Minneapolis-St. Paul standard metropolitan statistical area. Wage surveys for out-state areas are not available. The annual inflation factors for the two personnel categories were calculated from the month of January -- the only month for which the wage surveys were conducted.

The final category for which an annual inflation factor was calculated was "per diem". This category represents deductions from CCA Area state CCA subsidies by the state for the use of state institutions. Annual per diem charges for adults and annual per diem charges for juveniles established by the state were used in deriving the inflation factors.¹ It was assumed that half of all per diem charges resulted from adult commitments to Stillwater. The remaining 50 percent were assumed to be spread evenly among six other state institutions: St. Cloud, Shakopee, and Lino Lakes (adult); and Red Wing, Sauk Centre and Willow River (juvenile).

¹The per diem charge for adults is the same regardless of which state penal institution they are incarcerated in. The per diem charge for juveniles is the same in every case, also. (See footnote 3 on page 4).

APPENDIX H: SECTION TWO

DISCUSSION OF STATE AGENCIES' USE OF GOVERNMENT
PURCHASED GOODS AND SERVICES (P.G.S.L.) INDEX IN
DEVELOPING THEIR BUDGET REQUESTS FOR THE 1981-83
BIENNIUM¹

A. Projected Rates of Inflation

For the purpose of budget development the Department of Finance has selected a single price index, *Government Purchased Goods and Services (P.G.S.L.)*, as most representative of the projected impact of inflation on state agency costs.

The table shown below provides a forecast of the P.G.S.L. and rates of increase for the 1981-83 budget period. As an index, the P.G.S.L. focuses upon particular goods and services purchased by state and local units of government. While the commonly used *Consumer Price Index (CPI)* yields inflation rate estimates approximately one-half percent higher than those of the *P.G.S.L.*, we have rejected that index because it includes such items as mortgage costs and food prices which have little relevance for state agencies.

¹This paper was prepared by the State Department of Finance and submitted to State Departments and Agencies on July 22, 1980.

Government Purchased Goods and Services		
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>PGSL</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
1979.0		
1980.0	1.858 ^a	
1981.0	2.022	8.83
1982.0	2.206	9.10
1983.0	2.395	8.57

^aPreliminary estimates of the actuals.

As indicated above, the allowable inflation factors to be used in developing agency budget requests for selected non-salary items are: FY1982 (9.1%) and FY1983 (8.6%). These are cumulative rates to be applied against the FY1981 expenditure base.

All state agencies are to use the specified rates and procedures in developing their budget request. Use of a single set of inflation factors on a statewide basis will permit consistent budget development and analysis.

B. Application of Inflation Factors

The use of inflation factors in developing an agency's SAME/CHANGE budget presentation is described in detail in the Agency Request section of the Biennial Budget Instructions previously distributed to all agencies.

Allowable inflation increases are to be calculated in the following manner in constructing your SAME level budget request:

FY1981 Original Budget + 9.1% inflation rate = FY1982 SAME Level
FY1982 SAME Level + 8.6% inflation rate = FY1983 SAME Level

The specified inflation rates apply to all Supply and Expense categories except:

- Rents and Leases (object code 10)
- Data Processing (object code 17)
- Utility Charges (object code 23)
- Fuel Costs (object code 30)
- Equipment (object code 40)
- Grants and Subsidies (object code 71)

Specific guidelines for addressing cost increases for the above items are provided in section (C) below.

The Biennial Budget System will be used to automatically factor the allowed inflation rates into the Supply and Expense objects (except those listed above¹) during the loading of FY1981 allotment data into the budget system. Agencies manually preparing expenditure data must use the same inflation factors in their calculations.

C. Manual Adjustments

1. Rents and Leases. Agencies should reflect actual 1981-83 rental rates in the SAME column. For agencies leasing state-owned space, the Department of Administration will provide the necessary information. Agencies housed in non-state facilities must secure documentation from their landlord of anticipated 1981-83 rental rates. Cost changes attributable to an increase in the amount of space to be leased must be reflected in the CHANGE column.

¹ BBS will also automatically apply the general inflation factors to rents & leases and fuel & utilities. Each agency will, however, have to compute its allowed "SAME" level for these items in accordance with Section (C) below.

2. Data Processing. Agencies should budget and explain data processing requirements using the specific rates and instructions provided in the budget manual.
3. Utility Charges. Agencies should compute the SAME level of utility charges by beginning with their actual FY1980 expenditures and applying the FY1981, 82 and 83 cost increases indicated on the attached schedule.
4. Fuel Costs. Agencies should follow the Utility Charges procedure. Note that we recognize that this will yield an FY1981 level which--in most instances--exceeds an Agency's FY1981 appropriation for fuel and utility costs. This should be reflected in the budget as an anticipated fuel and utility contingent fund draw. Also note that we realize FY1980 was an unusually mild winter and that fuel and utility rate developments vary significantly by region. For these reasons, a statewide fuel and utility contingent fund will be included in the 1981-83 budget.
5. Equipment. Equipment requests must be justified separately. Agencies must use the specific price list and instructions provided in the Budget Instructions. Those few agencies which are provided "formula" or lump sum equipment funds may, however, apply the general inflation factors to their FY1981 equipment appropriation to determine a SAME level for FY1982-83.
6. Grants and Subsidies. The general inflation factors will not be automatically calculated for this category. Inflation

adjustments, up to the PGSL rates, will be permitted only in those cases where inflation has a demonstrable impact on the cost of services underwritten by state grants. Items such as scholarships and grant amounts set by law or formula are not subject to the inflation adjustment. Agencies must prepare and document the amount and rationale of any increases for review by the agency controller and approval by the Department of Finance.

D. Other Adjustments

In specifying inflationary guidelines, the Department of Finance recognizes that a single index and rate will not accurately represent all state agency expenditures. In addition to the guidelines already stated, agencies may wish to review certain expenditure items (e.g., construction, care of persons) where the guidelines may be inappropriate. In those cases where a recognized index of specific costs indicates projected price increases in excess of the allowable inflation rates, the Department of Finance will review the possibility of permitting variations.

In all cases, these requests must be well documented and reviewed with your agency controller prior to anticipating any additional price increases in your budget calculations.

1981-83 Biennial Budget
Projected Fuel and Electricity Prices^a

<u>Fuel (dollars per gallon)</u>	<u>F.Y. 1980 Average</u>	<u>F.Y. 1981 Average</u>	<u>80-81 Change</u>	<u>F.Y. 1982 Average</u>	<u>81-82 Change</u>	<u>F.Y. 1983 Average</u>	<u>82-83 Change</u>
Regular Gas ^b	1.08	1.30	20.4%	1.47	13.1%	1.65	12.2%
Diesel ^b	1.06	1.25	17.9%	1.46	16.8%	1.65	13.0%
Oil #1	.97	1.14	17.5%	1.34	17.5%	1.52	13.4%
Oil #2	.92	1.09	18.5%	1.28	17.4%	1.46	14.1%
Oil #5	.58	.72	24.1%	1.02	41.7%	1.20	17.7%
Oil #6	.48	.58	20.8%	.87	50.0%	1.04	19.5%
Natural Gas (\$/MCF)	2.90	3.66	26.2%	4.41	20.5%	5.00	13.4%
Electricity (Index 1980.1 = 1.0)	1.001	1.115	11.4%	1.221	9.5%	1.274	4.3%

^a Source: Minnesota Energy Agency Forecasting - Revised 7-17-80.

^b Includes 4¢ federal and 9¢ state tax; and additional 2¢ state tax effective 5-1-80.

APPENDIX I

STUDY OF CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA FACTORS

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STUDY OF CCA SUBSIDY FORMULA FACTORS

The discussion in this paper concerns the criteria by which to evaluate the appropriateness of measures of formula factors.¹ A factor should not be selected if it does not reasonably relate to the philosophy of the CCA, or if the criteria indicate that the measure(s) of a factor are not reasonably accurate. On the other hand, the more accurate the measure(s), the more useful the factor, i.e., use of the factor in the formula will do a better job of accomplishing its intended purpose.

FORMULA FACTORS WHICH REMAIN UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMITTEE

1. POP Total county population.
2. CR Crime rate, averaged for 3 years.
3. DCC District court convictions.
4. DC Number of adult felons charged in district court (averaged for 3 years). This factor was not averaged for 3 years for the formulae.
5. SUP Number of adult felons under supervision on March 31, averaged for 3 years. This factor was not averaged for 3 years for the formulae computer runs because data was not available within a reasonable time. However, data can be obtained, and should be averaged for 3 years hereafter if SUP is selected as a formula factor, to avoid a subsidy decrease as a result of an unusually small number of felons under supervision on March 31 of a particular year.

¹The original draft of this paper was distributed at the October 16, 1980, CCA Funding Committee meeting. This draft, which includes revisions and additional material, was mailed to Committee members on October 22, 1980.

6. PAR Population at risk, age 6 through 30.
7. JP Juvenile population, age 5 through 17.
8. PCI Per capita income, averaged for 3 years.
9. RI Per capita locally generated revenue/per capita income, i.e., the ratio of PCLGR to PCI (both averaged for 3 years).

CRITERIA BY WHICH TO EVALUATE MEASURES

Face Validity: Is the measure valid? That is, does it appear reasonable to believe that the measure will actually do what it is supposed to do? Or does that measure not logically bear any reasonable relationship to the factor it is supposed to be measuring?

Timeliness (currency of data): This means that data required which constitute the measure or to compute the measure are reasonably recent, and that change in the data from the time the measure is taken until the subsidy is distributed will be minimal.

Variability: Variability across jurisdictions means that a measure will reflect real differences, if any, among counties. If there are no differences, then the factor is not relevant. For example, the factor "number of persons convicted of a felony who are under supervision at year's end multiplied by \$350" does not measure differences in correctional expenditures because it assumes the same dollar cost per felon in every county, i.e., it does not reflect differences among the counties in costs per felon under supervision. It does not really measure corrections costs at all. It actually measures relative number of felons under supervision at year's end.

Comparability: A measure that is comparable across jurisdictions is one that measures the same thing in all counties. For example, in Minnesota a measure of Juvenile Court adjudications is not comparable across jurisdictions in regard to measuring number of juvenile offenders served. This is so because there is great variation in the handling of juveniles among the counties. Many who would be adjudicated in some counties would be dealt with informally in others.

Stability: A measure that is stable is one that will not change greatly from year to year due to normal

random fluctuations or because of changes in the measurement instrument. For example, population is relatively stable. There would generally not be a drastic increase or decrease from one year to the next. There can be substantial changes over a period of a few years, however.

Availability of Data: It is important that needed data are available and that they are reasonably current (timeliness). No matter how good one believes a measure to be, if data cannot be obtained, obviously that measure cannot be used. For example, staff and the Committee believe that "district court convictions" is a better measure of "number of offenders served" than is "number of persons charged in district court." However, data on district court convictions by county is not available at this time. It will be available at some time in 1981, however. (See section on district court convictions--DCC.) Staff has obtained DCC data for 1978 which we will use for formulae runs at this time.

The extent to which a measure satisfies the above criteria determines whether or not it should be selected for use in the formula. It is highly unlikely that any measure will satisfy all criteria. By using these criteria to evaluate measures, however, those which best meet the criteria can be identified, as well as those which should be rejected.

After the Committee has selected appropriate factors and measures for those factors, they must assign appropriate relative weights to each factor. In assessing each factor, one must ask, "How important is this factor relative to the other factors to be included in the formula?" For example, if two counties are alike on all measures but one, should the result be a small or a large difference in the dollar amounts of the subsidies they receive? If, for a particular factor, the measure for a county increases or decreases 5% or 10%, but all other measures remain the same, how much change should there be in the subsidy eligibility? The answers to these questions will be determined by the relative weights given to the formula factors.

A. NEED

1. Factor: POP Total Population of a County

a. Face Validity:

The question to be answered is whether the number of persons residing in a county has an important bearing on corrections needs in the county. Although number of offenders served per 1,000 population varies among counties, generally the larger the population, the more offenses committed in absolute numbers, and the more offenders served. Obviously, a county with a POP of 200,000 will have a larger number of offenses, and offenders served, than a county with a POP of 50,000. In the present CCA subsidy formula, and similar alternatives, POP is given a much greater weight than other factors included. This is so because of the way in which the formula "works. In this particular type of formula POP must be included, so the other "computation factors" (AVS and dollar amount) have a number to operate upon. The most important factor in determining how much money a county needs to pay for its Community Corrections system is POP. Four of the formulae (in simplified terms, multiply POP by a dollar amount giving the amount of the subsidy which would be based on POP alone. Then that product is multiplied by the county's AVS (average standard score on all factors--other than POP). The AVS is normally either somewhat more, or somewhat less, than one. If more than one, the county's subsidy based on POP alone would increase; if less than one, the subsidy would decrease. As the formulae work, the effect of factors (other than POP) which are based on either need, ability to pay, or effort by the county to obtain revenue is to either increase or decrease the subsidy based on POP alone. Five of the formulae operate similarly to the Minnesota Social Services formula.

If a formula is selected which includes POP only as a factor, all counties would be treated "equally," i.e., all would receive exactly the same number of dollars "per capita," for example, \$5 for each person residing in the county. A relatively "poor" county would not get a larger subsidy per capita, nor would a "wealthy" county get a lesser subsidy per capita. So relative "need" would be disregarded except to the extent that it was decided that number of residents in a county--solely--should reflect need. Ability to pay and effort also are not considered. A county with a PCI of \$7,000 will receive exactly the same dollar amount per capita (per resident in the county) as a county a PCI of \$12,000.

b. Timeliness:

POP data is available from the state demographer. Based on the 1970 U.S. (10 year) census, the state demographer has

estimated total county population for 1979.

c. Variability:

Same as for PAR.

d. Comparability:

The measure across jurisdictions is comparable. The same thing--total population--is being measured in each county.

e. Stability:

In general, POP is relatively stable from year to year. However, POP is declining at a somewhat relatively faster rate in some counties. Over a period of a few years in some counties there could be a substantial drop. The subsidy of these counties would decrease as a result.

f. Availability of Data:

POP data is easily obtainable from the state demographer.

2. Factor: Number of Offenders Served

a. CR Crime Rate

(1) Face Validity:

Although "number of offenders served" is, to some extent, dependent on CR, the relationship is somewhat tenuous. The two obviously are not synonymous. There are many more offenses committed than there are offenders served, because a large proportion of crimes are never solved. Much better measures of "number of offenders served" are available.

(2) Timeliness:

CR data is available from the state Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) for a particular year about one year after the end of that year.

(3) Variability:

CR does a poor job of reflecting real differences among counties. Methods of reporting offenses vary greatly from county to county. While 70% of all offenses may be reported in one county, only 50% may be reported in another. The police and sheriff in one county may routinely record all offense reports, while in another, law enforcement personnel may fail to officially record what they believe to be "insignificant" or "unfounded" offenses. In addition, CR does not measure "number of offenders served"; it merely measures

reported recorded offenses. No arrests, prosecutions, or convictions occur for many of these offenses, and arrest, prosecution, and conviction rate (as a ratio to CR) varies significantly among counties.

(4) Comparability:

CR as a measure is not reasonably comparable across jurisdictions for the reasons stated under (2) above. Quality is poor as a measure of "number of offenders served."

(5) Stability:

CR probably is relatively stable from year to year, i.e., there generally would not be large fluctuations from year to year. An exception may occur in a county where significant changes are made in offense reporting requirements. When a significant change does occur, for example, as a result of a change in economic conditions, it is likely to occur to a similar extent in all or most counties. When a similar change occurs for a factor in all counties, it would not affect the proportionate CCA subsidy eligibility.

(6) Availability of Data:

CR is easily obtainable from the state Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

b. DCC District Court Convictions¹

(See section on DC--adults charged in district court.)

(1) Face Validity:

DCC (district court convictions, i.e., number of persons convicted of felonies and gross misdemeanors--or felonies only--in district court) directly measures "number of adult offenders served." These persons have been convicted and therefore must be dealt with in some way by "corrections."

(2) Timeliness:

DCC data by county will be available for the first time

¹Because DCC data will be available at some time in 1981, the CCA Funding Committee, at its October 16, 1980, meeting, chose to include DCC as a factor in the CCA subsidy formula, and to omit DC (felons charged in district court). For formula computer runs done by staff in October, 1980, 1978 DCC data collected on a one-time basis by the Sentencing Guidelines Commission were used.

at sometime in 1981, from SJIS, and thereafter, for a given year, shortly after the end of that year.

(3) Variability:

SJIS will soon have accurate records of DCC. DCC will then be a reasonably good measure of differences among counties as to number of adults convicted in district court. DCC is a better measure of "number of offenders served" than is DC. Because these persons are convicted, they must be dealt with by the corrections systems. Costs will be incurred. As for DC, some persons who are "charged" are not convicted at trial, or the prosecutor may drop charges for a variety of reasons. So some of those charged are never served by corrections programs, and the ratio of convictions to persons charged would vary among counties. That difference would not be reflected if DC is used.

(4) Comparability:

The criterion of comparability is satisfied. The same thing will be measured across counties after accurate Supreme Court data is available. However, one problem with DCC is that it does not take into account "prevention," "diversion prior to being charged," nor "diversion after charge but prior to adjudication of guilt." See, under DC, (4) Comparability, second paragraph.

(5) Stability:

DCC will be relatively stable. If DCC goes up as a result of an increase in crime rate, it would likely occur statewide, so the relative differences among counties would remain about the same.

(6) Availability of Data:

DCC will be obtainable from SJIS at some time in 1981.

c. DC Number of Adults Charged in District Court

(1) Face Validity:

DC is a better measure of "number of offenders served" than is CR. However, although there is an apparent relationship between "number of offenders served" and DC (persons charged with felonies and gross misdemeanors in district court), DC includes some persons who are "not guilty," i.e., the prosecutor drops charges before trial for various reasons, the person is acquitted (found not guilty) at trial, or the judge dismisses the case before trial. These persons, for whom no "corrections costs" are incurred, are counted in "number of offenders served" if DC is a formula factor. DCC (district court convictions, i.e., persons convicted of

felonies and gross misdemeanors--or felons only--in district court) more accurately measures "number of offenders served" than does DC, or CR.

(2) Timeliness:

District court charge data is now available from the state Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) and the state Supreme Court (State Justice Information System--SJIS for a particular year approximately six months after the end of that year. The first year for which it is available is 1979.

(3) Variability:

At this time there is a problem with variability and comparability in regard to DC. The BCA has DC data. However, BCA estimates that approximately 18% to 20% of adults charged in district court are "missed" (i.e., not included) and that the percentage "missed" varies widely among counties. The reason for this is that BCA does not receive a record of a "DC" unless that individual was "fingerprinted." A large number never are fingerprinted, particularly members of the upper-middle and middle classes who have committed "white collar" crimes, and often persons indicted by a grand jury. The individuals in this "missed" group, who are sentenced to state institutions (not many are) are then "picked up" by the BCA, i.e., the BCA will then get the individual's record from the state institution. However, because a large number of DC's are missed and because the number missed may, for example, be 15% in one county and 25% in another, it is apparent that DC does not accurately reflect real differences among counties as to relative numbers of adults charged in district courts.

As previously stated, this is the situation as it exists now. However, the Minnesota Supreme Court through its State Justice Information System (SJIS) is now in the process of setting up a comprehensive criminal justice data base. In the near future (estimate, at some time in 1981) accurate and complete DC data will be available from the SJIS. SJIS will maintain a complete record on every adult charged in district court. (It will also have a complete record on all adults *convicted* in district court.)¹

The DC data that we can obtain now (data we used for

¹Information obtained from Ken Benfield, Director of Criminal Justice Information, BCA, and Jim Rebow, Director of Information Retrieval System, State Justice Information System (SJIS), Minnesota Supreme Court.

the formulae computer runs) is obviously, to some extent, defective. Because accurate data can be obtained at some time in 1981, however, this factor is a viable option. Averaging over a three-year period could not be done, however, until 1983 or 1984.

(4) Comparability:

The present problems described under "Variability" also impair comparability. Once the information is available from SJIS, however, DC will be comparable across counties, i.e., the same thing will be measured in all counties--namely, number of persons charged in district court.

One problem with this measure, however, is that it does not take into account "prevention" nor "diversion prior to being charged." Prevention, however, would apply for the most part to juveniles. DC does take into account adult offenders diverted after being charged (in district court) but before an adjudication of guilt. An argument can be made by counties which have prevention and diversion prior to charge programs that they are penalized and counties which do not fund prevention and diversion before charge programs are unfairly benefited. However, there is no factor which would include prevention and/or diversion prior to charge which reasonably meets the five criteria (example: CR).

(5) Stability:

Once the SJIS data base is set up, DC will likely be relatively stable. There probably would not be large fluctuations from year to year. If DC goes up as a result of an increase in crime rate, it would likely occur statewide, so the relative differences among counties would remain about the same.

(6) Availability of Data:

DC is obtainable from the BCA and the Supreme Court. Accurate DC data will be easily obtainable from SJIS at some time in 1981.

d. SUP Adult Felons under Supervision (at year's end)

(1) Face Validity:

SUP is a valid measure of "number of offenders served." It directly measures number of offenders who are provided correctional services, i.e., those who are on probation or parole. It is underinclusive, however. It does not include offenders to whom correctional

services are provided who may not be on formal probation or parole, i.e., persons who are "diverted" out of the criminal justice system prior to being charged or prior to an adjudication of guilt, but who nevertheless receive some type of correctional services. It also does not include "prevention."

(2) Timeliness:

Adult felons under supervision data are available from the Department of Corrections (DOC) for a particular year approximately three months after the end of that year.

(3) Variability:

SUP is a reasonably accurate measure of real differences among counties, as to number of adult felons on probation or parole. Reasonably accurate records are kept. CCA Areas report this information to DOC. The state provides adult probation and parole services in the 60 non-CCA counties so the state (DOC) also has data for those counties. Because SUP is at present an indirect subfactor in the formula, CCA counties probably do not omit any persons under supervision.

It is possible for counties to "manipulate" this factor, however. A county could keep persons under supervision for an unreasonably long period of time, thereby increasing its caseload, with a resulting increase in its state CCA subsidy. SUP also does not take into account persons who are diverted but not under formal supervision, but may, for example, be in treatment or participating in a project like Operation de Novo in Hennepin County. In addition it does not take into account prevention.

(4) Comparability:

The same thing is being measured in all counties--number of adult felons on probation or parole. Therefore, SUP does meet the criterion of comparability.

(5) Stability:

SUP is relatively stable. There are unlikely to be large changes from year to year. If changes do occur, they are likely to be statewide.

(6) Availability of Data:

SUP data are easily obtainable from DOC.

e. PAR Population at Risk, Age 6 through 30

(1) Face Validity:

There is a relationship between the proportionate number of persons age 6 through 30 in a county and the number of offenders served in the county. Numerous studies have shown that crime rate is much higher among this age group than it is among the population over age 30. Consequently, number of offenders served in this age group is proportionately higher than in the over 30 group. The measure is defective, however, in that it cannot measure variations among counties in "proportionate number of offenders served within the 6 through 30 age group."

(2) Timeliness:

PAR data are available from the state demographer. However, they are collected only periodically, i.e., by the U.S. 10-year census. In between, they are estimated by the state demographer. PAR being used at this time by DOC is estimated for 1975 by the state demographer. It may also be obtained from the Department of Education. Staff could project PAR for 1979 for each county by multiplying total 1979 county population by the percentage age 6 through 30 of total county population (based on 1975 estimates of PAR by the state demographer).

(3) Variability:

The ability of PAR to reflect actual differences of population age 6 through 30 among counties is obviously dependent on the accuracy of the U.S. census and the estimates by the state demographer, which accuracy has long been subject to dispute. It is impossible to determine the accuracy of this data. If we assume it is reasonably accurate, however, or that the error rate, if any, is likely to be fairly consistent in all counties, then PAR would reasonably reflect real differences in population age 6 through 30 among the counties.

(4) Comparability:

Comparability is met in the sense that the same population--age 6 through 30--is being measured in all counties. However, this does not measure "number of offenders served" accurately. This factor assumes that the *proportionate* number of offenders served out of population age 6 through 30 is the same for all counties. Obviously, this is not so. There would be some real differences among counties, but we have no measure which would accurately reflect how small or how great those differences are. For example, it is believed by many

that the proportionate number of offenders served in this age group is significantly greater in high-density urban areas, in relatively low-income rural areas, and in urban "ghetto" areas, because a larger proportion of this age group commit crimes in said areas. Because the variation in programs and services among counties is so great, some counties' "corrections" programs serve nonoffenders, and in some counties offenders are served by "noncorrections" programs, e.g., social services, it is impossible to accurately measure actual number of offenders served.

(5) Stability:

In general, population is relatively stable from year to year. In recent years, birth rate has been declining, however, so PAR will be decreasing. It will likely decrease relatively uniformly across the state, however. To some extent, some large urban and several rural counties may have a problem with PAR stability. The most recent U.S. census showed a declining population in these areas. In areas where population age 6 through 30 is decreasing significantly (more than in other areas), PAR as a formula factor for these areas will be less proportionately (compared with other counties) and will therefore result in reducing the subsidy eligibility for these areas. The amount of such reduction will depend on the relative decrease in PAR and on the relative weight assigned to all of the factors included in the formula.

(6) Availability of Data:

PAR data is easily obtainable from the state demographer.

- f. JP Juvenile Population, Age 5 through 17 (Included in all formulae.)

(1) Face Validity:

DCC is probably the best measure available of "number of offenders served" for adults. There is no comparable measure for juvenile offenders which would measure "number of juvenile offenders served" with reasonable accuracy. Neither "number of petitions filed" nor "number of adjudications" (in juvenile court) is satisfactory, because of the great variation among counties in their handling of juvenile offenders. Given similar juvenile offenders and offenses, some counties file many more petitions and adjudicate as delinquent (proportionately) many more juveniles than do other counties. In many counties, a large number of juvenile offenders, although never adjudicated delinquent, and who are not formally placed under supervision, are

nevertheless provided with some type of "correctional services" (incurring correctional costs). Consequently, JP (juvenile population, age 5 through 17 years) is recommended as the only reasonable alternative factor for measuring the juvenile offender population. A significant flaw in the use of JP is that it cannot measure the variation among counties of the proportionate number of offenders among the juvenile population. There would obviously be some difference among counties in the proportionate number of their juvenile population who receive "correctional services." If it is decided to include a "juvenile offender" factor in the formula, JP is the best available.

(2) Timeliness:

The same as for PAR.

(3) Variability:

The same as for PAR.

(4) Comparability:

The same as for PAR.

(5) Stability:

The same as for PAR.

(6) Availability of Data:

The same as for PAR.

B. ABILITY TO PAY

1. Factor: PCI PerCapita Income

a. Face Validity:

The question to be considered is whether per capita income is a good indicator of a county's ability to pay for its own Community Corrections needs. More specifically, PCI is being evaluated as an indicator of "wealth"--the implicit assumption being that greater wealth would indicate greater county responsibility to pay for Community Corrections and correspondingly less need for state subsidy. Although PCI does reflect wealth of the residents of a county, there are some limitations on how much of that wealth is accessible to county government.

Nearly all county-generated revenue is derived by taxing real property--not income. However, no matter what kind of tax a county imposes, the residents of a county must pay the

tax out of their personal and business incomes (PCI). A county is perfectly free to take into account the PCI of its residents in deciding the amount of its tax levy. Whether the county does in fact do so is irrelevant. The point is that the county does in fact have the power to do so.

There are certain state imposed restrictions on a county's ability to increase its real property tax levy, however. (See section on "Per Capita Taxable Value.") Of course, if a county is taxing at its maximum limits (excluding special levies), it cannot obtain more tax revenue, i.e., it cannot increase the general levy beyond the limit even when PCI rises. However, the state imposed restrictions do not apply to the levy for Community Corrections.¹ The counties have the power, under state law, to impose a "special levy" for Community Corrections, the amount of which is unlimited. Since there are no restrictions related to market value, taxable value, or the "levy limit base,"² and the county, therefore, can levy any dollar amount it wishes for Community Corrections, and the ability of the residents to pay real property taxes is based solely on their personal incomes,³ a good argument can be made that PCI is a reasonable measure of a county's ability to obtain revenue for Community Corrections.

Within the limits of political feasibility, there is no limit on the amount of local revenue a county can obtain for Community Corrections. Since PCI measures wealth of county residents relatively more accurately than does any other factor, and the county is free to base the amount of its levy for Community Corrections on PCI, it is reasonable to use PCI as a measure of a county's ability to pay for its own Community Corrections system.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of counties by PCI. The average county PCI for 1978 was \$6,794. Over two-thirds of the counties fell between \$5,721 and \$7,828.

b. Timeliness:

PCI data is available from the Regional Economics Information System, Federal Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data for a particular year are available approximately 18 months after the end of that year.

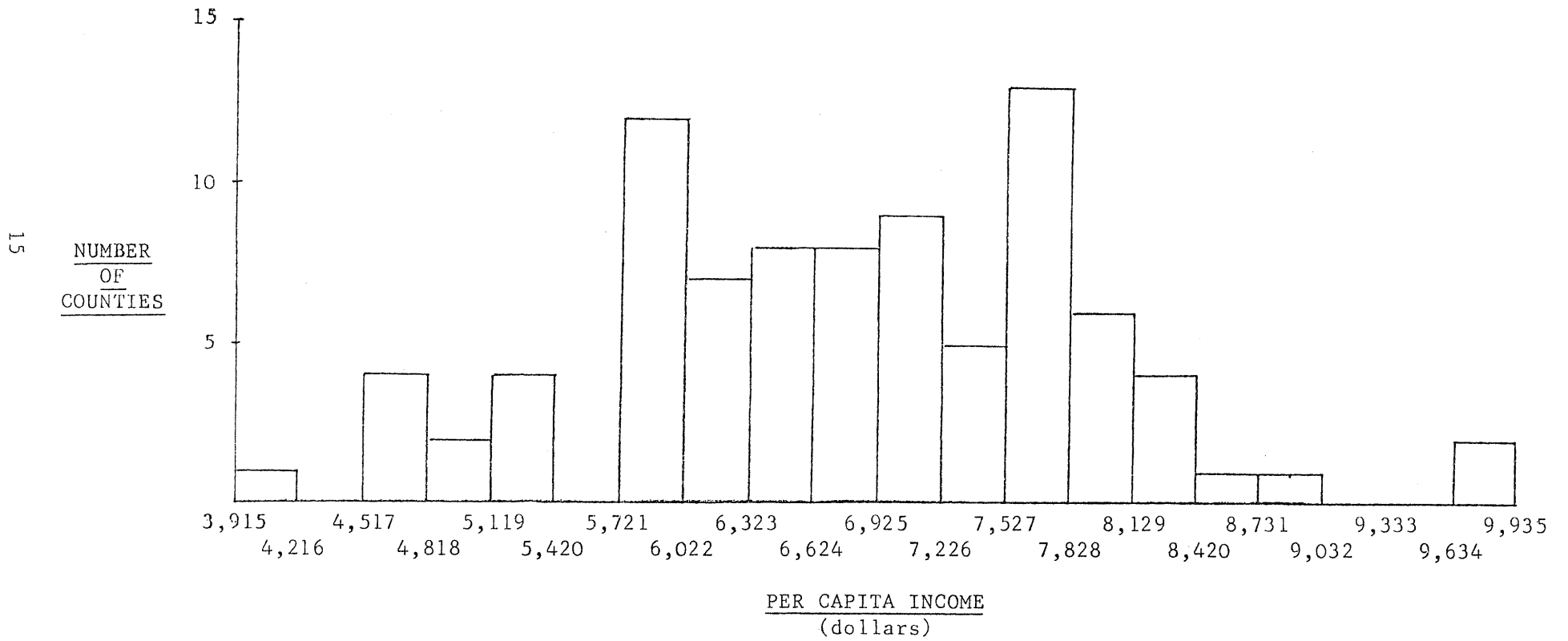
¹This is true for other county services as well, e.g., "public assistance."

²See section on "Per Capita Taxable Value."

³The only source out of which real property taxes are paid is each resident's personal (or business) income.

FIGURE 1

1978 PER CAPITA INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTIES



Mean = \$6,794; Standard Deviation = \$1,118.

c. Variability:

PCI is based on filed income tax returns of county residents. Real differences in the PCI among counties are accurately reflected in this measure.

d. Comparability:

Some people fail to report all of their income. To the extent that this practice may vary among counties, this measure is defective in terms of "measuring the same thing" across jurisdictions. Another problem is that wealth, measured solely by income, does not accurately reflect differences in the standard of living. For example, most farmers raise or produce much of their own meat, fowl, dairy products, eggs, fruits, and vegetables on their farms. They don't pay for most of these items out of their incomes as reported on their income tax returns, and costs of farming operations are deductible. They also have their housing on their farms. However, urban dwellers must pay for all of these items out of their incomes as reported on their income tax returns. Consequently, when one compares a farmer and an urban dweller having the same income, the farmer is actually "wealthier" than the urban dweller, i.e., he has a higher standard of living. Therefore, a largely rural county will actually have a higher standard of living (compared with a largely urban county) than is reflected in that county's PCI. To this extent, comparability is defective. In addition, cost differences across jurisdictions impair the comparability of PCI among counties. However, there is no factor, other than PCI, which--all things considered--more accurately measures wealth and ability to pay for Community Corrections.

e. Stability:

PCI can vary substantially from one year to the next, as Table 1 indicates. This fact is significant for county residents who may carry a steadily increasing absolute real property tax burden. The relative local tax burden for county residents, therefore, will change as PCI changes, unless the per capita tax levy (PCTL) changes relative to PCI (which it probably does not, except by accident if ever). In other words, a decrease in PCI will result in an increase in the relative tax burden unless there occurs a corresponding decrease in the PCTL.

Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5 indicate that PCTL is not adjusted in response to changes in PCI.

TABLE 1
 PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME
 FOR SELECTED MINNESOTA COUNTIES

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Benton	12.0	2.1	16.1	12.6	11.0
Carver	11.3	4.4	7.3	17.3	9.5
Clearwater	3.8	2.2	1.8	13.4	10.5
Dodge	- 1.5	3.8	3.0	32.7	8.0
Goodhue	6.5	4.7	8.9	11.7	10.9
Isanti	3.1	8.5	10.1	16.2	6.7
Kittson	-22.5	9.8	-36.9	34.4	24.6
Le Sueur	3.2	6.5	10.1	19.1	10.8
Marshall	-10.6	-5.3	-30.3	34.4	20.1
Mower	4.9	8.9	5.7	17.0	9.5
Olmsted	5.4	14.0	10.7	11.4	12.2
Polk	- 2.2	1.4	-22.6	21.0	23.4
Renville	- 3.0	4.0	10.1	54.8	9.1
Scott	6.3	7.8	8.4	13.5	9.2
Stevens	2.4	1.7	-20.5	47.2	11.0
Wadena	6.6	5.1	10.1	16.3	5.7
Winona	6.1	7.2	10.1	14.3	8.7

SOURCE: Regional Economics In-
 formation System, Bureau
 of Economic Analysis.

FIGURE 2

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME
AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA REAL PROPERTY TAX LEVY
(16 counties)

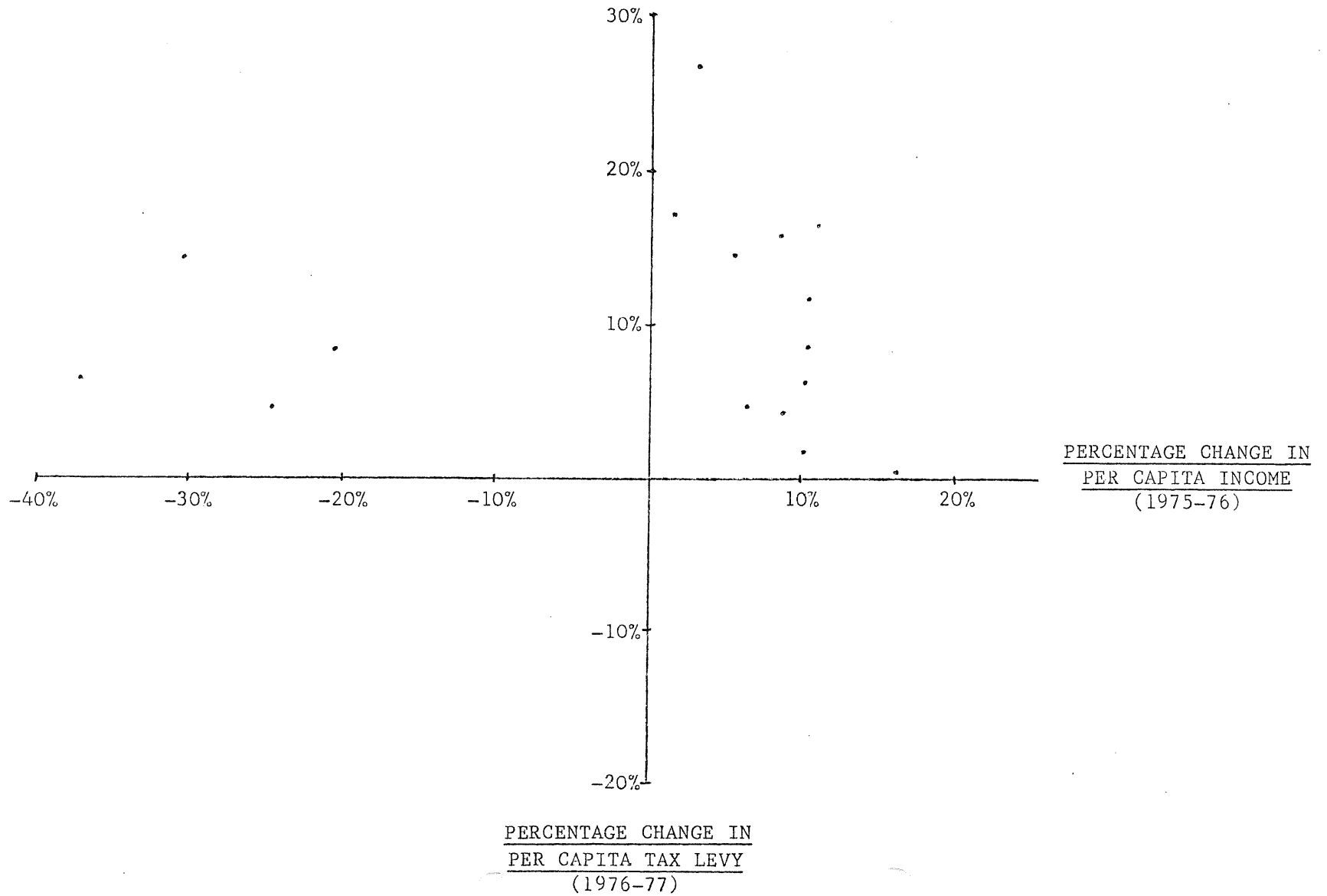


FIGURE 3

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME
AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PER CAPITA REAL PROPERTY TAX LEVY
(16 counties)

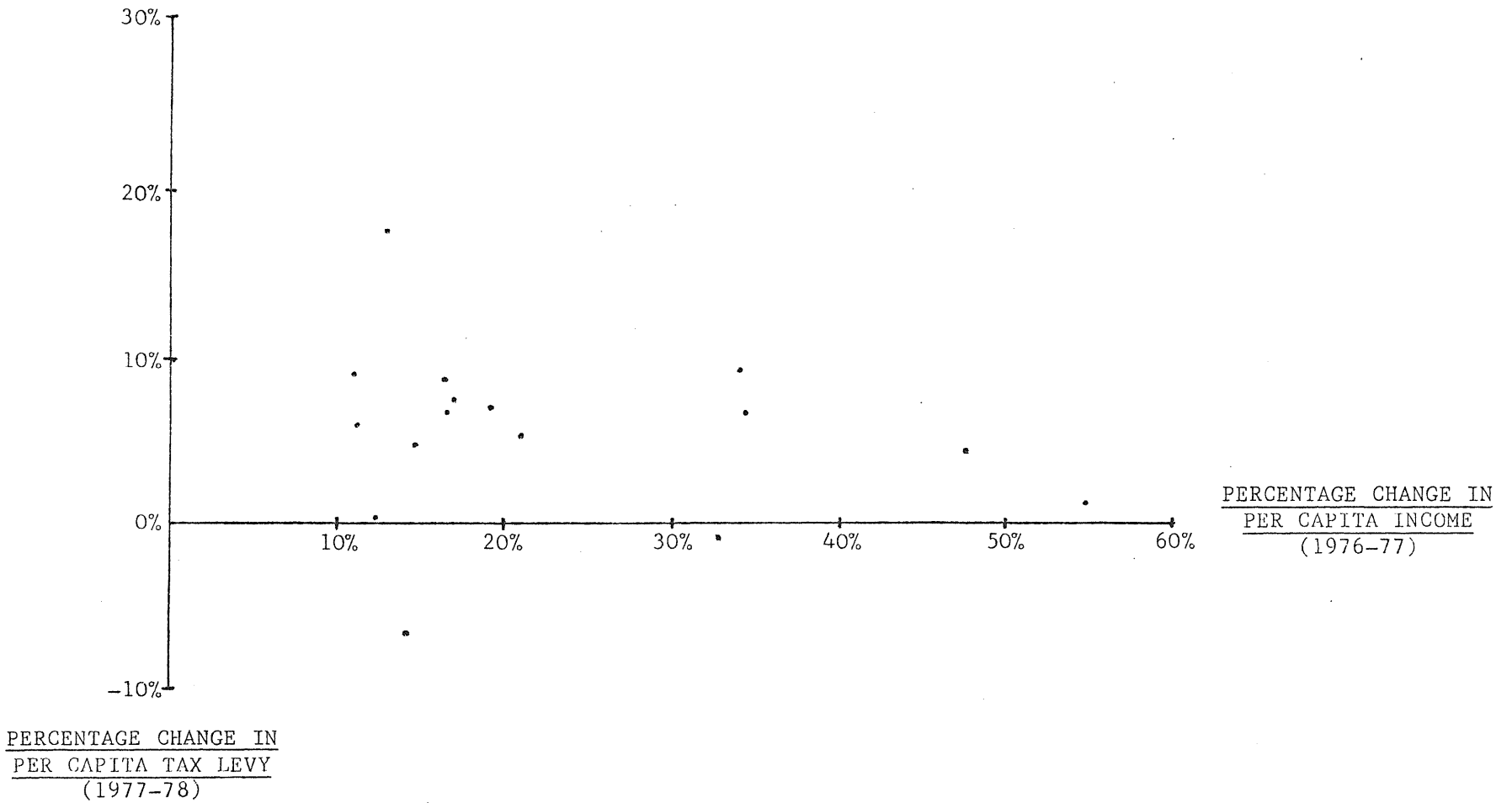


FIGURE 4

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PER CAPITA INCOME AND PER
CAPITA REVENUE GENERATED LOCALLY

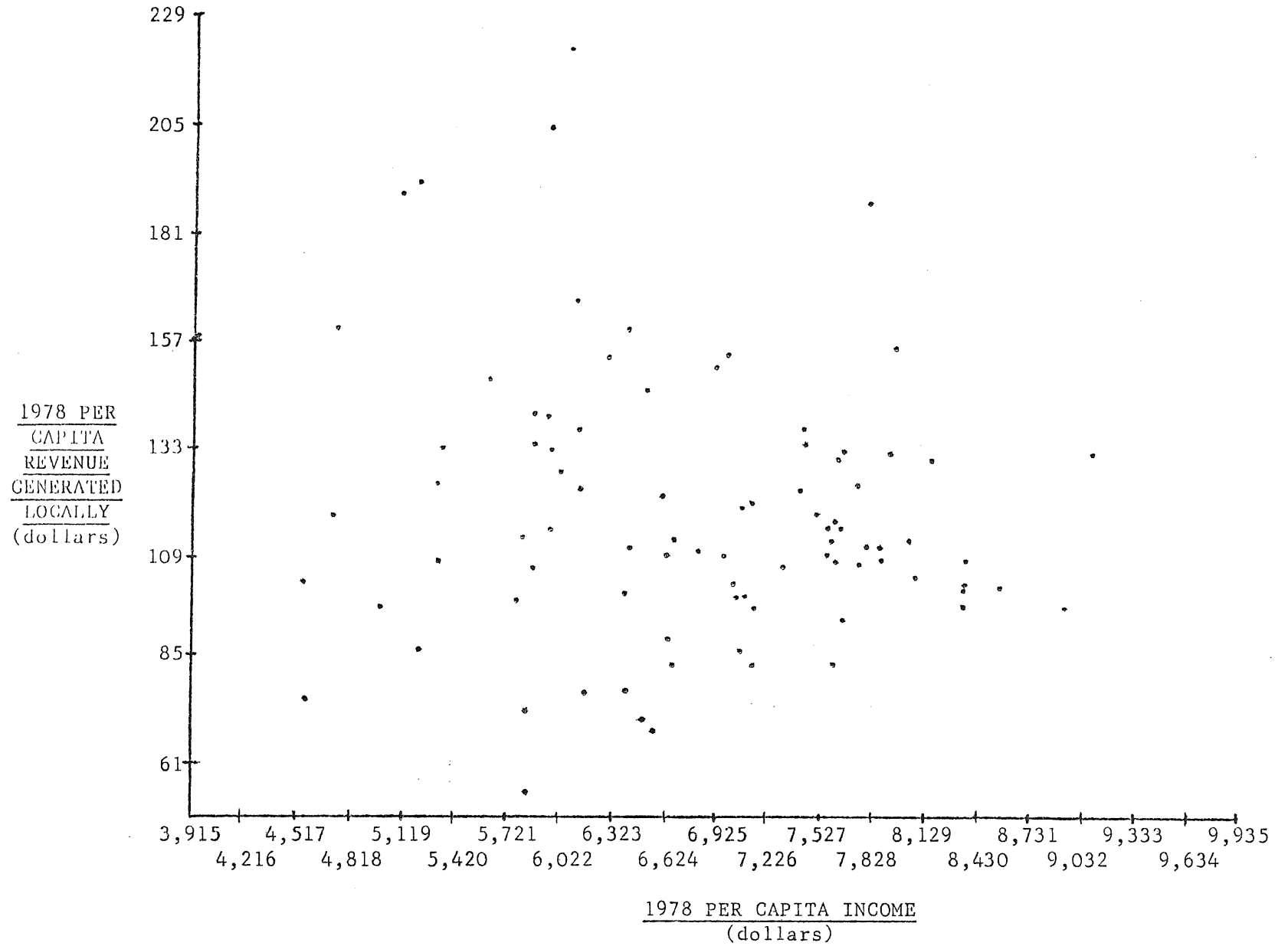
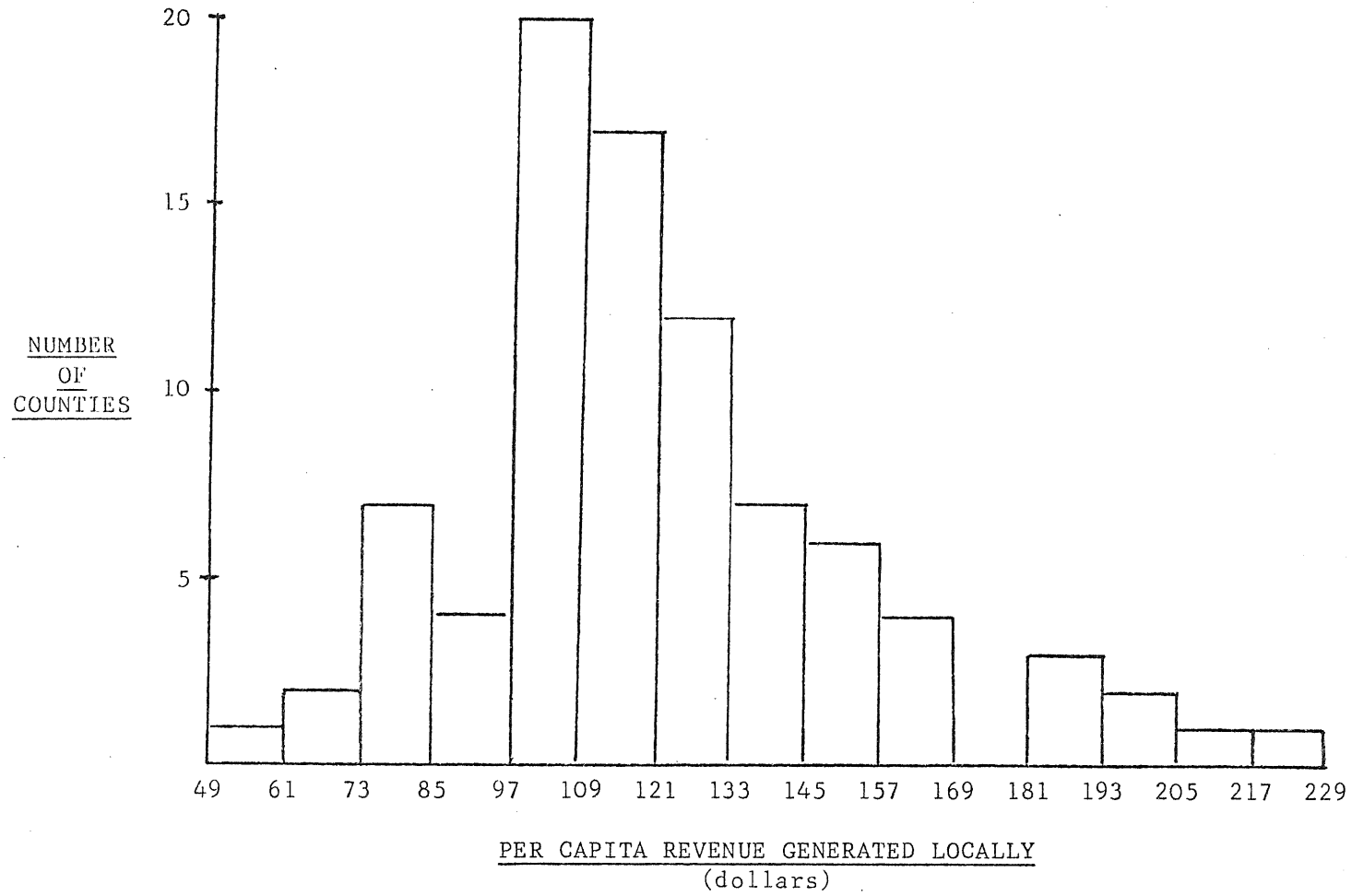


FIGURE 5

1978 PER CAPITA REVENUE GENERATED LOCALLY



Mean = \$121; Standard Deviation = \$32.6.

An implicit assumption in including PCI as a formula factor is that the state subsidy for Community Corrections should be responsive to changes and differences in relative wealth. For example, a county with a relative decrease in wealth should receive an increased state subsidy so that the burden on local resources will not be so great. Similarly, a county with lower than average wealth should receive greater than average state subsidy so that the tax burden is somewhat equalized.

The validity of this assumption, however, is dependent on the taxing behavior of county governments. State effort to equalize tax burden is not effective if county governments do not adjust their taxing behavior to at least partially reflect changes in wealth. Figures 2 and 3 suggest that, at least in the short run, county governments do not, in fact, adjust taxes in response to changes in wealth. Figure 4 also suggests that there is no relationship between county wealth and taxing behavior. In other words, above or below average PCI does not seem to play an important role in determining whether a county will have a below or above average tax burden. The assumption that adjusting state subsidy to PCI is a means toward equalizing the tax burden does not appear to be valid.

Also to be considered are two requirements of the CCA:

(1) When a county begins participation, it cannot diminish its "current level of spending" (amount spent by county for corrections the year prior to entry), and (2) Beginning in 1979, if in any biennium the state subsidy is increased by an inflationary adjustment which results in the county receiving more actual subsidy than it did in the previous calendar year, the county shall be eligible for that increase only if the "current level of spending" is increased by a percentage equal to that increase within the same biennium. In each of the two provisions, "current level of spending" has been interpreted by DOC to mean the amount spent by the county for corrections the year before entry. Therefore, (1) means that a county can never decrease its expenditures below the amount spent the year before entry, (2) means, beginning in 1979, in each year--the county must increase the amount spent in the year before entry by the same inflationary increase (percentage) given the state subsidy. For example, if County A entered in 1976, and spent \$300,000 for corrections in 1975 (base year), and for 1980, the state subsidy was increased by 7% (inflation rate), in order for County A to receive the state subsidy inflationary increase, it would have to increase its 1975, \$300,000 expenditure by 7% to \$321,000 for spending in 1980. If the state subsidy received another 7% inflationary increase for 1981, County A would have to increase the \$321,000 by 7% to \$322,470 in order to be eligible to receive the state increase.

Counties which entered three or more years ago will be little affected by (2) above, because their base year spending was relatively small. Also, there were several years for which they did not have to increase county spending for inflation. However, counties coming in 1980 and thereafter must increase each year on a relatively larger base. The pre-1976 counties can avoid inflationary increases for sometime because they probably already are spending much more than in the base year. However, the recently entering counties will have to increase every year for inflation. The pre-1976 counties, therefore, could adjust their spending (and tax levy) to reflect changes in wealth (PCI). However, the recently entering counties could not. If a county experiences decreasing wealth (PCI) the result would be an increase in state CCA subsidy. The intent is that the state will equalize the burden by paying for a greater share of the total corrections costs. In fact, for a county which cannot decrease its local corrections spending (under the CCA), and therefore cannot decrease its levy for Community Corrections, the relative tax burden on the residents of that county is actually increased.

The point here is that while PCI, as well as state subsidy amounts can change substantially from one year to the next, the realities of county government taxing behavior and the said provisions of the CCA (in regard to recently entering counties) do not permit the equalization of tax burdens. Recently entering counties receiving real increases in state subsidy cannot reduce county corrections expenditures accordingly (unless they forego the state subsidy inflationary increase). The tax burden, therefore, increases. County governments, however, have not demonstrated a propensity to take PCI into account when establishing tax policies. The said provisions of the Act, therefore, may not be significant.

f. Availability of Data:

PCI data is easily obtainable from the Federal Bureau of Economic Analysis.

C. Factor: Effort by the County to Obtain Revenue

1. RI (ratio, revenue, income) Ratio of Per Capita Locally Generated Revenue to Per Capita Income:
PCLGR/PCI

(See section on PCI.)

a. Face Validity:

PCLGR/PCI, or RI for short, indicates only the amount of revenue collected by a county in a given year. It does not necessarily indicate wealth or ability to pay for Community Corrections. County governments are limited by state law to annual general levy increases of 8% (6% for Hennepin, Ramsey, and St. Louis counties). This fact restricts the ability of

any county to impose substantial increases in the general real property tax levy. This constraint, however, is lessened somewhat due to the fact that counties may impose a special tax levy for Community Corrections (and for certain other county services)--which is unlimited. Figures 4 and 5 shows how all Minnesota counties were distributed according to 1978 PCLGR.

b. Timeliness:

PCLGR is available from the state auditor. Revenue data is available for a particular year 9 to 12 months after the end of that year.

c. Variability:

Real differences in this ratio will be reflected among counties. However, the problems mentioned under RI, "Face Validity" and the sections on PCI and PCTV must be considered. Example, some counties may be taxing at the maximum limits--taking political feasibility into account.

d. Comparability:

The same thing is being measured in all counties. However, consider the same problems mentioned under RI, "Variability."

e. Stability:

Revenue will probably increase steadily from year to year in all counties. However, because of the levy limits, and larger levies in the previous year for some counties, it will go up faster in those counties than in others. PCI fluctuates significantly; however, we will also do for PCLGR. The greatest problem in terms of stability is the increasing disparities among counties for PCLGR.

f. Availability of Data:

PCLGR is obtainable from the state auditor, PCI from the Federal Bureau of Economic Analysis.

FORMULA FACTORS ELIMINATED FROM CONSIDERATION

1. CE Corrections expenditures.
2. SUP-COC Persons under supervision in the county who were convicted outside of the county.
3. PCTV Per capita taxable value.

A. NEED

1. Factor: CE Corrections Expenditures

"Corrections expenditures" as a factor was omitted because there simply is no way to measure it. To take a unit of service and assign a dollar cost and use that same dollar cost for that unit of service in every county would be inadequate. For example, if one uses "number of adult felons under supervision multiplied by \$350," this does not measure the cost for a felon under supervision, nor does it measure differences in unit costs among counties. This factor assumes that the dollar cost per unit is the same in all counties, which is not true. This factor does not measure correctional costs at all--it merely measures "number of felons under supervision," which is a measure of "number of offenders served." For example, assume there are three counties in Minnesota: A, B, and C. First the *relative proportions of the costs per felon under supervision* will be computed; then the *relative proportions of number of felons under supervision* will be computed. You will see that the relative proportions for the three counties are the same for both measures. And since a standard score is computed for each county based on its relative proportion of the measure, the results are the same, whether "costs" or "number" are used.

	FELONS UNDER SUPER- VISION	DOLLAR COST PER UNIT	TOTAL DOLLAR COST	PROPOR- TIONATE SHARE
<u>County A</u>	50	x \$350	= \$17,500	= 16.7%
<u>County B</u>	100	x \$350	= \$35,000	= 33.3%
<u>County C</u>	150	x \$350	= \$52,500	= 50.0%
<u>County A</u>	50	=		16.7%
<u>County B</u>	100	=		33.3%
<u>County C</u>	150	=		50.0%

It is inadequate and unnecessary to use such a measures. One will have accomplished the same purpose by using some other factor which measures "number of offenders served," such as DC, DCG, or SUP.

There is another type of "corrections cost" measure, for example, "annual cost for probation officer salaries." This does, in fact, measure costs, although it measures differences in costs among counties very inaccurately.

This type of factor can be too easily manipulated by the counties. There have been frequent reports of some counties counting as P.O.'s, such personnel as social workers and clerks, for the purpose of increasing their standard scores for this factor and thereby increasing their state CCA subsidies. This same type of problem exists whenever "actual costs" for any unit of service is used as a factor. A factor which cannot be manipulated is much preferred. In addition, use of CE penalizes counties which spend

proportionately more of their correctional dollars on "prevention" and "diversion" or any correctional services provided to offenders who are not formally under supervision. These counties would receive less state subsidy because of proportionately lower probation caseloads, because they choose to spend relatively more of their correctional dollars on other types of correctional services. On the other hand, those counties which spend most of their correctional dollars on "supervision" would receive larger state subsidies. Counties would be encouraged to put all or most of their money into "supervision" in order to obtain a greater state subsidy, and discouraged from developing other innovative correctional services.

The use of "total correctional expenditures" has been suggested. It is impossible to measure "total correctional expenditures". In some counties, offenders are provided services by noncorrections programs, e.g., social services. In some counties, non-offenders are provided services by corrections programs, e.g., victim-witness programs. It would not accurately measure differences in costs among counties, since the unit costs differ in all counties but this factor does not take differences in unit costs into account.

More importantly, this measure would totally disregard need and ability to pay. The fact that County A spends relatively more for total corrections costs (i.e., a larger dollar amount per capita) than County B does not necessarily mean that County A has a greater need for a larger state subsidy or that it has less ability to pay. It may be that County A is relatively much wealthier than County B and can therefore easily afford to spend much more on corrections.

The population in the two counties, or number of offenders served, may be very similar (in number), so the need would not be greater in County A. In other words, there is no substantial evidence which would support a conclusion that per capita corrections expenditures bears a reasonable relationship to need and ability to pay.

If we included "total corrections expenditures" as a factor, then in the last example of Counties A and B, we would reward County A, a wealthier county with no greater need than County B by giving it a larger state subsidy. We would penalize County B, a poorer county, with a need as great as County A's.

2. Factor: SUP-COC Persons Under Supervision in the County Who Were Convicted of Felonies¹ Outside of the County.
 - a. Face Validity:

This group of offenders consists of persons who were convicted

¹Or felonies and gross misdemeanors.

of a felony (or a felony or gross misdemeanor) either in some other Minnesota county or in a state other than Minnesota. This is a valid measure of a specific class of offenders served. Although these persons are convicted elsewhere, the county in which they reside incurs costs in providing correctional services to them. These persons obviously would not be included in DCC or DC. DCC includes only persons convicted in the district court within the county.

DC includes only persons charged in the district court within the county. If DCC or DC is the only factor included in the formula which measures number of adult offenders served, therefore, the class of SUP-COC would not be taken into account. Some counties may have a relatively higher proportion of this class of offenders among their total offender population than do other counties.

b. Timeliness:

Data needed to measure SUP-COC is not currently available. Although county probation and parole officers in the 12 CCA areas and state adult P.O.'s and county juvenile P.O.'s in the 60 non-CCA counties provide periodic reports on their caseloads to DOC, these reports do not now designate whether a person under supervision was convicted within or outside of the county in which he/she resides. Donald Selger, Community Corrections Administrator at DOC has stated that such information could be obtained from the P.O.s. The data could be available by the time DOC recomputes the counties' state CCA subsidy eligibility in 1982 (for the 1983-84 biennium). The information would be available for a particular year within a few months after the end of that year.

c. Variability:

SUP-COC would reflect differences among counties as to the proportionate number of their offender population who are in this class, assuming P.O. records will be reasonably accurate and up-to-date.

d. Comparability:

The measure is comparable across jurisdictions. It would include the actual number of SUP-COC's in each county. None of this class would be excluded, nor would members of any other class be included, in any county.

d. Stability:

At this time, there is no way to know to what extent this factor may fluctuate in any county, or for all counties. It has not previously been measured. Conceivably, it could fluctuate considerably in some counties. However, because this class would probably be relatively small in number in all or most counties in proportion to the number of offenders

convicted in the district court within the county, it should be given a lesser weight than DCC. Given a lesser weight, fluctuations in SUP-COC would result in relatively small increases or decreases in the county's CCA subsidy eligibility.

e. Availability of Data:

Data could be available from DOC in the near future. (See "Timeliness").

NOTE: If SUP-COC is included in the CCA subsidy formula, it is intended that it be included in a formula which also includes DCC, and that SUP-COC be substituted in place of SUP. A formula could, of course, include all three factors, but inclusion of SUP is not recommended by staff, (See section on SUP).

B. ABILITY TO PAY

1. Factor: PCTV Per Capita Taxable Value

a. Face Validity:

PCTV represents the per capita county tax base. It does not necessarily reflect personal wealth of the residents. (One may own a homestead with a very high taxable value but have a very low personal income, in which case it would be a great hardship to pay the property tax.) Is PCTV a good indicator of a county's ability to pay for its own Community Corrections needs? This factor is included in the present formula and has been the most controversial of the four factors (in addition to POP) included. Until 1980, PCTV varied greatly among counties because PCTV was based on assessed values which ranged, in 1978 from 34.1% to 81.9% of true market value.¹ In addition, by state law, assessed value was limited to increases of no more than 10% from the previous year. Consequently, the counties which were far below market value could never "catch up" to market value because inflation increased market value at a greater rate than the state imposed limit on increases in assessments. So the disparities in assessed values became greater as did PCTV which was based on assessed value.

The state law has changed, however. Beginning in 1980 (for real property taxes payable in 1981) all counties must assess real property at 100% of market value. The 10% limit on assessment increases was eliminated.² Since PCTV will now be computed on the basis of full market value of

¹Market value is determined by the price at which comparable property in the area has sold for recently.

²The use of "limited market value" for the purpose of determining property tax payable was declared unconstitutional in 1979 by the Minnesota Tax Court.

property in all counties, the comparability among counties has increased dramatically.

There are other problems with the use of PCTV, however. Because people must pay their property taxes out of their personal incomes, it is their personal incomes (PCI) which reflect ability to pay by the residents, not PCTV. Neither the market value nor the taxable value (which is less than market value) of a property tells us anything about the owner's ability to pay his/her property tax. The owner of a homestead with a market value of \$75,000 may have a personal income of \$5,000 per year, or \$200,000 per year. He may have bought the house 40 years ago and paid \$5,000 for it at the time, the huge appreciation resulting from inflation. The appreciation in value in no way increases the owner's ability to pay property taxes (unless it is "income" property and rental income increases as a result of appreciation in value of the property).¹

Unfortunately, the counties apparently do not take PCI into account when determining the amount of their tax levy. They determine how much revenue they wish to obtain, and set the mill rate accordingly. Taxable value is computed using various formulae established by the state. The formula varies according to the "use" of the land. There are different classifications, such as "agricultural homestead", with each classification having a different formula for computing taxable value. Taxable value must be computed separately for each property. (Taxable values for all properties in the county are then summed, and the total sum divided by the total number of persons residing in the county. The quotient is PCTV). The county then determines how much revenue it wishes to collect and sets the mill rate so that amount of revenue will be obtained.

State law has established a "levy limit base" which is the real property general tax levy in 1970 for property tax payable in 1971. From 1970 to 1980, counties were limited to 6% levy increases from year to year based on the 1970 "levy limit base" for each county service for which a levy was imposed in 1970. The total county "levy limit base" is the total 1970 levy minus all special levies (e.g., public assistance, social services, bonded indebtedness). In regard to the levy for most county services (general levies), state law, beginning in 1980, now limits 84 counties to an increase in the levy from one year to the next to 8% (previously 6%). In Hennepin, Ramsey, and St. Louis counties, that levy limit is 6%. However, certain county services are exempt from the 8% or 6% limit on levy increase. The counties have the power to impose "special levies" on these services, for example, the levy for

¹This injustice is alleviated to some extent by the state "homestead credit", property tax rebate from the state for low-income persons, and the real property tax "freeze" for senior citizens.

Community Corrections and Public Assistance. The county is free to obtain any dollar amount of revenue it wishes for Community Corrections--there is no limit of any kind on this special levy. Obviously, as previously stated under the section on PCI, the county has the power to base the amount of the special levy for Community Corrections on the PCI in the county, i.e., the average amount of its residents' personal (and business) incomes.

Much information concerning market value, limited market value, taxable value, and PCTV, and the variation among counties could be set forth here. However, it would not be useful because of the drastic changes which will result from the new state law which requires that all counties assess at 100% of market value. To a great degree, the disparities which previously existed will be eliminated or greatly reduced. Even if assessors in a particular county continue to assess below market value, the state (Department of Revenue) will "equalize" market values among counties by comparing assessed values with selling prices of comparable properties in the area, and will increase assessed values which are below market value.

As a result of the changes in state laws, PCTV will be (beginning in 1980) a relatively better indicator of a county government's ability to pay for its own Community Corrections needs. However, counties with previously very low assessed values and, therefore, very low PCTV, will suffer because for general levies, they are limited to an 8% (or 6%) increase in levy from the previous year. Counties which previously were assessing at close to market value will do much better. However, this is irrelevant in regard to Community Corrections; for which the amount of the levy is unlimited, except in regard to political feasibility.

b. Timeliness:

PCTV is available from the Minnesota Department of Revenue, Local Government Aids and Analysis Division, and Property Equalization Division. Taxable valuation data is available approximately six months after the original assessments (which are done in the year before taxes are payable, e.g., the assessment in 1980 is for taxes payable in 1981). Real market value adjustments are available approximately 17 months after the original assessments.

c. Variability:

Under the new laws, PCTV will do a much better job of reflecting real differences among counties, because all counties must assess at full market value, and PCTV is based on market value. So the differences among counties will be "real" differences, rather than artificial ones. One problem which still exists is that the rise in "real market

value" is dependent upon the number of sales of real property in the county. The state bases real market value of property in a county upon the sales in the county, i.e., the selling prices of comparable property in the area. Therefore, in a county with relatively more sales, real market value will rise at a faster pace.

d. Comparability:

As previously stated, problems concerning comparability have been greatly alleviated. We are measuring the same thing across jurisdictions when we measure PCTV now. The problem is--for general levies--the counties are limited to an 8% (or 6%) increase in the levy, so PCTV does not really reflect the relative differences in counties' ability to obtain revenue. For example, County A, having a PCTV of \$100 million (real market value), imposed a levy of \$5,000,000 in 1980. County B, having a PCTV of \$100 million (real market value), imposed a levy of \$7,500,000 in 1980. Each county in 1981 can increase its general levy 8%. County A can levy \$5,400,000 in 1981 (an increase of \$400,000); County B can levy \$8,100,000 (an increase of \$600,000). It can be seen that the counties which have been imposing relatively low levies will never "catch up." Also, the disparities between counties will become greater so long as the law limiting levy increases remains in effect. Again, it must be remembered that there is *no* state imposed limit on the dollar amount a county can levy for Community Corrections.

e. Stability:

Market values and therefore PCTV, will continue to rise statewide for an indefinite time because of inflation. Because the increases will be statewide, the relative differences in PCTV among counties will remain reasonably stable.

f. Availability of Data:

PCTV is readily obtainable from the Department of Revenue.

