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124787

1987-88  
Biennial  
Report

# Introduction

During the 1987-1988 biennium much was accomplished in the Minnesota Department of Corrections ensuring the department's continued position as a national leader.

## Women Offenders

Probably the most notable achievement during the biennium was the opening of the state's newest facility for women offenders at Shakopee in August, 1986. Opening of this contemporary institution represents significant progress in eliminating the inequities in what has been provided for women offenders and also makes great advances in addressing the unique needs of women inmates.

Through the state Advisory Task Force on the Woman Offender in Corrections the department has continued to focus attention on eliminating neglect of women offenders. A statewide plan was developed during the biennium to profile women offenders, identify their needs, and recommend ways to address those needs.

## Population Increases

The upward trend in adult institutional populations continued during the biennium, increasing 13 percent since mid 1986. There are more than 2,600 Minnesota inmates incarcerated in state correctional facilities compared to approximately 2,300 at the beginning of the biennium.

Although this trend has been occurring since the mid 1970s, we have not been confronted with the unmanageable crowding problems which most states are facing. Nor are we predicting tremendous increases in inmate numbers requiring costly construction of new prisons.

In order to accommodate recent population increases the department has expanded bed capacity at existing facilities and has plans to add a limited number of beds. Minimum security programs at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Willow River/Moose Lake and the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Red Wing have been enlarged.

Medium security capacity at the Lino Lakes facility has been increased and an additional 86 beds have been constructed. Work release opportunities for selected inmates have also been expanded. Populations at our juvenile facilities at Red Wing and Sauk Centre seem to have plateaued in the 180 to 190 range.

## Regional Training Center

The department's regional training center located on the campus of the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre was officially dedicated March 15, 1988. Opening of the center represents a renewed emphasis on the crucial importance of training in our department and a major improvement in providing preservice and inservice training opportunities for employees.

## Victim Services

Services to crime victims have been expanded to reach more Minnesotans. Thousands of victims receive a wide range of services from programs for victims of sexual assault, battered women programs and shelters, crime victim centers, and other efforts funded by the department.

The department administers federal Victim of Crime Act funds which have also expanded programs for victims.

A task force on sexual exploitation by counselors and therapists successfully completed its work during the biennium. Task force recommendations are being implemented by the department's program for victims of sexual assault and most of the group's suggestions for legislative changes are now law.

## Outside Revenues

Due to the hard work and cooperation of institutional staff more than \$31.5 million in revenue to the department have been generated by temporarily housing inmates from other jurisdictions in our institutions.

Contracts with Wisconsin (which ended two years ago), Alaska (which ended June 30, 1988), the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the

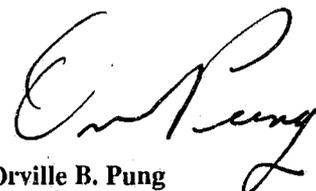
U.S. Marshals Service, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons have been successful.

Originally used to fund the opening of the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Oak Park Heights during a state funding crisis, the revenues have also provided financial support for a variety of purposes such as battered women programs, the training academy for correctional officers, and expansion of needed minimum security programs. These funds will diminish or be eliminated as demand for bed space for Minnesota inmates increases.

## Sentencing to Service

Gaining much media attention during the biennium was Sentencing to Service (STS), the department's cooperative venture with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. STS is a pilot program that puts non-dangerous offenders to work on community service projects instead of having them spend nonproductive time in jail. Also used as a probation sentence, STS benefits the court by creating sentencing alternatives; the local community by reducing jail crowding and limiting the use of costly incarceration; the offender by giving him or her something positive to do to repay society; and the taxpayer by improving and maintaining public areas.

Numerous other accomplishments are highlighted in this report. The report is organized by divisions within the department including institution services, community services, and management. The time period covered includes the department's fiscal years 1987 and 1988 which began on July 1, 1986, and ended June 30, 1988.



Orville B. Pung  
Commissioner of Corrections

# Mission Statement

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

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

The department is responsible for operation of state correctional institutions necessary for confinement, control, and treatment of 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 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 a range of investigative and information reporting services for courts of the state.

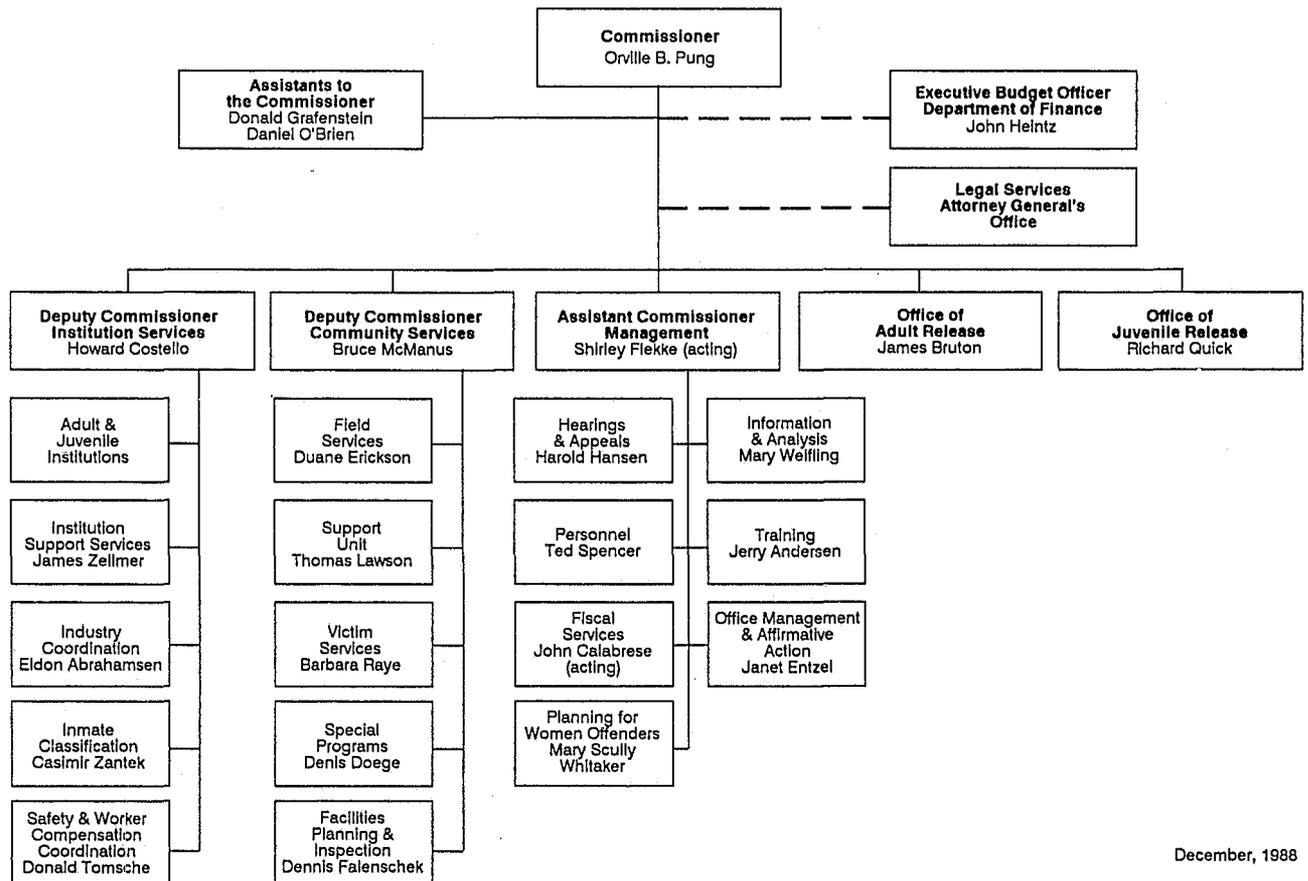
As mandated by the Minnesota Community Corrections Act and other legislation, the department administers subsidies to units of local government for provision of correctional services. These services are monitored by the department through the provision of technical assistance and enforcement of promulgated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

The department has statewide regulatory responsibility for 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 charged with conducting ongoing planning, research, evaluation, and staff training to ensure efficient, effective delivery of correctional programs and services.

In addition to its more traditional correctional activities, the department is legislatively mandated to give financial and technical assistance to public and private agencies or organizations to provide services to victims of crime.

**Minnesota Department of Corrections Organizational Chart**



December, 1988

# Institution Services

The department operates nine correctional institutions including six for adults, two for juveniles, and one for adults and juveniles. The institution services division also includes support services

such as health care, education, correctional industries, and inmate classification. Information on the offices of adult and juvenile release is also included.

## Adult Inmate Population Increases Continue. Record Highs

Minnesota's adult inmate population continued to increase during the 1987-88 biennium, reflecting a trend which began in the mid 1970s. At their low point in recent history Minnesota prison populations were half what they are now, totaling in the 1,300s in 1974.

The total number of Minnesota inmates increased 13 percent during this report period--from 2,328 prisoners in July, 1986 to 2,631 in June, 1988. Additionally, there were approximately 200 inmates from other jurisdictions temporarily housed in state facilities during the biennium.

These state and federal jurisdictions are charged on a per diem basis and these funds have generated substantial revenues for Minnesota.

The percentage of increase was greater for women inmates than for males during the biennium. Women inmates numbered 96 in July, 1986, increasing to 120 in June, 1988, representing a 25 percent increase. Although women prisoners continue to represent a relatively small proportion of the number incarcerated, their proportion increased slightly from 3.9 percent in mid 1986 to 4.4 percent in mid 1988.

The primary cause of the upswing in the number of Minnesota inmates is an increase in the number of commitments by the courts of offenders to prison.

Population projections indicate that this growth trend will continue.

While these increases are substantial, they do not match the rate of expansion experienced in many other states. Minnesota is not among the 36 states under federal court orders because of violations of constitutional rights of inmates due to crowding and

conditions of confinement.

Although Minnesota has had to expand its correctional facility capacities in recent years (see separate stories) and this expansion will have to continue, it has not had to resort to massive and costly prison construction projects. Some states have projects underway amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars in construction costs and incalculable operational expenses.

## Juvenile Offender Numbers Stabilize. 180-190 Range

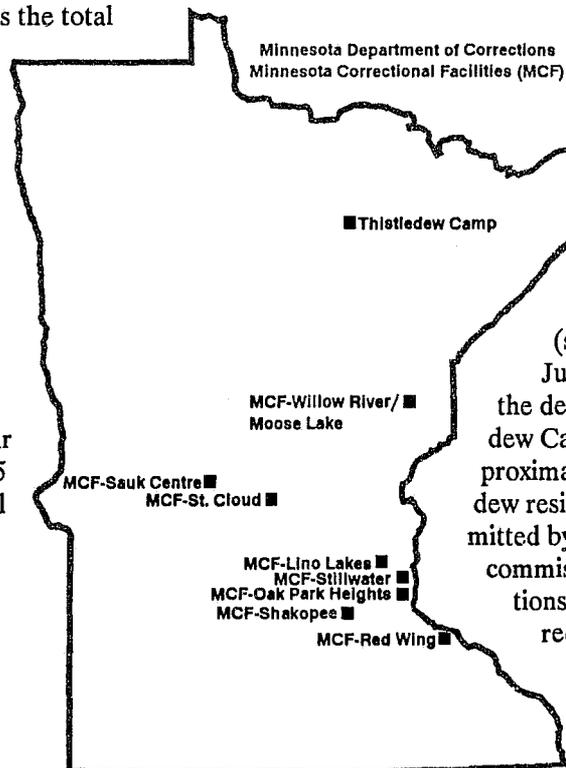
The number of offenders in state juvenile correctional institutions at Red Wing and Sauk Centre was in the 180 to 190 range during the biennial report period. During the last two years the total went slightly over 200 in October, 1987, and hit a low point of 159 in February, 1988.

The average juvenile population for fiscal year 1987 was 185 and for fiscal year 1988 it was 179. Projection estimates indicate that juvenile institution offender numbers will remain in this range. However, it should be noted that per diems

charged to Community Corrections Act (CCA) counties for committing juveniles to state institutions are increasing. With these increases it is possible that CCA counties will commit fewer juveniles and institution populations will drop.

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

Due to this decrease in commitments, state juvenile institutions have been undergoing changes to better utilize available resources (see other stories). Juvenile residents at the department's Thistle-dew Camp number approximately 50. Thistle-dew residents are not committed by the courts to the commissioner of corrections. The camp, which receives no state operating funds except for capital improvements, provides an educational and high adventure program for use by courts and social service agencies.



## Court Commitments Set Historic Highs.

### To Continue

The number of adult offenders sent by the courts to department of corrections institutions reached record highs during the 1987-88 biennium and these historic highs are predicted to continue.

At the end of the biennium in June, 1988, there were 151 inmates sent by the courts to Minnesota correctional facilities. The total number of monthly commitments to prison hit an all-time high in October, 1988, when it reached 171.

To put these numbers in an historical perspective, in 1980 the monthly average of offenders received from the courts totaled 70. At the end of the 1987-88 biennium the monthly average was 151.

The reasons for this increase are not precise. However, the following are cited as primary factors: increases in the felony conviction rate, increases in the volume of activity of the courts, an upswing in the number of offenders sent to prison after violating the conditions of their probation, and higher criminal history scores used in calculating sentences for offenders.

## Willow River Facility Adds New Unit.

### Capacity Doubles

Willow River Camp, a minimum security facility for adult male inmates, underwent substantial expansion during the biennium. The facility also underwent a name change, now called the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Willow River/Moose Lake. With a total capacity of 132, the facility's original size was more than doubled. A work unit was added creating an additional 12 beds and 60 beds were added with the opening of a corrections center at the Moose Lake Regional Treatment Center.

Inmates in the Moose Lake Correc-

tions Center participate in a work program which involves a variety of improvement projects in the Willow River area. Education and treatment opportunities are provided in the evenings.

The Willow River facility was upgraded during the biennium with the addition of three new classrooms. Because most Willow River inmates are nearing release, special emphasis is placed on entry-level vocational skills and social skills in preparation for a return to the community.

## Initiative Expands Literacy Instruction.

### Reaches More Inmates

A new literacy program was initiated in the department during the biennium to increase the number of inmates who can read and write when they leave the institution.

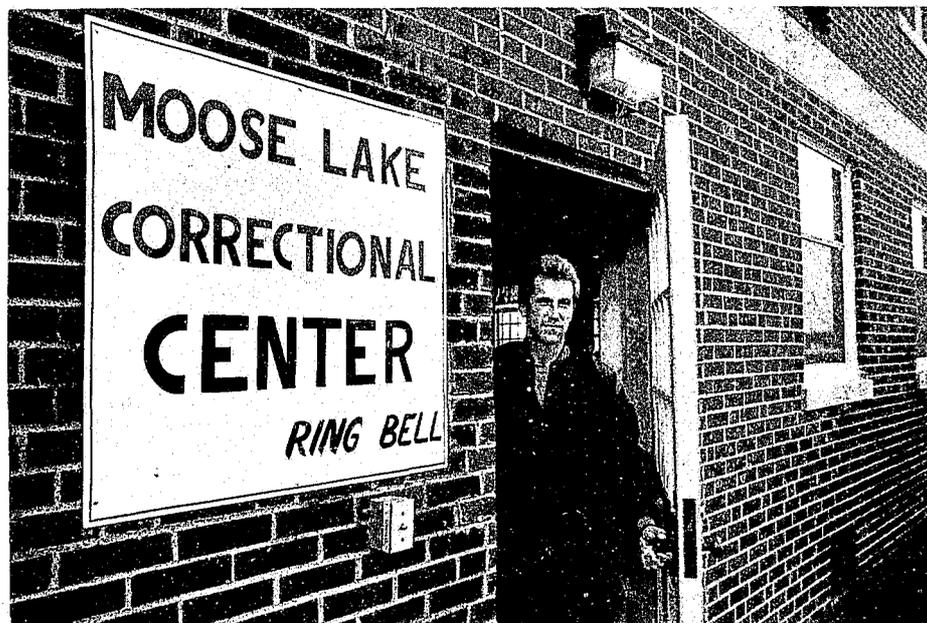
Approximately 35 percent of the inmate population reads below the eighth grade level. This translates to over 900 inmates who will be the targeted population for the new program effort which expanded existing literacy instruction.

The program focuses on the development of reading skills rather than the granting of school credits. It attempts to develop basic abilities in reading, writing, speaking, and computing which are necessary to function effectively as family and community members, citizens, consumers, and jobholders.

Program elements include marketing of literacy training to inmates by providing incentives that will involve them in instruction, utilization of community resources to supplement institution literacy programs, and development of literacy plans for each inmate which outline services necessary to meet individual needs.

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

Juveniles at the Red Wing, Sauk Centre, and Thistledeew Camp facilities are required to attend high school classes. A variety of prevocational courses is also provided as a part of the regular curriculum or as electives. All adult institutions offer academic programs ranging from basic education to college-level courses.



*Opening of the Moose Lake Corrections Center added 60 beds to the capacity of the department's Minnesota Correctional Facility-Willow River/Moose Lake.*

*Rooms in the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee for women feature trundle beds which pull out for children of inmates when they stay overnight with their mothers. Inmates moved into the facility in the summer of 1986. The new facility replaces an antiquated, crowded institution.*



## Women Inmates Move To New Institution. At Shakopee

Women inmates moved into the state's newest correctional institution, the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee, during the first quarter of the 1987-88 biennium.

The new facility is state-of-the-art and replaces an antiquated, crowded institution built in 1920. In addition to providing needed space for housing crowded inmates, the facility has adequate room for programs, services, work, and educational opportunities which incarcerated women have lacked historically.

As directed by the state legislature, the new prison is designed to minimize the cold, negative elements of an institutional setting with a residential atmosphere that blends with the surrounding community.

The campus includes seven buildings--a core building for administration and inmate activities; a 24-bed, high-security unit connected to the core building; three living units each for 32 inmates; a 24-bed independent

living center; and a solid fiber fuel mechanical plant.

The high-security unit, which has a fenced recreation area, provides more control for inmates who require it. Consistent with history, there is no fence surrounding the facility but outside doors, cell doors, and other designated areas are monitored electronically from central control panels.

Featuring a skylit main corridor, the core building provides space for inmate activities such as visiting, rec-

reation, education, industry, religion, and health. Admission and administration areas are also included.

The institution's mechanical plant is similar to a small district heating system. Twin silos are used to store wood chips used as the primary fuel with natural gas backup.

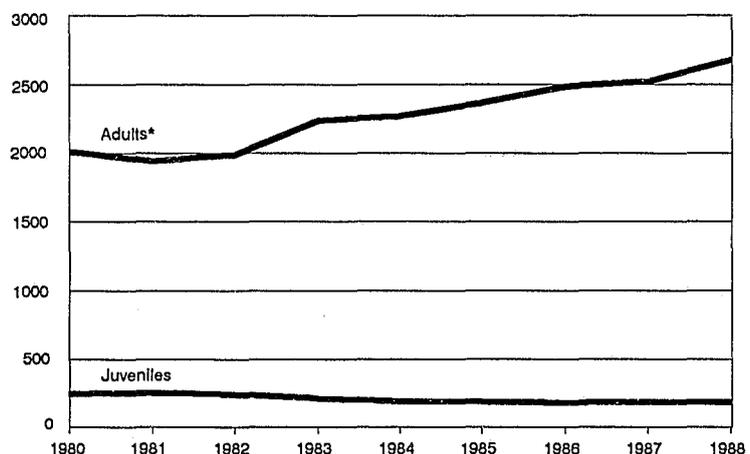
## Inmates Pay Surcharge To Victims Fund.

**\$285,800 Collected**

A total of \$285,800 collected from wages of working inmates during the biennium will be used to compensate crime victims. The department deducts between five and ten percent from the pay inmates earn working in correctional industry jobs. All inmates whose biweekly gross wages are over \$50 are subject to the deduction.

The funds are transferred to the state department of public safety's crime victims reparations board where the money is used to pay victims for medical costs, counseling expenses, loss of wages, funeral expenses, and support for dependents if death results from a crime. Some of the funds are also used for the board's administrative costs. The corrections department began making the surcharge in 1985 in accordance with a state law providing for the wage withholding policy.

**Minnesota Department of Corrections  
Average Daily Institutional Population  
Fiscal Years 1980 - 1988**



\*Includes inmates temporarily housed in Minnesota beginning in 1981.

## More Sex Offenders Are Imprisoned.

### Ranking First

The number of inmates incarcerated in prison in Minnesota for sex offenses continued to increase during the biennium. More inmates are incarcerated for sex offenses than for any other category of crime.

On July 1, 1988, 19 percent or 498 of the 2,651 Minnesota inmates in state correctional facilities were serving time for sex offenses as their most serious offense. On July 1 two years earlier, there were 426 inmates in this category and burglary was the top offense category.

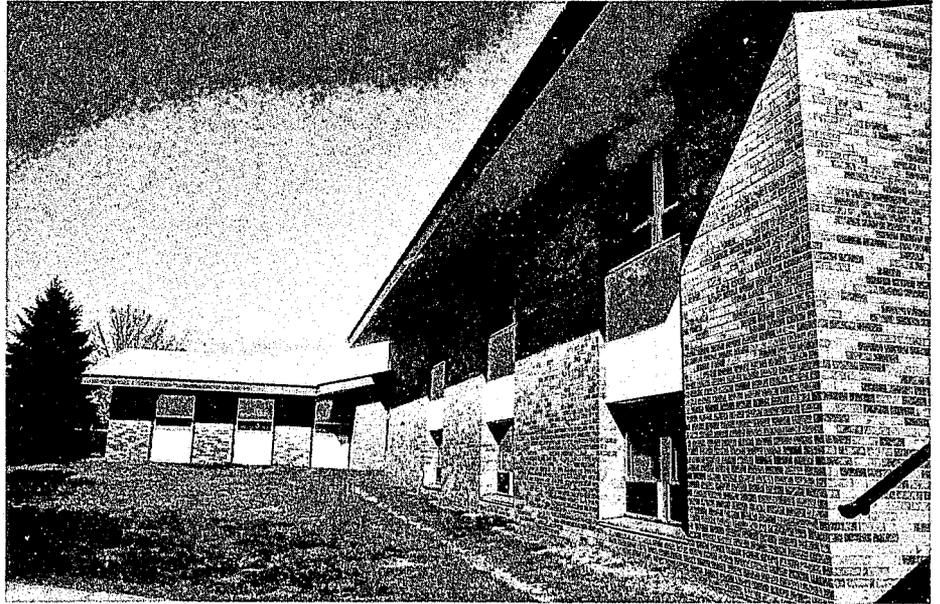
In response, the department has developed a wide range of program options for sex offenders including:

*Transitional Sex Offender Program, Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes* - Participating inmates are in their last 10 to 12 months of incarceration. The program continues into the community for four to six months after release in a residential halfway house. Programming includes therapy groups, educational classes, family sessions, and marital groups.

*Sex Offender/Chemical Dependency Program, Minnesota Correctional Facility-Oak Park Heights* - The program is designed to reach inmates early in their incarceration period. Located in one of the 52-bed units in the institution, the program addresses both chemical dependency and sexual assault problems using therapy and education.

*Sex Offender Program, Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater* - Program options include assessment, education, and psychotherapeutic counseling. Group and individual counseling are provided. One of the goals of counseling is to prepare inmates for more intensive programs. The institution's Atlantis treatment program also includes a sexual awareness component.

*Sex Offender Therapy Group, Minnesota Correctional Facility-St. Cloud* - Therapy focuses on interpersonal relationships, healthy sexuality,



**Beds added to the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes totaled 86. Shown is a two-story addition to an existing one-story living unit.**

personal control, and other topics.

*Sex Offender Treatment Program for Women, Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee* - The program is structured in a group format and is facilitated by a privately contracted professional counseling service.

*Program for Juvenile Sex Offenders, Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre* - Programming is tailored to meet the needs of each offender, utilizing both individual counseling and group sessions. Local area resources, such as outpatient counseling, are used frequently.

## Medium Security Beds Built at Lino Lakes.

### 86 Added

Construction of additions to existing living units at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes increased the facility's capacity by 86 beds in the fall of 1988, bringing the total to 290. Cost of construction was funded from the proceeds of the sale of land and two living units outside the facility's security perimeter to Anoka County. These funds were supplemented with dollars appropriated by the state legislature.

The Lino Lakes facility is a medium/minimum security institution for adult male felons transferred from maximum security institutions. Inmates are generally within the last 10 to 30 months of incarceration, although appropriate long-term inmates are also admitted.

Industry is the primary focus at Lino Lakes. Inmates work eight-hour days and participate in treatment or vocational programs in the evenings. Work experience is available in furniture manufacturing, assembly, and metal and wood fabrication.

Two treatment programs, the Kenny Therapeutic Community and the transitional sex offender program, are offered for inmates who meet specific criteria.

The facility's minimum security program includes vocational training, a pre-release program, and inmates who are employed in institution service jobs.

## Special Investigator Tracks Fugitives.

### Offenders Apprehended

During fiscal years 1987 and 1988 a special investigator on contract with the corrections department has successfully tracked down men and women

who were escapees or release violators. Most cases involved offenders on supervised release.



*Fingerprint records help track fugitives.*

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

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

Although most escapees are apprehended within a short period of time, offenders who absconded while on parole 30 years ago have been located.

## Chemical Dependency Programs Offer Options.

### Many Participate

More than 1,800 adult and juvenile offenders participated in chemical dependency programs available at the department's institutions during the biennium.

Programs include a variety of options. Chemical health programs at juvenile facilities focus on individual chemical use assessment, evaluation, and counseling and referral.

Alcoholics Anonymous programs

are available to inmates and juveniles in all department institutions.

While assessment, chemical health education, and counseling are generally offered, specialized programs include:

Atlantis, a separate residential unit at the Stillwater facility; Reshape, a therapeutic community model and a program developed for American Indian inmates at the St. Cloud institution; the chemical dependency/sex offender treatment unit at Oak Park Heights; the Kenny Therapeutic Community at Lino Lakes; and the Friend to Friend program at Shakopee which matches community volunteers and inmates with recovery as the focus.

## National Commission Accredits Institutions.

### Standards Met

All Minnesota Department of Corrections male adult and two juvenile institutions are accredited by the American Correctional Association's National Commission on Accredita-

tion for Corrections. The Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee for women, which earned 100 percent accreditation compliance, receives its official accreditation certification in January, 1989. The Minnesota Correctional Facility-Willow River/Moose Lake, which has been accredited, is currently in the reaccreditation process.

Accreditation means that the institutions are in compliance with hundreds of standards relating to all aspects of facility operation. Areas such as security, treatment of inmates, medical services, food, fiscal operations, and training are included.

The department's central office and office of adult release have also been accredited by the commission.

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

Accreditation covers a three-year period after which time the Commission on Accreditation reviews standards compliance.

### Minnesota Correctional Institutions General Information (F.Y. 1988)

Institution	Administrator	Opened	Location	Type	Capacity	Population*	Staff Size
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater (MCF-STW)	Robert Erickson, Warden	1914	Stillwater	Maximum security/ adult males	1,240	1,235	458
Minnesota Correctional Facility-St. Cloud (MCF-SCL)	William McRae, Superintendent	1889	St. Cloud	Maximum security/ adult males	720	714	337
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Oak Park Heights (MCF-OPH)	Frank Wood, Warden	1982	Oak Park Heights	Maximum security/ adult males	375	374	295
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes (MCF-LL)	Fred Holbeck, Superintendent	1963	Lino Lakes	Medium security/ adult males	200 (290 FY 89)	215	156
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee (MCF-SHK)	Jacqueline Fleming, Superintendent	1988	Shakopee	Minimum security/ adult females	144	124	91
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Willow River/Moose Lake (MCF-WR/ML)	Gothriel LaFleur, Superintendent	1951	Willow River	Minimum security/ adult males	100 (132 FY 89)	103	40
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Red Wing (MCF-RW)	Gerald O'Fourke, Superintendent	1867	Red Wing	Minimum security/ juvenile and adult males	160	81 juv/ 75 ad	129
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre (MCF-SCF)	Dale Ulrich, Superintendent	1911	Sauk Centre	Minimum security/ juvenile males and females	85	91	86
Thistledeew Camp (TC)	Derwood Lund, Superintendent	1955	Togo	Minimum security/ juvenile males	60	54	34

\*Year End F.Y. 1988

## Stillwater Facility Begins Garden Program.

### Vocational Training

A new horticulture vocational training program started during the biennium at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater.

The program, which operates through a contract with the Northeast Metro Technical Institute, provides instruction and work for approximately 25 inmates.

Initially the program began with 15 inmates working inside the prison walls. In 1987 a second program was started in the facility's minimum security unit outside the walls.

A variety of flower beds and vegetable gardens have been added, helping to beautify the prison grounds. The minimum security program also provides training involving horticulture of bushes and trees.

The program has two 2,000 square foot greenhouses used during the winter for bedding plants. During winter, 1987, more than 20,000 bedding plants were grown. Most were used on the prison grounds but some were sold to provide some income from the program.

Inmates have been very interested in participating in the program which usually has a waiting list of applicants.

## Fiberoptics Link School to Institution.

### Funded by Grant

Through a grant received from the Bush Foundation during the biennium, a nationally unique project will provide a two-way audiovisual link between the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee and the Hennepin Technical Centers-South Campus in Eden Prairie.

The system will include video cameras and television monitors at the school and the prison, establishing visual and audio communication between the two sites. When opera-



*Instructor Mel Knapton, right, looks on as an inmate at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater tends one of the institution gardens. The horticulture vocational training program began during the 1987-88 biennium.*

tional, the system will allow women inmates who cannot leave the institution to participate in classroom instruction as if they were at the school.

In addition, the link will offer women inmates the opportunity to enroll in a variety of nontraditional courses. It also will test a new concept for this type of two-way fiberoptic communication by including courses that require instruction in the use of tools or equipment such as computers.

The project is economical because it will allow the transmission of courses that are taking place at the school, thus eliminating the need to duplicate classes at the prison.

Proposed course offerings include classes on expanded career choices, office technologies, desktop publishing, television production, drafting, and computer programming.

Up to 50 inmates will participate annually.

## Jail Resource Center Recognized as Leader.

### Model Program

The department received an award from the U.S. Justice Department's National Institute of Corrections as a leader in the field of corrections for sponsoring the Minnesota Jail Resource Center.

Since 1980 the center has provided training, technical assistance, and information for local jails throughout Minnesota.

The center, which is supported by the department and Justice Department funds, was also recognized for leadership in developing a national model program.

The overall goals of the center are to increase expertise and professionalism in local jails and to lower the risks of civil liability for local counties and municipalities regarding jail issues.

## House Arrest Project Begins.

### Low-Risk Offenders

The department's office of adult release initiated a project during the biennium providing a new sanction for offenders on supervised release who violate conditions of release.

Called house arrest, the pilot project is used for specially screened offenders whose release violations are not serious enough to warrant reincarceration in prison.

The project includes two categories: one is house arrest which places offenders in their homes under frequent monitoring by the supervising agent; the other is house arrest which places offenders in a halfway house under 24-hour a day monitoring by the facility's staff. The project essentially involves low-risk offenders.

## Mothers and Newborns Placed in Project.

### Shakopee Inmates

A new program for women offenders who deliver babies while they are serving a prison sentence was established during the biennium.

Called Community Alternative for Mothers in Prison (CAMP), the project is a collaborative effort among the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee; Genesis II for Women, an intensive day-treatment program; and Reentry Metro, a residential program for women offenders.

By providing housing and specialized programming in the community, the project avoids the trauma of mother and child separation at birth while assuring security with trained staff.

The program is targeted primarily for pregnant women who are due to deliver within four months of their release, although women who will be returning to the institution after delivery are also considered for participation.

Approximately one month prior to their scheduled delivery date participating inmates are transferred to Reentry Metro and they are enrolled in the Genesis II day program. At Genesis II they participate in parent education, a parenting lab, and independent living skills training. After delivery, instruction continues during the day while the infant is in therapeutic day care. The mother and child stay at Reentry until her release.

## Correctional Industry Program Advances.

### Sales Up

Minnesota Correctional Industries (MCI), which operates inmate work programs at the Oak Park Heights, Stillwater, Lino Lakes, St. Cloud, and Shakopee facilities, showed significant signs of progress during the biennium. Positive indicators included:

- Each institution has developed a viable five-year business plan to outline future directions.

- Total sales for the industry operations increased 36 percent from fiscal year 1987 to 1988.

- A new wood product assembly line has been added at the Stillwater facility with plans to employ up to 50 inmates.

- Marketing efforts have been increased with better promotional materials, including a videotape on correctional industries for business executives. All MCI employees have also participated in marketing training.

## Most Inmates Do Not Return.

### Follow-Up Study

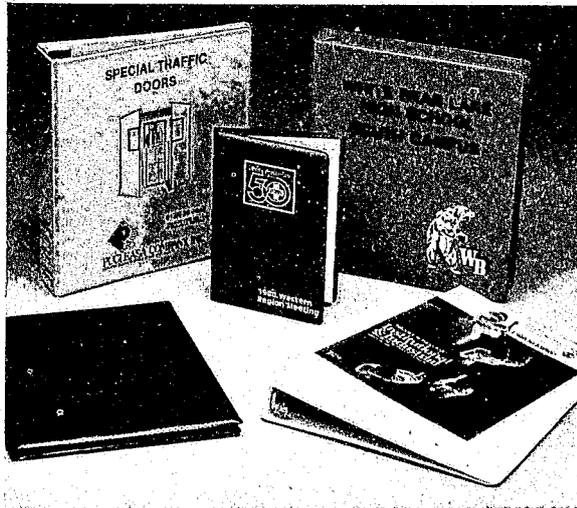
Nearly 80 percent of offenders released from state correctional facilities do not return to prison as the result of a conviction for a new crime.

According to a follow-up study of 1,387 inmates released from prison in 1985, 21 percent returned to prison because they were convicted of a new criminal offense. Another 11 percent returned because they violated a condition of their release rather than committing a new crime. This data reflects a two-year follow-up study completed by department researchers. Compared to similar studies made since 1980, there has been no significant change.

### Minnesota Department of Corrections Correctional Industries Profile (F.Y. 1988)

Correctional Facility/ Products and Services	Average Employment Level	Average Hourly Wage
<b>Lino Lakes:</b>		
Printing	25	\$1.18
Furniture manufacturing	79	1.20
Furniture refinishing	9	1.90
General/administrative	7	1.60
Total	120	
<b>Oak Park Heights:</b>		
Vinyl binders	27	\$.95
Printing	6	.95
Sewn products	27	.87
Paper products	22	1.16
Microfilm	6	1.16
Subcontract work	6	.64
Total	94	
<b>St. Cloud:</b>		
Furniture	51	\$.58
Mattress manufacturing	7	.47
Printing	8	.56
Engraving	2	.56
Subcontract work	2	.56
License plates	20	.54
Total	90	
<b>Shakopee:</b>		
Data entry	13	\$3.75
Product assembly	10	2.07
Telemarketing	14	1.76
Textile manufacturing	7	1.98
Total	44	
<b>Stillwater:</b>		
Metal products	126	\$2.85
Bus reconditioning	19	3.17
Furniture manufacturing	8	2.43
Subcontract work	4	1.90
Total	157	

*A new machine called a thermatron was added to the industries program at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Oak Park Heights during the biennium. The equipment is used in the manufacturing of a complete line of vinyl notebooks and binders marketed by the institution.*



## Wood Burning Facilities Added.

### Savings Reported

Several new wood-burning facilities were added to heat department institutions during this biennial report period.

The largest operation which burns wood chips is at the new Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee. Wood chips, which are stored in silos at the facility, are used as the primary fuel with natural gas backup.

At the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Willow River/Moose Lake wood-heating facilities were expanded to include all major buildings. The administration building, inmate living quarters, and vocational education shops are all heated with wood purchased locally.

The department's Thistledeew Camp also now heats living quarters, shops, and staff residences with wood-burning units. Eight-foot logs purchased in the local community are cut and split by staff and residents.

The Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater was also converted to a new heating system which uses steam generated by a privately-operated power plant about a half-mile away from the prison. The steam is carried by underground pipes. The plant burns scrap wood from a neighboring window manufacturer as a supplemental fuel. The new design replaced an antiquated coal-fired

system at the correctional facility.

According to a report from the Minnesota Department of Administration's Energy Conservation Division, the department of corrections institutions experienced a substantial savings in what was spent on fuel in a comparison between 1986 and 1987. This comparison was adjusted for weather conditions.

In addition the department had a 19 percent decrease in the amount of fuel used during this same period. This decrease in usage can be attributed to energy conservation measures that have been instituted at each facility.

## Sauk Centre Facility Expands Intake Area.

### Counties Added

The Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre began receiving juvenile offenders committed from Ramsey and Carver Counties during the biennium. Formerly juveniles from these counties were sent to the Red Wing facility.

Lower populations at the Sauk Centre facility and expansion of the adult minimum security bed capacity at the Red Wing institution are the reasons for the change.

The change also applies to juveniles from Ramsey and Carver Counties who are found in violation of their paroles.

## St. Cloud Facility Adds Dormitory.

### 50 Beds

A 50-bed dormitory was added during the biennium to the Minnesota Correctional Facility-St. Cloud. By converting existing space into the dormitory area, the capacity of the maximum security institution was increased to 720 adult males.

The dormitory is a residential unit only. Inmates participate in work, education, and treatment programs in other areas of the institution.

Also during the biennium two computer automated programs were installed in the institution dining area.

One program automates menus, inventory, recipes, and does cost per meal analysis. Through the other program inmates use bar coded identification cards to enter the institution's cafeteria line. The cards control access to the food line and count and audit meals issued.

## Minimum Security Unit Expands at Red Wing.

### 80 Inmates

The adult minimum security unit at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Red Wing was expanded during the biennium to house up to 80 inmates. Begun in 1983 with one living unit, the program added a second unit in 1987 and a third in 1988.

Inmates from the unit have successfully completed numerous park improvement projects including design and construction of several hiking trail bridges.

Other programs included in the unit are grounds maintenance, greenhouse work, land management, continuing education classes, and vocational programs in printing and food service.

Inmates admitted to the minimum security program are carefully selected and must meet specific screening criteria.

# Community Services

*The department's community services division is responsible for providing probation, supervised release and parole services, inspection of local jail facilities, programs for crime*

*victims, and a wide range of community services and programs. Administration of the Minnesota Community Corrections Act is a major responsibility of this division.*

## STS Provides Jail Alternatives. Award Winning

Sentencing to Service (STS), a pilot program that puts nondangerous offenders to work instead of having them spend nonproductive time in jail, was expanded during the 1987-88 biennium.

STS, a program of the department and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), provides local courts with sentencing alternatives to jail or fines and is also used as a probation sentence. Offenders work on a variety of projects that are not included in DNR scheduled programs, such as river cleanup. Other community service projects are done for governmental and nonprofit agencies.

Programs operate in five areas of the state with headquarters in New Ulm, Grand Rapids, Bemidji, Center City, and Rochester.

STS is a project of the state Department of Administration's Strive Toward Excellence in Performance (STEP) program. STEP is a statewide effort to make positive improvements in public services. STS was awarded the 1988 Minnesota Business Partnership's annual Governor's Award for Excellence in State Government Management.

Although the structure of each project is tailored to meet local needs, they all involve a cooperative process of local courts and STS staff. Judges order STS as a sanction and the number of hours to be worked. The DNR and other agencies identify work activities and supply equipment and materials. STS staff provide transportation and supervision.

Private foundation funding of the pilots has been critical to the program's success thus far. Grants from the Blandin Foundation, the Ordean Foundation, the MARDAG Foundation, and the McKnight Foundation's

Southeastern Minnesota Initiative Fund were provided.

Additional resources will be required to expand the program to other sections of the state.

## Community Services Division Reorganized. New Units Formed

Due primarily to increases in workload and in response to recommendations made by an advisory group, the department's community services division underwent substantial reorganization during the biennium.

Based upon the advice of a victim services planning advisory committee representative of a variety of agencies and groups, a position was developed in the department to oversee a newly formed victim services section. The committee recommended the change to ensure a continuing high priority for victim services in the department which include programs for victims of sexual assault, programs for battered women, and crime victim centers.

In another section of the division several retirements allowed a reexamination of existing workloads which resulted in the consolidation of two regional director positions into one field services director position. This streamlining of the division has been a positive development permitting the shifting of staff positions to other areas of need.

Substantial growth in work release programming and expansion of the department's Sentencing to Service pilot projects have resulted in increasing workloads. A new unit which includes these special programs has been established in the division.



*Sentencing to Service work crews are assigned to a variety of projects such as trail grooming in community parks.*

## New County Joins Community Corrections.

28 Total

During the biennium Kandiyohi County became the 28th county to join the Minnesota Community Corrections Act. Participating counties, which join voluntarily, represent approximately 60 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 a group of counties for the provision of local correctional services.

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

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

The total appropriation for the act was \$13.3 million for fiscal year 1988.

### Work Release Is Used More.

### Program Added

The use of residential work release programs increased substantially with the number of offenders participating going from 356 in the previous biennium to 477 during fiscal years 1987 and 1988. This expansion, which was funded primarily with funds generated by housing inmates from other jurisdictions, is expected to continue due to increasing inmate populations.

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

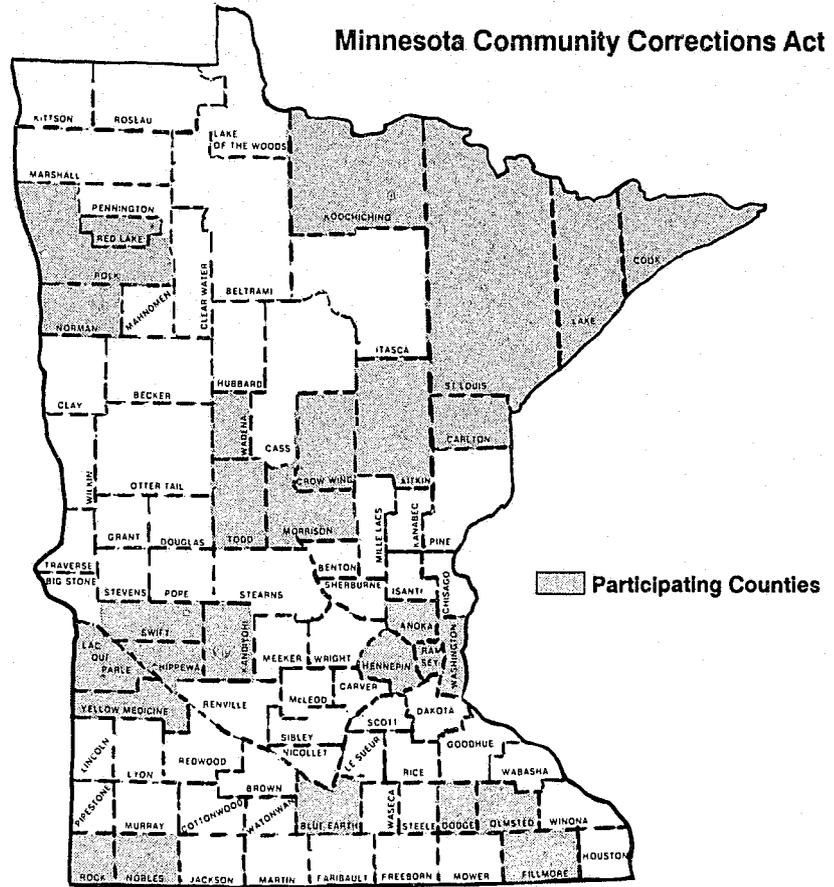
while they live in a monitored residential setting.

In addition to expanded use of residential work release centers with which the department contracts in Minneapolis and St. Paul, a new community reentry program has been developed. Through this new effort selected inmates are transferred to jails or community corrections facilities near their home areas up to 120 days prior to their institution release dates. The department contracts with these facilities for room and board on a per diem basis.

While in the program inmates are on a modified work release status. A work release plan is developed and the inmates may be released from the local facility during the day for work, to attend school, or to participate in other activities that have been established in the plan such as chemical dependency programming.

Some inmates do not leave the facility until their release date, but most are on a release status and allowed to leave for specific purposes.

## Minnesota Community Corrections Act



## Minnesota Ranks High In Social Control.

### National Study

Minnesota ranks 17th in the nation in terms of correctional supervision and social control, according to a report issued in 1988 by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

The report indicated that although Minnesota ranks low in its prison incarceration rate, the state's criminal justice system has a high use of other sanctions such as probation and local jails. "...when the number of people incarcerated in jails, juvenile facilities, and placed on probation or parole are accounted for, Minnesota ranks 28 among the states. And, when controlled for arrests, it ranks 17," the report said.

The report controlled for arrests by using a ratio that showed the total number of people under control in relation to the number of reported crimes.

## Programs Shelter Battered Women.

### Many Services

During the 1987-88 biennium more than 12,500 women and their children were provided shelter and support services in battered women shelters and safe homes funded by the department's program for battered women.

More than 32,000 citizens were provided other services and more than 100,000 participated in education programs. An additional 2,000 violent partners participated in education and/or treatment groups.

In total, 61 direct service programs were funded including 16 battered women shelters and eight safe home networks located throughout Minnesota. Other direct service projects provide a variety of educational and advocacy programs for battered women including services for the Black, Hispanic, American Indian, and Southeast Asian communities.

New projects funded during the biennium include a shelter to meet the cultural and safety needs of American Indian battered women from Minnesota's 11 reservations and the largest metro area population of non-reservation Indians in the nation. Also newly established is a statewide legal advocacy project designed to identify precedent-setting cases affecting battered women and their children. A bank of legal information for individual women and their legal counsel was also established.

Two nationally unique projects for battered women, one for the disabled and the other for the elderly, were among programs awarded second year funding by the department.

Funded programs include projects developed in response to the perpetrators of violence including intervention efforts which are designed to help coordinate the criminal justice system's response to battering, the community's intervention in spouse abuse, and the treatment provided for violent partners.

Statewide education and coordination programs, such as the Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women, are also granted financial support by the department.

## Crime Victim Centers Help Over 4,500.

### Five Programs

Crime victim centers receiving funding from the department provided assistance to more than 4,500 victims during the 1987-88 biennium.

The Minnesota Citizens Council on Crime and Justice operates three centers, two in Minneapolis and one in St. Paul. The council also operates a specially-equipped mobile van during peak evening crime hours.

The St. Olaf Mental Health and Treatment Center is provided funds by the department to operate the Crime Victim's Crisis Center in Austin. The Freeborn County Crime Victim

Center, located in Albert Lea, also was awarded department funds.

The centers provide crisis intervention counseling, court-related assistance and advocacy, emergency referral to community agencies, emergency transportation, temporary home repairs, information services, neighborhood organizing activities, and liaison with the criminal justice system.



*The Minnesota Citizens Council on Crime and Justice operates three crime victim centers and a specially-equipped mobile van to assist victims during peak evening crime hours.*

## **Programs Assist Over 11,000 Victims.**

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### **Sexual Assault Program**

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More than 11,300 victims were provided services during the 1987-88 biennium through local programs receiving funds from the department's Minnesota Program for Victims of Sexual Assault.

The department awards funds to 34 community-based sexual assault centers. These centers provided more than 34,000 direct services and over 6,600 referrals. Services reflect the varying needs of sexual assault victims and include crisis intervention; individual, group and family support counseling; advocacy; medical and legal information; and referral to other programs for additional assistance.

In addition, the programs provided training programs reaching more than 26,000 professionals throughout the state such as medical, legal, law enforcement and human services personnel, educators, and members of the clergy.

They also provided community education for more than 190,000 residents. About half of the centers' community education activities were provided to elementary and secondary school children. The remaining programs were presented to a variety of audiences including church and civic groups, college students, and fraternal organizations.

## **Project Helps Remove Juveniles From Jails.**

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### **Federal Mandate**

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The department funded 12 pilot projects during the biennium to help ensure the removal of juvenile offenders from local jails. The projects, which could be expanded with possible additional federal dollars, are part of a statewide effort supported by a grant from the Minnesota Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.



*The department provides a variety of services to district courts in Minnesota. A recent survey indicated that most judges were satisfied with the work done by community services agents.*

State Corrections Commissioner Orville B. Pung has appointed a task force to monitor the pilot projects and develop recommendations regarding what types of detention services are needed in Minnesota. The task force is to develop its recommendations by January 1, 1990.

The primary purpose of the pilot projects is to assist counties in removing juvenile offenders from jails as mandated by the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Basically, the law requires juveniles to be removed from jails within six to 24 hours depending on proximity to what the act defines as standard metropolitan statistical areas.

The grant funds are used to pay for a number of services including:

- Costs for transporting juveniles to approved juvenile detention centers.
- Costs associated with room and board when juveniles are housed in approved detention centers or in approved community alternative programs for up to an eight-day maximum.
- Costs associated with the supervision of juvenile offenders for the time the juvenile is in the local jail facility.

## **Judges Satisfied With Court Services.**

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### **Survey Results**

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A satisfaction survey of all district court judges who are provided services by the department showed positive results. The survey was done in fiscal year 1988 by the community services division.

A majority of judges reporting indicated that they were satisfied with state probation/parole officers' work.

Nearly all judges surveyed gave high ratings to the presentence investigative work done by community services agents.

Most judges indicated that agents were providing high quality, appropriate supervision to clients and that they were readily available to the court for consultation.

However, a majority of judges reported that the probation/parole officers serving their courts were hindered in completing work because of excessive workloads.

## Supervision Cases Continue Increases.

### Up 17 Percent

The number of probation, supervised release, and parole cases supervised by the department's community services agents continued to increase during the 1987-88 biennium.

The total cases supervised increased about 17 percent during the two-year period. Adult and juvenile probation, supervised release, and parole cases totaled over 6,200 in July, 1986. Two years later there were more than 1,000 additional cases numbering 7,275. These numbers include adult and juvenile cases supervised by department agents under contracts with local counties. Cases supervised under contracts totaled approximately 950 in June, 1986, and reached over 1,500 by the end of the biennium.

Eighty agents and supervisors located in 37 offices across the state are responsible for this caseload composed of about 90 percent probation cases.

Juvenile probation and parole services are provided by county probation officers in 43 counties and by state agents in 16 counties. The

state reimburses the counties for up to 50 percent of the salaries of these agents.

In the 28 counties participating in the Minnesota Community Corrections Act, probation, supervised release, and parole services are provided locally.

## Halfway House Placements Up. Contract Services

Offenders totaling 698 were placed in residential halfway houses and provided job placement assistance and other support services after their release from state institutions during the biennium. This number shows a slight increase over the previous two-year period.

These services are provided through a variety of contracts the department has established with private nonprofit vendors.

The department directly operates a residential halfway house for American Indian offenders. Anishinabe Longhouse, which provides specialized programming for Indian residents, provided services to 113 men during the biennium.

## Task Force Work Ends Successfully.

### Sexual Exploitation

A legislatively-created task force on sexual exploitation by counselors and therapists established in the department successfully completed its work during the biennium.

The group's recommendations are being implemented by the department's program for victims of sexual assault and many of the task force's suggested legislative initiatives have become law.

Legal changes resulting from the efforts of the task force include:

- It is a felony for therapists to be sexual with their clients.
- There is statutory cause of action for an injured client to sue a sexually-exploitive therapist and in some cases the employer of the therapist.
- All unlicensed practitioners of psychotherapy must now be registered by the state.

## Progress Continues For Local Jails.

### Approved Beds Up

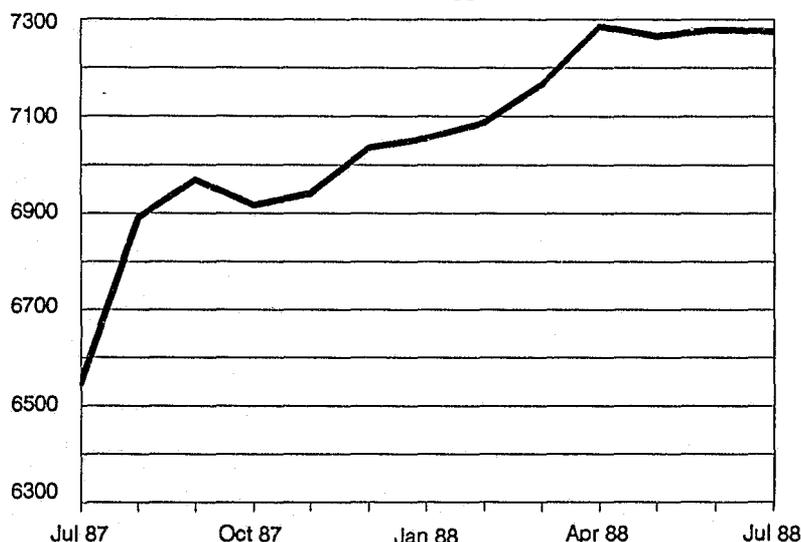
The department's jail inspection and enforcement unit has continued its successful work toward upgrading the status of local jails in Minnesota.

Compliance with the department's statewide jail standards, which is monitored through annual inspections, continues to improve.

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 1988, 88 percent of 4,195 beds were approved.

Several counties added to their bed capacities during the biennium by using and converting existing buildings. Establishment of these jail annexes was completed at significantly less cost than the expense of building new jails.

Minnesota Department of Corrections  
Adult and Juvenile Probation/Supervised Release/Parole Cases\*  
Fiscal Year 1988



\*Includes county cases supervised by state agents under contract.

# Management

The management division is responsible for providing overall administrative, planning, policy development, training, and staff support service functions for the department. This

division includes personnel, information and analysis, fiscal services, planning for women offenders, training, office management/affirmative action, and hearings and appeals.

## Regional Training Center Opens. At Sauk Centre

The department's regional training center which houses an academy for new correctional counselors (officers) opened during the biennium.

Located on the campus of the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre, the center represents a major improvement in providing preservice and inservice training opportunities for department employees.

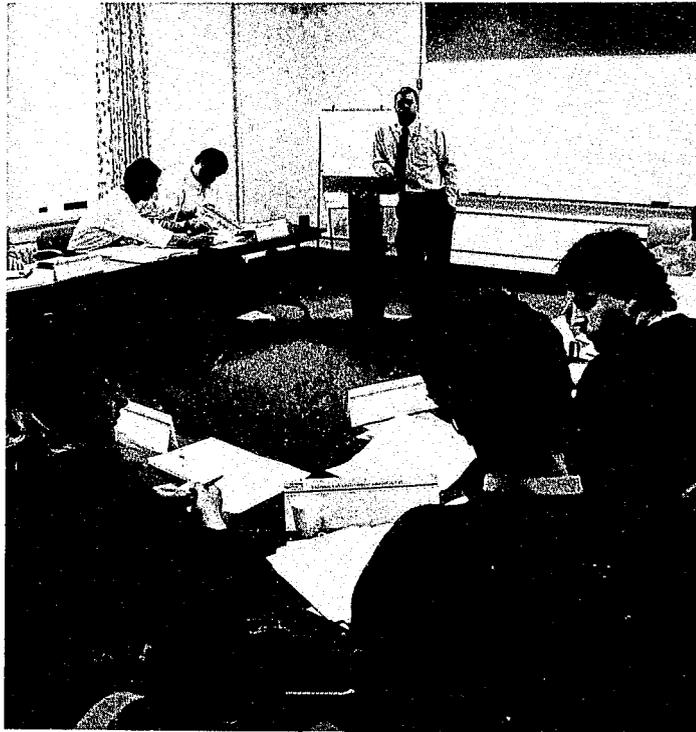
In order to provide a diversity of accommodations suited to various group activities and sizes, extensive remodeling was done to several buildings at the Sauk Centre institution. Living units were upgraded to provide comfortable lodging, meeting and classroom areas were improved, and dining facilities were expanded.

The center's facilities are available for use by agencies and organizations at reasonable rates.

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, drug identification, chemical dependency, and de-escalating crisis situations.

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

A wide variety of inservice training opportunities is available at the center. Training and development sessions are offered regularly on topics ranging from specific correctional issues to areas of general interest. These sessions are available to department staff free while a fee is charged for other participants.



The department's correctional officer training academy is an intensive program that includes classes relating to all aspects of officers' work.

## Woman Offender Needs Profiled. Statewide Plan

A statewide plan which focuses on the woman offender in Minnesota was completed during the 1987-88 biennium. Entitled "The Woman Offender in Minnesota: Profile, Needs and Future Directions," the plan is currently being implemented by the department's director of woman offender planning. The document presents a statistical analysis of characteristics of women on probation, in jails, and at the state correctional institution at Shakopee. Also examined are the resources that are available to women offenders and how they are used.

Plan recommendations relating to short and long-term goals contained in the plan include:

- Innovative programming shall be developed, particularly program

initiatives that provide for alternatives to jail incarceration.

- The Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee shall aggressively plan for and develop industry operations.

- Formal linkages shall be established between the departments of corrections and human services and between the departments of corrections and jobs and training.

- Formal coordination between victim programs, specifically the department's program for victims of sexual assault and program for battered women, and the office of planning for women offenders shall be developed.

- Attention shall be given to the needs of women offenders with mental problems in jail facilities.

## **Task Force Issue Is Woman Offender.**

### **Key Advisory Role**

The legislatively-created advisory task force on the woman offender in corrections is playing a key role in the implementation of the department's state plan for women offenders.

The task force, which is advisory to the commissioner of corrections, has established subcommittees to review specific recommendations made in the plan and to propose implementation strategies.

Subcommittee topics include long and short-range planning efforts, development of jail standards for women offenders, establishing regional task forces, development of a comprehensive information system, and innovative programming.

The task force is appointed by the commissioner of corrections and has statewide representation.

## **Information Needs Are Assessed.**

### **Plan Implemented**

During the 1987-88 biennium the department completed an extensive project which identified department-wide information needs, prioritized these needs, and developed a five-year plan to install computer technology to provide this information throughout the agency.

Implementation of the plan is underway with the development of pilot programs to test computer technology applications in five specific areas. Other advancements will include the automation of inmate needs and skills assessments and improvement of the department's criminal record-keeping system. Complete conversion of the department's automated information systems to a new computer language is also included in the plan.

This planning and implementation process has become a model for

information development in other state agencies. The department of corrections was the first agency to complete a comprehensive, systematic assessment of information needs.

The methodology used in the needs assessment process included interviewing staff involved in 35 different program areas. Approximately 300 managers participated during the seven-month interview phase.

After completion of the interviews, the project team summarized the results in a grid which shows department activities and matches them with the types of information needed to operate each activity.



*Automated data processing systems made substantial progress in the department during the biennium.*

## **Pilot Projects Automate Records.**

### **Five Areas**

Pilot projects began during the biennium in the department to automate information in the areas of personnel, training, and inmate education, property, and visiting.

The projects, which have been successful and are being expanded departmentwide, test automation of records in areas that have not been previously computerized. The projects use new technology and planning techniques involving a team process to design computer applications at each site.

The projects include automation of employee training records at the Minnesota Correctional Facility (MCF)-Stillwater, employee personnel records at the MCF-Lino Lakes, adult and juvenile client education program records at the MCF-Sauk Centre and MCF-Stillwater, inmate personal property records at the MCF-Oak Park Heights, and inmate visiting records at the MCF-St. Cloud.

## **Project Plans Computer Systems.**

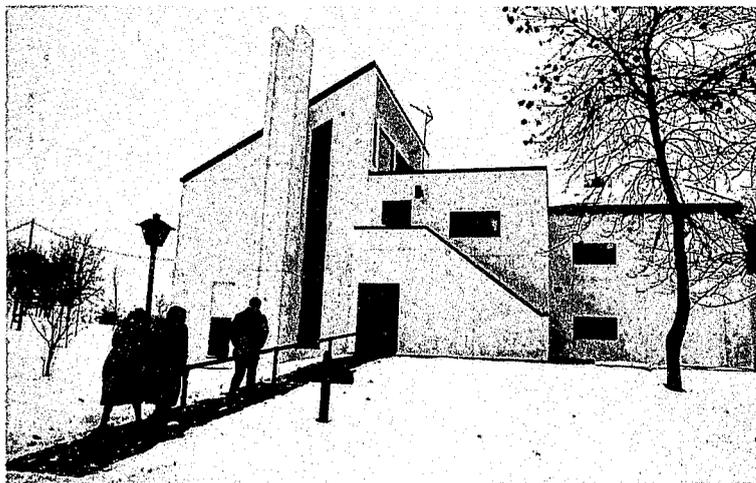
### **For Industries**

A special project established to improve production management and financial reporting systems for correctional industries through the use of computer technology was initiated during the biennium. Systems developed by the project are currently in place.

A committee appointed by Corrections Commissioner Orville B. Pung called Special PRison INdustries Group (SPRING) works in an advisory capacity to the project.

Plans to implement the recommendations of the project in each institution with an industry operation have been developed and are being implemented.

Facility plans have basic similarities such as use of an integrated accounting system, microcomputers, and local area networks. There are also similarities in the order in which computer applications will be completed. However, there are differences in priorities depending on local needs within each institution.



*DuBois Cottage, one of the buildings in the department's new regional training center at Sauk Centre, is used for inservice training.*

## **Training Provided For Many Staff. Varied Programs**

A total of 256 correctional counselors graduated from preservice training academies presented during the 1987-88 biennium. During the second year of the biennium, these academies were presented at the department's new regional training center at Sauk Centre (see separate story).

The training unit also provides a variety of inservice sessions for department and other agency employees. For example, department field agents and county probation officers are trained in individual counseling skills and in family-centered intervention.

During the biennium more than 3,800 staff persons were provided inservice training.

## **MIS Committee Continues Work. Recommends Policy**

Recommendations from the department's Management Information Systems (MIS) steering committee continued to set the direction for the agency's automated data processing policies and planning efforts during the biennium.

The steering committee was appointed by Corrections Commissioner

Orville B. Pung in 1984 to provide advice for planning and implementing information systems throughout the department.

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

The committee has been actively involved in development of the department's information needs assessment program. The group has played a key role in the implementation of information systems pilot projects and development of a five-year plan for systems improvement.

## **System Provides Inmate Hearings. For Discipline**

The department's system of inmate disciplinary hearings and appeals continued to process about 500 cases annually throughout adult correctional institutions during the 1987-88 biennium.

According to the system, inmates have the right to a hearing before an impartial hearing officer or board which considers whether disciplinary action is warranted and, if so, the specific discipline which should be imposed.

To preserve objectivity, staff of the hearings and appeals unit are administratively assigned to the management

division to provide separation and independence from the institution services division.

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

## **Inmate Numbers Cause Spending Increases. Austerity Continues**

The department continued to operate in a period of fiscal austerity during the 1987-88 biennium. Inmate populations increased far beyond what had been budgeted for and the department had to rely on resources generated from housing inmates from other jurisdictions more than originally planned.

The percentage of the department's budget allocated to institutional operations represents about 73 percent of the total in fiscal year 1989.

The community services division is allocated approximately 23 percent of the total budget with the largest appropriation to the Minnesota Community Corrections Act.

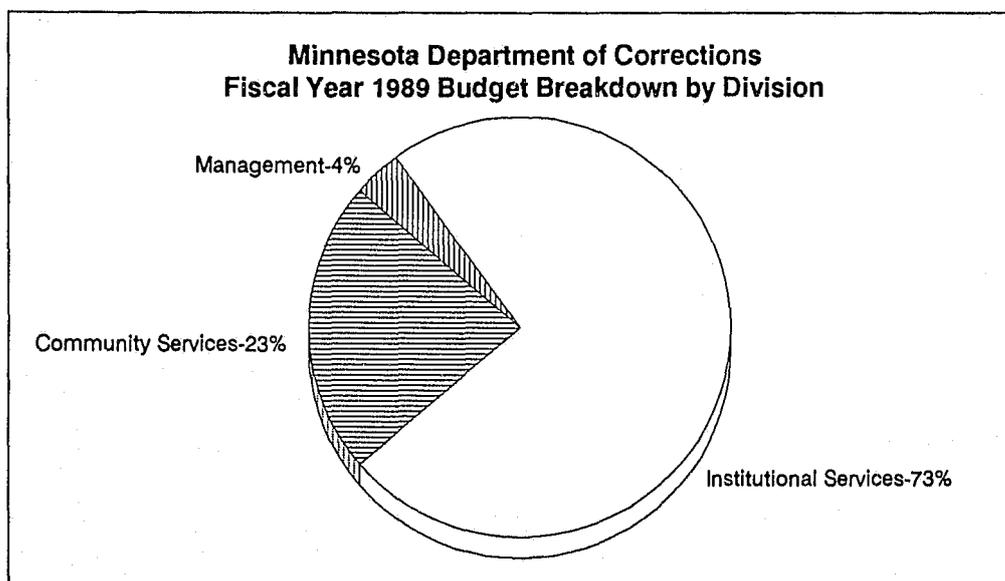
The management division budget represents about four percent of the total.

The department's budget is structured on a programmatic basis. Each item included is a budget activity within the agency and dollar amounts include all costs to operate each activity.

# Minnesota Department of Corrections Budget

Fiscal Years 1988-89

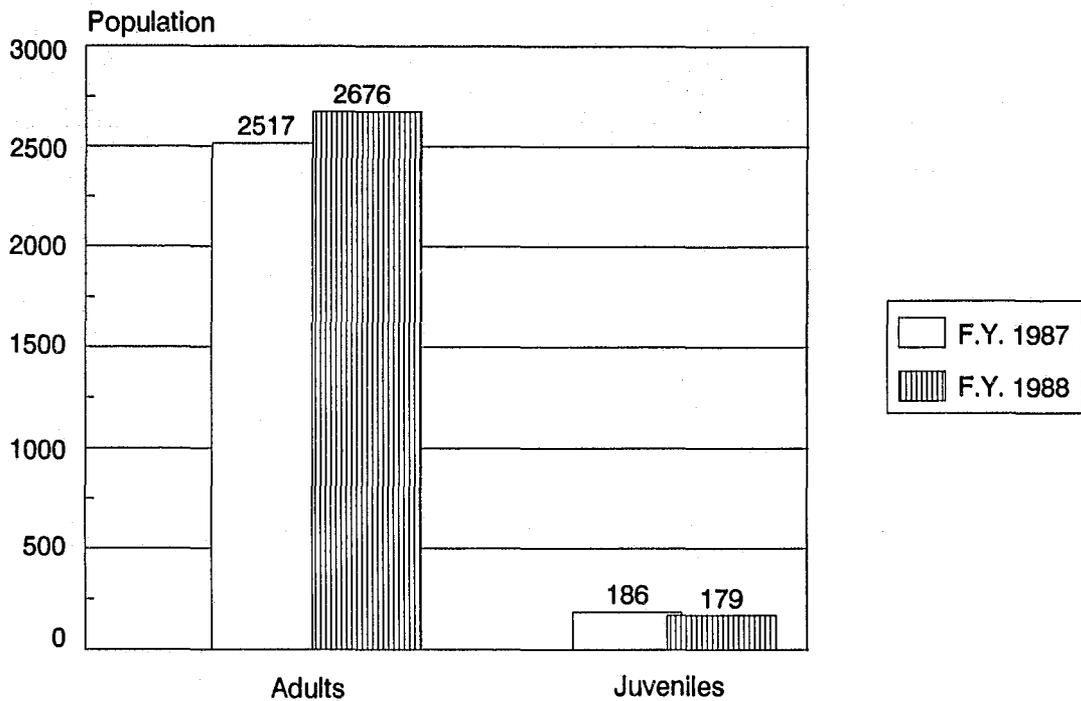
	FY 1988 <u>Actual</u>	FY 1989 <u>Estimate</u>
<b>Institution Services:</b>		
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes	\$10,562,400	\$10,543,500
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Oak Park Heights	15,533,300	16,436,300
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Red Wing	5,760,200	6,316,500
Minnesota Correctional Facility-St. Cloud	16,771,800	17,741,500
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre	3,720,000	3,892,900
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee	4,386,700	4,568,900
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Stillwater	29,778,600	29,080,400
Minnesota Correctional Facility-Willow River/ Moose Lake	2,183,200	2,856,000
Thistledeew Camp	1,640,200	1,729,000
Health Care	3,195,600	3,166,600
Education	364,100	374,100
Institution Support Services	607,400	638,600
Total	\$94,503,500	\$97,344,300
<b>Community Services:</b>		
Probation, Parole, and Supervised Release	\$ 4,169,600	\$ 4,314,800
Community Corrections Act	13,439,100	14,864,500
Community Projects	1,777,000	1,917,800
Victim Services	3,699,300	4,743,000
Facilities Planning and Inspection	271,100	231,900
Community Services Support	4,260,900	4,384,200
Total	\$27,617,000	\$30,456,200
<b>Management:</b>		
Administrative Management	\$943,000	\$1,064,500
Fiscal Services	474,600	524,600
Office Services	635,400	698,300
Personnel	357,300	396,900
Training	269,600	410,400
Information and Analysis	1,505,600	1,592,300
Total	\$4,185,500	\$4,687,000
<b>Department Total:</b>	<b>\$126,306,000</b>	<b>\$132,487,500</b>



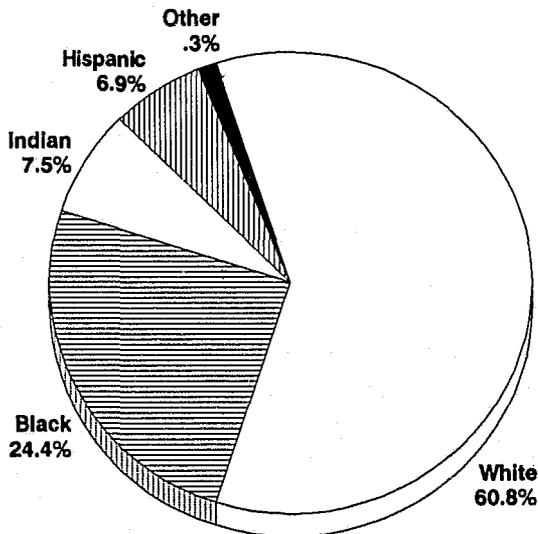
# Statistical Profile

The following graphs and charts are included in the 1987-88 Biennial Report as a general overview of the adult and juvenile offenders who were served by the Minnesota Department of Corrections during the report period.

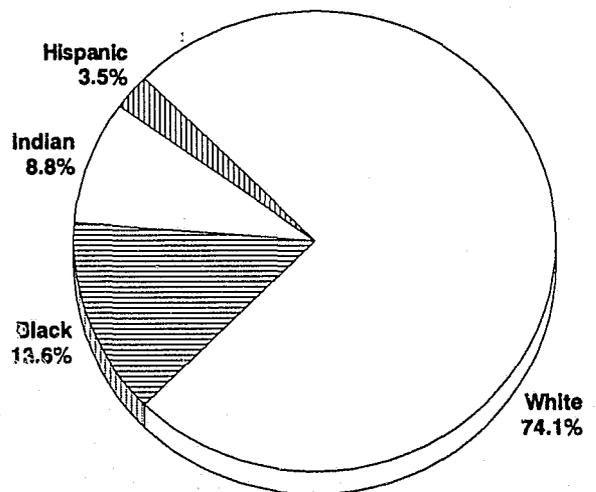
## Minnesota Department of Corrections Average Daily Institutional Population



### Race of Adult Inmates July 1, 1988 Total = 2,822



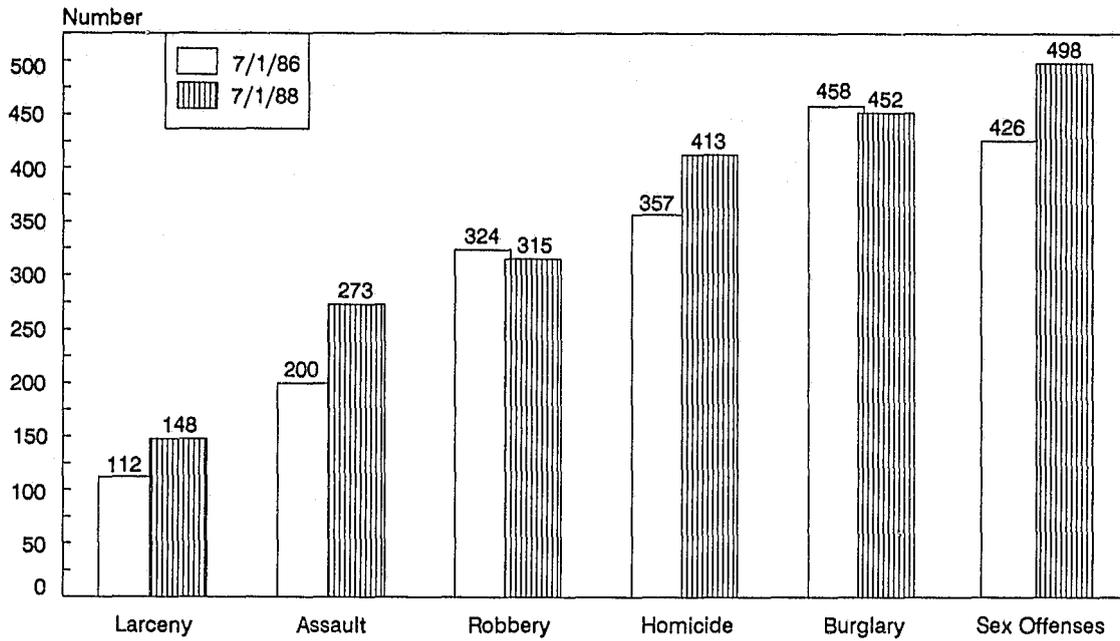
### Race of Juvenile Population July 1, 1988 Total = 170



# Minnesota Department of Corrections

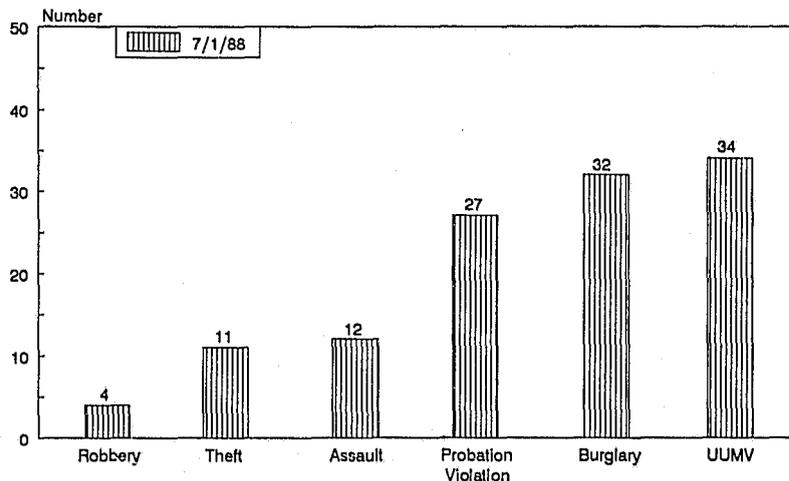
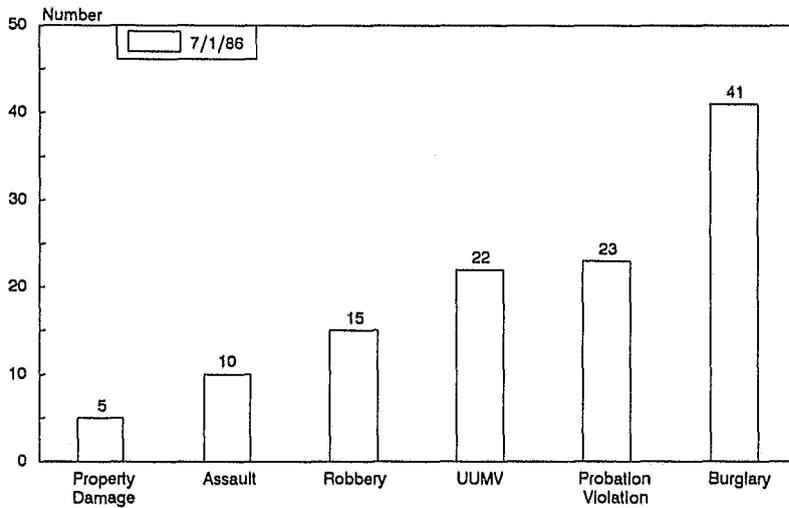
## Top Six Adult Offenses - July 1, 1986 and July 1, 1988

(Most serious commitment offense.)



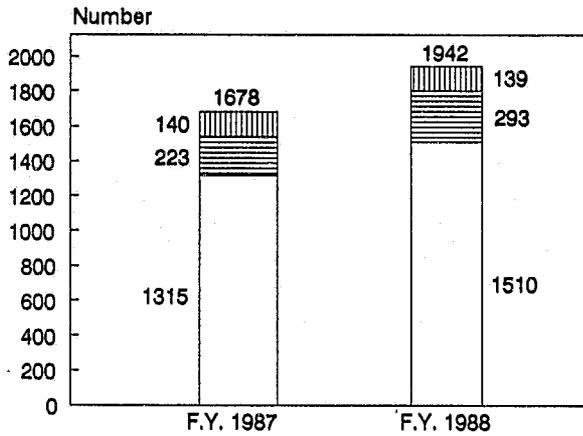
## Top Six Juvenile Offenses - July 1, 1986 and July 1, 1988

(Most serious commitment offense.)



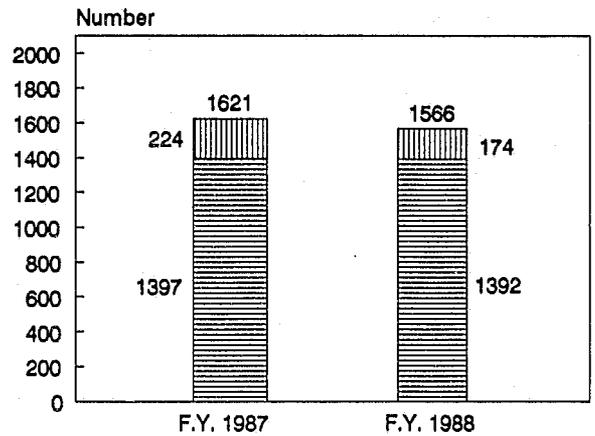
# Minnesota Department of Corrections

## Adult Institutional Admissions



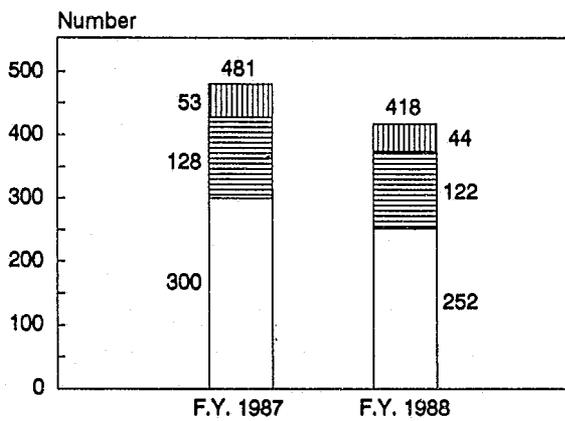
Release Violation/New Sentence  
 Release Violation  
 New Court Commitment

## Adult Institutional Releases



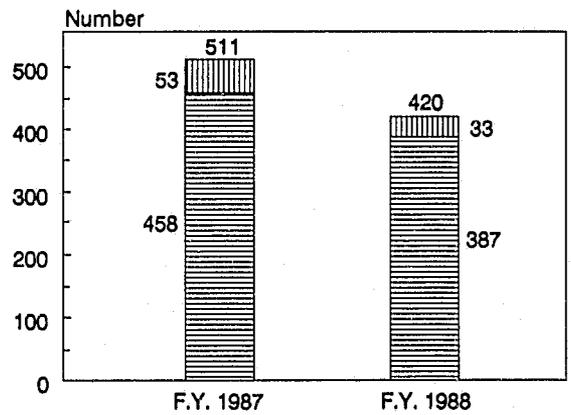
Discharge  
 Supervised Release/Parole

## Juvenile Institutional Admissions



Parole Violation/New Sentence  
 Parole Violation  
 New Court Commitment

## Juvenile Institutional Releases



Discharge  
 Parole

## Ranking of States

Compiled by the Minnesota Department of Corrections  
October, 1988

	Incarcera- tion Rate Rank 6/30/88	Inmates Per 100,000 Population <sup>1</sup>	Adult Insti- tution Population <sup>1</sup>	Violent Crime Rate Rank <sup>2</sup>	Adult Insti- tutions 1987 Operating Costs (in millions) <sup>3</sup>	Operating Costs Per Capita	Costs Per Capita Rank	State Population <sup>2</sup> (in thousands)	State Population Rank
Alabama	8	291	12,190	15	\$118.6	\$29.05	28	4,083	22
Alaska	5	349	2,497	22	84.0	160.00	1	525	49
Arizona	6	330	11,850	12	127.1	37.54	17	3,386	25
Arkansas	21	229	5,505	28	40.9	17.13	44	2,388	33
California	15	247	72,121	3	1,468.8	53.10	4	27,663	1
Colorado	32	154	5,105	21	75.5	22.91	36	3,296	26
Connecticut	34	145	7,924	26	152.7	47.56	7	3,211	28
Delaware	4	352	3,112	24	53.8	83.54	2	644	47
Florida	12	272	33,681	1	432.0	35.93	19	12,023	4
Georgia	10	282	18,686	13	231.4	37.19	18	6,222	11
Hawaii	37	136	2,290	38	45.3	41.83	15	1,083	39
Idaho	33	153	1,524	43	12.5	12.53	46	998	44
Illinois	28	177	20,554	4	314.6	27.16	32	11,582	6
Indiana	25	198	11,155	33	182.5	33.00	22	5,531	14
Iowa	45	103	2,890	41	77.8	27.45	31	2,834	29
Kansas	16	242	6,018	30	80.5	32.51	23	2,476	32
Kentucky	27	184	6,855	32	106.6	28.60	29	3,727	23
Louisiana	3	355	15,692	8	198.9	44.59	12	4,461	20
Maine	43	106	1,340	44	42.3	35.64	20	1,187	38
Maryland	9	288	13,917	6	197.9	43.64	14	4,535	19
Massachusetts	42	112	6,603	14	178.0	30.40	26	5,855	13
Michigan	11	282	26,133	5	570.4	62.00	3	9,200	8
<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2,707</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>15.03</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4,246</b>	<b>21</b>
Mississippi	13	264	7,065	37	47.0	17.90	43	2,625	31
Missouri	19	232	11,922	16	150.4	29.47	27	5,103	15
Montana	31	155	1,239	45	18.5	22.87	37	809	44
Nebraska	39	128	2,165	39	31.1	19.51	40	1,594	36
Nevada	1	437	4,574	7	48.4	48.06	6	1,007	41
New Hampshire	47	90	978	46	20.5	19.39	41	1,057	40
New Jersey	26	186	14,323	17	377.8	49.24	5	7,672	9
New Mexico	29	176	2,766	11	69.3	46.20	9	1,500	37
New York	17	237	42,251	2	829.9	46.56	8	17,825	2
North Carolina	14	251	17,295	20	281.3	43.86	13	6,413	10
North Dakota	50	60	458	50	5.7	8.48	48	672	46
Ohio	20	232	25,051	25	268.1	24.86	35	10,784	7
Oklahoma	7	313	10,133	27	106.2	32.46	24	3,272	27
Oregon	23	210	5,756	18	88.0	32.31	25	2,724	30
Pennsylvania	35	144	17,242	29	261.0	21.87	38	11,936	5
Rhode Island	44	104	1,684	31	44.4	45.03	11	986	43
South Carolina	2	356	13,168	9	156.7	45.75	10	3,425	24
South Dakota	36	136	964	49	14.0	19.75	39	709	45
Tennessee	30	156	7,653	19	131.6	27.11	33	4,855	16
Texas	18	235	39,652	10	471.9	28.11	30	16,789	3
Utah	41	113	1,932	42	---	---	---	1,680	35
Vermont	46	98	784	48	---	---	---	548	48
Virginia	22	217	13,419	34	198.4	33.60	21	5,904	12
Washington	38	129	5,956	23	176.8	38.96	16	4,538	18
West Virginia	49	62	1,170	47	20.9	11.02	47	1,897	34
Wisconsin	40	126	6,087	40	89.9	18.70	42	4,807	17
Wyoming	24	200	945	36	12.2	24.90	34	490	50

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mid-Year 1988 Prisoner Report

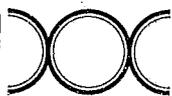
<sup>2</sup>FBI Crime in the United States - 1987

<sup>3</sup>The Corrections Yearbook 1988, published by the Criminal Justice Institute, Inc. (Note: Updated data was obtained from the states of Idaho and Rhode Island.)

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