

1991 - 1992

Minnesota Department of Corrections

Biennial Report

An update of activities in Minnesota's State Department of Corrections



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INTRODUCTION

Increases in offender populations continued in the Minnesota Department of Corrections during the 1991-92 biennium. Our adult institution population went up by approximately 450 inmates, reaching an all-time high of more than 3,600 during this report period, representing a 16 percent increase.

To give these numbers a historical perspective, it is interesting to note that there were approximately 1,200 inmates in the entire state prison system in mid 1972. Now the Stillwater facility alone holds over 1,380 inmates.

The number of offenders on release and probation supervised by department agents has gone up substantially from 7,488 to 9,862 during the biennium representing a 32 percent increase.

Numbers of crime victims served by programs funded through the department have also increased significantly.

Much has been accomplished during the biennium to meet demands resulting from population increases and address needs in other areas.

Population expansion - Prison expansion continued during the biennium with system capacity pressed to its limits. The impact of these increases is departmentwide and affects all offender-related services and programs.

Prison bed expansion, which has been completed through less costly conversions of and additions to existing state facilities, is detailed in the institutions section of this report. Efforts to address increasing offender populations in community programs are also outlined. Funding for community services, including the Community Corrections Act, was increased.

It is appropriate that corrections staff be acknowledged for their creativity in developing ways to accommodate offender population growth using existing resources. Due to staff creativity and hard work, correctional facilities and other services continue to operate at the highest levels of excellence during times when they are strained beyond their design capacities.

Even though our facilities are at program capacity and inmate numbers continue to increase, Minnesota's prison expansion has been more manageable when compared to other parts of the nation. Prison crowding and construction have not reached the levels they have in many other states.

Victim services - Services to crime victims have been expanded to reach more Minnesotans. Thousands of victims receive services from programs funded through the department's victim services unit which was strengthened through restructuring during the biennium. Program funds for battered women, victims of sexual assault, child abuse victims and general crime victims are administered through the department.

Sentencing to Service (STS) - STS has been recognized throughout Minnesota as an excellent program. Operated by the state Departments of Corrections and Natural Resources, the courts and local governments, the program puts nondangerous offenders to work on community improvement projects.

Literacy program - Our literacy program, which helps inmates develop basic reading and writing skills, is a success. Using inmate tutors, hundreds of offenders have made dramatic improvement in their grade levels and are better prepared for release.

Female offenders - A focus on the unique needs of female offenders continued during the biennium. Work of the state advisory task force on female offenders emphasized development of program alternatives to local incarceration of women. The group awarded 15 mini-grants to encourage program development. They also established a working committee on addressing the needs of juvenile female offenders.

Legislative mandates - As mandated by the Minnesota Legislature, the department is expanding programs for sex and drug offenders. Intensive community and supervised release programs have been implemented and a number of study groups formed by the legislature are reviewing corrections-related topics.

Challenge program - A shortterm intensive program for nondangerous property offenders called Challenge Incarceration was mandated by the state legislature and is underway. The program has three phases including a rigorous, highly structured institution phase with education, chemical dependency and physical exercise as components.

Juvenile detention project - A new subsidy system designed to remove juveniles held for detention from adult jails was established. Funds are used to assist counties in developing or expanding juvenile detention services, facilities and alternative programs.

Many other department activities are highlighted in this report which covers the time period July 1, 1990, to June 30, 1992. The report is organized by department divisions: institutions, community services and management.

Orville B. Pung

Commissioner of Corrections

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Minnesota Department of Corrections is to carry out the department's statutory responsibilities. The most valuable resource the department has to accomplish this mission is its employees. It is essential to maintain a working climate where all staff are provided with training, supervision, encouragement, support and opportunities for varying assignments to facilitate their growth to their full personal and professional potential.

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

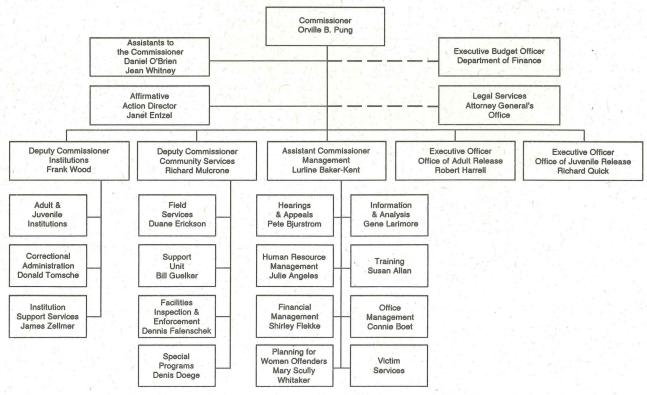
inspection and licensing of jails, lockups, residential and detention facilities and group homes which house selected individuals involved in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

The department is legislatively mandated to give financial and technical assistance to public and private agencies or organizations to provide services to victims of sexual assault, battering, child abuse and general 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.

Corrections Department Organizational Chart

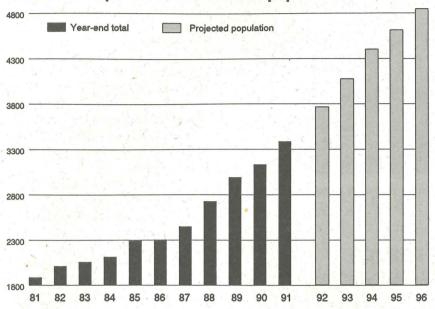


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ADULT MALE INMATES

Population jumps by 450 during biennium

Corrections Department adult inmate population



WOMEN INMATES

Beds added to meet growth

Continuing an increase trend which began in the late 1970s, the number of women inmates incarcerated at the state level continued upward during the 1991-92 biennium.

In order to accommodate the increase, a new unit for women was opened in November, 1990, at the Moose Lake site of the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Willow River/Moose Lake.

At the beginning of the biennium on July 1, 1990, there were 160 women inmates compared to 173 when the two-year period came to a close.

In December, 1991, the population reached an all-time high with 180 women inmates. Since 1977 when there were 47 women incarcerated, the population has increased approximately three times.

The woman offender population exceeded the program capacity of the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee, requiring the establishment of a new 60-bed unit at Moose Lake.

Population projections indicate that the number of women inmates will continue to increase to an anticipated total of over 270 during the upcoming biennium.

To address these increases, an expansion project adding approximately 100 beds and a ten-bed mental health unit to the Shakopee facility was approved by the 1992 legislature and is in planning stages. (See separate story.)

Although consistently representing a small proportion of the total inmate population, the number of women offenders is increasing. A decade ago women represented three percent of the total. Currently, women inmates account for five percent of the population.

The number of adult males in Minnesota state prisons continued to go up with sizable increases during the 1991-92 biennium.

Male inmates increased by approximately 450 or 15 percent, up from 2,960 at the beginning of the biennium to 3,406 at the end of the two-year period. Inmate numbers have been increasing since the mid 1970s when the population dropped to around 1,200.

In order to accommodate these substantial increases, bedspace has been expanded by creating dormitories, adding to existing facilities and converting portions of other state institutions to correctional use. (See individual stories on institution expansions.)

The number of beds added to the state system totals nearly 1,300 since 1985.

With additional funding, some institution capacities have been forced beyond their program/design capacities. As beds are added to the system it is desirable to bring these institutions back to their program/design capacities.

Population projections indicate that this growth will continue at the rate of 200 to 300 more inmates each year. The department continues to plan for bed expansions to house the predicted number of additional inmates.

Currently the department is planning to increase capacity at the Moose Lake location from 165 up to approximately 620 beds by the end of the 1994-95 biennium.

In general, growth of the male prison population is due to a combination of factors including increases in court volume and the effects of increases in criminal penalties made by the Minnesota State Legislature and the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission.



Duluth News Tribune photo by Dave Ballard.)
The Challenge Incarceration Program includes rigorous exercise.

RETURN RATES

Most inmates do not return

Most offenders released from state correctional facilities did not return to prison as the result of a conviction for a new crime in a two-year follow-up.

In the study of 1,483 prisoners released in 1989, 24.5 percent returned within two years because they were convicted of a new

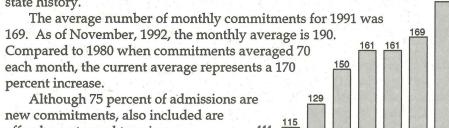
criminal offense.

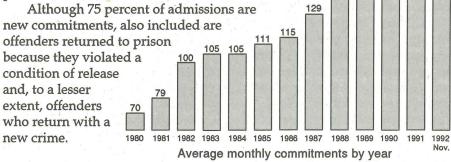
An additional 9.4 percent came back to prison because they violated a condition of release. Most frequent release violations include activities such as use of alcohol or drugs, failure to report to an assigned agent or absconding from a halfway house.

HIGHEST ON RECORD

Monthly commitments hit historic peak

The number of offenders committed by the courts to department institutions was the highest on record during the 1991-92 biennium. In March, 1992, 232 offenders were committed, the largest single month total in state history.





WILLOW RIVER

New Challenge Program highly structured

Planning for establishment of a new intensive program for nondangerous property offenders called Challenge Incarceration began during the biennium.

The program's institution phase is located at the Willow River site of the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Willow River/Moose Lake. The program began accepting inmates during October, 1992, and is expected to be fully operational in early 1993.

In addition to a six-month institution phase, Challenge will include a six-month highly supervised community phase and a supervised release phase.

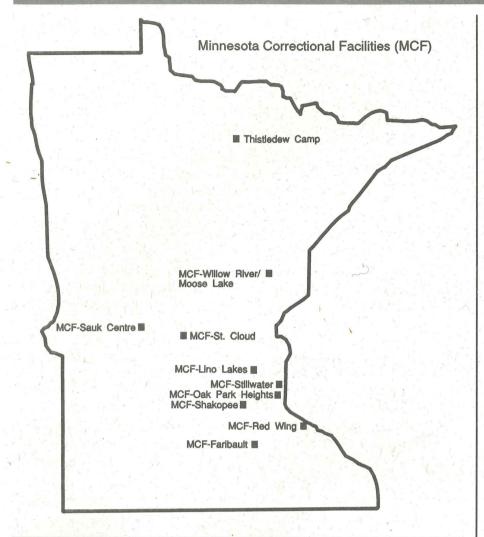
Among program components are a highly structured rigorous daily schedule, individualized education programs, culturally sensitive chemical dependency programs, a physical program designed to teach discipline, critical thinking skills training and programs designed to promote the offender's self-worth and acceptance of responsibility.

TOP STATE

Corrections cited as cost-effective

During the 1991-92 biennium Minnesota was recognized by *Financial World* magazine as its national award winner for having an exemplary, innovative and cost-effective state corrections system.

"One of the states that has pioneered alternatives to incarceration is Minnesota. As far back as 1973—when most states weren't even thinking of prisons as an important budgetary issue—it was advancing cost-effective ideas in penology," the national magazine's May-June, 1991, issue said.



Institutions nationally accredited

Meet strict

standards

Minnesota Department of Corrections institutions have been accredited by the American Correctional Association's (ACA) Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

The department's two juvenile institutions and all adult facilities except two are accredited. The Willow River/Moose Lake and the Faribault facilities, now in a period of dramatic change and growth,

are planning to complete the accreditation process.

The department's central office, office of adult release and adult field services are also accredited by the commission.

Accreditation means that the institutions and offices are 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 including extensive written documentation to prove standards compliance. A team of trained corrections administrators from outside Minnesota visits the sites to verify compliance.

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

EDUCATION

Literacy effort aim is improved inmate skills

The department's literacy program served approximately 1,000 inmates annually during the 1991-92 biennium.

Focusing on skill development rather than granting school credits, the program helps inmates develop basic abilities in reading and writing.

Trained inmate tutors are used extensively and community resources supplement literacy program efforts.

Besides the literacy initiative, the department offers a range of more than 50 educational programs including primary, secondary, postsecondary, general education development, vocational and correspondence courses.

TRANSITION

Procedures are strengthened

Department procedures relating to the transition of violent offenders from prison to the community were strengthened during the biennium.

Cases identified as high-risk are reviewed by a staff team to determine if they should be referred to local counties for possible civil commitment by the court as a psychopathic personality. Upon their mandated release dates, public risk monitoring cases not referred for civil commitment or not civilly committed by the court are placed under the most strict surveillance available.

Among other improvements are:

■ Use of a 24-hour-a-day, sevenday-a-week system that helps ensure priority arrest warrants are issued immediately.

■ Notification of law enforcement of release of all adult offenders from state institutions.

FARIBAULT FACILITY

Medium-security bed expansion continues



Inmates working in a Faribault living unit kitchen.

Prison bed expansion continued at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Faribault during the biennium, bringing the total population up to approximately 350 inmates.

Originally authorized by the legislature in 1989, conversion of portions of the Faribault Regional Treatment Center to a medium-security adult male correctional facility is underway in phases.

Current plans call for further expansion to bring the facility's population up to more than 500 inmates.

The correctional facility currently is composed of four living units, each housing approximately 86 inmates; a new industry building; a program/activities complex; and a building used for administrative offices and food services.

MORE CAPACITY FOR INMATES

New programs for sex offenders are added

Programs for sex offenders were expanded during the 1991-92 biennium with funds appropriated by the Minnesota Legislature. These expansions add to the department's existing program capacity for sex offenders.

At the Stillwater facility a new intensive program that is primarily educational and evaluative was established. The program is located in a separate living unit.

Capacity of the transitional sex offender program at the Lino Lakes institution was doubled. The program expansion is housed in one of two new living units constructed at the facility. Inmates in the program are in their last 10 to 12 months of incarceration. The program continues into the community after release.

Funds were appropriated in 1992 to establish and operate a sex offender program at the St. Cloud facility. Planning is underway for a self-contained program that will include outpatient services.

A program for juvenile sex offenders was also approved in 1992. It will operate at the Sauk Centre institution.

The department's program for sex offenders at the Oak Park Heights facility continues operation in one of the 52-bed complexes. Funds were also approved for expansion of community-based programs and assessments for sex offenders.

Minnesota Correctional Institutions General Information (F.Y. 1993)								
Institution	Administrator	Opened	Location	Туре	Funded Capacity	11/92 Popu- lation	Staff Size	
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater (MCF-STW)	Robert Erickson, Warden	1914	Stillwater	Maximum security/ adult males	1,330	1,392	448	
Minnesota Correctional Facility-St. Cloud (MCF-SCL)	LeRoy Siegel, Warden	1889	St. Cloud	Maximum security/ adult males	740	813	352	
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Oak Park Heights (MCF-OPH)	Dennis Benson, Warden	1982	Oak Park Heights	Maximum security/ adult males	375	383	289	
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes (MCF-LL)	Fred LaFleur, Superintendent	1963	Lino Lakes	Medium security/ adult males	450	477	234	
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Faribault (MCF-FRB)	Fred Holbeck, Superintendent	1990	Faribault	Medium security/ adult males	412 (eventually 500)	349	245	
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee (MCF-SHK)	Connie Roehrich, Superintendent	1986	Shakopee	Minimum security/ adult females	142	131	108	
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Willow River/ Moose Lake (MCF-WR/ML)	Patt Adair, Superintendent	1951	Willow River/ Moose Lake	Minimum security/ adult males and females	180	176	95	
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Red Wing (MCF-RW)	Gerald O'Rourke, Superintendent	1867	Red Wing	Minimum security/ juvenile and adult males	160	74 juv/ 91 ad	128	
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre (MCF-SCR)	Dale Ulrich, Superintendent	1911	Sauk Centre	Minimum security/ juvenile males and females	85	75	94	
Thistledew Camp (TC)	David Hegg, Superintendent	1955	Togo	Minimum security/ juvenile males	60	48	35	

SAUK CENTRE

Positive peer culture program is underway

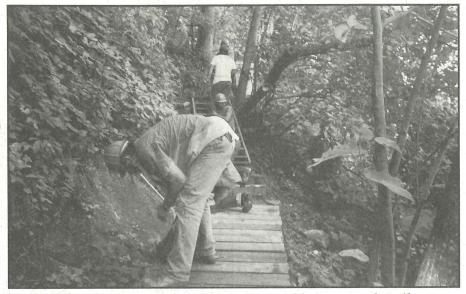
New positive peer culture (PPC) group programming was implemented at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre during the biennium.

The program, which was modeled after a similar one at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Red Wing, replaced a primarily individualized program.

PPC uses group activity and counseling to positively influence behavior

Other notable recent activities at the facility include:

- The facility is developing a 20bed juvenile sex offender program with an assessment component. It is anticipated that the program will begin to accept clients during early 1993.
- Staff from neighboring Alexandria Technical College provided



Red Wing minimum security unit inmates working on a park trail.

vocational awareness workshops for students. Workshop topics included areas such as diesel mechanics, automotive diagnostics, interior design, commercial art, welding, law enforcement, truck driving, carpentry and hotel/ restaurant management.

■ The facility's juvenile female population has gone down to an

average of two.

A prerelease project for students who return to school or technical college/community college was implemented. The project helps students with their transition from the correctional facility back to schools in their home communities.

HISTORIC DECLINE

Juvenile total in 150-170 range

The number of juvenile offenders in state correctional facilities at Red Wing and Sauk Centre was in the 150 to 170 range during the biennium with higher totals near the end of the two-year period.

In April, 1992, the juvenile population reached its highest point during the biennium at 178. The average juvenile offender population for fiscal years 1991 and 1992 was 145 and 158 respectively.

The average number of juvenile female offenders in state correctional facilities dropped to two with the number at times dropping to one or zero.

A gradual decline has been the trend in juvenile offender 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 adults—are no longer sent to state facilities. Other reasons may be that more community-based alternatives have become available to juvenile courts and the number of young people in the age group sent to state institutions has dropped.

The average population at the department's Thistledew Camp for juveniles remained at 48 during the biennium. Rather than serving juvenile offenders committed by the courts, Thistledew is used by social and court service agencies as a delinquency prevention resource. It operates on per diem fees charged for services rather than state-appropriated dollars.

RED WING

Work continues on restoration

As the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Red Wing began its second century of operation, historical restoration of the institution's main administration building continued during the biennium.

The building includes the beautifully restored boys' dining hall which is on the national register of historic places.

Other significant events at the facility include:

- Programming for chemically dependent offenders and sex offenders was expanded.
- Inmates in the adult minimum security unit continued to perform a variety of public improvement projects at the institution and in the surrounding Red Wing area.

DURING BIENNIUM

More chemical dependency programs offered

Institution chemical dependency programs were expanded during fiscal years 1991-92.

A new program was added at the Faribault facility and a chemical dependency education program for American Indian offenders called Persons in Prison Entering Sobriety (PIPES) was developed at the Stillwater, Lino Lakes and Shakopee institutions.

Expansion of existing programs included adding staff, thus permitting program capacities to increase. Also, needs assessment efforts were improved to determine the appropriate programming level for inmates.

The department operates chemical dependency programs at the Oak Park Heights, St. Cloud, Stillwater, Shakopee, Faribault, Lino Lakes, Willow River/Moose Lake, Sauk Centre and Red Wing facilities. Programs include separate residential units, outpatient services, and alcoholics and narcotics anonymous programs.



A chemical dependency group meeting at the Shakopee facility.

DRUG CRAVING CONTROL

Acupuncture added to CD efforts

Acupuncture use as a component of correctional chemical dependency programs was expanded during the 1991-92 biennium.

Acupuncture is used to control offenders' craving for cocaine and other drugs, reduce behavior problems and increase retention in programs.

Chemical dependency programs at the Oak Park Heights, Stillwater, St. Cloud and Shakopee facilities include acupuncture as a component. Community residential halfway house-type programs have also received funds from the department for acupuncture therapy.

At the Stillwater facility, where acupuncture is part of the Atlantis chemical dependency program, a study is testing the effectiveness of the procedure.

Offenders and staff report very positive results in other acupuncture programs funded by the department. Drug craving is

reportedly reduced, many participants are less preoccupied with getting high and anxiety levels are down.

Plans call for the addition of acupuncture programs for juveniles and at the department's new Challenge Incarceration Program.

(See Community Services for more information on acupuncture.)

TASK FORCE

Crowding studied

A task force on corrections crowding established by the legislature and appointed by the commissioner of corrections has been working during the biennium to define the short and long-term demand for correctional services and facilities.

The task force's report to the governor and legislature is to be submitted in January, 1993.

Inmates pay to fund for victims

More than \$475,000 was collected from wages of working inmates during the biennium to fund services for crime victims.

The department deducts between five and ten percent from the pay

Deductions from wages

inmates earn working in correctional industry jobs. Inmates whose biweekly gross wages are over \$50 are subject to the deduction.

Funds are used for a variety of programs which assist crime victims and witnesses. The largest single recipient during the 1991-92 biennium was the crime victim ombudsman's office in the Minnesota Department of Public Safety.

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

STILLWATER

State's largest facility remains over capacity

Population pressures continued at the Stillwater facility during the 1991-92 biennium. The total number of inmates remained over the institution's budgeted capacity of 1,330, reaching above 1,380 at times.

Since 1985 the institution's capacity has increased by approximately 300 beds. Historically Stillwater prison had a low population of about 720 inmates in the mid 1970s.

Offices and program space have been converted to bedspace.

Group dormitories have been added or expanded. The facility has three dormitories including one for elderly inmates. There are also three dormitories in a minimum security unit outside the prison wall.

Despite the fact that the prison has been pushed to its capacity, the facility continues to operate work, chemical dependency, education and other programs with relatively low levels of violence.

Recent activities include:

■ A new microcomputer program

through Northeast Metro Technical School offers training for inmates in computer use.

Designs by D, a new industry program, was added. Inmates manufacture wood products including bird feeders and flower boxes for a private company.

A new culturally-specific chemical dependency program for American Indian inmates called Persons in Prison Entering Sobriety (PIPES) began.

INDUSTRIES

MCI sales up 13 percent

Minnesota Correctional Industries' (MCI) sales of goods and services increased during the 1991-92 biennium.

Sales during the two-year period increased by \$2.5 million or approximately 13 percent. Sales for fiscal year 1992 totaled \$11.4 million.

MCI keeps inmates productively occupied by providing work opportunities. Without structured work activity the likelihood is higher for a more volatile prison environment. Skills and work experience are intended to help inmates find employment after their release and become contributing members of society.

Industry programs operate at the Stillwater, Oak Park Heights, Lino Lakes, St. Cloud, Faribault, Shakopee and Willow River/Moose Lake facilities.

The newest program is at the Faribault facility where industries began operation in late 1989 and are now projecting annual sales of \$750,000.

A promising new line of wood products including flower boxes and bird feeders began at the Stillwater facility during the biennium.

SHAKOPEE

New bed expansion is approved

The 1992 Minnesota Legislature approved \$10.9 million in construction bonding authority for expansion of the Shakopee facility. The expansion will increase space to accommodate growth in the woman inmate population.

Specific plans for the expansion are being developed. The addition is to include space to house approximately 100 inmates and a tenbed mental health unit. Construction is expected to begin in 1993.

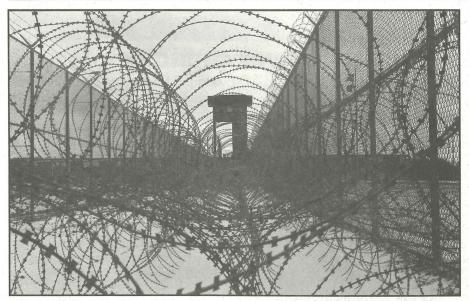
A unit for women opened at the Moose Lake facility in 1990 to ease crowding at the Shakopee facility where populations consistently exceeded capacity. Population projections indicate that the number of women inmates will continue to grow, necessitating the Shakopee facility expansion. Upon completion of the new beds, inmates at Moose Lake will move to Shakopee.

Other recent developments at the facility include the addition of a new computer-aided design (CAD) industry program which provides training in marketable skills.

In another noteworthy area, the facility's interactive video program uses a fiberoptic link which allows inmates to participate in courses at a local technical center without leaving the institution.



Industries include furniture manufacturing at the Lino Lakes facility.



The secure perimeter at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes.

ST. CLOUD

Capacity exceeded to meet inmate population growth

An increasing inmate population at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-St. Cloud caused the institution to remain over its budgeted capacity of 740 during fiscal years 1991-92. At the end of the biennium the facility's population was 790 inmates and in November, 1992, it reached 820.

Additional bedspace has been created by converting portions of the facility to group dormitories.

Since 1985 when the population was at 580, the number of inmates has gone up approximately 35 percent.

The institution continues to provide excellent program opportunities for inmates and has relatively low levels of violence.

Examples of recent developments at the facility include:

- A new administrative services building was added to house personnel, finance and credit union operations.
- A second dog was added to the facility's canine narcotics detecting team. The correctional officer who handles the dogs has been certified to train handlers in other institutions.

An outdoor inmate recreation area was expanded to include a new weightlifting area and other facilities.

LINO LAKES

Two living units open in 1992

Construction of two new living units at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes was completed during the biennium.

The two-story additions increased the facility's bed capacity by 168. In order to accommodate additional inmates, an industry building and the facility's dining area were also expanded.

As part of the expansion project, a new emergency generator was installed. The generator is large enough to permit its use during peak demand times when local power companies request that institutions and companies reduce their electrical usage. Ability to use the generator results in cost savings and a reduced electrical rate for the facility. Over time, staff estimate that these savings will surpass the cost of the generator.

OAK PARK HEIGHTS

Number of dangerous, high-risk inmates is large at facility

Minnesota's high-security institution at Oak Park Heights marked its tenth year of operation in March, 1992. As envisioned, the proportion of the facility's inmate population who are dangerous, high-risk and difficult-to-manage continued to be high during the 1991-92 biennium. Approximately 90 percent of the inmates at Oak Park Heights have been convicted of serious crimes against persons and nearly half of the population have been convicted of a homicide offense.

By housing 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 of institutional incidents is also low, given the type of clientele.

Recent activities include:

- A new videotape was developed at Oak Park Heights to orient new visitors and warn them of the penalties involved in bringing contraband into the facility. It is used at other facilities in Minnesota and elsewhere.
- Facility watch commanders are authorized to issue arrest warrants for supervised release absconders during evenings, weekends and holidays at the request of department field supervisors.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

SENTENCING TO SERVICE

More offenders sentenced to work projects

Sentencing to Service (STS), a program which puts offenders to work on community improvement projects, expanded substantially during the 1991-92 biennium to include approximately 80 percent of the state's counties.

STS is operated by the state Departments of Corrections and Natural Resources, the courts and local units of government.

STS provides judges with a sentencing alternative. Carefully selected, nonviolent offenders are sentenced to work on public projects as an alternative to or in combination with jail time. Supervised crews work on projects such as park cleanup, trail development and litter pickup.

During fiscal year 1992 more than 9,000 offenders worked on STS crews for a total of 450,000 hours. STS projects are not included in scheduled work by government agencies; they are projects that without STS would not get done.

STS reduces jail crowding, improves public lands and provides a positive way for offenders to repay the community.

Had workers actually been paid \$5 an hour, the dollar benefit



An STS crew clears a St. Paul bus stop area of heavy snow.

of STS labor for fiscal year 1992 would have been \$2.2 million. Completed projects, such as picnic table construction, have an estimated market value of more than \$500,000. A total of 31,175 jail days was saved, worth more than \$1 million based on a \$35 per day jail cost. Adding these factors together, the total dollar value of STS for fiscal year 1992 is estimated at more than \$3.9 million.

NATIONALLY

Field services are accredited

Adult field services provided by the department were accredited by the American Correctional Association's (ACA) Commission on Accreditation for Corrections during the biennium.

Field services, which include probation, parole and supervised release activities in the department, received a near perfect score of 98.4 percent on the accreditation audit.

Accreditation means that field services comply with more than 200 national standards relating to all aspects of operation. Standards are developed by leaders from corrections, law and other areas.

During the accreditation process field services staff completed detailed self-evaluations to determine standards compliance. Written documentation is gathered and ACA auditors conduct onsite visits to verify compliance. The accreditation covers a three-year period.

Community phases highly supervised

Planning was underway during the last quarter of the biennium for implementation of the second and third phases of the department's new Challenge Incarceration Program (CIP).

CIP is an intensive, highly structured and disciplined program for carefully selected, nondangerous drug and property offenders. Partici-

Challenge program

pants must meet specific criteria set forth in law and department policy.

Phase I of the program is in an institutional setting with a very rigorous daily schedule (see institutions section).

Phases II and III will be operated through the department's community services division and office of adult release.

Phase II will include an intensive supervision/surveillance period of at least six months. Phase III, the supervised release community phase, lasts for the remainder of the offender's sentence. At the time of this writing details of the second and third phases are being developed.

SUPERVISION

Number of field services cases is up

The number of probation and supervised release cases supervised by the department's field services agents continued to increase during the 1991-92 biennium.

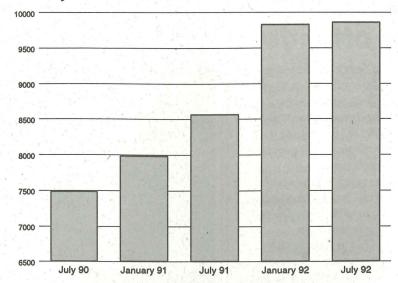
The total number of cases went up 32 percent from July 1, 1990, when they were at 7,488, to July 1, 1992, when they numbered 9,862 (see chart on right).

One hundred and eleven agents and supervisors located in 45 offices across the state supervise these cases.

Cases are composed of about 90 percent probation with the remainder being supervised release or parole cases.

In addition to providing supervision and surveillance services for a caseload of approximately 100 offenders each, field services agents are responsible for a wide variety of other duties shown in the table below.

Corrections Department field services cases Fiscal years 1991-92



RANKS 12 TH

Minnesota's sanction use is high

Minnesota ranks 12th highest in the nation in use of correctional supervision and social control, according to a study by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

The study shows 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 offenders incarcerated in local jails/juvenile facilities and placed on probation or supervised release is accounted for, Minnesota ranks 21st.

When this use of social control is statistically controlled by crime rate, Minnesota ranks 12th nationally.

The study controlled for crime factors by using a ratio that shows the total number of people under control in relation to FBI crime rates.

Corrections Department field services agents — sample of duties

- Client supervision
- Caseloads of approximately 100
- Bail evaluations
- Court appearances
- Sentencing worksheets
- Conditional release supervision
- Program referrals
- Client transportation
- Program monitoring
- Community service monitoring
- Restitution services
- Victim impact statements
- Neighborhood impact statements
 Interstate client fingerprinting
- Client progress reports

- Sentence reviews
- Facilitate DNA testing
- Supervision violation reports
- Transfer investigations
- Presentence investigations
- Chemical use assessments
- Prerelease investigations
- Drug & alcohol testing
- Specialized training
- Intensive supervision
- Electronic monitoring
- Victim services & notifications
- Sex offender address reports

OFFICER

System established

A new officer-of-the-day system has been established in the community services division.

The system is designed to ensure that supervised release/ parole offices have on-call coverage 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week.

The system helps ensure that priority arrest warrants are issued immediately for higher risk cases who abscond from supervision.

LOCAL FOCUS

CCA counties number 30

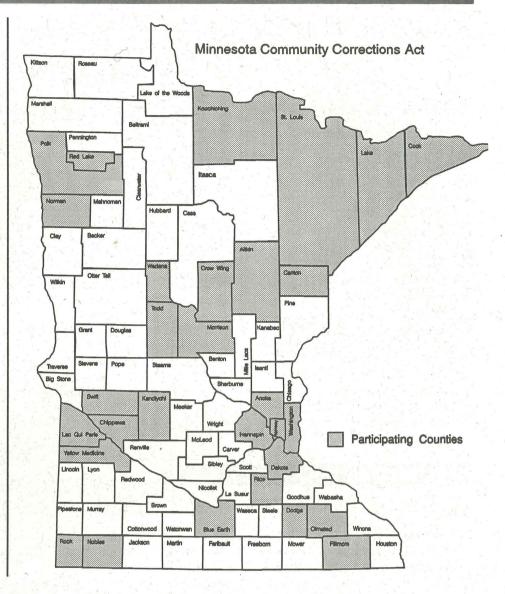
The number of counties participating in the Minnesota Community Corrections Act (CCA) remained at 30 during the 1991-92 biennium, representing approximately 66 percent of the state's population.

The act, which became law in 1973, authorizes the commissioner of corrections to award subsidy funds to a county or 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 and jail programs.

A plan developed by local advisory boards identifies needs in each participating area. Department approval of the plan makes the area eligible for state funds to put the plan into effect.

The total general fund appropriation for the CCA in fiscal year 1992 was \$23.2 million.



INTENSIVE SUPERVISION

Programs serve high and low-risk offenders

During the biennium the number of offenders under the department's intensive supervision program was in the 300 range. The program, established by the 1990 legislature, has two main components: intensive supervised release (ISR) and intensive community supervision (ICS).

ISR provides intensive surveillance and supervision for offenders who have served their term of imprisonment as required by law, are on supervised release and are identified by the department as higher risks to public safety.

ICS is designed for lower-risk

offenders committed to the commissioner who with court approval may be selected to serve part of their sentence under a highly restrictive community supervision plan. ICS includes a period of incarceration in prison prior to placement under intensive supervision. Offenders must meet specific criteria to be eligible, including not being convicted of serious person offenses.

ICS and ISR program elements include house arrest, random drug testing, frequent face-to-face contacts with specially trained agents, work, curfews and restitu-

tion to victims. Residential placement and electronic monitoring are also used.

Currently programs are operating in approximately 30 counties statewide. County and private, nonprofit agencies receive funds to operate the programs in Community Corrections Act areas and the department operates it in other areas of Minnesota.

Key to the ICS and ISR programs are reduced caseloads for intensive supervision agents, allowing them to provide very intensive offender surveillance and supervision.

CONTRACTS

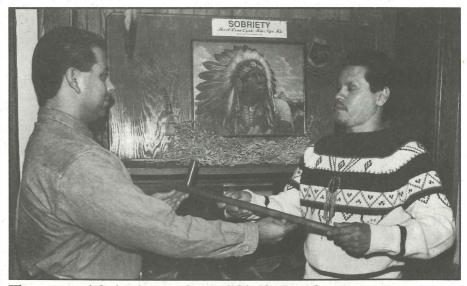
Halfway house placements nearly doubled

More than 1,500 offenders were placed in residential halfway houses during the 1991-92 biennium through a number of contracts established with private, nonprofit vendors. This shows nearly a doubling of the number served in the previous two years.

Residential placement greatly increases the supervision and surveillance of higher-risk offenders on release status.

In addition, more than 2,500 offenders on supervised release were provided other support services through contracts such as job placement assistance.

The department also operates a halfway house for American Indian offenders.



The ceremonial pipe is sacred at Anishinabe Longhouse.

Anishinabe Longhouse, which has a capacity of 15, provides specialized programming for Indian residents.

The program is located in north Minneapolis and has been in continuous operation since 1974.

INSPECTIONS

Jail upgrade continues in Minnesota

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

With annual inspections of jails throughout Minnesota, compliance with statewide operational standards continues to improve.

The unit is responsible for annual inspection of 200 jail and other correctional facilities. It also has oversight for 53 municipal jailtype facilities.

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

In 1979, 78 percent of the 2,991 existing beds were approved. By 1992, 92 percent of 4,440 beds were approved.

Using the technical assistance of the inspection unit, several counties have added to capacities with new construction and conversion of existing buildings.

Staff training and operational planning for new jails are also activities of this unit.

FUNDING PROVIDED

Jail use for juveniles limited

A statewide effort to remove juveniles held for detention from adult jails in Minnesota made substantial progress during the biennium.

Legislation approved in 1991 established the program using state and federal funds to provide incentives for finding alternatives to adult jail use. Seventy-nine counties have participated with future plans calling for involvement of all 87 counties.

Funding is provided in five categories: construction or rehabilitation subsidies, alternative detention programs operated by secure detention centers, operational funds for short-term temporary holdover facilities, alternative detention programs not operated by secure detention facilities and start-up funds for counties planning to operate temporary holdover facilities.

During 1992 the program brought Minnesota into compliance

with federal mandates requiring removal of juveniles from jails. The Minnesota Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee was active in development and funding of the program.

TASK FORCE

Jail standards get reviewed

A statewide advisory task force appointed by the commissioner of corrections completed an extensive review of jail construction and operational standards during the 1991-92 biennium.

The standards were reviewed thoroughly to determine needed modifications and improvements. Changes recommended by the task force are currently being reviewed and will be promulgated through the state rule-making process.

STRUCTURE AND SURVEILLANCE

Work release numbers increase 36 percent

The number of offenders on work release went up 36 percent during the biennium, increasing to a total of 190 on July 1, 1992.

Expansion of the work release program is in response to the increasing demand for prison beds due to rapidly growing inmate populations.

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

The department contracts with private and public facilities on a per diem basis for the provision of

work release services. These services include surveillance, supervision, counseling, jobseeking skill development and other efforts designed to assist offenders make a positive adjustment to the community.

Work release inmates are housed in county jails and jail annexes, community corrections residential facilities or in the minimum security unit at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes.

After a successful period of adjustment to living at one of these correctional facilities, work releasees may be eligible for home detention under the surveillance of electronic monitoring.



Work releasee on an assembly job.

SEX OFFENDER

Community programs get additional funds

Department funds for community sex offender programs were increased during the 1991-92 biennium by the Minnesota Legislature.

The concept of a statewide sex offender program fund to pay for community-based programs was placed in state statutes.

At the time of this writing an estimate of the amount of money needed to finance the fund was being developed as a part of a report to the 1993 legislature.

Funds were also appropriated for reimbursement to counties for costs of sex offender assessments required for certain offenses, grants to counties or providers for establishing new sex offender programs for juveniles and expanded supervised release for certain sex offenders.

Dollars were increased for intensive supervision for certain sex offenders and for sex offender programming ordered as a condition of release.

USED STATEWIDE

Electronic monitoring used as alternative to incarceration

Use of electronic monitoring of offenders continued to increase during the 1991-92 biennium. Electronic monitoring may be used as an alternative to incarceration for selected offenders and is frequently a key component of house arrest.

Most electronic monitoring in Minnesota is done locally by counties. Although some counties operate their own systems, most counties and the state corrections department contract with vendors for monitoring services.

An estimated 1,500 offenders are placed on electronic monitoring during a year.

Counties use electronic monitoring for probationers, probation violators, work releasees and as otherwise ordered by the court.

The department electronically monitors selected supervised releasees, supervised release violators, work releasees and offenders on intensive supervision. Federal courts also use electronic monitoring in Minnesota.

ACUPUNCTURE

CD program component

Acupuncture therapy is being used in several department-sponsored efforts as a component of community chemical dependency programs to reduce offenders' craving for cocaine and other drugs.

Offenders on supervised release placed in halfway houses receive the treatments.

Recent research on the use of acupuncture on supervised releasees in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties concluded that offenders receiving acupuncture had significantly fewer positive urinalysis tests for drugs. However, research ers advocated further study.

MANAGEMENT

CREATED BY LEGISLATURE

Female offender task force plays key role

The legislatively-created advisory task force on the female offender in corrections continues to play a key role in department efforts to address the needs of adult and juvenile female offenders.

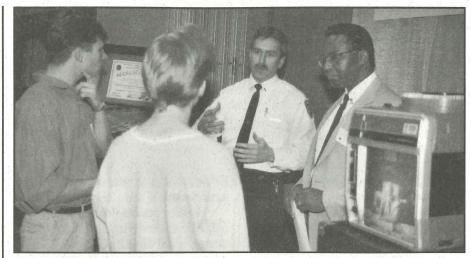
The task force, which advises the commissioner of corrections, has actively been working to implement recommendations of a statewide plan regarding the needs and future directions for female offenders in Minnesota.

A subcommittee has been formed by the task force to explore program alternatives for juvenile females and has cosponsored two statewide conferences on issues of adolescent females.

A variety of model programming grants recommended by the task force has been funded by the department.

Funded programs include relapse prevention groups, low-cost housing and programming for women returning from incarceration, Black culture groups at the Shakopee facility, several expanded life choices (ELC) programs for women, employment services, child care and transportation.

One program formerly funded through the department is now operating on its own. Run by Woodswomen, Inc., the program provides wilderness adventure experiences for women offenders.



Oak Park Heights facility staff and students at a department job fair.

STATE AWARDS

Affirmative action programs honored

Two programs developed by the department's affirmative action unit have become statewide models for other agencies.

One is a cultural diversity training program which was recognized with two governor's awards and a state affirmative action award. The program is designed to encourage individuals to personalize and learn to appreciate the diversity of fellow employees and the citizens they serve.

The other is a discrimination and harassment complaint investigation program which was also recognized by the governor and the state Department of Employee Relations (DOER).

Through the program a pool of investigators from sites outside the area from which the complaint arises is used to ensure the highest level of impartiality.

An investigator's handbook outlining proper procedures was also developed. DOER and other agencies are using the model throughout the state.

Other activities of the affirmative action unit continued with the third annual recruitment job fair and the fourth annual affirmative action symposium.

STAFF MOST VALUABLE RESOURCE

Human resource management vision adopted

A new human resource management vision has been developed and adopted by the department. The vision states:

The Minnesota Department of Corrections' most valuable resource is its individual employees. The agency is committed to recruiting, training and retaining a diverse work force of high quality and committed employees. This will be accomplished by maintaining a working climate where all staff at all levels are provided with training, supervision, encouragement, support and opportunities for varying assignments to facilitate their growth to their full personal

professional potential.

The department's vision is a human resource management system that is free of preference, quotas or goals, thereby enhancing and ensuring that every employee or potential employee has equal access to opportunities for employment, assignments and promotion.

BATTERED WOMEN SHELTERS

Thousands of women and children served

More than 21,000 women and children were provided shelter and support services by battered women shelters and safe homes funded by the department's victim services unit during the 1991-92 biennium.

More than 130,000 advocacy and other support services were provided through the funded programs. In addition, over 170,000 citizens participated in community education programs sponsored by these programs. Nearly 40,000 professionals received training.

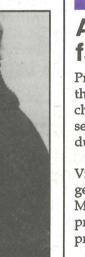
Using federal and state dollars, more than 65 projects have been funded in 36 counties. Funded services include battered women shelters and safe home networks which offer emergency housing and community advocacy. Community advocacy programs are also funded which provide services such as crisis intervention, referral and advocacy.

Other examples of funded programs include projects focusing on community intervention with the criminal justice system and

programs which address the needs of Hispanic, Asian, Black, American Indian and lesbian battered women.

A statewide legal advocacy project assists in identifying precedent-setting legal cases in the area of domestic abuse.

The department also received 27,000 reports on domestic abuse incidents during the biennium from Minnesota law enforcement agencies.



Training is provided for police in proper domestic abuse case procedures.

GRANTS

Abused children, families served

Programs granted funds through the department for abused children, child victims and their families served more than 10,000 persons during the 1991-92 biennium.

Federal dollars from the Victims of Crime Act and money generated by the surcharge to Minnesota prison inmate wages provided the funding for these programs.

Grants provide services to victims of child abuse and their families, adolescent victims of nonfamilial physical or sexual assault, and juvenile primary and secondary victims of crimes.

SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES

Many services provided through centers

More than 17,000 victims of sexual assault were provided services through programs funded by the department's victim services unit during the biennium.

The department awards state and federal funds to 39 community-based sexual assault centers serving 63 counties. These centers provide services which reflect the varying needs of sexual assault victims and include immediate crisis intervention; medical, legal and criminal justice advocacy; professional training; and community education

on personal safety.

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 37,000 professionals received training.

All centers provide community education to increase awareness of and to prevent sexual assault. More than 240,000 participated in these education programs during

the biennium.

The Minnesota Coalition
Against Sexual Assault, a statewide
coalition for sexual assault services,
is funded to provide outreach to
member programs, provide servicerelated technical assistance and
facilitate statewide efforts to
increase awareness of sexual
violence issues.

Volunteers donated more than 700,000 hours of service to sexual assault centers during fiscal years 1991-92.

DEBRIEFING TEAMS

Assist staff after critical incidents

The department's stress debriefing program has been very successful and has become a model for other departments.

Critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) teams are composed of department staff who are trained to help staff who experience strong emotional reactions to stressful occurrences such as serious assaults or inmate suicides.

Used by law enforcement, fire and other emergency personnel, the team concept 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 participation is voluntary.

MIS GROUP

Work continues

The department's management information systems (MIS) steering committee continued to provide recommendations regarding automated data processing policies and planning for the 1991-92 biennium.

The committee is active in guiding the progress of the department's computer system upgrade. It is composed of representatives from each division in the department.



New computers were installed.

AUTOMATION

System upgrade is underway

The department's upgrade of its automated management information systems (MIS) continued during the 1991-92 biennium. 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 and compilation of information. With the upgrade, systems development will be easier and faster.

Departmentwide training in the use of the new systems is underway. The next step in the process is installation of FOCUS on the new minicomputers.

One of the primary motivators for development of the new system was the department's five-year plan for information systems. This plan demonstrated that the need for information in the department required a system that has more capabilities and staff access.

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

GENERAL CRIME VICTIMS

Victim centers provide crisis intervention, other services

The total number of victims provided services by three crime victim centers funded through the department totaled more than 4,400 during the biennium.

The centers, which are located in Freeborn, Hennepin and Mower Counties, responded to more than 10,000 crisis and other service calls.

Operated by community organizations in each of the three counties, the centers provide crisis intervention, advocacy for victims in the court process, emergency financial assistance and referral to appropriate community services.

Centers also provide neighborhood organization activities and liaison with law enforcement, prosecution and court systems.

Victim assistance provided through funded programs

Through programs receiving funds administered by the department for general crime victims, more than 10,000 victims were served during the biennium. In addition, more than 4,000 crisis calls and calls for services were received by these programs.

Federal funds from the Victims of Crime Act and money generated by the surcharge to Minnesota prison inmate wages provided the funding for these programs.

Grants are awarded to local units of government or nonprofit organizations which provide victim assistance services, the state victim ombudsman office and programs which provide services to underserved areas.

INSERVICE

Training topics vary widely for corrections staff

During the biennium more than 2,500 hours of inservice training were provided through the department's training unit. A wide variety of training topics is presented.

Relevant training programs are designed to develop and maintain employee competence in work performance.

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 family-centered intervention.

Other specialized training is provided in areas such as working with sex offenders and computer technology.

A new board advisory to the commissioner of corrections regarding training issues has been formed.

The board oversees the planning and delivery of career development training for staff and works with the department's community services and institutions training advisory committees.



Correctional officers attend a preservice training academy.

PRESERVICE ACADEMY

New correctional officers trained

More than 300 correctional officers graduated from preservice training academies presented by the department's training unit during the 1991-92 biennium.

The academies, formerly presented at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre, are now held at the department's central office. 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 deescalating crisis situations.

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

DISCIPLINE

Increase in inmate hearings continues

Inmate misconduct reports handled by the department's disciplinary/ due process and hearings staff continued to increase during the biennium, totaling more than 8,000 in fiscal year 1992.

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

Inmates seeking legal counsel on disciplinary matters have access to the legal advocacy project operated by the State Public Defender's Office or they may be represented by their own attorney.

ACTION FOR CHILDREN

Initiatives involve department

Department staff have been active in the Governor's Action for Children inititatives during the biennium. The commissioner of corrections serves on the state Action for Children Commission and is a member of the state Children's Cabinet.

The department's office of juvenile release has been involved in several Action for Children programs and staff serve as members of the Children's Subcabinet.

Among the goals of the Action for Children Commission are aggressive advocacy for children and families; development of a state strategy and budget for children; identification of gaps and duplication of services for children; and encouragement of public, private and nonprofit sector involvement in children's issues.

DEPARTMENT BUDGET

Period of fiscal austerity continues in 1991-92

Confronted with state revenue shortfalls, the department continued to operate in a period of fiscal austerity during the biennium.

Numerous cost containment measures have been adopted such as holding open or eliminating vacant positions, establishing temporary dormitories, absorbing inflationary increases, and reviewing medical procedures for cost reductions.

Appropriated funds were increased during fiscal years 1991

and 1992 to meet demands caused by substantial offender population growth (see budget on next page).

Larger increases included funds for additional prison beds at the Faribault and Willow River/Moose Lake facilities, increased capacities at other facilities, the Community Corrections Act, probation and supervised release services and community programs such as Sentencing to Service.

The percentage of the department's budget allocated to

institutions is approximately 72 percent, to community services 22 percent and to management, which includes services for crime victims, six percent.

FOR STAFF

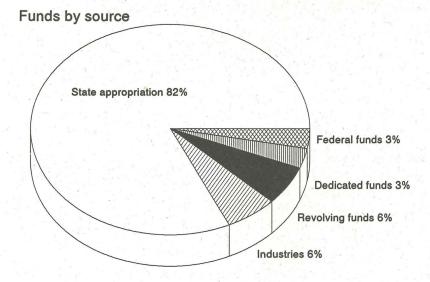
Focus is career development

A major career development effort designed for all department staff began during the 1992-93 biennium. The effort focuses on improving methods to retain employees, providing opportunities that allow staff to compete for managerial and supervisory positions and developing ways to enhance current positions.

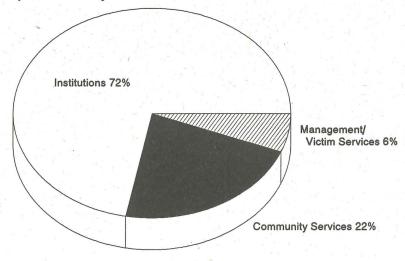
A comprehensive training package designed to prepare employees to compete for promotions is being developed and staff are suggesting job enrichment opportunities.

The career assessment center, which will permit staff to learn what skills are needed for future promotional opportunities, will be available to all employees.

Corrections Department Budget analysis — fiscal year 1992



Expenditures by division



AWARD

Anti-smuggling videotape wins

A videotape presentation on the consequences of smuggling drugs into prison produced cooperatively by the department and Washington County Court Services was selected as the best professionally produced film by the American Correctional Association in 1991.

Entitled It's Not Worth It, the primary audience of the presentation is women who may consider bringing drugs into prison for male inmates while on visits.

The tape was selected from 46 entrants as the winner.

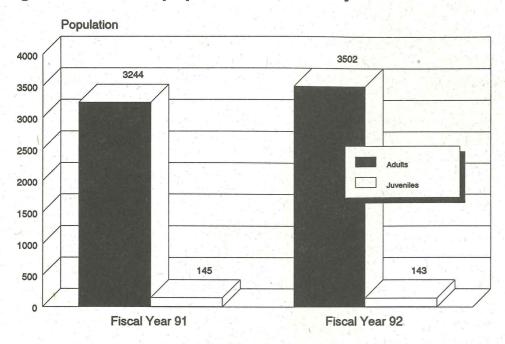
Minnesota Department of Corrections Fiscal Years 1991-92 General Fund Appropriation

	FY 1991	FY 1992
Institutions		
Minnesota Correctional Facility (MCF)-Faribault	\$9,292,000	\$14,533,000
MCF-Lino Lakes	7,065,500	7,787,000
MCF-Oak Park Heights	13,977,800	15,433,000
MCF-Red Wing	5,868,900	6,576,000
MCF-St. Cloud	15,944,800	18,301,000
MCF-Sauk Centre	3,862,200	4,331,000
MCF-Shakopee	4,602,800	5,673,000
MCF-Stillwater	23,260,200	27,758,000
MCF-Willow River/Moose Lake	2,738,600	5,052,000
Thistledew Camp	23,000	18,000
Health Care	4,244,200	4,372,000
Education	374,900	377,000
Institution Support Services	606,100	1,123,000
Total	\$91,861,000	\$111,334,000
Community Services		
Probation & Supervised Release	\$4,888,800	\$6,785,000
Community Corrections Act	19,799,000	23,239,000
Community Correctional Alternatives	2,760,400	3,304,000
Facilities Licensing & Inspection	259,100	1,136,000
Community Services Support	2,699,900	5,647,000
Total	\$30,407,200	\$40,111,000
Management		
Administrative Management	\$1,145,200	\$1,573,000
Financial Management	511,200	614,000
Office Services	771,000	763,000
Human Resource Management	499,900	648,000
Training	404,800	457,000
Information & Analysis	1,631,900	1,700,000
Victim Services	4,649,800	4,857,000
Total	\$9,613,800	\$10,612,000
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	\$131,882,000	\$162,057,000

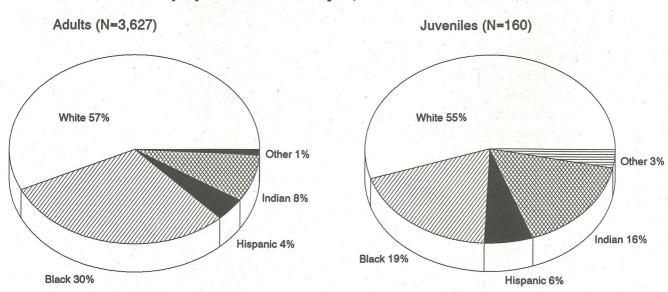
STATISTICAL PROFILE

These 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.

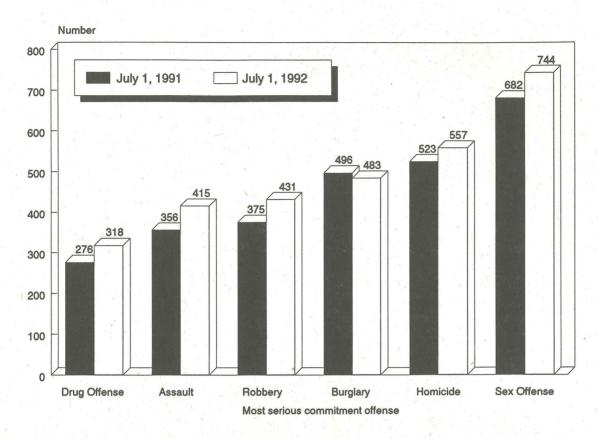
Average institutional population — fiscal years 1991-92



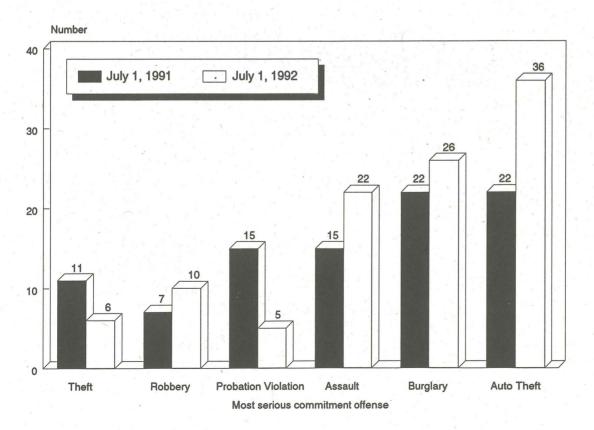
Race of institutional population — July 1, 1992



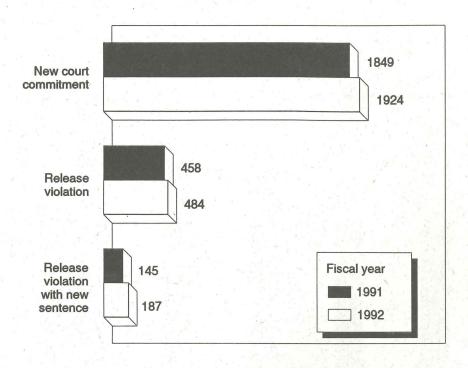
Adult institutional population — top six offenses



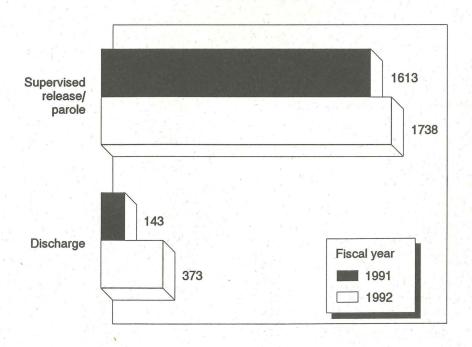
Juvenile institutional population — top six offenses



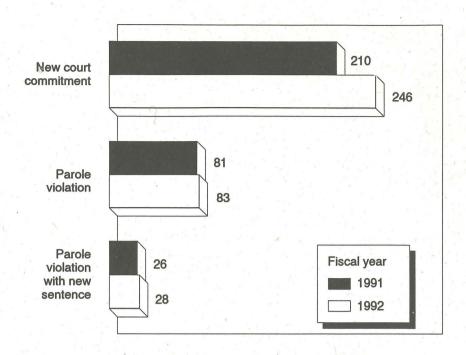
Adult institutional population — admissions



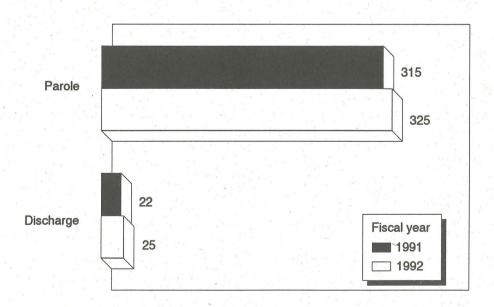
Adult institutional population — releases



Juvenile institutional population — admissions



Juvenile institutional population — releases



STATISTICAL PROFILE

Ranking of States — November, 1992 Compiled by the Minnesota Department of Corrections (see narrative on page 27)

State	Incarcera- tion Rate Rank	Inmates Per 100,000 Population ¹	Adult Insti- tution Population ¹	Violent Crime Rate Rank ²	Adult Insti- tutions Operating Costs (in millions) ³	Operating Costs Per Citizen	Costs Per Citizen Rank	State Population ² (in thousands)	State Population Rank
Alabama	6	401	17,268	8	137.6	33.66	43	4,089	22
Alaska	12	346	2,715	21	113.5	199.19	. 1	570	48
Arizona	5	406	16,095	18	256.0	68.26	16	3,750	23
Arkansas	17	325	8,188	22	94.3	39.76	35	2,372	33
California	18	320	104,352	3	2,620.3	86.25	4	30,380	1
Colorado	25	258	8,698	25	172.8	51.18	26	3,377	26
Connecticut	24	266	11,419	26	265.1	80.55	5	3,291	27
Delaware	9	368	3,889	16	75.2	110.58	2	680	46
Florida	13	343	47,012	1	922.1	69.45	13	13,277	4
Georgia	11	351	24,332	13	457.9	69.14	15	6,623	11
Hawaii	40	161	2,947	43	86.7	76.38	7	1,135	40
ldaho	32	224	2,352	40	42.3	40.76	32	1,039	42
Illinois	26	257	30,432	4	444.0	38.47	36	11,543	6
Indiana	28	230	13,246	29	303.1	54.02	24	5,610	14
lowa	42	156	4,485	39	111.5	39.90	34	2,795	30
Kansas	27	241	6,185	30	155.5	62.32	19	2,495	32
Kentucky	23	273	10,196	33	173.6	46.74	29	3,713	24
Louisiana	3	464	20,426	7	152.1	35.76	41	4,252	21
Maine	47	122	1,586	47	42.8	34.66	42	1,235	39
Maryland	8	379	19,997	6	368.5	75.83	9	4,860	19
Massachusetts	41	157	9,458	14	263.4	43.93	30	5,996	13
Michigan	7	396	37,228	11	866.6	92.50	3	9,368	8
Minnesota	49	81	3,647	37	95.5	21.54	48	4,432	20
	10	353	9,517	34	84.5	32.61	44	2,592	31
Mississippi Missouri	19	306	15,997	12	207.8	40.28	33	5,158	15
	37	191		46	30.1	37.22	39	808	44
Montana		152	1,549				46		
Nebraska	44		2,596	36	49.1	30.85		1,593	36
Nevada	2	472	6,056	17	89.3	69.53	12	1,284	38
New Hampshire	46	140	1,642	48	35.1	31.78	45	1,105	41
New Jersey	21	304	23,733	20	592.2	76.31	8	7,760	9
New Mexico	34	201	3,298	10	107.3	69.29	14	1,548	37
New York	15	332	60,254	2	1,156.6	64.05	18	18,058	2
North Carolina	22	281	19,669	19	470.6	69.85	10	6,737	10
North Dakota	50	67	478	50	7.9	12.39	49	635	47
Ohio	14	339	37,452	24	532.2	48.66	27	10,939	7
Oklahoma	4	441	14,125	23	188.9	59.51	21	3,175	28
Oregon	31	225	6,714	28	138.3	47.33	28	2,922	29
Pennsylvania	35	200	24,344	32	451.0	37.71	37	11,961	5
Rhode Island	38	172	2,922	31	78.7	78.39	6	1,004	43
South Carolina	. 1	484	18,843	5	248.5	69.79	11	3,560	25
South Dakota	33	203	1,464	45	25.9	36.81	40	703	45
Tennessee	30	228	11,604	15	298.3	60.22	20	4,953	18
Texas	20	305	53,420	9	719.4	41.46	31	17,349	3
Jtah	43	152	2,692	41	50.8	28.72	47	1,770	35
Vermont	45	146	1,222	49	33.1	58.33	22	567	49
Virginia	16	328	21,112	35	410.9	65.37	17	6,286	12
Washington	36	194	9,892	27	284.7	56.74	23	5,018	16
West Virginia	48	95	1,717	44	21.7	12.02	50	1,801	34
Wisconsin	39	165	8,266	42	263.0	53.08	25	4,955	17
Wyoming	29	229	1,057	38	17.2	37.46	38	460	50

¹U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners under jurisdiction of state correctional authorities — June 30, 1992.

²FBI Crime in the United States - 1991

³The Corrections Yearbook 1992 - Adult Corrections, published by the Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.

The Minnesota Department of Corrections annually compiles the table shown on page 26. Minnesota ranks relatively low in the rate at which inmates are incarcerated in state prisons, in violent crime and in prison operating costs per Minnesotan.

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 37th 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. Florida, for example, ranks first in violent crime while it has more than 46,000 inmates, ranking 13th in incarceration rate. South Carolina, which has the highest incarceration rate in the nation, also is among the states with one of the highest violent crime rates, ranking fifth.

States such as Minnesota, West Virginia, Vermont, Maine and Iowa 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/workhouse 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 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.

Low costs

Minnesota ranks third lowest in the nation in spending on prisons per state citizen at \$22 per capita. Some other states include Tennessee at \$60 per capita; Kansas at \$62; Arizona at \$68; New Mexico at \$69; Michigan at \$93 and Delaware at \$111.

Other states

High incarceration rates in most states have had a costly impact on correctional systems. According to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, the number of state and federal prisoners grew by more than 48,000 during 1991 reflecting a weekly demand for approximately 1,000 new prison beds. At the end of 1991 there were over 823,000 inmates in state and federal prisons compared to 330,000 in 1980.

At this rate, the Brookings Institution estimated that more than half of America will be in prison by 2053. The other half presumably will be working in the burgeoning corrections industry.

California's current prison system with nearly 100,000 inmates and an annual budget approaching \$3 billion is expected to grow to over 146,000 inmates and a yearly cost of more than \$4 billion by 1994. Florida's prison population is projected to increase to over

100,000 inmates 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 underway include: California \$2.1 billion, Connecticut \$380 million, Washington \$254 million, North Carolina \$151 million, Indiana \$124 million and Wisconsin \$110 million. A number of states have recently completed expansions including Michigan with a \$900 million program and Tennessee with \$496 million. There are also 11 states that have built a total of more than 12,000 new prison beds that cannot be used due to a lack of operating funds.

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 or consent decrees to limit prison populations and/or improve conditions because of crowding. The costs resulting from these court orders in terms of massive prison construction are huge.

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

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

