

Minnesota Department of Corrections

Biemnial Report

An Update of Activities in Minnesota's State Corrections Department

1989-1990

Introduction

apidly increasing offender populations dominated the 1989-90 biennium as the most significant issue confronting the Minnesota Department of Corrections. Our adult institution populations increased by approximately 500 inmates during this report period to over 3,100 representing a 19 percent jump.

Although this increase trend has been occurring since the mid 1970s when we had approximately 1,300 inmates in the system, it has accelerated dramatically in recent years.

The number of probation and supervised release cases has also gone up. During fiscal year 1990 department cases increased over 13 percent from 6,640 to 7,488 cases.

Response to Increases

Obviously, in order to deal with these numbers our department has had to respond by expanding the system and stretching capacity. The impact of these increases is departmentwide and affects all offender-related services.

The resources necessary for additional prison beds and programs have been provided. Bed expansion, completed exclusively through less costly conversions of and additions to existing facilities, is detailed in this report.

Staff have demonstrated creativity in developing ways to accommodate more offenders using existing funds. Staff have worked hard to ensure that facilities and programs operate at the highest level of excellence during times when they are strained to their limits.

National Comparisons

It is important to keep in mind that even though these increases in inmate numbers are serious and facilities are at or over capacity, relative to other parts of the country Minnesota prison expansion has been more manageable. Prison crowding and construction in Minnesota are not at the proportions they are in many states.

Currently there are 41 states under federal court order. The court has determined that these states have institutions that are not in compliance with the U.S. Constitution due to conditions related to crowding. Costs resulting from crowding and court orders can be massive when states are ordered to reduce pressures with large construction budgets and early releases.

A number of states are concluding that they cannot build their way out of the problem. They simply cannot afford the staggering construction and operational costs which amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Accomplishments

In addition to the department's ability to respond effectively to the challenges related to fast-paced growth, many accomplishments have been achieved during the biennium.

Literacy - The literacy program has been very successful. Development of inmates' basic abilities in reading and writing is the program's focus. With the use of inmate tutors and computerassisted learning, hundreds of inmates are better prepared for release.

Sentencing to Service - The Sentencing to Service (STS) program has gained much deserved attention. Operated by the state departments of Corrections and Natural Resources, the courts and local units of government, the program puts non-dangerous offenders to work on community projects. STS benefits the court, the community, the taxpayer and the offender.

Victim Services - Services to crime victims have been expanded to reach more Minnesotans. Thousands of victims receive a wide range of services from programs funded through our department's victim services unit. Programs for victims of battering, sexual assault, child abuse and other crimes are funded.

Legislative Mandates - At the direction of the State Legislature the department has expanded its programs for sex and drug offenders. Specialized training for staff has also been developed. Some of these expansion efforts are in the planning stages. Another program established by the 1990 Legislature, the intensive community supervision program is underway.

Strategic Planning Group - The department's Strategic Planning Group for the 1990s developed its report and submitted its recommendations. The group documented issues for the upcoming decade and suggested ways to address these issues. Their report outlines 24 trends. Each topic and strategy has been assigned to staff for implementation.

Women Offenders - The department's

focus on the unique needs of the rapidly increasing number of women offenders continued during the biennium. The national workshops on female offenders which were initiated by the department continued. The work of the advisory task force on the woman offender in corrections also progressed with special attention paid to development of alternatives to local incarceration of women.

Acupuncture - Among the most interesting projects undertaken during the biennium is a research program which tests the use of acupuncture to control offenders' craving for cocaine and other drugs. Administered by the Hennepin County Medical Center, selected offenders who have violated the conditions of their supervised release by using cocaine participate. Another research project will be operated at Stillwater's Atlantis chemical dependency program. Acupuncture treatment is also used at the Oak Park Heights and Shakopee facilities. When completed these projects will help tell whether acupuncture can be an effective tool in drug programs.

Numerous other accomplishments are highlighted in this report. The time period covered begins on July 1, 1988, and ends June 30, 1990. The report is organized by department divisions: institution services, community services and management.

Department Mission

The Minnesota Department of Corrections' mission statement outlines the basic statutory responsibilities of the department.

The Minnesota Department of Corrections was established in 1959 by an act of the state legislature to consolidate a number of fragmented correctional services and functions under a single department. It derives its authority from statutory provisions which outline and define its responsibilities as a part of the executive branch of state government. The primary purpose of the department is clearly one of public protection.

The department is responsible for the operation of state correctional institutions necessary for the confinement, control of and programming for juvenile and adult offenders committed to the commissioner of corrections. This responsibility includes

defining the purpose of these correctional institutions and the mission of each facility.

The department is responsible for the development and delivery of a wide variety of correctional services for juvenile and adult offenders on probation, supervised release and parole. It also has responsibility for the provision of a range of investigative and information reporting services for the courts of the state.

As mandated by the Minnesota Community Corrections Act and other legislation, the department administers subsidies to units of local government for the provision of correctional services. These services are monitored by the department through the provision of technical assistance and the enforcement of promulgated rules.

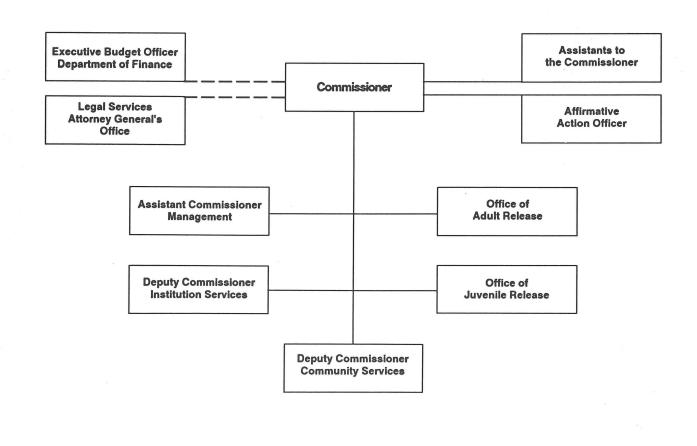
The department has statewide regulatory responsibility for the inspection and licensing of jails, lockups, residential and detention facilities and group homes which house selected individuals involved in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

The department is legislatively mandated to give financial and technical assistance to public and private agencies or organizations to provide services to victims of crime. This includes programs for victims of sexual assault, battering, child abuse and other crimes.

The department is charged with conducting ongoing planning, research, evaluation and staff training to ensure the efficient, effective delivery of correctional programs and services.

The department is responsible for supervised release and parole of adults and parole of juveniles. With the exception of parole of inmates with life sentences, these functions are carried out by the offices of adult and juvenile release. A panel advises the commissioner of corrections regarding the parole of life-sentenced inmates.

Minnesota Department of Corrections Organization



Institution Services

ADULT MALES

Record Numbers Continue

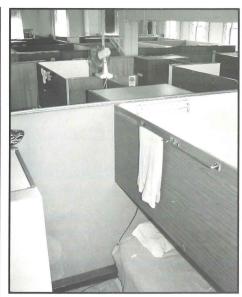
Innesota's adult male inmate population continued sizable increases during the 1989-90 biennium reflecting a trend which began 15 years ago and has been accelerating in recent years.

The total number of adult males incarcerated in state facilities increased 18 percent, up from 2,515 at the beginning of the two-year period to 2,965 at the end of the biennium. Historically the total number of inmates dropped to around 1,200 in 1974 and has increased to the current 3,000 mark.

Bedspace has been expanded to accommodate these increases by adding dormitories, converting available space, constructing additions to existing facilities and converting portions of other state institutions. (See individual stories on institution expansions.) The number of beds added to the state system totals more than 850 since 1985. The Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater, for example, has increased by 300 beds since 1985 and exceeds its capacity frequently.

Population projections indicate that this growth of between 200 and 300 more inmates a year will continue.

In general, the growth in the male prison population is due to a combination of increases in court volume and the effects of increases in criminal penalties made by the Minnesota State Legislature and the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission. The department continues to plan for bed expansions to house the predicted additional inmates.



A Stillwater facility dormitory

PRISON RELEASEES

Most Inmates Do Not Return

ore than 80 percent of offenders released from state correctional facilities do not return to prison as the result of a conviction for a new crime.

In a follow-up study of 1,511 inmates released in 1986, after two years 18 percent returned because they were convicted of a new criminal offense. An additional 11 percent returned because they violated a condition of their release. Most frequent release violations include activities such as failure to report to the offender's agent, absconding from a halfway house and use of alcohol or drugs.

WOMEN

Population Up 42 Percent

he number of women inmates incarcerated at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee went up 42 percent during the 1989-90 biennium from 120 in mid 1988 to more than 160 at the end of fiscal year 1990. In March, 1990, the total reached a high of 174 Minnesota inmates.

As with the adult male population, this increase has been quickening in recent years and is consistent with a trend which began in the mid 1970s. In 1977 there were 47 women incarcerated at Shakopee.

Rising numbers of women inmates have caused the Shakopee facility, opened in 1986, to exceed its capacity of 144.

Current projections indicate that populations will soon go beyond 200 inmates.

The department is expanding bed capacity for women inmates. (See separate stories.)

When compared to men, the percentage of increase for women inmates is significantly higher. During the biennium, the number of



Shakopee facility

men incarcerated went up 18 percent while women inmates increased 42 percent.

Although consistently representing a small proportion of the total inmate population, women offender representation is increasing.

A decade ago women represented three percent of the total. Currently women inmates account for more than five percent of the population.

It appears that the woman prison population is increasing due to more commitments from the courts and a buildup of inmates with long sentences.

Court Commitments Highest In History

The numbers of adult offenders sent by the courts to department of corrections institutions reached record highs during the 1989-90 biennium. During January, 1990, there were 207 offenders committed to the department, the largest number on record. The average number of monthly commitments in 1988 was 150 compared to the monthly average of 169 for the first half of 1990.

The total number of commitments increased from 1,800 in 1988 to 1,937 in 1989 which is an eight percent increase. New commitments represented 76 percent of admissions in 1989. Releasees returning with a new sentence represented seven percent and releasees coming back as a result of a violation of their release conditions accounted for 17 percent of 1989 admissions.

Since 1980 when the average was 70 inmates, the current average of 169 represents a 140 percent increase. These highs are expected to continue. The reasons for this increase are attributable to higher felony conviction rates, increases in court volume and more offenders sent to prison after violating conditions of probation.



Sauk Centre detention

JUVENILES

Number In 180 Range

The number of juvenile offenders in the state facilities at Red Wing and Sauk Centre was in the 180 to 190 range during the biennial report period. Over the last two fiscal years the total went slightly over 200 in late 1988 and hit a low point of 157 in mid 1990.

The average juvenile offender populations for fiscal years 1989 and 1990 were approximately 180 and 175 respectively.

A gradual decline has been the trend in juvenile populations since 1970 when they totaled more than 800. The number of juveniles committed by the courts to state institutions has gone down over the years apparently because status offenders. those adjudicated for offenses which would not be considered crimes if committed by an adult. are no longer sent to state facilities: more community corrections alternatives have become available to juvenile courts prior to commitment to a state institution; and the number of young people in the age group sent to state institutions has dropped.

Also, per diems charged to Community Corrections Act (CCA) counties for committing juveniles to state institutions have increased. With these increases it is possible that CCA counties may be sending fewer juveniles, resulting in lower populations.

INSTITUTIONS

Nationally Accredited

ll Minnesota Department of Corrections adult and two juvenile institutions have been accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA). The Minnesota correctional facilities at Shakopee and Oak Park Heights and the Office of Adult Release earned 100 percent accreditation compliance during ACA audits. The Oak Park Heights institution was the first maximum security facility in the nation to achieve a perfect score on ACA's rigorous "core" audit. The department's central office is also accredited.

Accreditation means that the institutions and offices are



Oak Park Heights facility achieves perfect audit score

in compliance with many standards relating to all aspects of operation. Areas such as security, treatment of inmates, medical services, food, fiscal operations and training are included.

During the accreditation process staff complete a detailed evaluation to determine compliance with standards including extensive written documentation to prove compliance. A team of trained corrections administrators from outside Minnesota then visits the site to verify compliance.

Accreditation covers three years after which time ACA reviews standard compliance for reaccreditation.

FOR VICTIMS

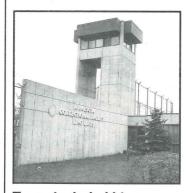
Inmates Pay To Fund

ore than \$325,000 was collected from wages of working inmates during the biennium to provide services for crime victims.

The department deducts between five and ten percent from the pay inmates earn working in correctional industry jobs. All inmates whose biweekly gross wages are over \$50 are subject to the deduction.

The funds are used for programs which assist crime victims and witnesses. Most of the funds generated during the biennium were transferred to the Minnesota Department of Public Safety where they are used to help fund the crime victim ombudsman's office.

The surcharge began in 1985 in accordance with state law authorizing the withholding policy.



Tours included Lino

IN MINNESOTA

Soviets Visit State Prisons

A Soviet team advocating prison reform in their country visited during 1990 to study Minnesota's corrections system.

The three-person team represented the Public Center for Promoting the Humanization of the Soviet Penitentiary System. They said they chose Minnesota

because of its model prisons and programs for offenders.

They toured the facilities at Shakopee, Lino Lakes and Oak Park Heights. They also visited New York, Washington D.C. and Philadelphia.

Many delegations from other states and nations have studied Minnesota's prison system. Countries represented recently include England, Australia, Poland and Cameroon, Africa.

INVESTIGATOR

Fugitives Tracked

uring fiscal years 1989 and 1990 a special investigator on contract with the corrections department has successfully tracked down men and women who were escapees or release violators. Most cases involved offenders on supervised release or work release and are located within a short time period.

The investigator works with the department's fugitive unit to locate offenders who have escaped from an institution or work release center, have absconded from supervised release or have failed to return from furlough.

With the assistance of local, state and federal law enforcement and correctional agencies, the investigator pursues offenders throughout the nation using any clues he can find.

LINO LAKES

Population Grows, More Beds Planned

uring the 1989-90 biennium, 85 more inmates were incarcerated in building additions constructed at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes. This expansion brings the facility's capacity up to 300 adult male medium security inmates.

Cost of construction was funded from the proceeds of the sale of land and buildings outside the facility's security perimeter to Anoka County. These funds were supplemented with dollars approved by the state legislature.

Also, the 1990 Legislature approved funds to add two living units that will house up to 150 more inmates. The legislation includes money for expansion of the institution's industry programs where the additional inmates will work. Lino Lakes is an industrial institution where inmates work an eight-hour day and participate in programs during the evening.

A new industries building will be constructed and an addition will be built onto an existing industry structure. Emergency power and other utilities will also be upgraded.

SHAKOPEE

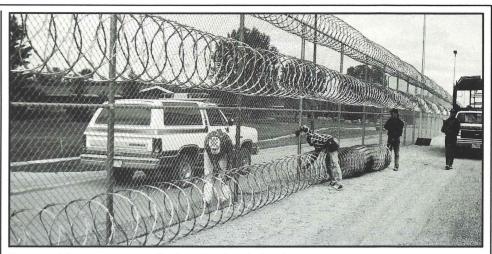
Exceeding Capacity

A lthough the new Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee opened in 1986 with another living unit added to the original plans during construction, it has exceeded its capacity of 144 women inmates.

The institution's population has grown from 120 to over 160 during the biennium. At times the population has reached over 170 inmates.

In order to expand beyond its capacity the facility's day rooms were converted to cramped group dormitories with bunk beds. A unit has been added at the Moose Lake facility to relieve crowding. (The Moose Lake unit was accepting women at the time of this printing.)

Recent activities at Shakopee include: An interactive video vocational program allows inmates to enroll in courses taught at the Hennepin Technical Center South Campus in Eden Prairie. The fiberoptic link allows transmission of courses taking place at the school. A greenhouse had been added to the facility's core building to provide horticulture instruction for inmates.



Razor ribbon wire installed at Faribault facility

FARIBAULT

Largest Bed Expansion Project

he largest state prison bed expansion is underway at the new Minnesota Correctional Facility-Faribault. In 1989 the state legislature authorized conversion of portions of the Faribault Regional Treatment Center to a medium security correctional facility for adult males.

The conversion is planned in three phases with numbers of inmates increasing in increments. A population of 250 is planned during 1991. Eventually the facility will house 500 to 600 inmates. Conversion plans include double bunking of inmates.

Phase I of the project included construction of an activities building, security fences and equipment, roads, renovation of two living units and administration areas, industry startup costs and furnishings. The 83,000 square foot activities building will house industry and vocational educational programs.

Phase II of the conversion includes renovation of two more living units to house approximately 90 inmates each. The third phase includes renovation of additional buildings.

Minnesota Correctional Institutions General Information (F.Y. 1990)							
Institution	Administrator	Opened	Location	Туре	Capacity	Popu- lation	Staff
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater (MCF-STW)	Robert Erickson, Warden	1914	Stillwater	Maximum security/ adult males	1,330	1,362	473
Minnesota Correctional Facility-St. Cloud (MCF-SCL)	LeRoy Siegel, Superintendent	1889	St. Cloud	Maximum security/ adult males	720	763	385
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Oak Park Heights (MCF-OPH)	Frank Wood, Warden	1982	Oak Park Heights	Maximum security/ 375 adult males		375	312
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes (MCF-LL)	Fred LaFleur, Superintendent	1963	Lino Lakes	Medium security/ adult males	290	301	165
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Faribault (MCF-FRB)	Fred Holbeck, Superintendent	1990	Faribault	Medium security/ 70 adult males (eventuall 500)		70	107
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee (MCF-SHK)	Jacqueline Fleming, Superintendent	1986	Shakopee	Minimum security/ 144 adult females		164	111
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Willow River/ Moose Lake (MCF-WR/ML)	Connie Roehrich, Superintendent	1951	Willow River/ Moose Lake	Minimum security/ 132 adult males		113	50
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Red Wing (MCF-RW)	Gerald O'Rourke, Superintendent	1867	Red Wing	Minimum security/ 160 juvenile & adult males		77 juv/ 81 ad	130
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre (MCF-SCR)	Dale Ulrich, Superintendent	1911	Sauk Centre	Minimum security/ 85 juvenile males & females		80	96
Thistledew Camp (TC)	Derwood Lund, Superintendent	1955	Togo	Minimum security/ 50 juvenile males		48	41

STILLWATER

Capacity Increased With Dorms, Cots

ore than 100 beds were added during the biennium at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater, continuing an expansion which has increased the prison's population by nearly 300 since 1985.

Offices and other space including pro-

gram areas have been converted to bedspace and group dormitories. The institution, which houses adult males in maximum security, has three dormitories inside the perimeter including one for elderly inmates. Three dormitories operate in a minimum security unit located on the prison grounds outside the wall.

In order to accommodate population increases experienced during the biennium, cots have been used to sleep inmates on cellblock floors.

Despite the fact that the prison has

been pushed to and beyond its capacity, the facility continues to operate successful work and treatment programs and, as with other Minnesota facilities, has relatively low levels of violence.

Some recent program activities include: A horticulture program, which provides instruction and work for approximately 30 inmates, expanded to include the minimum

security unit. In addition to beautifying the prison grounds, the program also does plantings at a tourist information center.

The institution's literacy program has grown from about 100 inmates a day to more than 250.

A new parenting program for inmates called the Family Focus Parent Education Course was added.

An HIV/AIDS education program was added with a grant from the Minnesota Department of Health.

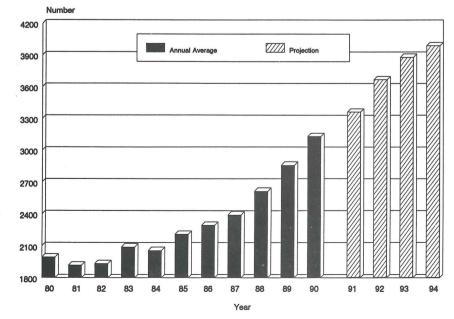
Plans are underway to add acupunc-

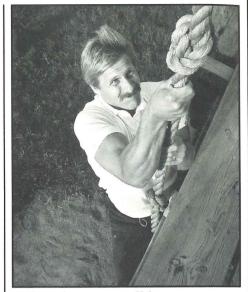
ture to the facility's chemical dependency program. Acupuncture will be used to control drug craving.



Inmates planting at tourist center

Minnesota Department of Corrections Adult Inmate Population





Oak Park's new staff fitness course

OAK PARK HEIGHTS

Dangerous Inmate Count High

s planned, the proportion of the population at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Oak Park Heights who are dangerous, high risk and difficult-to-manage inmates continued to be very high during the biennium.

Inmates convicted of serious crimes against persons totaled more than 95 percent of the average population of 385. Nearly 45 percent of the population have been convicted of a homicide offense.

By housing adult male inmates who are high escape risks and dangerous management problems, the Oak Park Heights facility is intended to enable other department institutions to operate with increased safety and security.

Even with the high proportion of difficult-to-manage inmates, the facility involves the maximum number of inmates in constructive program assignments. The frequency and seriousness of institutional incidents are also low given the type of clientele.

Recent activities at the facility include: A perfect score of 100 percent was achieved on an American Correctional Association audit of the facility. (See story on accreditation.)

Correctional industry sales reached a fiscal year 1990 objective of \$1.8 million.

Employee on-the-job injuries were reduced significantly through the use of a safety training observation program. The institution was awarded a meritorious achievement award by the Minnesota Safety Council in 1989.

ST. CLOUD

100 Years Marked With Numbers Up

A sthe Minnesota Correctional Facility-St. Cloud marked its 100th year in 1989, an increasing inmate population is a major issue confronting the institution.

Additional bedspace has been created by converting portions of the facility to group dormitories. The St. Cloud institution, which houses adult males in maximum security, has three dormitories operating.

Since 1985 the population has grown from 580 to 765 inmates, representing a 32 percent increase.

Availability of excellent program opportunities and relatively low levels of violence continue.

Examples of recent developments at the facility include:

To supplement drug testing and other contraband control efforts, a specially trained drug detecting dog is used to make routine checks of the institution's recreation and living areas and all vehicles.

A cottage industry program has been added which permits inmates to do assembly and packaging work in their cells.

The facility was designated a first site for a department computer training program and curriculum development.

MCF-Sauk Centre ■ MCF-St, Cloud ■



Drug detecting dogs are used at St. Cloud for routine checks

SAUK CENTRE

AIDS Education Program Funded

hrough a grant from the Minnesota Department of Health, the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre instituted an AIDS prevention/risk reduction program for residents.

A special consultant is assisting in implementing the program which includes AIDS risk assessment for residents and extensive AIDS education efforts for both staff and residents.

Other notable activities include:

The third and final phase of a remodeling project of the institution's secure living unit was completed. The unit is used for discipline cases and by local

courts as a detention facility.

Implementation
of a new peer group
treatment program for residents at the facility is under-

Following a nomination by the Minnesota Historical Society, the Minnesota Home School for Girls (Sauk Centre facility's former name) Historic District was entered on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre is a treatment center for male and female juvenile offenders committed by the courts to the commissioner of corrections.

The facility is also the site of the department's regional training center. (See separate story.)

Minnesota Correctional Facilities (MCF)

MCF-Willow River/ ■

MCF-Lino Lakes MCF-Stillwater

MCF-Oak Park Heights

MCF-Faribault

■ Thistledew Camp

WILLOW RIVER

Inmate Crews Improve Area

nmates from the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Willow River/Moose Lake accomplished many projects which improved public spaces in the Moose Lake Forestry Area. Inmate crews complete projects that are not included in scheduled work by other agencies.

Crews have constructed trails, improved campgrounds, cleaned up debris, harvested pine cones, thinned forests and restored a county fair building.

Crews have also responded quickly to assist in fire control on wildfires between Moose Lake and Cambridge.

The facility, which expanded to include units for men and women on the grounds of the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center, is planning for further expansion at the center.

The Minnesota Correctional Facility-Willow River/Moose Lake is a minimum security institution.



Inmate work crew

INSTITUTIONS

CD Programs Expanded

unding to expand the department's chemical dependency programs was approved by the state legislature during the biennium. Funds will supplement programs and help develop a continuum of services including more inpatient and outpatient serv-

Improved needs assessment efforts to determine the appropriate level of treatment for inmates are also a focus of the expansion. The department is adding a chemical dependency unit at the new Faribault facil-

Other chemical dependency programs by institution location include:

Stillwater - Atlantis is a residential chemical dependency program which uses a multidisciplinary team. Aftercare groups are provided. Atlantis coordinates a chemical dependency education program. An outpatient family counseling service is also available. (See story on acupuncture.)

Oak Park Heights - A separate residential unit uses a group therapy approach for chemically dependent inmates and sex offenders. The program is highly structured. St. Cloud - Reshape is a residential program based on Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) 12-step program. The institution's Indian Chemical Dependency Program is an outpatient program which also uses group therapy.

Shakopee - A multifaceted program provides services including assessment, weekly chemical health education, AA, individual and group counseling and a volunteer program that matches community women and inmates with recovery as the focus.

Lino Lakes - Chemical dependency program needs are met through the use of volunteer-based efforts such as AA and NA. The facility's Kenny Therapeutic Community includes a chemical dependency education component.

Willow River/Moose Lake - Chemical dependency issues are included in positive peer culture groups. AA meetings and group sessions are offered through the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center. A chemical health counselor is available.

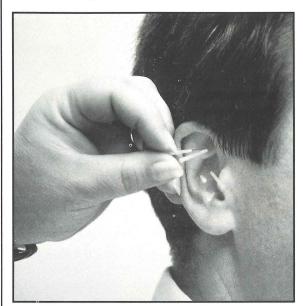
Sauk Centre - A contract with a local community program provides individual counseling, AA meetings, assessments and technical assistance to staff.

Red Wing - Assessments are conducted on each resident. Chemical dependency program goals are incorporated into residents' individual plans. Group counseling and AA and NA meetings are offered.

STILLWATER

Acupuncture Use Studied

new project which will test the use of acupuncture in controlling inmates' craving for cocaine and other drugs is being added to the department's Atlantis chemical



Acupuncture treatment

dependency program at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater.

Inmates participating in Atlantis will be in one of two groups; those that receive

> acupuncture as a part of the program and those who participate in the standard Atlantis treatment only. The project is administered by the Hennepin County Medical

Center.

The purpose of the acupuncture treatments is to reduce the use of cocaine and other drugs and reduce craving for these substances. Other measures of effectiveness include reduced behavior problems and retention in therapy.

When completed, this project and another program involving supervised release violators (see story in community services section) will help tell whether acupuncture can be an effective tool in drug programs. Acupuncture treatment is also being used at the Shakopee and Oak Park Heights facilities.

180% INCREASE

More Drug Offenders Imprisoned

he number of drug offenders incarcerated in prison in Minnesota increased during the biennium, continuing a trend which began several years ago. Inmates sentenced for sale and/or possession of drugs went up from 98 in July, 1988, to 276 two years later, reflecting a 180 percent jump.

Five years ago there were 43 inmates in state prisons for drug offenses. Now there are more than five times that number imprisoned.

Increasing drug offender prison populations are attributable to higher numbers of commitments from the courts for drug crimes. Both the number of drug offender commitments and the percentage of all commitments they represent have gone up.

Commitments of drug offenders in 1985 were 45 or 3.2 percent of the total. During 1989, 261 drug offenders were committed to prison, representing 13.5 percent of the total.

In January, 1990, when court commitments reached an all-time high of 207, drug commitments numbered 44 or more than 20 percent of the total. Much of the increase in drug offender commitments is due to higher numbers of prison sentences for sale or possession of cocaine. In 1985 there were four commitments for cocaine related drug crimes. During 1989 commitments in this category went to a total of 147.

Related data gathered by the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission indicates that most offenders convicted for sale of drugs are incarcerated in Minnesota jails or prisons.

Of 568 drug cases for sale of controlled substances in 1988, 540 offenders served time in jail or prison, representing a total incarceration rate of more than 95 percent.

Increasing imprisonment of drug offenders in Minnesota is reflective of a national trend. According to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency 1989 Prison Population Forecast, "The primary reason for the dramatic increase in prison populations is the war on drugs...the war on drugs will overwhelm the nation's correctional systems over the next five years." The report also indicates that this increased reliance on prisons will have no effect on crime.

INMATES

Literacy Skills Improved

ore than 1,000 offenders participate annually in the department's literacy program which teaches inmates to read and write.

The program is funded by the state legislature through the Interagency Adult Learning Council and by reallocation of existing department educational resources.

During the biennium, program enrollment has grown substantially. At the Stillwater facility, for example, literacy program participation has grown from approximately 100 to more than 250 inmates daily.

Focusing on skill development rather than granting school credits, the program develops basic abilities in reading and writing necessary to function in society. The program was implemented as the result of recommendations made by a department task force.



Inmate tutors help literacy students

Trained inmate tutors are used extensively. Other elements include marketing of literacy training to inmates by providing incentives that will involve them in the program, utilization of community resources to supplement literacy programs and literacy plan development for each inmate.

In addition to literacy instruction, the department offers a range of more than 50 educational programs including primary, secondary, post-secondary, general education development (GED), vocational and correspondence courses.

Juveniles at the Red Wing, Sauk Centre and Thistledew Camp facilities are required to attend high school classes. A variety of vocational courses is also provided.

grams totally separate

Other significant ac-

Inmates in the adult

minimum security unit

continued to perform a

variety of public im-

provement projects at the

institution and in the sur-

rounding Red Wing area.

Restoration of the insti-

tution's historic boys'

tivities at the institution

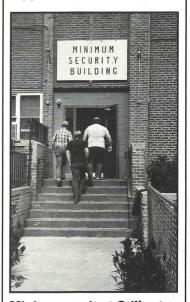
from adults.

include:

Parenting Is Focus

n cooperation with the corrections department, Sharing Our Lives Of Separation (SOLOS), a program of the Minnesota Citizens Council on Crime and Justice, is helping inmate families cope with the stresses that may occur with the incarceration of a family mem-

SOLOS provides Family Focus, a parent education course, at the Stillwater and Lino Lakes facilities. Family Focus is designed to break the cycle of abuse and criminality by offering parenting skills and options.



Minimum unit at Stillwater

At Stillwater's minimum security unit, SOLOS' "children's corner" provides a staff member who works with visitors, resident parents and their children to learn interactive play techniques.

SOLOS also provides bus and van transportation for families to visit the Lino Lakes, Red Wing, Stillwater, Oak Park Heights and St. Cloud facilities. Transportation to local and other institutions is also provided.

Other aid provided to inmates' families includes a variety of referral services such as counseling, advocacy, support groups and financial assistance.

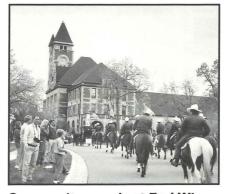
RED WING

Centennial Observed

undreds of local citizens, institution staff and residents participated in the events commemorating the 100th year of the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Red Wing in 1990.

Yearlong centennial events culminated with a cornerstone day which included a community parade and rededication of the facility's administration building and historic dining hall.

The facility houses juve-



Community parade at Red Wing

nile and adult males in minihoused and participate in pro-

dining hall was completed. The hall is on the register of historic places.

mum security. Juveniles are

The year-long project involved the camp's administrative and education staff, tours of model correctional education programs and meetings with correctional construction specialists. The existing education

> building does not meet expanding educational program needs. Funding for construction of

the proposed building will be requested from the state legislature and private sources. Thistledew Camp operates on a selfsupported basis through per diems paid by local agencies using the camp as a resource.

The Blandin Foundation has played an instrumental role at Thistledew Camp for the past 20 years. The foundation has provided funding for numerous programs and building projects.

THISTLEDEW

Plans For New Building

D uring the 1707 nium preliminary planning uring the 1989-90 bienfor a new school building at Thistledew Camp was completed with the assistance of a grant from the Blandin Foundation.

SEX OFFENDERS

Numbers Continue Upward

he number of sex offenders incarcerated in Minnesota correctional facilities continued to increase during the 1989-90 biennium. More inmates are incarcerated for sex offenses as their most serious offense than for any other category of crime. More than 19 percent of the inmate population are sex offenders.

At the beginning of the biennium there were 498 sex offenders imprisoned. This number increased to 604 by the end of the two-year period, June 30, 1990, reflecting a 21 percent increase.

Due to increased reporting of sex offenses, increased arrests and successful prosecutions, more sex offenders are going to prison. In 1978, 52 percent of the state's serious sex offenders were going to prison. By 1988 that figure had risen to 77 percent.

Sex offenders are also serving longer prison terms. In 1989 penalties for sex offenders were increased substantially by the Minnesota Legislature and the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission. The commission doubled sentences for first-time sex offenders convicted of serious sexual offenses and sentences for repeat sex offenders were increased dramatically.

FUNDS INCREASED

Sex Offender Programs

uring the biennium the state legislature approved numerous additions to law concerning the provision of treatment programs for sex offenders. More funds were appropriated for expansion of programs in correctional facilities and in the community.

Specialized training for corrections agents and probation officers who supervise sex offenders has been developed. The department is also developing rules for certification of sex offender treatment programs. A sex offender program specialist has been added to department staff to coordinate programs. Funds have been awarded to several programs in the community to provide local services to offenders. Institution programs include:

Lino Lakes, Transitional Sex Offender Program - Programming includes therapy groups, educational classes, family sessions and marital groups. The program continues in the community after release in a residential halfway house.

Oak Park Heights, Sex Offender/Chemical Dependency Program - The program is located in one of the 52-bed units in the facility. It addresses both chemical dependency and sexual assault problems using therapy and education.

Stillwater, Sex Offender Programs - Psychotherapeutic intervention is provided in groups and/or on an individual basis. Treatment groups are facilitated by a psychiatric social worker and staff chaplain. The goal is to prepare inmates for a more intensive treatment program.

St. Cloud, Sex Offender Services - Services include assessment and individual psychotherapy. As at Stillwater, encouraging inmates to participate in a more intensive program is a priority.

Red Wing, Programming for Juvenile Sex Offenders - Sex offenders are formally assessed and evaluated. They participate in peer group counseling facilitated by staff trained in assessing juvenile sex offenders.

Shakopee, Sex Offender Program for Women - The program for female perpetrators is structured in a group format and is facilitated by a privately contracted professional service.

Sauk Centre, Juvenile Sex Offender Programming - Programming is tailored to meet the needs of each offender, utilizing both individual counseling and group sessions. Local community resources are used frequently.

BOARD ACTIVE

Industries Show Progress

innesota Correctional Industries (MCI) showed significant progress during the biennium. MCI provides work opportunities for inmates at the Stillwater, Oak Park Heights, Lino Lakes, St. Cloud and Shakopee facilities. Development of an MCI program at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Faribault is underway. Positive indicators include:

Total sales for industry operations have increased 27 percent from \$8.7 million to \$11 million during the biennium.

A "cottage industry" program has been implemented at the St. Cloud facility where inmates do assembly and packaging work in their cells. Assembly of fishing tackle and packaging of disposable cloths are examples of the type of work done.

MCI at Oak Park Heights, which began operations in 1982, reached its sales objective of \$1.8 million for fiscal year 1990 by marketing a variety of office and other products.

The department's Industry Advisory Board, which is composed of private sector, judicial, labor and governmental representatives, continued to actively assist MCI in product development and marketing strategies.

Lino Lakes industries have added office moving services and transportation for recycling materials for state agencies.

Telemarketing at the Shakopee facility has added a contract with Camp Confidence to market thrift store merchandise to raise funds for the camp.

Minnesota Department of Corrections Correctional Industries Profile (F.Y. 1990) Correctional Facility/ Products and Services Employment Level Faribault: Wood products 36 Lino Lakes: Printing 38

105

Total	167
Oak Park Heights:	
Vinyl & sewn products	34
Printing & binders	35
Paper products	35
Subcontract work	20
Total	124

Furniture manufacturing

General/administrative

Minimum-outside

Total	124
St. Cloud:	
Furniture	57
Mattress manufacturing	9
Printing & engraving	8
Subcontract work	3
License plates	33
Total	110

Shakopee:	
Data entry	18
Product assembly	16
Telemarketing	14
Telemarketing research	11
Textiles	15
Total	74
tillwater:	

Stillwater:	
Metal products	113
Truck/auto body	13
Furniture manufacturing	13
Subcontract work	6
Total	145
Truck/auto body Furniture manufacturing Subcontract work	13 13 6

Community Services

EXPANDS STATEWIDE

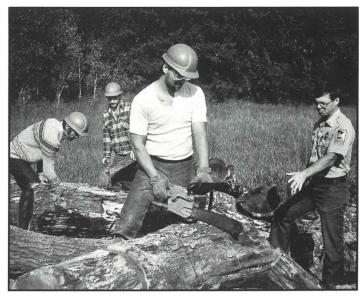
Sentencing To Service

S entencing to Service (STS), the department's program which puts offenders to work on community improvement projects, was expanded substantially during the 1989-90 biennium.

STS is operated by the Minnesota Departments of Corrections and Natural Resources, the courts and local units of government, primarily sheriff's departments.

During the biennium the annual operating budget for STS grew with increased state appropriations, federal dollars and local matching funds to more than \$3 million.

STS provides judges in Minnesota with a sentencing alternative. Carefully selected, nonviolent property offenders are sentenced to work on public projects as an alternative to or in combination with jail time.



STS crew at work in Wild River State Park

Supervised crews work on projects such as park and river cleanup, trail development and road litter pick-up.

STS projects are not included in scheduled work by government agencies; they are projects that without STS would not be done.

STS benefits the court by providing a sentencing alternative, the community by reducing jail crowding, the taxpayer by improving public areas and the offender by providing a positive way to repay the community.

IN COMMUNITY

Intensive Supervision Program Begins

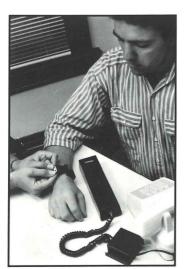
A new intensive community supervision program providing rigorous surveillance of offenders was funded by the state legislature in fiscal year 1990 and implementation is underway.

The program includes many elements such as intensive surveillance by corrections officers, house arrest, electronic monitoring, mandatory community service, required employment and random alcohol/drug testing.

Strict eligibility criteria are established. For example, offenders must have served a period of incarceration in jail or prison for the offense, they must have a prison sentence of 27 months or less and they cannot present a danger to public safety.

Offenders convicted of

serious person crimes like manslaughter, first or second degree criminal sexual conduct and others cannot participate.



Electronic monitoring

Offenders committed to prison as the result of violating their probation conditions are eligible.

The program has four phases. Intensity of surveillance including contacts with officers, drug testing, house arrest, electronic monitoring, etc., can be lessened as the offender successfully moves through these phases.

Clear rules are established constituting violations of the intensive community supervision program which result in imprisonment.

Specialized training is provided for officers assigned to the program. Caseloads are not to exceed the ratio of 30 offenders to two officers.

RANKS 12TH

Minnesota's Sanction Use

Innesota ranks 12th in the nation in use of correctional supervision and social control, according to a report issued in 1989 by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

The report showed that although Minnesota ranks low in its prison incarceration rate, the state's criminal justice system has a high use of other sanctions such as probation and local jails.

When the number of people incarcerated in local jails, juvenile facilities and placed on probation or supervised release is accounted for, Minnesota ranks 21st among the states. When this use of social control is statistically controlled by Minnesota's relatively low crime rate, it ranks 12th in the nation.

The report controlled for crime factors by using a ratio that showed the total number of people under control in relation to the state's FBI crime rate.

THROUGH CONTRACTS

Many Services Provided

uring the biennium 768 offenders were placed in residential halfway houses and provided job placement assistance and other support services after release from state correctional facilities.

This number shows a ten percent increase over the previous two-year period. Services are provided through a variety of contracts established with private, nonprofit vendors.

The department operates a halfway house for American Indian offenders. Anishinabe Longhouse, which has a capacity of 15 men, provides specialized programming for Indian residents.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

More Counties Join CCA

T wo additional counties joined the Minnesota Community Corrections Act (CCA) during the 1989-90 biennium, bringing the total to 30 counties representing approximately 66 percent of the state's population.

The most recent additions are Dakota and Rice Counties.

The act, which became law in 1973, authorizes the commissioner of corrections to award subsidy funds to a county or a group of counties for the provision of local correctional services.

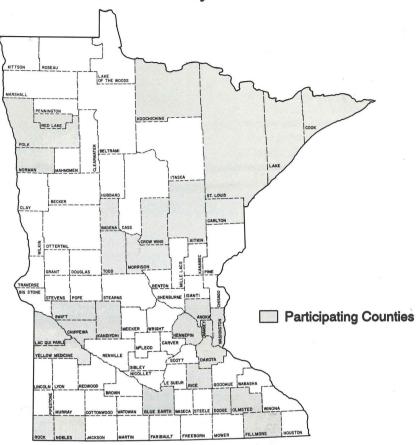
Through the law, correctional systems designed to meet local needs have been developed or expanded. A wide variety of services and sanctions has been funded including probation, diversion, prevention, community service, treatment and jail programs.

A plan developed by a local advisory board identifies needs in each participating area. Approval of the plan by the department makes the county eligible for state funds to put the plan into effect.

The total appropriation for the act was \$18.2 million for fiscal year 1990.

Also during the biennium the number of counties in which the department provides juvenile court services increased to 20. Juvenile court services in non-CCA

Minnesota Community Corrections Act



counties are provided by county probation officers or by state agents under contract to the counties. In either case, the state reim-

burses counties for up to 50 percent of the agent's salary. The department provides adult court services in non-CCA counties.

IN THE COMMUNITY

Acupuncture Used For Drug Abusers

of ffenders on supervised release or parole who violate the conditions of their release by using drugs are participating in a project which tests the use of acupuncture in controlling cocaine and other drug craving. The project, administered by the Hennepin County Medical Center, uses random assignment of 60 offenders to one of two groups. Thirty receive true acupuncture and 30 receive sham acupuncture.

Craving and other social and psychological consequences of cocaine and related substance abuse will be assessed during and after treatment. The immediate and longer term effects of acupuncture on supervised release completion will be determined. This project and others at the Stillwater, Shakopee and Oak Park Heights facilities (see separate story) will help tell whether acupuncture can be an effective tool in drug programs.

TESTING

Anti-Drug Efforts Are Funded

M onies were allocated during the 1990 legislative session to the department to establish pilot programs for urinalysis drug testing and chemical dependency assessment of offenders. The funds are used to match federal anti-drug dollars.

Probation officers will use the drug testing program to monitor the behavior of offenders assigned to their caseloads, supplementing existing testing efforts.

Chemical dependency assessments will determine the need for and type of program most appropriate for offenders. Assessments will be conducted in pilot areas on all convicted drug offenders and other felons whose backgrounds merit assessments.

JUVENILES

Removal From Jails

A special task force developed recommendations during the biennium relating to juvenile detention issues in Minnesota.

The task force examined how Minnesota should come into compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act which mandates the removal of juveniles from all adult jail and lockup facilities.

The group, composed of a broad representation of justice system professionals, also reviewed demonstration projects operating in the state designed to remove juveniles from jails.

Recommendations by the task force, which involve proposals such as expansion of juvenile detention beds, new alternative placement programs and transportation of juveniles to detention facilities, are being developed for consideration by the governor and legislature.

THOUSANDS

Battered Women Programs Serve Many

More than 18,000 women and their children were provided shelter and support services by battered women shelters and safe homes funded by the department's victim services unit during the 1989-90 biennium.

More than 100,000 women and their children were provided advocacy and other support services through the funded programs. Over 130,000 citizens participated in community education programs.

Services funded by the victim services unit include shelters and safe home networks which offer emergency housing and community advocacy. Community advocacy programs are funded to provide, along with the shelters and safe homes, services such as crisis intervention, referral and advocacy.

Other examples of funded programs include intervention projects, treatment for violent partners and statewide legal advocacy and networking programs.

Specialized programs are funded to serve the needs of the African American, Hispanic, American Indian and Southeast Asian communities. Special projects were funded to identify the needs of physically or emotionally challenged, gay/lesbian and elderly victims of battering.

VICTIM SERVICES

125 Projects Supported

G rants awarded to 125 projects by the department's victim services unit totaled \$5.5 million in fiscal year 1990. The unit administers funds for victims of battering, sexual assault, child abuse and other crimes. (See other stories.)

Grants include state and federal dollars and monies collected from inmate wages. Victim services unit staff provide technical assistance and training, develop and distribute education materials and develop policy initiatives on behalf of victims. Funding is provided to organizations for crime victim centers in Austin, Albert Lea, Virginia and Minneapolis. During the biennium the centers served over 4,500 victims. Funding is also provided for victim/witness programs and for the state Crime Victim Ombudsman's Office.

Child abuse federal funds are awarded to programs providing support groups, counseling, parenting groups, therapy and crisis lines for physically and sexually abused children and their families.

36 CENTERS

Services Provided To Sexual Assault Victims

More than 15,000 victims of sexual assault were provided services through programs funded by the Minnesota Department of Corrections' victim services unit during the biennium.

The department awards funds to 36 community-based sexual assault centers. These centers provide services which reflect the varying needs of sexual assault victims and include crisis intervention, one-to-one counseling and support groups, systems advocacy, medical and legal information

and referral to other programs for additional assistance.

Centers also provide training for professionals who work with victims of sexual assault including medical, legal, law enforcement and human services workers, educators and members of the clergy. During the biennium more than 27,000 professionals received training.

All centers provide community education to increase awareness of and to prevent sexual assault. More than 200,000 participated in these education programs during fis-

cal years 1989-90.

Fiscal year 1990 marked the first-time funding of the state coalition for sexual assault services for statewide networking, education and training activities.

Special programs to identify and meet the needs of communities of color and male victims also receive financial support from the department.

Volunteers contributed over 200,000 hours of service to sexual assault centers in fiscal year 1990.

COMMUNITY AGENTS

Total Cases Increase

The number of probation and supervised release cases supervised by the department's field services agents continued to increase during the 1989-90 biennium.

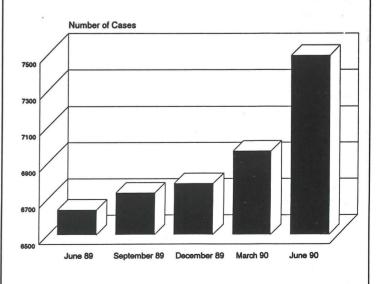
The total cases supervised increased about 13 percent during fiscal year 1990. Adult and juvenile probation, supervised release and parole cases totaled 6,638 in July, 1989. At the end of the biennium in July, 1990, the total reached 7,488 cases.

One hundred agents and supervisors located in 42 offices across the state supervise these cases which are composed of about 90 percent probation with the remainder supervised release or parole cases.

In addition to providing these services, a variety of other community service duties is assigned to agents and supervisors.

For example, agents are frequently given responsibility for collection of restitution, fines and court costs and ensuring completion of community work service sentences. During the biennium \$1.2 million in restitution and nearly \$1 million in fines and court costs were collected. More than 400,000 hours of community service work were completed worth an estimated \$2.5 million.

Minnesota Department of Corrections Field Agent Cases - Fiscal Year 1989



TREND CONTINUES

Jails Improved

he facilities inspection and enforcement unit has continued its successful work toward upgrading the status of local jails in Minnesota.

Compliance with the department's statewide jail standards, which is monitored through annual inspections, continues to improve. The unit completes approximately 180 inspections each year.

One gauge of this progress is the number and percentage of beds available in jail-type facilities that meet state criteria. In



New jail facility in Stearns County

1979, 78 percent of the 2,991 existing beds were approved. By 1990, 91 percent of 4,310 beds were approved.

While the developing jail

bedspace shortage continues to worsen, several counties have added to capacities with construction and converting existing buildings.

TASK FORCE

Jail Rules Studied

A task force is reviewing the department's jail construction and operation standards.

Standards are under review for any modifications or improvements that may be needed.

The task force is composed of sheriffs, county board members and jail administrators and programmers. The ombudsman for corrections is also represented.

Recommended changes and the resultant rule-making process are expected to be completed by mid 1991.

The department's facilities inspection and enforcement unit is responsible for developing and enforcing standards for state and local correctional facilities.

The unit inspects correctional facilities annually.

Staff training and review of architectural and operational planning for new or remodeled jail-type facilities are also activities of this unit.



Jails inspected annually

STATEWIDE STANDARDS

Recommended Sanctions

S tatewide standards used by department field agents in formulating recommendations to the courts regarding nonprison sentences were developed during the biennium.

The standards, which are

used in the 57 counties where the department provides felony court services, were developed to help create more uniformity and proportionality in recommendations used in sentencing offenders who are not committed to state institutions.

They are intended to help ensure that offenders with similar crimes and criminal histories receive similar sanctions. Equivalencies were developed that suggest sentencing options that may be considered equal, such as one day in jail being equivalent to 15 days on probation.

Standards were tested in two pilot areas for 18 months prior to statewide implementation.

NUMBERS UP

Inmates In Work Release

he use of residential work release programs increased substantially during the biennium with between 500 and 600 offenders participating annually. The daily population increased 84 percent from 76 in July, 1988, to 140 in July, 1990.

Expansion of the work release program is in response to increasing inmate population numbers.

Work release provides a structured living environment with close supervision and surveillance for newly released offenders who meet specific screening criteria. The program allows offenders to work in jobs in the community while they live in a monitored residential setting.

In addition to expanded use of residential work release centers with which the department contracts in Minneapolis and St. Paul, a community reentry program using jails or community corrections facilities also operates. This form of work release allows offenders to be placed near their home areas up to 180 days prior to their institution release dates.

The department contracts with these local facilities for room and board on a per diem basis.

Another element added to the work release program is electronic surveillance. Carefully selected offenders are permitted to live at home and work during the day. They are monitored by an electronic device connected to a computer in a central location.

CONTRACT AGENTS

Workload Managed

A workload management system is being developed for department agents under contract with local counties to provide court services for juvenile offenders and adult misdemeanants.

The system matches clients with the most appropriate level of supervision. Modeled after the department's successful workload management system used with adult felons, the tech-

nique is used as a management tool helping to ensure the best use of staff.

With a structured risk and needs assessment process, staff determine which clients need a high level of supervision and those who require less.

Offenders posing the high-

est risk of failure or risk to the public are provided the most surveillance.

Workload is determined by calculating the time required to supervise the number of cases in each risk level rather than by caseload size only.

Management

AFFRIMATIVE ACTION

New Efforts In Place

The department's affirmative action office developed a new training program called Valuing Diversity in the Workplace which has been lauded statewide.

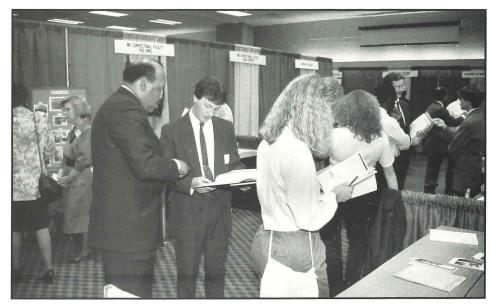
The program is designed to encourage individuals to personalize and learn to appreciate the diversity of fellow employees and the citizens they serve.

In addition to department staff the program has been presented to representatives from all state agencies and departments. The program has been commended as outstanding.

Some other recent developments in the area of affirmative action include:

The department's affirmative action officer reports directly to the commissioner and serves on his immediate staff.

The department's first criminal justice job fair was sponsored by the affirmative action office and received a large response



The department's first job fair was very successful

from students and criminal justice agencies. A recruiting brochure for correctional officer positions was also developed.

An affirmative action symposium involving affirmative action representatives

from throughout the department was established. The symposium will be offered annually.

WOMAN OFFENDERS

Task Force In Key Role

The legislatively created advisory task force on the woman offender in corrections is playing a key role in the department's efforts to address the needs of the increasing number of women offenders.

The task force, which advises the commissioner, has actively been working to implement recommendations of the statewide plan, The Woman Offender in Minnesota: Profile, Needs, and Future Directions.

Subcommittees are proposing strategies to implement the plan's recommendations in numerous areas.



Inservice training is offered

GAINS MADE

Affirmative Action Goals

A ccording to statistics gathered by the department's affirmative action office, the number of protected class employees continued to increase during the 1989-90 biennium.

Since the beginning of the biennium the number of women employees has increased by approximately 16 percent to 641, the number of minority employees has gone up 24 percent to 135 and the number of disabled workers has increased by 14 percent to 246.

These increases reflect a trend in the department. Since 1983 the number of women employees has increased 50 percent, minorities are up 52 percent and disabled workers are up 139 percent.

OVER 3,000 TRAINED

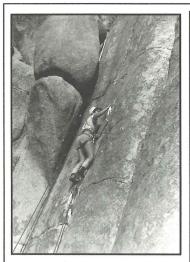
Inservice Sessions Offer Variety

uring the biennium more than 3,000 department staff were provided inservice training by the department's training unit. A wide variety of inservice training opportunities is available at the department's training center in Sauk Centre and at other sites.

Training and development sessions are offered regularly on topics ranging from specific correctional issues to areas of general interest. For example, department field agents and county probation officers are trained in individual counseling skills and in family-centered intervention.

These sessions are available to department staff free while a fee is usually charged for other participants.

During the biennium specialized training was developed for and provided to corrections agents and others who work with sex offenders. A trainer specialized in computer use was added to the staff to address rapidly growing training needs in the area of information automation.



Adventure project

WOMAN OFFENDER

New Projects Underway

new wilderness adventure program for women convicted of felonies was funded through the department's woman offender planning office during the biennium.

The program was funded as part of efforts of the state advisory task force on the woman offender in corrections to develop alternative sentencing programs for women offenders.

Woodswomen, Inc., a private, nonprofit organization specialized in travel adventure for women, is operating the program.

Women participate in threeday and nine-day program segments. The purpose is to develop skills and abilities that will enable participants to be more productive and have more satisfaction in their personal lives.

Other special projects involving women offender planning include:

Development of a videotape presentation on the consequences of smuggling drugs into prison.

Sponsorship of a cross-disciplinary conference on the impact of cocaine on women and their children.

Continued support of the national workshops on women offenders initiated by the department several years ago. The 1989 workshop was held in Pittsburgh.

FOR 1990S

Plan Developed

A strategic planning group appointed to study issues confronting the corrections system in the 1990s submitted its report and recommendations in 1990.

Entitled Minnesota Corrections in the 1990s - A Time of Growth, the report contains issues and strategies relating to 24 correctional trends identified by the group. Each trend and strategy has been assigned to staff for implementation.

The report is organized into four areas: departmental management, adult institutions, community services and juvenile offenders.

Management trends relate to planning, workforce, information, public education, legal issues, juvenile systems and violence.

Adult institution trends

include institution populations, programming, sentencing, gangs, women as single parents and health care.

Community service topics are offender populations, diverse populations, community programming, system consolidation, restorative justice and victim services.

Juvenile offender trends include populations, serious and chronic offenders, special needs populations, juvenile females and service systems.

STRESS DEBRIEFING

Team On Call

he department's personnel unit has formed a specialized staff team which will be on call to assist employees who suffer unusually high stress due to critical incidents.

The critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) team is trained to help staff who experience unusually strong emotional reactions to stressful occurrences in correctional facilities such as assaults by inmates or inmate suicides.

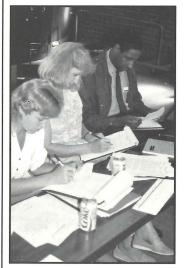
Used by law enforcement, fire and other emergency personnel, the team approach is designed to manage stress responses, mitigate the impact of incidents and accelerate a return to normal job activity.

Peer support, professional mental health services and education are key elements of CISD. Debriefings are confidential and employee participation is voluntary. The department's team is composed of institution staff trained by national CISD experts.

Other personnel unit activities include:

Development of new selection procedures for correctional officers including use of a videotape test.

Use of initiatives to manage employee sick leave. Managers and supervisors are trained in ways to improve productivity and reduce absenteeism.



Academy class

ACADEMY

Officers Trained

A total of 330 correctional counselors (officers) graduated from preservice training academies presented during the 1989-90 biennium.

The academies are presented at the department's regional training center opened in 1988 on the grounds of the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre.

The center, which is also used for inservice training programs, provides a diversity of accommodations suited to various group activities and sizes.

The correctional officer training academy is an intensive program that covers areas relating to all aspects of officers' work. Classes include topics such as affirmative action, human relations, due process, security, legal liabilities, chemical dependency and de-escalating crisis situations.

Following successful completion of the academy curriculum, officers must complete further training at the institution in which they will work prior to their appointment.

INMATE DISCIPLINE

Officers Hear Cases

he department's inmate disciplinary hearings and appeals staff handled more than 6,000 misconduct reports in

Inmates who contest disciplinary reports and resultant sanctions have a right to have their case heard by a hearing officer who determines guilt or innocence and sets penalties.

To preserve objectivity, staff of the hearings and appeals unit are administratively assigned to the management division to provide independence from the institution services division.

Inmates seeking legal counsel on disciplinary matters have access to the legal advocacy program operated by the state public defender's office.

AUTOMATION

Systems Are Upgraded

The 1989-90 biennium marked substantial progress in the department's upgrade of its automated information systems.

New minicomputers have been installed in main locations throughout the agency and local area computer networks have been developed.

The upgrade will allow the department's information systems to use a fourth generation computer language called FOCUS which will greatly improve access to information. The new language and computers will also make systems development easier and faster.

As a part of the upgrade, extensive training programs in the use of the new systems are underway departmentwide.

The next step in the process is installation of FOCUS on the new minicomputers. Final conversion to the upgraded system is expected in early 1991.

One of the primary motivators for development of the new system was the department's five-year information systems plan finalized in 1988.

This plan demonstrated that the needs for information required a system that would allow additional capabilities and staff access.

With the conversion automated information on inmates, correctional facility operations and many other management and operational activities will be more readily available and easily analyzed.

MIS

Committee Guides Progress

ecommendations from the department's management information systems (MIS) steering committee continue to set direction for automated data processing policies and planning efforts during the 1989-90 biennium.

The committee has been active in guiding the progress of the department's computer system upgrade. (See separate story.)

Composed of representatives from each division in the department, the committee is advisory to top management on all matters pertaining to automated data processing.

AUSTERITY CONTINUES

Prison Bed Need Increases Budget

he department continued to operate in a period of fiscal austerity during the 1989-90 biennium. Due to increases in offender populations the department relied on resources generated from housing inmates from other jurisdictions to offset expenses.

This revenue, which has resulted in over \$40 million in receipts since starting in 1981, is phasing out due to lack of bedspace.

These funds, used primarily for institutional operations and expansions, are being replaced with appropriated dollars.

To accommodate increasing offender populations, both inmates and probationers at the state and local levels, the department's appropriated funds increased from fiscal years 1989 to 1990.

Major increases included funds for

additional prison beds at the Faribault facility, replacement of receipts from other jurisdictions, the Community Corrections Act, victim services and community projects such as work release and Sentencing to Service.

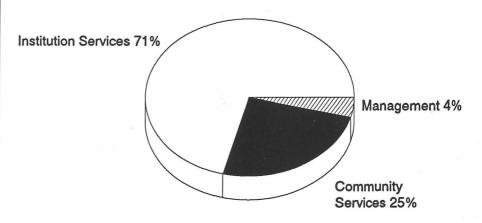
The percentage of the department's budget allocated to institutional operations is about 71 percent, to community services 25 percent and the remaining four percent to the management division.

The proportion of spending on institution services is down slightly from the previous biennium when it was 73 percent, while the proportion of expenditures for community services increased from two years ago when it was 23 percent.

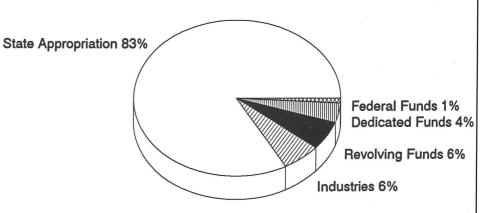
The department's budget is structured on a programmatic basis.

Minnesota Department of Corrections Budget Analysis - Fiscal Year 1990

Expenditures by Division



Funds by Source



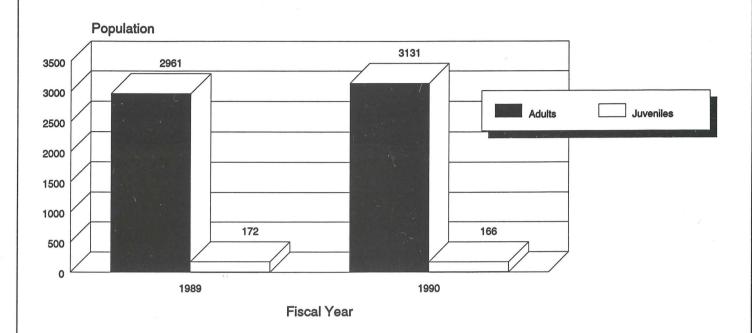
Minnesota Department of Corrections Budget Fiscal Years 1989-90

	State		All Funds	All Funds, Including		
	Appropr	riation Only	State Ap	propriation		
	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1989	FY 1990		
Institution Services:						
Minnesota Correctional Facility (MCF)-Faribault		\$5,514,000		\$5,514,000		
MCF-Lino Lakes	\$6,801,700	7,340,600	\$11,548,900	12,175,800		
MCF-Oak Park Heights	13,364,300	14,147,900	16,364,700	17,246,400		
MCF-Red Wing	5,755,100	6,173,800	7,131,300	7,112,700		
MCF-St. Cloud	14,618,000	16,630,700	17,827,300	19,521,000		
MCF-Sauk Centre	3,652,600	3,990,800	4,205,000	4,462,400		
MCF-Shakopee	3,631,900	4,664,600	4,658,600	5,505,400		
MCF-Stillwater	20,423,000	24,183,800	29,739,200	34,212,100		
MCF-Willow River/Moose Lake	1,773,200	2,906,700	3,206,200	3,362,900		
Thistledew Camp	45,300	19,000	1,815,200	1,920,300		
Health Care	3,494,700	3,788,300	3,494,700	3,788,300		
Education	372,200	382,000	438,000	499,200		
Institution Support Services	603,200	800,300	677,200	808,100		
Total	\$74,535,200	\$90,542,500	\$101,106,300	\$116,128,600		
10.00	Ψ1 4,505,200	ψ30,34 <u>2</u> ,300	Ψ101,100,000	Ψ110,120,000		
Community Services:						
Probation, Parole and Supervised Release	\$4,486,000	\$4,853,400	\$4,486,000	\$4,853,400		
Community Corrections Act	14,486,300	18,182,200	14,486,300	18,182,200		
Community Projects	1,029,500	2,763,700	2,495,900	3,146,800		
Victim Services	2,809,200	4,611,900	4,927,500	5,734,200		
Facilities Inspection and Enforcement	220,800	267,100	474,100	747,500		
Community Services Support	1,540,400	1,704,700	4,064,000	4,134,700		
Total	\$24,572,200	\$32,383,000	\$30,933,800	\$36,798,800		
10141	Ψ24,572,200	402,000,000	ψου,300,000	Ψου,7 σο,000		
••						
Management:						
Administrative Management	\$1,001,100	\$1,212,800	\$1,016,100	\$1,247,900		
Fiscal Services	459,900	486,900	481,600	522,300		
Office Services	717,100	795,500	733,500	914,300		
Personnel	377,300	497,200	377,300	497,200		
Training	204,500	496,000	391,000	540,100		
Information and Analysis	1,148,000	1,395,500	1,382,700	1,407,500		
Total	\$3,907,900	\$4,883,900	\$4,382,200	\$5,129,300		
Department Totals	4400 045 000	A407.000.400	A400 400 000	A450 050 505		
Department Total:	\$103,015,300	\$127,809,400	\$136,422,300	\$158,056,700		

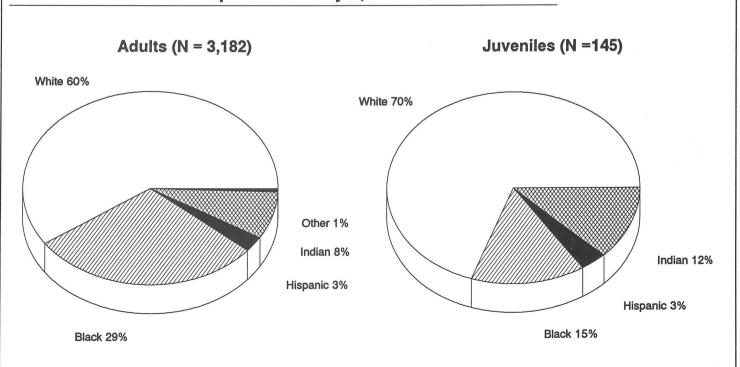
Statistical Profile

hese graphs, charts and tables are included to provide a general overview of the adult and juvenile offender populations served by the Minnesota Department of Corrections.

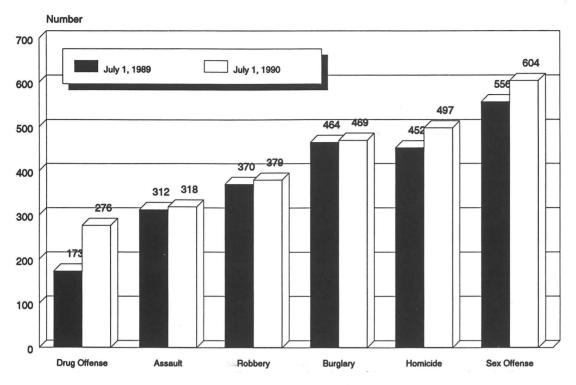
Average Institutional Population - Fiscal Years 1989-1990



Race of Institutional Population - July 1, 1990

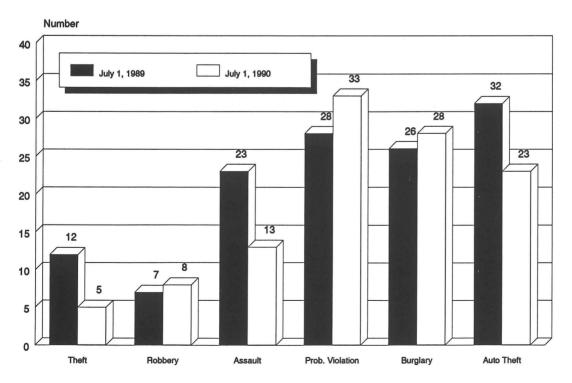


Adult Institutional Population - Top Six Offenses



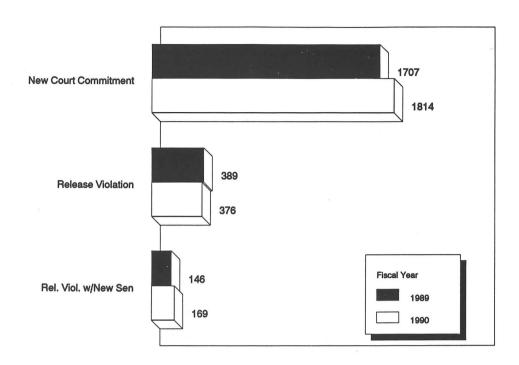
Most serious commitment offense

Juvenile Institutional Population - Top Six Offenses

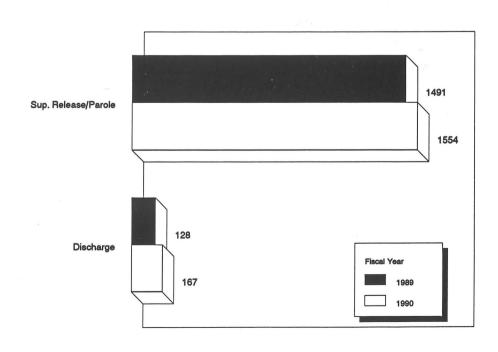


Most serious commitment offense

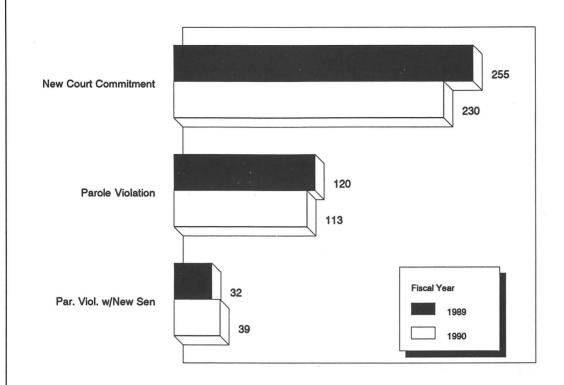
Adult Institutional Population - Admissions



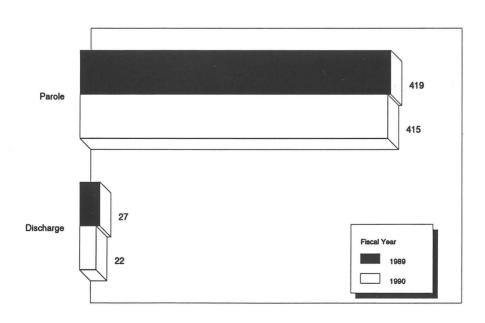
Adult Institutional Population - Releases



Juvenile Institutional Population - Admissions



Juvenile Institutional Population - Releases



Ranking of States

Compiled by the Minnesota Department of Corrections (See narrative on page 24) November, 1990

State	Incarcera- tion Rate Rank 6/30/90	Inmates Per 100,000 Population ¹	Adult Insti- tution Population ¹	Violent Crime Rate Rank ²	Adult Insti- tutions 1989 Operating Costs (in millions) ³	Operating Costs Per Capita	Costs Per Capita Rank	State Population ² (in thousands)	State Population Rank
Alabama	8	348	14,742	17	\$119.4	\$28.99	38	4,118	22
Alaska	7	355	2,610	23	98.7	187.25	1	527	49
Arizona	5	369	13,940	16	234.3	65.90	8	3,556	24
Arkansas	20	274	6,660	25	58.4	24.25	45	2,406	33
California	15	303	93,810	3	1,998.8	68.77	. 7	29,063	1
Colorado	30	206	6,878	27	102.1	30.79	36	3,317	26
Connecticut	29	223	10,190	22	235.1	72.59	5	3,239	27
Delaware	10	333	3,556	18	66.4	98.70	2	673	46
Florida	11	328	42,733	2	749.2	59.13	12	12,671	4
Georgia	12	318	21,608	8	374.5	58.19	15	6,436	11
Hawaii	37	159	2,523	38	60.3	54.27	19	1,112	39
Idaho	32	193	1,984	42	26.8	26.43	42	1,014	42
Illinois	26	233	27,295	5	496.1	42.55	28	11,658	6
Indiana	27	225	12,764	29	216.0	38.62	31	5,593	14
lowa	43	135	3,842	39	68.4	24.10	46	2,840	29
Kansas	28	224	5,669	30	127.6	50.79	23	2,513	32
Kentucky	23	237	8,824	33	135.0	36.23	34	3,727	23
Louisiana	3	421	18,353	7	223.0	50.89	22	4,382	20
Maine	45	124	1,558	46	55.4	45.31	26	1,222	38
Maryland	9	339	17,129	4	264.3	56.31	17	4,694	19
Massachusetts	44	135	8,008	11	233.3	39.45	30	5,913	13
Michigan	6	357	33,234	9	712.8	76.87	4	9,273	8
Minnesota	49	73	3,201	36	77.8	17.88	48	4,353	21
Mississippi	14	303	8,161	35	79.8	30.44	37	2,621	31
Missouri	17	291	15,091	13	191.0	37.02	33	5,159	15
Montana	36	174	1,408	49	19.7	24.49	44	806	44
Nebraska	40	147	2,509	37	42.7	26.53	41	1,611	36
Nevada	1	463	5,408	14	65.0	58.55	13	1,111	40
New Hampshire	47	114	1,286	44	27.8	25.16	43	1,107	41
New Jersey	21	268	20,806	15	450.2	58.20	14	7,736	9
New Mexico	35	181	2,881	10	95.2	62.30	10	1,528	37
New York	13	304	54,648	1	1,064.2	59.29	11	17,950	2
North Carolina	22	261	18,102	20	367.2	55.88	18	6,571	10
North Dakota	50	66	491	50	6.9	10.45	49	660	47
Ohio	16	293	32,148	28	518.3	47.52	25	10,907	7
Oklahoma	4	370	11,889	24	160.7	49.84	24	3,224	28
Oregon	24	233	6,708	21	124.1	44.00	27	2,820	30
Pennsylvania	34	181	21,876	31	346.0	28.74	39	12,040	5
Rhode Island	39	151	2,355	32	70.2	70.31	6	998	43
South Carolina	2	443	16,767	6	219.4	62.46	9	3,512	25
South Dakota	33	184	1,319	47	13.8	19.26	47	715	45
Tennessee	31	206	10,286	19	287.1	58.13	16	4,940	16
Texas	18	280	48,078	12	642.4	37.81	32	16,991	3
Utah	42	141	2,447	40	60.1	35.23	35	1,707	35
Vermont	46	115	953	48	30.0	52.94	21	567	48
Virginia	19	276	17,251	34	482.0	79.04	3	6,098	12
Washington	38	152	7,403	26	257.7	54.13	20	4,761	18
West Virginia	48	83	1,535	45	16.5	8.89	50	1,857	34
Wisconsin	41	141	6,944	43	205.0	42.13	29	4,867	17
Wyoming	25	233	1,093	41	13.5	28.50	40	475	50
TT yourning	25	200	1,030	71	10.5	20.00	40	-110	30

¹U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities - June 30, 1990

²FBI Crime in the United States - 1989

³The Corrections Yearbook 1990, published by the Criminal Justice Institute, Inc. (Note: Costs shown in table for Minnesota are adult institution operating costs only, comparable to other states.)

Ranking of States

Following is a narrative which accompanies the table shown on page 23.

The Minnesota Department of Corrections annually compiles the ranking of states table shown on page 23. As indicated, Minnesota ranks relatively low in the rate at which inmates are incarcerated in state prisons, in violent crime and in prison operating costs.

Crime, Incarceration Rates Unrelated

One of the purposes of comparing this data is to illustrate the lack of evidence of a direct connection between the rates at which states incarcerate prisoners and violent crime rates.

Minnesota has had relatively low levels of violent crime for many years. Ranking 36th nationally, Minnesota has consistently had lower violent crime than more than two-thirds of the country.

The table shows many states that incarcerate offenders at a high rate also have very high violent crime rates. New York, for example, has over 54,600 inmates ranking 13th in incarceration rate while it ranks first in violent crime. Florida with more than 42,700 inmates ranks second in crime. South Carolina, which has the second highest incarceration rate, also is among the states with one of the highest crime rates, ranking sixth.

States such as Minnesota, Iowa and Maine have relatively low incarceration rates but also have low levels of violent crime.

Community Corrections

Minnesota's low rate of incarceration is reflected in the correctional system's heavy reliance on local sanctions. Based on a strong probation system, community corrections programs in Minnesota provide a wide range of sentencing options for the courts. Examples include restitution, community service, diversion and jail programs. Local corrections programs are subsidized by the state in 30 counties through the Minnesota Community Corrections Act.

Although the state prison incarceration rate is relatively low, when local sanctions including probation, jails and workhouses are included in calculations, Minnesota ranks high in the extent of control it exerts

on offenders. A recent report by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) ranks Minnesota 12th in the nation when these other sanctions and crime rates are included.

Sentencing Guidelines

Minnesota's system of sentencing guidelines is an essential element in the state's reliance on community corrections. The system is intended to ensure that offenders convicted of serious crimes against persons or who have lengthy criminal records are sent to prison. Less serious offenders or those with little or no criminal history are sentenced locally with sanctions including jail/workhouse time.

Other States

High incarceration rates in most states have had a tremendous impact on state correctional systems. According to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, growth in prison population during the first half of 1990 reflects a weekly demand for approximately 1,650 beds. The annual increase of more than 80,000 inmates from mid 1989 to mid 1990 to a total of over 755,000 state and federal prisoners was the largest growth in 65 years. At this rate, according to the Brookings Institution, more than half of America will be in prison by 2053. The other half will presumably be working in corrections.

In 1991 California's prison population will exceed 105,000 inmates; by 1994 it is expected to grow to over 146,000 resulting in an annual cost of \$4 billion to operate the state's prison system. Florida's prison population will reach over 100,000 by 1994.

NCCD estimates that states will require an additional \$35 billion to build and operate prisons over the next five years. Budgets for prison bed construction currently underway include: California - \$1.3 billion; Michigan - \$477 million; Georgia - \$319 million; Ohio - \$246 million; New York - \$409 million; and Connecticut - \$623 million.

Crowding

As a result of increasing prison populations many institutions in the U.S. are crowded over capacities.

Increased Violence - Crowding correctional facilities is a direct cause of increased prison violence. The practice leads to violent fights, beatings, sexual assaults and other predatory behavior. Increased tensions have erupted into riots causing loss of life, serious injury to both staff and inmates and destruction of facilities, resulting in the loss of millions of dollars.

Court Orders - Currently there are 41 states under federal court orders which means these states have institutions that are not in compliance with the U.S. Constitution because of confinement conditions related to crowding. The court has ordered these states into compliance.

The costs resulting from these court orders in terms of massive prison construction are huge. In Texas, for example, construction and operating budgets have increased 400 percent, much of the increase going for court mandated items.

Early Releases - Court orders and state mandates have also resulted in early release of inmates due to crowding. In some states, such as Florida, caps are placed on prison capacities and when they are exceeded inmate releases must occur. Thousands have been released in Florida and other states as a result.

Minnesota prisons have relatively low levels of violence, are not under court order and do not have early release orders.