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# RECOMMENDATIONS-CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

## MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

### MARCH 1975

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STATE OF MINNESOTA

## Most approve proposal to close prisons

Sun., Mar. 2, 1975

Copyright 1975 Minneapolis Tribune

A proposal to close Stillwater Prison and other large penal institutions in the state has the approval of most Minnesotans interviewed in a statewide survey by the Minneapolis Tribune's Minnesota Poll.

Sixty-four percent of the people interviewed reacted favorably and 25 percent unfavorably to the general strategy of phasing out large security institutions and moving toward more involvement with offenders at the county and community level.

More than seven out of every 10 persons taking part in the survey expressed approval of the establishment of halfway houses intended to help convicts move from their prison environment to the outside world without returning to crime. However, some of those approving would object to locating a halfway house in their neighborhood.

The Select Committee on Correctional Institutions recommended that Stillwater be shut down by 1977, with other institutions remodeled to accommodate the Stillwater inmates. Eventually small security facilities would be built for a total of "violent crime" offenders with the Department overseeing community based programs.

A representative cross-section of 600 was asked in January:

"It has been recommended that the state gradually be closed in favor of a new system of smaller specialized institutions. Have you heard or read of this plan?"

Fifty-eight percent of those interviewed have heard or read of the plan.

People next were asked:

"One part of the plan is to close adult prisons who are being supervised before they are sent to a good idea sound like a good idea?"

The replies:

Sounds like  
Poor idea  
Not sure

There is a general movement in the country for modifying traditional imprisonment policies. It is argued that prisons don't rehabilitate criminals and therefore should be abandoned. There is no doubt that some changes are needed, but on the other hand there is a convincing proof that the state is not doing enough to take care of the inmates.

## Minnesota Poll

When asked if they would object to having a halfway house in their neighborhoods, 35 percent said they would object, while 58 percent said they would not and 7 percent are in the undecided group.

The next question covered some of the proposals on corrections now being studied by the legislature:

Proposal to close Stillwater Prison

**St. Paul Pioneer Press**  
The Voice of Minnesota

BERNARD H. RIDDER, Chairman  
BERNARD H. RIDDER JR., President  
THOMAS L. CARLIN, Publisher

WILLIAM G. SUMNER  
JOHN R. FINNEGAN, Jr.  
DONALD J. O'GRADY, Jr.

Thurs., Feb. 13, '75

## What replaces prisons?

Proposals to close Stillwater Prison and other state correctional institutions have now been endorsed by the Metropolitan Council Criminal Justice Advisory Committee. The overall plan, which is being pushed by the State Corrections Commissioner Kenneth Schoen, calls for turning most lawbreakers over to local facilities run by the cities and counties.

Schoen told the committee that most imprisoned criminals are not dangerous. "Prisons should be for those who have committed heinous crimes," he said. Only one state security institution, probably the St. Cloud Reformatory, will be needed for the time being, he suggested. Some proposals also call for closing the reformatory.

There is a general movement in the country for modifying traditional imprisonment policies. It is argued that prisons don't rehabilitate criminals and therefore should be abandoned. There is no doubt that some changes are needed, but on the other hand there is a convincing proof that the state is not doing enough to take care of the inmates.

security institutions is based on estimates that they will become too expensive to operate and maintain, and that offenders can be better helped through increased use of community resources. Dangerous offenders would continue to be imprisoned under tight security. Do you approve or disapprove of this over-all plan?"

The package wins better than 2-to-1 approval, with young adults and people in the top income category more strongly in favor. Minnesotans 65 and over and conservatives showed higher than average disapproval.

	Approve of plan	Disapprove	Not sure
All adults	64%	25%	11%
18-25 years	78	17	5
			25
			8
			9
			14
			9

THE MINNEAPOLIS STAR  
Tuesday, December 24, 1974

## Editorials

### One big 'slammer' too many

"LET there be no mistake about it. We need prisons. Until some distant day when we develop techniques that are thus far unknown, we will have to provide safekeeping for those few misfits who are truly dangerous. . . . But for the majority of those prisoners who are in our institutions right now, we must have something drastically different from the traditional prison, and quickly."

So says Paul W. Keve, now director of adult corrections in Delaware and a former Minnesota corrections commissioner, in his new book, "Prison Life and Human Worth," published this month by University of Minnesota Press. His point has been made repeatedly, with different degrees of emphasis. The upshot is always the same: The system doesn't work, change is imperative.

Fortunately, the present corrections commissioner, Kenneth Schoen, his agency and the Legislature have hardly retreated into a slough of despond. As a generality, Minnesota is firmly committed to a long-range policy of reform, and for a variety of related reasons the prison population has been steadily declining. Stillwater, for example, with 670 male prisoners, is at 50 percent of capacity . . . St. Cloud, with 430, is at 60 percent.

A top-flight task force, the 18-member Select Committee on Correctional Institutions, headed by R. D. Connor, a Control Data Corp. vice-president, and with a core of 10 legislators, has set the stage for concrete action. One committee proposal that makes plain sense is that Stillwater be closed by 1977. This envisions, among other developments, a growth of community correctional facilities as part of a trend toward noninstitutional rehabilitative programs. Ultimately, the committee suggested, all seven of the "security" institutions should be replaced by small, specialized facilities. That route poses many imponderable sociological issues the Legislature must immediately issue the comparative

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**STATE OF MINNESOTA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
SUITE 430 METRO SQUARE BLDG. • 7th & ROBERT STREETS • ST. PAUL, MINN. 55101

OFFICE OF THE  
COMMISSIONER

612-296-3565

April 16, 1975

Dear Legislator:

Forecasting correctional needs is as difficult as predicting the future of the economy. The following report makes such an attempt. It further makes recommendations for change based upon state correctional policies and in light of what the future in the next decade appears to hold.

One of the recommendations calls for the closing of an institution. Such an undertaking is fraught with the same problems as would be around a plan to relocate a city -- including those of a political, pragmatic and economic nature, and simply the resistance to the disruption of tradition. Ultimately, the decision must be a legislative one. The Department has presented recommendations and now must take its cue from the Legislature and the Governor to continue to move corrections ahead in the manner of the reputation which Minnesota enjoys.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kenneth F. Schoen", written over a horizontal line.

Kenneth F. Schoen  
Commissioner

/KFS/fc

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STATE OF MINNESOTA

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CORRECTIONS AND THE USE OF  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

A response to the Final Report from the  
Select Committee on Minnesota Correctional Institutions

by Minnesota Department of Corrections

March, 1975

## INTRODUCTION

At one time we decided that to ensure that all children, not only the children of the wealthy, be guaranteed the opportunity to be literate, we would institute public schools in communities. At this time we must decide that to ensure all citizens the opportunity to live crime-free lives, we should provide a variety of opportunities at the local level which will respond to those individuals who demonstrate tendencies toward crime and delinquency. Our impoverished response to the offender is not acceptable.

As we improve our response to the offender in the local community, we must recognize that all offenders cannot be programmed for in the community. Some need incarceration for extended periods of time, and incarcerated offenders must also be given the opportunity to live crime-free lives when released.

Currently the state is allocating a large proportion of correctional funds to a small proportion of offenders. Only about 16% of offenders found guilty are incarcerated in prison (See Appendix Chart A). Additional funding is not readily available, but by reallocating and shifting correctional dollars, additional programs and optimal effectiveness can be achieved.

Communities throughout the state have demonstrated the desire to conduct programs for the majority of offenders locally. The state must continue to build upon this trend. The Community Corrections Act of 1973 was a statutory response that took the first step. Additional steps are now appropriate, as is indicated by the report of the Select Committee on Minnesota Correctional Institutions.

The next steps must be taken to determine the appropriate role of Minnesota's correctional institutions - Minnesota State Prison, State Reformatory for Men, Minnesota Correctional Institution for Women, Willow River Camp, Thistledeew Camp, Minnesota Metropolitan Training Center, Minnesota Home School, and State Training School - in the criminal justice system.

The ultimate goal is for the state to operate institutions of the size and quality which optimally will enhance public safety and offender control. However, the major correctional thrust and expenditure of dollars shall be in community programs.



## CONSIDERATIONS FOR DECIDING THE APPROPRIATE USE OF INSTITUTIONS

Several factors are involved in deciding the appropriate use of Minnesota's correctional institutions. Some factors may carry more weight than others. The Department of Corrections recommends the consideration of the following factors in deciding the best use of correctional facilities at this time:

- appropriate levels of security that will assure public safety
- program flexibility so that programs can be designed and adjusted to meet the needs of male and female offenders, various ages of offenders, and special types of offenders (i.e., sex offenders, property offenders, violent offenders)
- avoidance of irreversible decisions
- sufficient space for the number and types of offenders
- cost
- economic impact on the community and staffs of institutions
- client population

The last factor is probably most critical, yet it is difficult to predict the number and type of offenders that will be served by state correctional institutions because of the number of determinants. The Select Committee on Minnesota Correctional Institutions recommended that 500 to 600 clients be secured in facilities in 1985, yet the determinants make such predictions difficult. The actual effects of the following are not totally predictable:

- the impact of the Community Corrections Act when completely implemented (See Appendix Charts B and C)
- the number of violent criminals (which seems to be increasing)
- the effects of an increasing average age of general society (See Appendix Chart D)
- the sentencing and paroling practices of judges and the Minnesota Corrections Authority (See Appendix Charts E and F)\*

The decisions that will affect the use of Minnesota correctional institutions must be based on the best information available with the understanding that all necessary information about the future cannot be provided. Some basic logical assumptions must become part of the considerations involved in the decision.

\*Releases by the parole board have decreased by 17% since July, 1974, and admissions to state institutions have increased by 8% over the same period of the previous year. x

## SOUND PREDICTIONS FOR THE MINNESOTA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Minnesota Department of Corrections is committed to the concept of Community Corrections that provides funds for local correctional programs through counties. All planning is based on the continued implementation of the Community Corrections Act of 1973.

After about six months' experience with the three pilot areas for the implementation of the Act, indications are that participation in the Act significantly reduces the use of state institutions for adult offenders in participating counties. Juvenile commitments are almost nil.

The Department of Corrections predicts a definite decrease in the use of facilities as the Community Corrections Act is implemented in other areas of the state. However, the statistics of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for the five years preceding 1973 indicate that there is a definite trend toward more violent crime. Thus, institutions must provide service and confinement for larger numbers of violent offenders.

Extending the trend line for violent offenders into 1977 and 1985 and at the same time decreasing the number of non-violent offenders to correspond to the number of offenders served at the local level indicates that state institutions will be needed for 1048 offenders in 1977 and for 1111 offenders in 1985. (See Appendix Chart G). This prediction is sound, however, it assumes that other determinants of client population in correctional facilities will remain constant. This seems to be the best possible prediction, at this time, of the required number of beds.



## SUPPOSITIONS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

All recommendations of the Department of Corrections include three basic suppositions which affect every option.

First, study indicates that the Department of Corrections will require some new facilities for confining adult offenders early in the 1980's. The type and size of those facilities is not yet defined, but a study during the next year can investigate and plan for new facilities.

Since 60% of adult offenders in state institutions are from the metropolitan Twin Cities area, and since the greatest resources for institutions are in the metropolitan area, new facilities will probably be located in the metropolitan area.

Second, industry programs that are now located at the State Reformatory for Men at St. Cloud and the State Prison at Stillwater will continue at appropriate facilities.

The Reformatory operates a license plate manufacture plant which has no profit, but closing the plant would result in \$1 million additional cost to the state for the production of the required license plates. If the Reformatory closed, this plant would be moved to some other facility.

The Prison industry produces and sells farm machinery, cordage, and printed products. Income from the sales of the products pays salaries of industry employees totaling \$1.3 million. The profit for the 1974 Prison Industries is about \$300,000. If the Prison closed, this program would be transferred to other facilities.

Industry programs are valuable to inmates since the program can provide work training that transfers to the community when the offender is released.

Finally, the Community Corrections Act, which is administered by the Department of Corrections and provides funds to counties who develop Comprehensive Plans for dealing with offenders, delinquents, and pre-delinquents at the local level, will continue to be implemented in additional areas of the state. (The Act has been implemented in three pilot areas including the counties of Ramsey, Dodge, Olmsted, Crow Wing, and Morrison). Increased participation in the Act will result in a decreased projected need for state institutions for the non-violent offender.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Department of Corrections recommends the following:

1. The state shall operate a number of institutions for the adult offender who is violent, dangerous, and a chronic violator.
2. The rehabilitation of the juvenile offender is almost entirely a local responsibility with the state providing only minimal facilities.
3. The functions of the St. Peter Security Hospital, which serves Corrections and provides service to offenders, shall be transferred to the Department of Corrections within the next biennium, after an adequate plan has been developed. This includes the transfer of resources as well as functions.
4. A major adult correctional institution should be closed by July 1, 1977. It is recommended that the Stillwater Prison be the facility to be closed and that Lino Lakes and Red Wing facilities be converted to medium security institutions for adults. Shakopee would remain as a minimum security facility, but it will serve both men and women. St. Cloud would remain as the residual maximum security facility for the next three bienniums. This does not diminish the number of adult beds currently in use, but rather relocates them. Sauk Centre and Thistledeew would remain for juveniles. To accomplish these target goals, a number of factors must be brought into proper alignment.
5. Funding through the Community Corrections Act should be expanded to include the three major population areas of the state, as well as a number of smaller counties.
6. During the next biennium the following planning will be completed:
  - a) The Department of Corrections will develop and implement appropriate programs within remaining facilities.
  - b) A Select Committee of legislators and experts appointed by the Commissioner will study institutional programming. This Committee will require a staff of two and appropriate funds.
7. To reduce the fragmentation of the criminal justice system in Minnesota, the Legislature should look to the Criminal Justice Studies Department at the University of Minnesota as the locus to bring together the various elements in educational and training programs. The Criminal Justice Studies Department is prepared to provide this and should be given this mission for the next biennium.



## RATIONALE INVOLVED IN THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE OF INSTITUTIONS

By closing Stillwater Prison and modifying other institutions, the state can provide a range of types of facilities for adults and maintain appropriate security levels to assure public safety. All adult offenders do not require maximum security institutions. (See Appendix Chart I).

The plan responds well to program flexibility by providing up to 30 physically separate program areas for adults as well as a capacity that exceeds the predicted capacity of 1111 in 1985.

The recommendation for the institutions provides a relatively economic system of institutions for offenders while not greatly affecting the economy of a particular community in a time of economic instability.

The closing of Stillwater Prison in 1977 will affect a small proportion of the present staff of the institution. Estimated attrition and retirement will reduce the number of affected employees to 120, or about 1/3 the current staff. (See Appendix Chart J). The Legislature will be asked to appropriate funds for relocation of employees displaced by the closing of the Prison. Funds for orientation and retraining must also be provided for a few staff members.

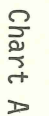
No plan is perfect, yet the Department's recommendation for institution use until the needs of new facilities are defined seems to be the most appropriate plan. (See Appendix Chart K).

The recommendations are proposed as interim steps to meet the needs of the citizens of Minnesota until a more long-range plan for corrections and the criminal justice system can be developed.

## APPENDIX



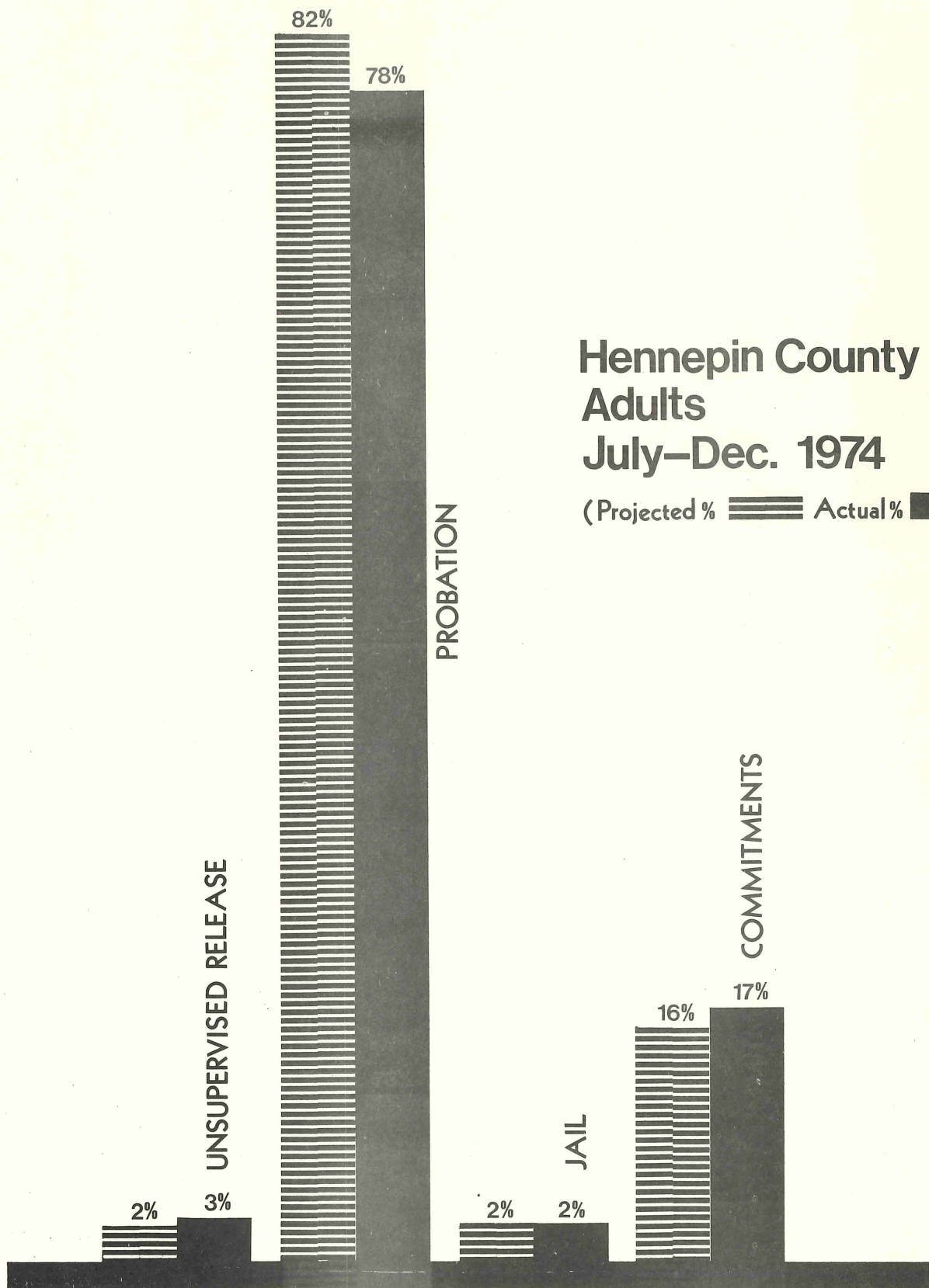
## OFFENDER FLOW 1973



- Res. Sec. 01-15-75

# Hennepin County Adults July-Dec. 1974



( Projected %  Actual %  )

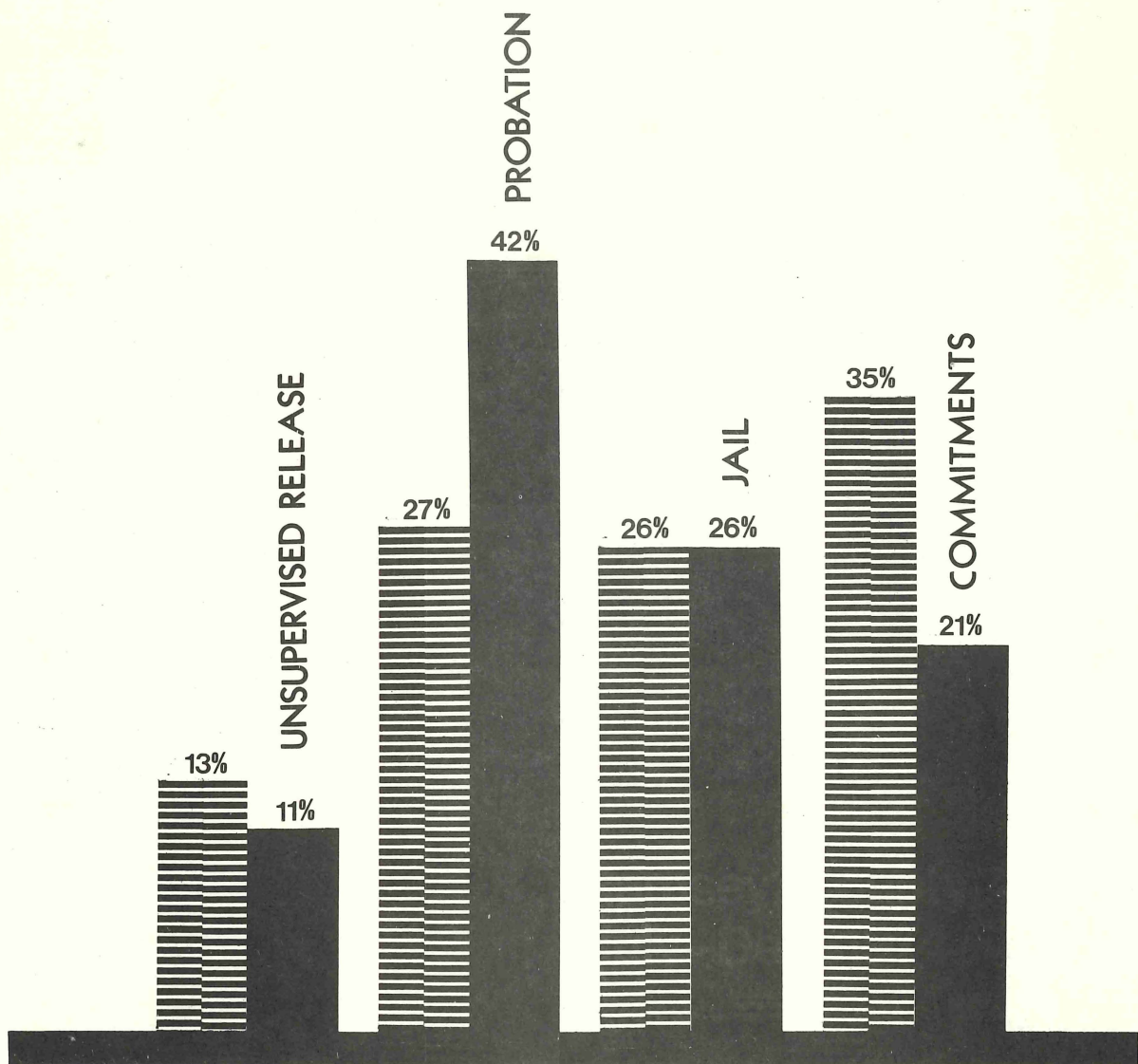


DISPOSITIONS OF OFFENDERS WITHOUT COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUNDS

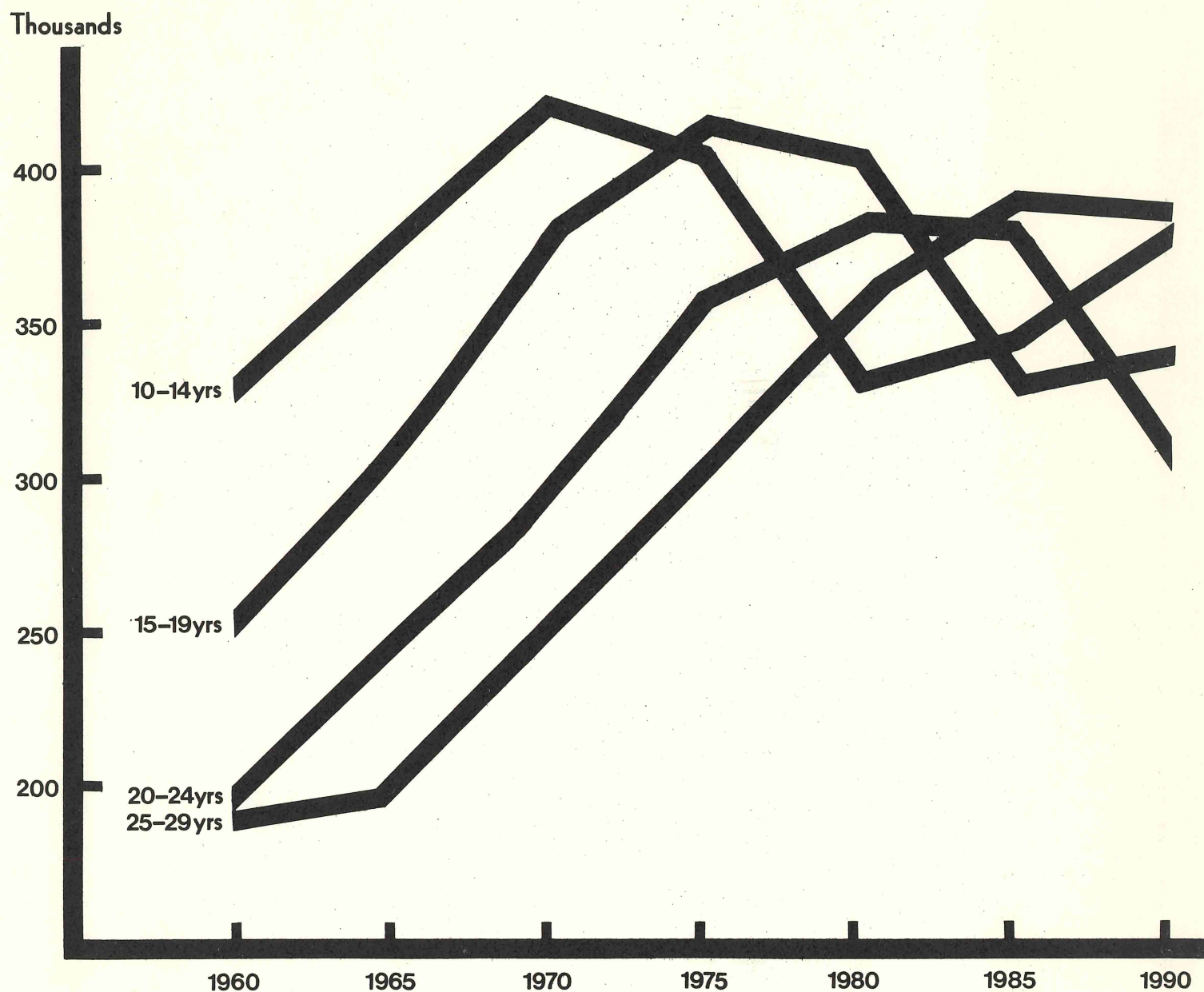


## Ramsey County Adults July-Dec. 1974

(Projected  Actual )



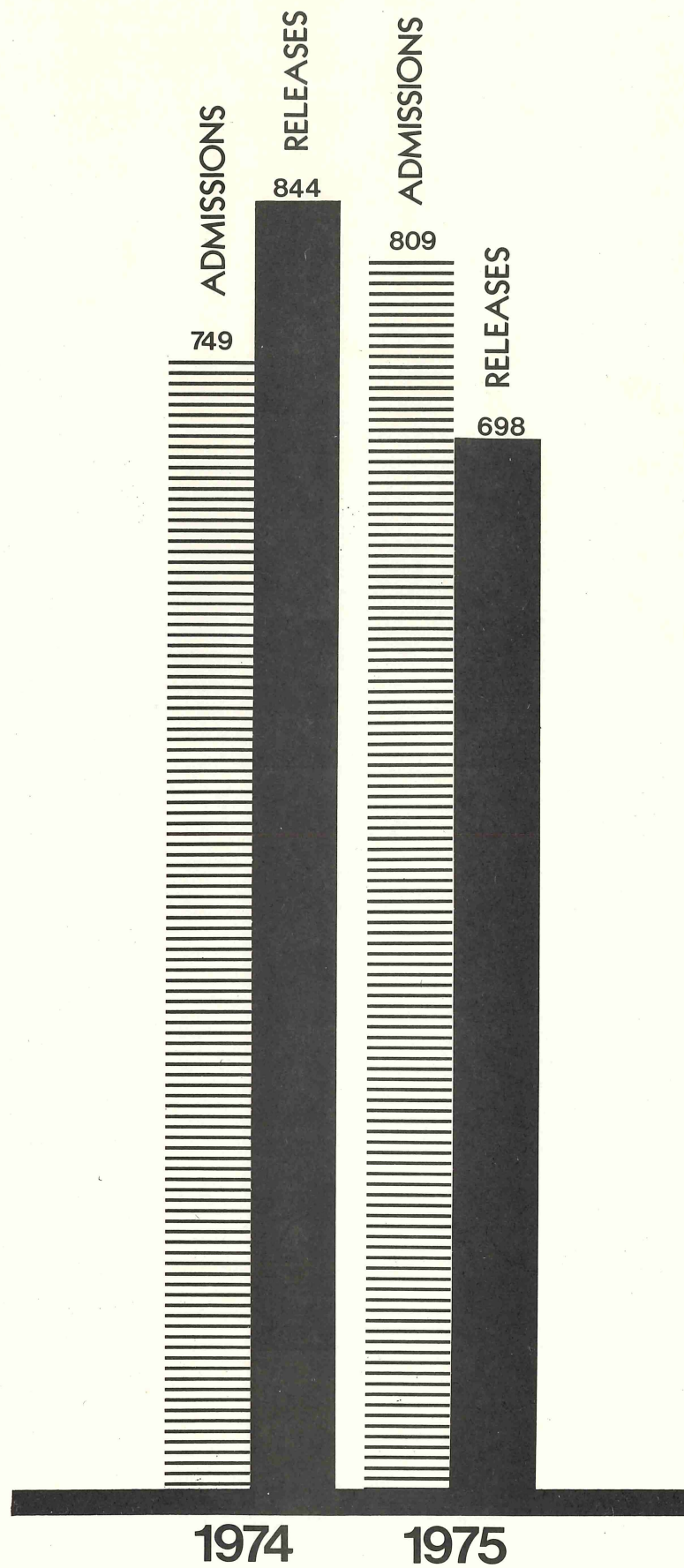
DISPOSITIONS OF OFFENDERS WITH COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUNDS



**Minnesota Population Projections by Age Groups**  
**(Minnesota Department of Health projections)**



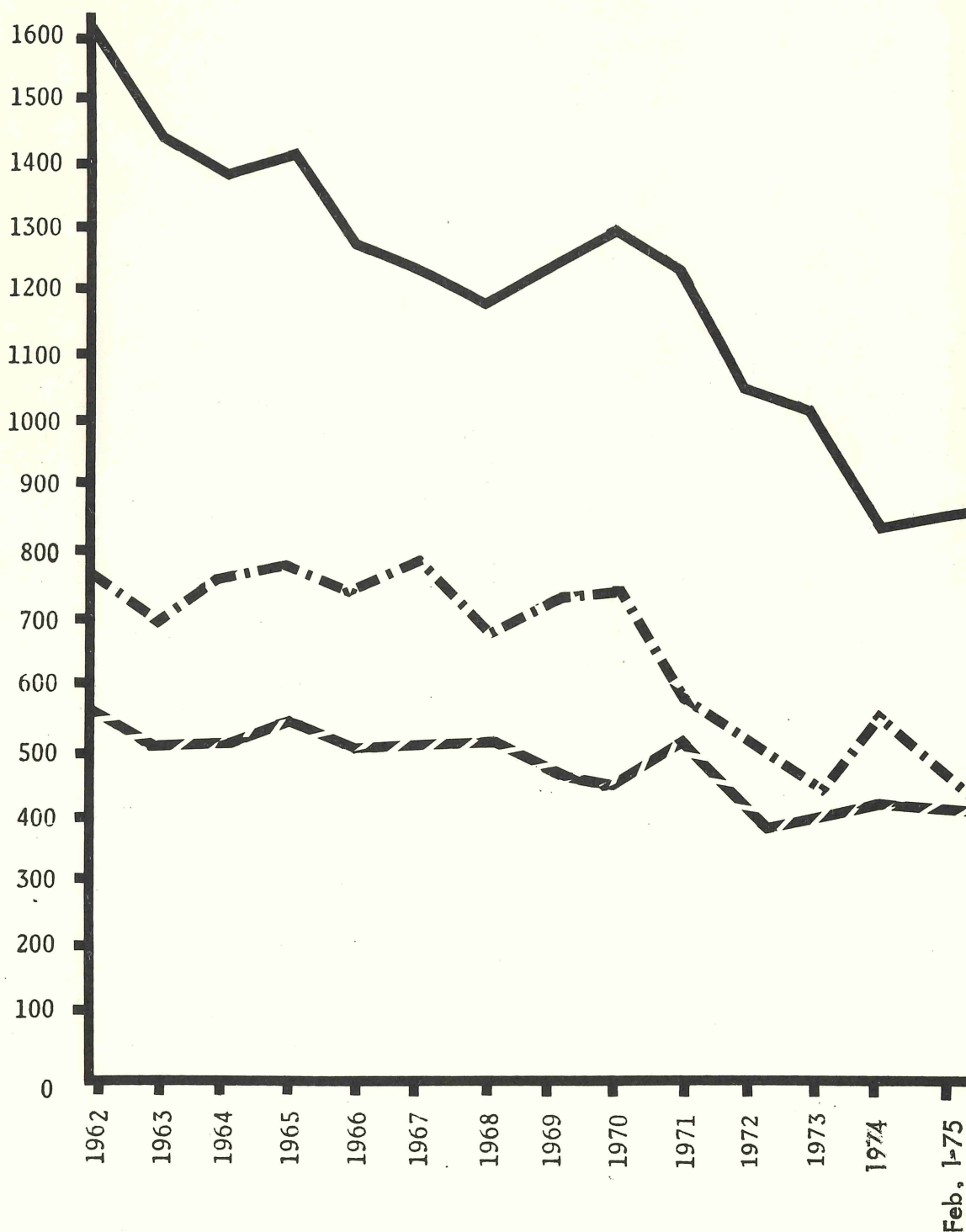
Chart E



**Adult Population Trends  
(July-Mid March)**

Chart F

STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30 (1962-1974)



June 30

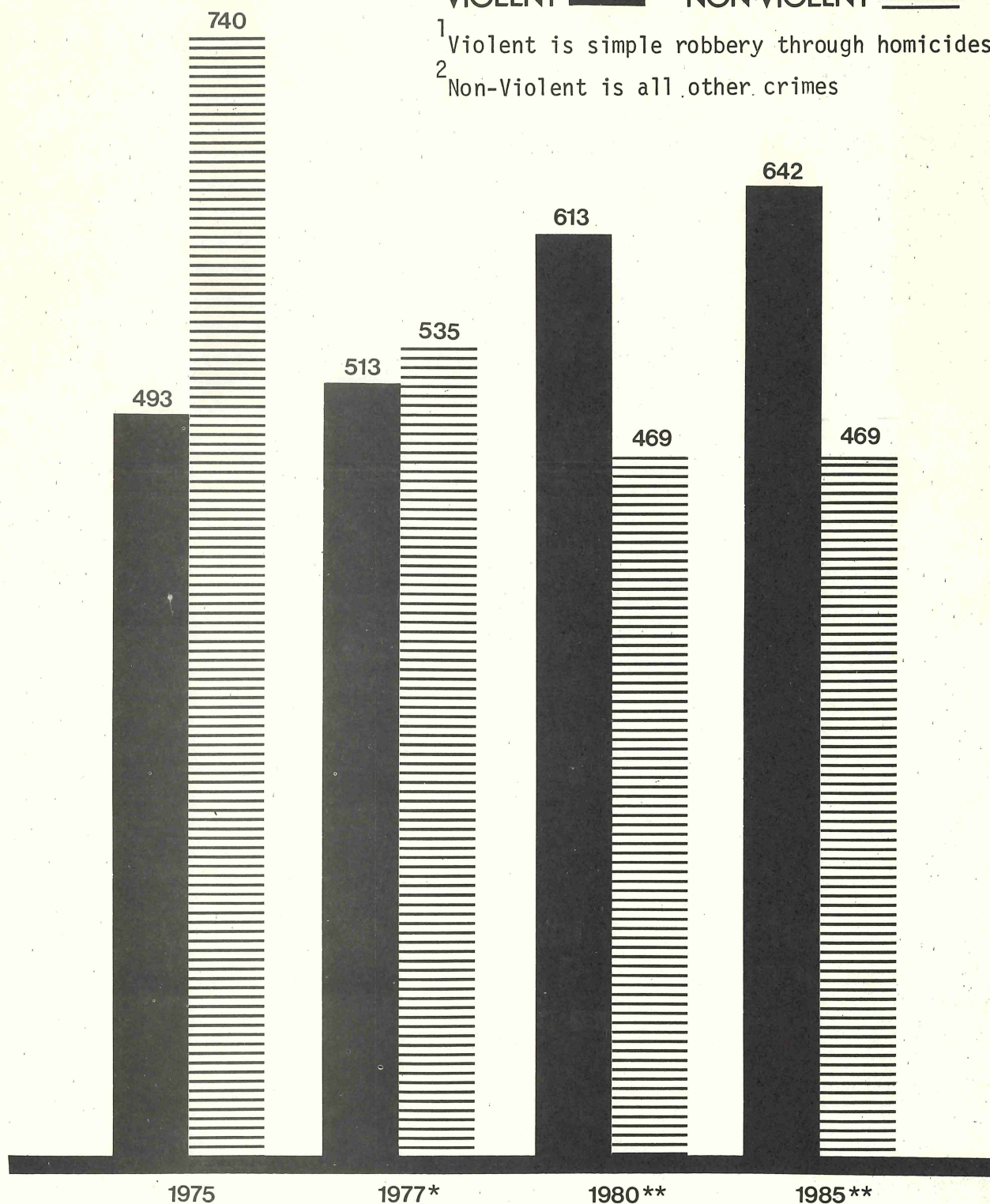
- Adult Population Incarcerated in Minnesota
- - - Juvenile Population Incarcerated in Minnesota
- /// Youth Population Incarcerated in Minnesota

# Current & Projected Adult Prison Population

<sup>1</sup>VIOLENT  <sup>2</sup>NON-VIOLENT 

<sup>1</sup>Violent is simple robbery through homicides

<sup>2</sup>Non-Violent is all other crimes



\*Community Corrections Act Reduces Non-Violent by 25%

\*\*Community Corrections Act Implemented Statewide



## NO CHANGE

<u>INST.</u>	<u>INST. CAP. &amp; SEC.</u>	<u>(FY) 1976 &amp; 77</u>	<u>(FY) 1978 &amp; 79</u>	<u>(FY) 1980 &amp; 81</u>
STILLWATER	700 Max	12,325,284 5,306,500*	12,325,284 500,000*	12,325,284 500,000*
ST. CLOUD	450 Max	10,257,401 1,981,250*	10,257,401 768,000*	10,257,401 768,000*
WILLOW RIVER	50 Min	1,629,628	1,629,628	1,629,628
SHAKOPEE	60 Min	1,592,562	1,592,562	1,592,562
RED WING	150 Juv	4,878,254	4,878,254	4,878,254
LINO LAKES	150 Juv	4,390,568	4,390,568	4,870,568
SAUK CENTRE	100 Juv	3,329,662	3,329,662	3,329,662
TOTAL	1260 Adults 400 Juv	45,691,109	39,671,359	40,151,359

\*Capital Improvements

Close MSP Including Ind.  
 Change MMTC to Adult Med.  
 Change STS to Adult Min. & Med.  
 Increase MHS Capacity  
 Close SRM 1981

Chart H2

OPTION I

<u>INST.</u>	<u>INST. CAP. &amp; SEC.</u>	<u>(FY) 1976 &amp; 77</u>	<u>(FY) 1978 &amp; 79</u>	<u>(FY) 1980 &amp; 81</u>
STILLWATER	0	12,325,284 300,000**	(12,325,284)* (1,297,000)**	(12,325,284)* (300,000)**
ST. CLOUD	700 Max	10,257,401 450,000**	10,257,401 110,000** 2,513,100***	12,770,501 100,000**
WILLOW RIVER	50 Min	1,629,628	1,629,628	1,629,628
SHAKOPEE	60 Min	1,592,562	1,592,562	1,592,562
RED WING	100 Med 100 Min	4,878,254 600,000**	4,878,254 156,000***	5,034,254
LINO LAKES	180 Med	4,390,568 686,000**	4,390,568 480,000***	4,870,568
SAUK CENTRE	175 Juv	3,329,662	3,329,662 951,000***	4,280,662
TOTAL	1190 Adults 175 Juv	40,439,359	30,288,175	30,278,175
SAVINGS		(5,251,750)	(9,383,184)	(9,873,184)
Move MSP Industries Ind. \$ for Salaries		9,000,000****	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Cost (Savings)		3,748,250	(11,383,184)	(11,873,184)

\* Cost of Phasing out Facility is not Included

\*\* Capital Improvements

\*\*\* Additional Operating Costs

\*\*\*\*Rebuild

Close SRM  
 Change MMTc to Med.  
 Change STS  
 Increase MHS  
 Close MSP 1981

Chart H3

OPTION II

<u>INST.</u>	<u>INST. CAP. &amp; SEC.</u>	<u>(FY) 1976 &amp; 77</u>	<u>(FY) 1978 &amp; 79</u>	<u>(FY) 1980 &amp; 81</u>
STILLWATER	625 Max 75 Min	12,325,284 300,000**	12,325,284 1,297,000** 1,110,000***	13,435,284 300,000**
ST. CLOUD	0	10,257,401 150,000**	(10,257,401)* (110,000)**	(10,257,401)* (110,000)**
WILLOW RIVER	50 Min	1,629,628	1,629,628	1,629,628
SHAKOPEE	60 Min	1,592,562	1,592,562	1,592,562
RED WING	100 Min 100 Med	4,878,254 500,000**	4,878,254 156,000***	5,034,254
LINO LAKES	180 Med	4,390,568 686,000**	4,390,568 480,000***	4,870,568
SAUK CENTRE	175 Juv	3,329,662	3,329,662 951,000***	4,280,662
TOTAL	1190 Adult 175 Juv	40,039,359	32,139,958	31,142,958
SAVINGS		(5,651,750)	(7,531,401)	(9,008,401)
Move SRM Industry		1,500,000****		
Cost (Savings)		(4,151,750)	(7,531,401)	(9,008,401)

\* Cost of Phasing out Facility is not Included

\*\* Capital Improvements

\*\*\* Additional Operating Costs

\*\*\*\*Rebuild and New Equipment



Close MSP Including Industry  
Change MMTC to Adult Med  
Juveniles at STS & MHS

Chart H4

OPTION III

<u>INST.</u>	<u>INST. CAP. &amp; SEC.</u>	<u>(FY) 1976 &amp; 77</u>	<u>(FY) 1978 &amp; 79</u>	<u>(FY) 1980 &amp; 81</u>
STILLWATER	0	12,325,284 300,000**	(12,325,284)* (1,297,000)**	(12,325,284)* (300,000)**
ST. CLOUD	700 Max	10,257,401 450,000**	10,257,401 110,000** 2,513,100***	12,770,501 100,000**
WILLOW RIVER	50 Min	1,629,628	1,629,628	1,629,628
SHAKOPEE	60 Min	1,592,562	1,592,562	1,592,562
RED WING	150 Juv	4,878,254	4,878,254	4,878,254
LINO LAKES	180 Med	4,390,568 686,000**	4,390,568 480,000***	4,870,568
SAUK CENTRE	100 Juv	3,329,662	3,329,662	3,329,662
TOTAL	990 Adult 250 Juv	39,839,359	29,181,175	29,171,175
SAVINGS		(5,851,750)	(10,490,184)	(10,980,184)
Move MSP Industry Ind. \$ for Wages		9,000,000****	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Cost (Savings)		3,148,250	(12,490,184)	(12,980,184)

\* Cost of Phasing out Facility is not Included

\*\* Capital Improvements

\*\*\* Additional Operating Costs

\*\*\*\*Rebuild

Close SRM  
 Change MMTc to Med.  
 Juveniles at STS & MHS  
 Close MSP 1981

Chart H5

OPTION IV

<u>INST.</u>	<u>INST. CAP. &amp; SEC.</u>	<u>(FY) 1976 &amp; 77</u>	<u>(FY) 1978 &amp; 79</u>	<u>(FY) 1980 &amp; 81</u>
STILLWATER	625 Max 75 Min	12,325,284 300,000**	12,325,284 1,297,000** 1,110,000***	13,435,284 300,000**
ST. CLOUD	0	10,257,401 150,000**	(10,257,401)* (110,000)	(10,257,401)* (110,000)
WILLOW RIVER	50 Min	1,629,628	1,629,628	1,629,628
SHAKOPEE	60 Min	1,592,562	1,592,562	1,592,562
RED WING	150 Juv	4,878,254	4,878,254	4,878,254
LINO LAKES	180 Med	4,390,568 686,000**	4,390,568 480,000***	4,870,568
SAUK CENTRE	100 Juv	3,329,662	3,329,662	3,329,662
TOTAL	990 Adult 250 Juv	39,539,359	31,032,958	30,035,958
SAVINGS		(6,151,750)	(8,638,401)	(10,115,401)
Move SRM Industry		1,500,000****		
Cost (Savings)		(4,651,750)	(8,638,401)	(10,115,401)

\* Cost of Phasing out Facility is not Included

\*\* Capital Improvements

\*\*\* Additional Operating Costs

\*\*\*\*Rebuild and New Equipment

Close SRM  
 Change MMTC to Med.  
 Juveniles at STS & MHS  
 Increase MSP Capacity  
 Close MSP 1981

Chart H6

OPTION V

<u>INST.</u>	<u>INST. CAP. &amp; SEC.</u>	<u>(FY) 1976 &amp; 77</u>	<u>(FY) 1978 &amp; 79</u>	<u>(FY) 1980 &amp; 81</u>
STILLWATER	925 Max 75 Min	12,325,284 300,000**	12,325,284 1,297,000** 4,124,000***	16,449,284 300,000**
ST. CLOUD	0	10,257,401 150,000**	(10,257,401)* (110,000)**	(10,257,401)* (100,000)**
WILLOW RIVER	50 Min	1,629,628	1,629,628	1,629,628
SHAKOPEE	60 Min	1,592,562	1,592,562	1,592,562
RED WING	150 Juv	4,878,254	4,878,254	4,878,254
LINO LAKES	180 Med	4,390,568 686,000**	4,390,568 480,000***	4,870,568
SAUK CENTRE	100 Juv	3,329,662	3,329,662	3,329,662
TOTAL	1290 Adult 250 Juv	39,539,359	34,046,958	33,049,958
SAVINGS		(6,151,750)	(5,625,401)	(7,101,401)
Move SRM Industry		1,500,000****		
Cost (Savings)		(4,651,750)	(5,625,401)	(7,101,401)

\* Cost of Phasing out Facility is not Included

\*\* Capital Improvements

\*\*\* Additional Operating Costs

\*\*\*\*Rebuild and New Equipment



## SUMMARY OF SAVING

	Inst. Cap.	Biennial Savings			Accrued Savings (Six Years)
		<u>FY 76 &amp; 77</u>	<u>FY 78 &amp; 79</u>	<u>FY 80 &amp; 81</u>	
NO CHANGE	1260 Adult 400 Juv	45,691,109	39,671,359	40,151,359	
<u>OPTION I</u>	1190 Adult	(5,251,750)	(9,383,184)	(9,873,184)	(24,688,118)
Close MSP	175 Juv				
Change MMTC		Move MSP Industry			
Change STS		3,748,250	(11,383,184)	(11,873,184)	(19,508,118)
Increase MHS					
<u>OPTION II</u>	1190 Adult	(5,651,750)	(7,531,401)	(9,008,401)	(22,191,552)
Close SRM	175 Juv				
Change MMTC		Move SRM Industry			
Change STS		(4,151,750)	(7,531,401)	(9,008,401)	(20,691,552)
Increase MHS					
<u>OPTION III</u>	990 Adult	(5,851,750)	(10,490,184)	(10,980,184)	(27,402,118)
Close MSP	250 Juv				
Change MMTC		Move MSP Industry			
Juv. STS-MHS		3,148,250	(12,490,184)	(12,980,184)	(22,322,118)
<u>OPTION IV</u>	990 Adult	(6,151,750)	(8,638,401)	(10,115,401)	(24,905,552)
Close SRM	250 Juv				
Change MMTC		Move SRM Industry			
Juv STS-MHS		(4,651,750)	(8,638,401)	(10,115,401)	(23,405,552)
<u>OPTION V</u>	1290 Adult	(6,151,750)	(5,625,401)	(7,101,401)	(18,878,552)
Close SRM	250 Juv				
Change MMTC		Move SRM Industry			
Juv STS-MHS		(4,651,750)	(5,625,401)	(7,101,401)	(17,378,552)
Increase MSP					

NUMBERS REQUIRING VARIOUS DEGREES OF SECURITY  
IN CURRENT POPULATION\*

	<u>Current Pop.</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Stillwater Prison	700	200 (28.5%)	430 (61.5%)	70 (10%)
St. Cloud Reformatory	450	125 (27.8%)	275 (61.2%)	50 (11%)

\*According to the Warden or Superintendent of the Institution

## EMPLOYEE CONSIDERATIONS

The Personnel staff has reviewed attrition at the State Prison for the past five years; and, based on averaging those figures along with retirement projection, it is estimated that approximately 130 employees will be available for transfer from the State Prison. This is further based on the assumption that vacancies will cease to be filled well in advance of the closing. Thus, attrition and retirement will reduce the number of employees to approximately 120, or one third of the present staff by the time of the closing.

It is further projected that the Department of Corrections will be able to offer each employee, thus displaced, a position somewhere else within the Department of Corrections. Other Department vacancies that occur would be considered "frozen" so that the displaced employees could be considered for them.

The Legislature will be asked to include appropriations to cover relocation costs of the employees displaced by the closing. Such costs should be a maximum of \$5,000 per employee, with an average cost of \$3,000. Such relocation would cover the cost of realtors fees to aid the employee in selling his house, moving household goods, and paying travel costs up to 60 days during the relocation period.

Funds should also be provided to provide an adequate orientation time for the employee in the receiving institution so that he can be properly acclimated to his new position.

There may be some employees who may have to enter a different line of work to stay in state employment, and funds should be provided for their possible retraining.

### Synopsis of the statistics:

- 378 full time employees
- 173 live within five miles of the institution
- 153 live 15 miles plus from the institution
- 37 live in Wisconsin
- 222 employees are in the Correctional Counselor series  
(mandatory retirement age for Correctional Officers/Counselor staff  
passed by the 1973 Legislature will be age 55 on 7/1/76)
- 81 staff are expected to retire by July, 1977



## FACTOR COMPARISON

OPTIONS	I	II	III	IV	V	No Change
SAVINGS	24,688,118	22,191,552	27,402,118	24,905,552	18,878,552	---
MOVE INDUSTRY	19,508,118	20,691,552	22,322,118	23,405,552	17,378,552	
CAPACITY	1190	1190	990	990	1290	1260
NUMBER OF PHYSICAL SEPARATIONS FOR ADULTS	30	29	22	21	21	
MEDICAL RESOURCES		BEST		BEST	BEST	
LOCATION OF INMATE SOURCE					BEST	
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION		BEST		BEST	BEST	
PROGRAM STABILITY	STRONGEST					
COMMUNITY/STAFF ECONOMICAL IMPACT	LEAST		LEAST			