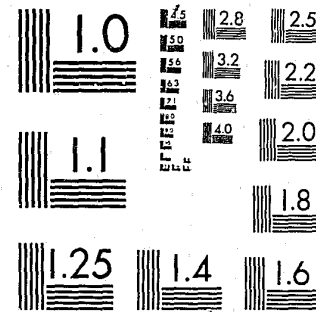


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Minnesota  
Department of  
Corrections

# 1979-80 Biennial Report

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# 1979-80 Biennial Report

79640

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# Mission Statement

*The Minnesota Department of Corrections' mission statement outlines the basic statutory responsibilities of the Department. It is included in the 1979-1980 Biennial Report to provide a general background for the remainder of the report.*

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

The Department is responsible for the operation of state correctional institutions necessary for the confinement, control, 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 the development and delivery of a wide variety of correctional services for juvenile and adult offenders on parole and probation. It also has responsibility for the provision of a

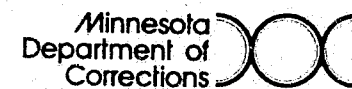
range of investigative and information reporting services for the courts of the state as well as the Minnesota Corrections Board.

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

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

The Department is charged with conducting ongoing planning, research, evaluation, and staff training to ensure the 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 crimes.



**Published by the  
Minnesota Department of Corrections  
430 Metro Square Building  
Seventh and Robert Streets  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
(612) 296-6133  
November, 1980**

**Printed by the inmates at the  
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Lino Lakes**

# Introduction

The Minnesota Department of Corrections 1979-1980 Biennial Report has special significance since 1979 represents the Department's 20th year of operation.

Many of the Department's programs and activities which have been developed and/or expanded during the past two decades are highlighted in this report.

The Department's broad scope of activities includes the operation of eight correctional facilities, provision of parole and probation services, administration of the Community Corrections Act, operation of programs for crime victims, and inspection of jails and residential correctional facilities. A mission statement which outlines Departmental responsibilities in more detail is included in this report.

As a result of a reorganization in 1979, the Department has four main divisions — Policy and Planning, Community Services, Institution Services, and Management. This reorganization also resulted in the addition of several new areas including a juvenile justice specialist and a planner for women offenders. These new sections allow the Department to focus its efforts on specific issues.

In general, the Department's activities and procedures have been initiated because of one or more of the following: Department initiative; state or federal legislation; legislative appropriations; legislative investigations; federal, district, or county court orders; and state, federal, or professional American Correctional Association standards.

The Department relies on numerous volunteer citizen advisory groups in carrying out its responsibilities. Advisory

groups contribute their expertise in a variety of areas, such as correctional industries, battered women programs, health care, community corrections, and jails.

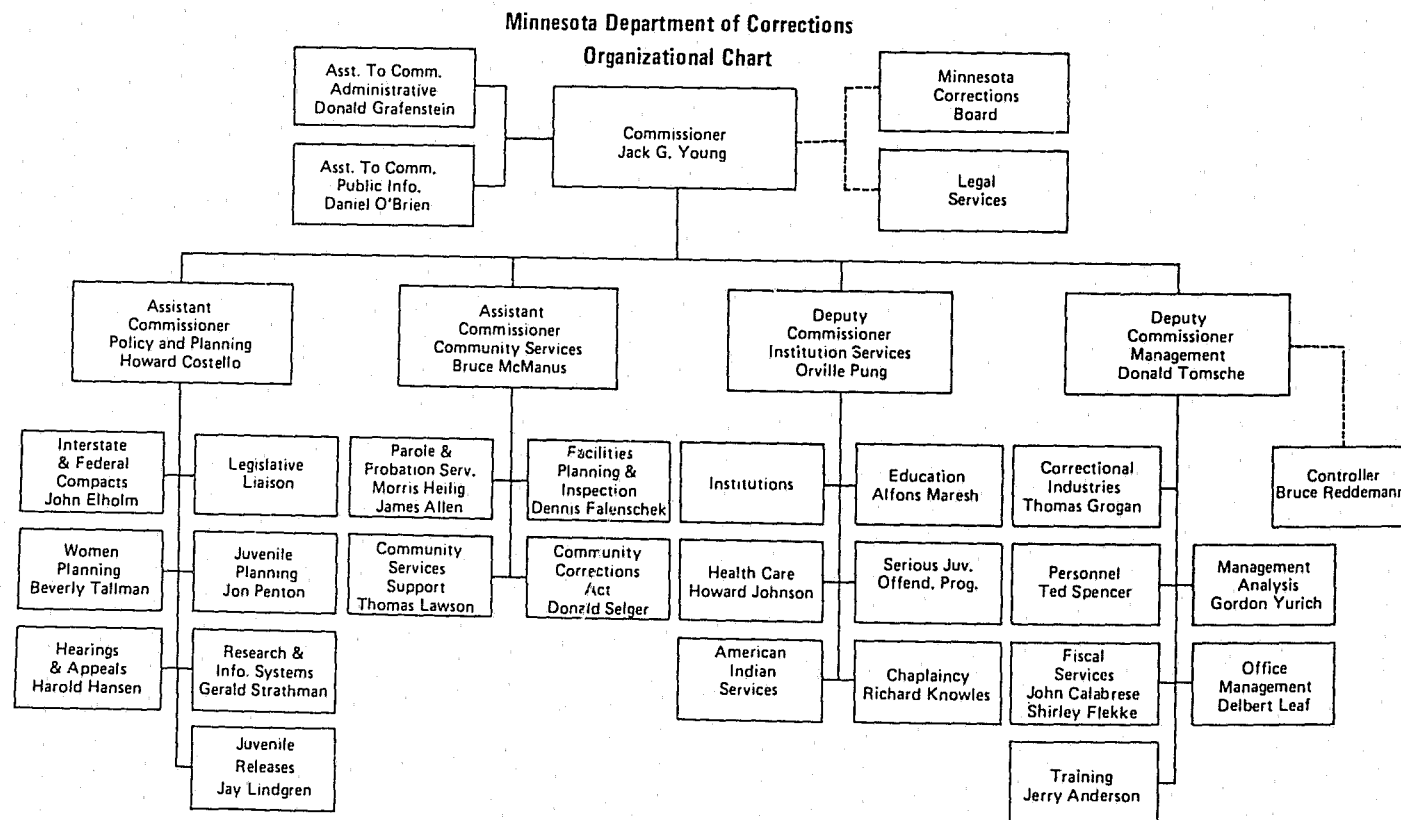
A number of significant issues require our attention now and in future months as we begin the Department's third decade. Paramount is the problem of diminishing fiscal resources in state government. Inflation, economic uncertainty, higher crime rates, and increasing institution populations along with state budget deficits are all combining to make the future a period of fiscal restraint. The challenge to Corrections is obvious.

Dealing with this challenging situation requires innovative, sophisticated planning for the best use of available resources. I am confident that we are accepting this challenge and Minnesota will continue to have the kinds of correctional programs in which we can take genuine pride.

Issues more specific to the Department of Corrections which must be addressed include the opening of the state's newest correctional facility in Oak Park Heights, planning for a new or renovated institution for women offenders, the evaluation of the Minnesota Community Corrections Act, and the effects of the new sentencing guidelines.

These issues and other topics are discussed in the Department's 1979-1980 Biennial Report. We hope you find this report informative and useful.

Jack G. Young  
Commissioner of Corrections



# Institutions

Operation of Minnesota's eight correctional institutions is the primary charge of the Department in terms of staff and funding resources. Approximately 65 percent of the Department's total budget is spent on institutional operation and more than 80 percent of the Department's employees work in these facilities.

Probably the most significant developments during the last year in the institutional division have involved two areas: (1) Increasing inmate populations, and (2) the construction of the state's ninth facility in Oak Park Heights.

## Populations

As is happening across the nation, Minnesota's institutional populations have been increasing significantly in recent years. Minnesota, which ranks 47th nationally in the number of people incarcerated per 100,000 population, has seen its adult inmate count rise from about 1300 in 1975 to over 2000 in 1980. Although Minnesota is not double-bunking in one-person cells as some other states have been doing for years, Minnesota state correctional institutions are at rated capacities.

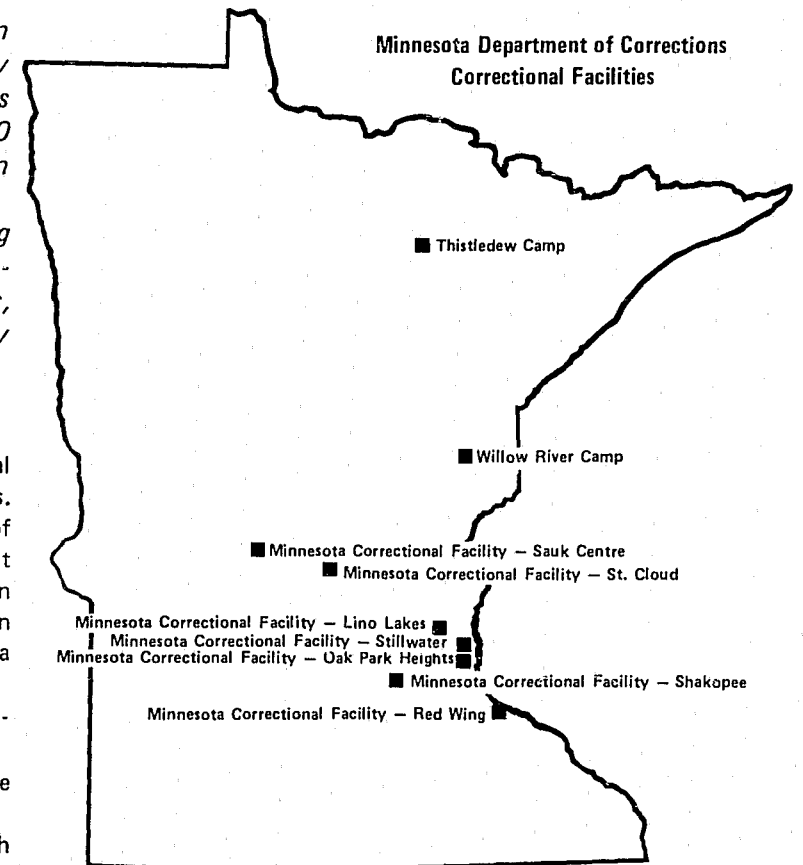
Institutional population increases are the result of a combination of factors including the following:

- Increased numbers of new court commitments to state institutions.
- Increased average number of parole revocations which have resulted in inmates returning to the institutions.
- Increased average length of incarceration.

Minnesota's new sentencing guidelines which went into effect May 1, 1980, have not eliminated uncertainty regarding projected institutional populations. The guidelines, which are advisory to the trial court judges, set the circumstances under which imprisonment of an offender is proper and also set fixed presumptive terms of imprisonment for offenders for whom imprisonment is proper. The commission which developed the guidelines was advised by statute to consider current correctional resources including the capacities of correctional facilities in drawing up the guidelines. However, the total impact of the guidelines implementation on state corrections is not yet certain.

Juvenile institutional populations were on the increase during 1979 and 1980, reversing a ten-year trend of reductions. As of June 30, 1980, juvenile populations were at 255 as compared to 170 at the beginning of the biennium. It should be noted that until 1979, Departmental juvenile institutional populations had been on an overall decline since 1970 when they totaled more than 800.

The profile of adult inmates incarcerated in Minnesota correctional institutions during fiscal year 1980 basically parallels prior years. Approximately 60 percent have been convicted on crimes against persons; 75 percent are 30 years old or under; 28 percent are members of a racial minority; nearly 60 percent are single; and more than 96 percent are



male. (See statistical profile section.)

Incarcerated juveniles are likely to be white (80 percent), male (84 percent), 16 or 17 years old (67 percent), and committed for a crime against property (62 percent). (See statistical profile section.)

## General Conditions

The atmosphere in state correctional institutions is generally positive. Minnesota has a national reputation for operating secure, humane institutions that are safe for both staff and inmates.

Some of the indicators that internal institutional conditions are stable show up positively in Minnesota. For example at the state's largest adult facility — the Minnesota Correctional Facility — Stillwater — a high percentage (about 80 percent) of inmates are working and/or involved in treatment and educational programs. Also, the remaining low percentage of inmates in punishment segregation, protective custody, on idle status, and under medical treatment is a good indicator of healthy prison conditions.

The percentage of discipline reports filed against inmates for assaults on staff and on other inmates dramatically decreased at Stillwater during 1979. In calendar year 1979 there were 70 percent fewer incidents than in 1978 or 85

percent fewer than in 1977. Overall the number of incident reports remains low for the size of the population and generally reflects a positive living environment.

Minnesota correctional institutions have access to a number of mechanisms to help ensure that inmates are treated fairly. The Corrections Ombudsman, which is an office independent from the Corrections Department, is responsible for investigating complaints from inmates and staff. The Ombudsman and his staff work to resolve complaints promptly and fairly.

Legal Assistance to Minnesota Prisoners (LAMP) is also available to inmates through the state Public Defender's Office as a means to resolving legal issues raised by inmates. A system of inmate disciplinary hearings and appeals is also in place at each adult institution. Inmates have the right to a hearing before an impartial hearing officer or board which considers whether or not disciplinary action is warranted and if so, the specifics of discipline which should be imposed.

**New Construction**

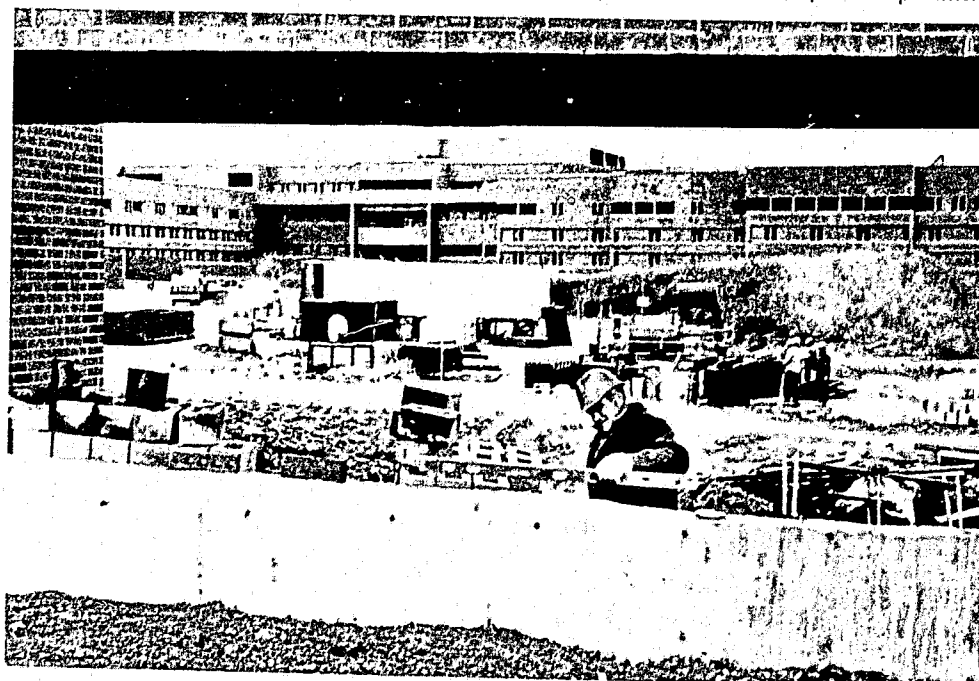
Construction of Minnesota's newest correctional facility in Oak Park Heights is scheduled to be completed in the fall of 1981. Ground was broken for the facility in October of 1977.

The facility, which is located 18 miles east of the Twin Cities and directly west of the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Stillwater, will house a maximum of 400 high-risk and difficult-to-manage inmates in maximum security. It will become the third largest state correctional institution with Stillwater the largest and St. Cloud the second largest.

The facility's tiered construction is built into a hillside providing both security and energy conservation. Most of the building will have two floors. Industrial, educational, and other program areas will be on the upper floor. Living areas and medical facilities will be on the lower level.

Each of the building's seven housing units, including a segregation unit, is designed for 52 inmates. Each inmate will have a separate living space. An eighth unit, the medical/psychiatric unit, will have 10 beds for inmates under medical

Construction of Minnesota's newest correctional facility which is located in Oak Park Heights is to be completed in the fall of 1981. The section of the building with the highest point in the background left is the main administration office. Most of the building will have two floors. Industrial, educational, and other program areas will be located on the upper floor. Living areas and medical facilities will be on the lower level which is constructed in a split-level design.



care and 32 beds for inmates under psychiatric care.

Each inmate room has a narrow vertical window which provides natural light while maintaining security. Rooms range in size from 70 square feet in six of the units to 80 square feet in the maximum custody unit and 153 square feet in the medical/psychiatric unit.

The area occupied by the buildings and the outdoor space they encompass is slightly more than eight acres. The fenced, secure total area includes over 60 acres.

The architecture of the new facility provides wide-range flexibility for both security and programming options. The self-contained 52-room units permit separation of inmates into smaller more manageable groups thus improving security, safety, and control. The atmosphere for more communication and interaction between staff and residents will also be enhanced.

Recreational facilities in the 300,000 square foot structure include a gymnasium and small exercise areas in each of the seven living units.

Proposed inmate assignments include kitchen work, building maintenance, and vocational/academic education. Planned industrial programs include industrial sewing, bookbinding, computer programming and microfilming.

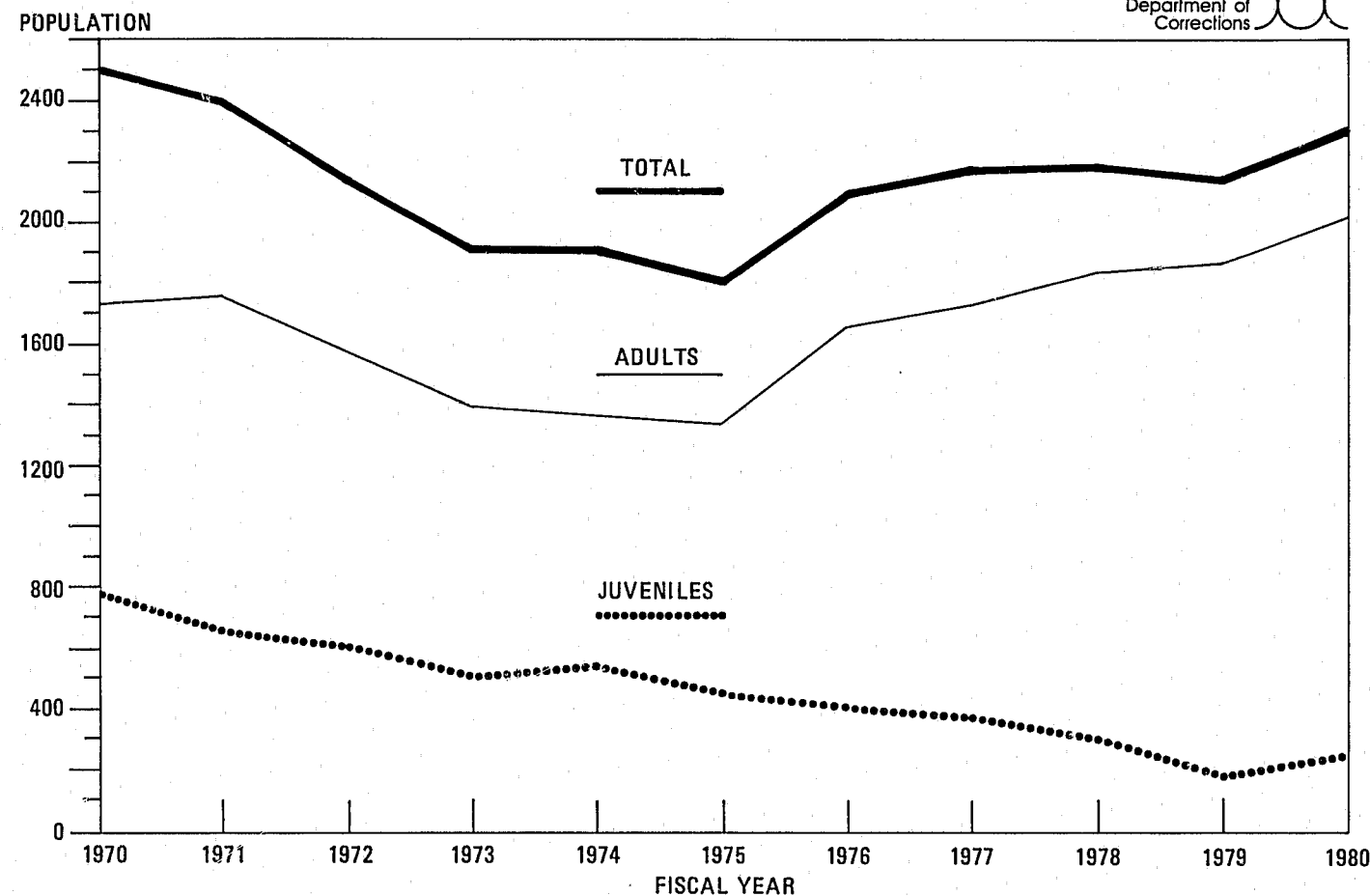
In May, 1980, Commissioner Young appointed Frank W. Wood as warden of the new facility. Wood's initial assignments include development of the budget; policies; procedures; programs; equipment installation; and recruitment, selection, and training for staff for the new facility.

Several activities, such as motor pool and warehousing located at the Stillwater facility, will be shared with the new institution at Oak Park Heights.

**Health Care**

Health care for persons committed to the Department is administered through a variety of staff and contracted services in order to ensure quality and availability at all institutions. In-patient/out-patient care is provided at the St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital Security Unit. Since 1974, the Department

**AVERAGE INSTITUTIONAL DAILY POPULATION**



has been contracting with Ramsey County for services in this special ward.

Most recent significant developments include the opening of a new holding unit for out-patient care at St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital. The unit, which is shared between the Department and the Ramsey County Sheriff's Department, provides secure custody of inmates while they are making clinic visits.

A new mental health unit opened at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Stillwater during 1979. The 19-bed unit provides residential treatment service to acutely mentally ill patients incarcerated in adult male state correctional institutions. Upon completion of the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Oak Park Heights, the mental health unit will be moved to the new facility.

**Adult Facilities**

Minnesota has five correctional institutions for adults. The Department's mission is to provide humane, secure institutions which are safe for both inmates and staff while at the same time providing self-improvement opportunities for inmates.

**Minnesota Correctional Facility - Stillwater** - The Minnesota Correctional Facility - Stillwater houses adult male felons in maximum security. The facility also has a minimum security unit for about 80 residents who are nearing the end of their sentence and have demonstrated that they have responsible work and behavior records. During recent months the institution, with an average daily population of 1,076, has been at or above its rated capacity which is 1,075.

During fiscal years 1979 and 1980, several major accomplishments and changes were made at Stillwater. These include:

- Construction was begun on the facility's new inter-faith chapel which is to be named in honor of the prison's late chaplain, Father Francis Miller. The construction project, which has been in the planning stages for a number of years, is funded through donations from inmates, foundations, religious organizations, and private individuals. Construction of the 50-seat chapel, which will include office space for chaplains, is to be completed by December, 1980.
- Insight, Incorporated, a unique education program at Stillwater, was expanded in 1980 to include a computer programming component. Insight enables inmates to start or continue an evening college-level education while they are working in a full-time prison job. With the help of an advisory board, local private corporations, and a fund-raising golf tournament, the program operates without state or federal funds. About 30 inmates participate in the college program. A total of seven inmates have received their Bachelor's Degrees since the program started in 1976, including four in 1980.
- Atlantis, the institution's chemical dependency program, serves a daily average of about 30 in-patients. The program has both in-patient and out-patient phases utilizing Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and an aftercare program in the institu-



tion's minimum security unit. Atlantis began four years ago with a federal grant and has now become a permanent part of the prison programs.

- A new orientation program for families and friends of inmates has been instituted. The two-hour program, which is designed to answer questions about the operation of the facility, is a shortened version of the two-and-one-half-week orientation program for all incoming inmates.

**Minnesota Correctional Facility — St. Cloud** — The Minnesota Correctional Facility — St. Cloud is a maximum security institution which houses younger male felons. As with other state correctional facilities, inmate numbers are up at St. Cloud. The average population is at 615 closely reaching the institution's rated capacity at 620.

Approximately one-third of the inmate population is employed in self-supporting industrial programs, one-third participate in academic or vocational training programs, with the remainder employed in general maintenance of the institution.

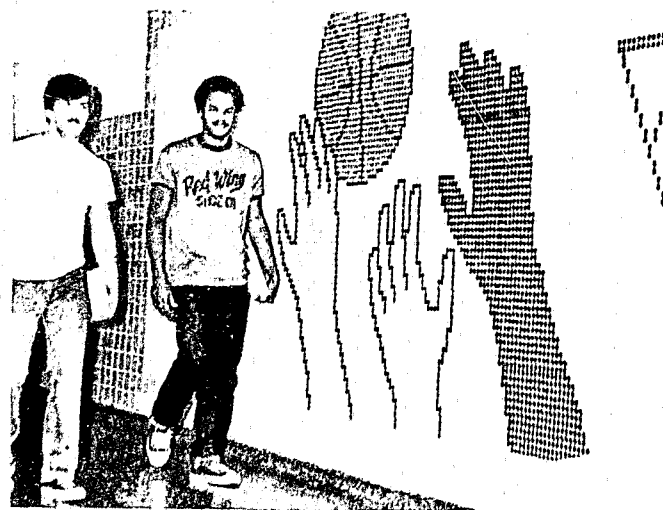
Vocational training has a high priority with courses offered in a wide variety of areas.

Some of the notable developments at St. Cloud during 1979 and 1980 include:

- The National Commission on Accreditation for Corrections awarded professional accreditation status to the St. Cloud facility. With the award, the facility became the first maximum security institution in the five-state area to be accredited.

Accreditation means that the institution is in compliance with standards relating to all aspects of the institution operation. To be accredited, an institution must meet 90 percent of the 465 standards. St. Cloud met 97 percent of the standards.

(At the time this biennial report was written,



New ceramic tile wall murals were added to the first and second floors of the education wing at the Minnesota Correctional Facility — St. Cloud in 1979. The colorful murals were designed by Dr. Gerald Korti of St. Cloud State University with the help of several inmate groups. The project was made possible with antirecessional funds awarded by the federal government.



Electric cell door locks with a remote control system were installed in cellhouse E at the Minnesota Correctional Facility — St. Cloud during the 1979-80 biennium. The \$336,000 project was funded with legislative appropriations.

Minnesota's four other adult correctional institutions were involved in the accreditation process.)

- Reshape, a chemical dependency program at St. Cloud involved about 170 inmates during the biennium. The four-phase treatment effort includes a closed unit, a transition or day care unit, community reentry, and an independent living phase.
- St. Cloud's Asklepieion transactional analysis treatment program involved more than 80 inmates during 1979 and 1980.

**Minnesota Correctional Facility — Lino Lakes** — The Minnesota Correctional Facility — Lino Lakes completed two full years of operation as a medium security institution for adult males in fiscal year 1980.

Inmates at Lino Lakes are transferred from maximum security at the Minnesota Correctional facilities at St. Cloud and Stillwater. Industry is a primary focus at Lino Lakes. Inmates spend eight hours a day in industrial or other working activity. They may voluntarily take part in a variety of treatment and vocational programs after regular work hours.

The program capacity is 185 with an average population of 179.

The following are highlights of recent happenings:

- The Sex Offender Transitional Treatment Program at the Minnesota Correctional Facility — Lino Lakes has

been operating since December, 1978. The program, which has an in-patient capacity of 27, provides evaluation, treatment, education, and transitional counseling for sex offenders. Inmates within one year of their release dates are eligible for the program. A four-month, out-patient phase is also provided for inmates after release.

- A new program brings the characters of television's *Sesame Street* to the Lino Lakes facility. Screened inmate volunteers don Sesame Street costumes each weekend to supervise and entertain children when they come to the facility for family visits.
- The facility's vocational education program continued to permit inmates to attend classes at the 916 Vocational-Technical School. Inmates are on extended custody status and attend school on a daily basis. The length of participation varies with the courses attended and the inmate's sentence.

**Minnesota Correctional Facility — Shakopee** — The Minnesota Correctional Facility — Shakopee is the state's institution for adult female felons. Inmate populations at Shakopee have increased steadily in recent years. Between the years 1971 and 1978, yearly commitments of women offenders to the Commissioner of Corrections increased from 27 to 67, an increase of 148 percent. The average population is at about 59 with daily populations frequently surpassing the facility's rated capacity of 65.

During 1979 a comprehensive study of the institutional placement of the woman offender in Minnesota was sub-

mitted to the state legislature. The report, which is covered in more detail in the section on Policy and Planning (see page 16), describes the problems of population increases and the poor physical condition of the buildings at Shakopee. The report recommended that funds be appropriated to plan for the least costly and most appropriate method of upgrading the facility. Although funds were not appropriated in 1980, the initial planning process for renovation/replacement has begun with existing resources.

Second Chance, a parenting program at Shakopee, received local and national attention in recent years as an outstanding program for women inmates. Second Chance includes weekly seminars, group meetings, individual counseling, and an overnight weekend visiting program at the institution for inmates and their children. The program offers resident mothers many opportunities for increasing their knowledge of child development and helps to preserve the mother-child relationship during the mother's incarceration.

**Willow River Camp** — Willow River Camp houses up to 60 adult men in minimum security who have been transferred from the Minnesota correctional facilities at Stillwater, St. Cloud, and Lino Lakes. The camp's vocational programs located at Willow River, Sandstone, and Sturgeon Lake operate as skill training centers. Housing, group therapy, education, and recreational facilities are located at Willow River.

Willow River Camp was recognized during 1979 as one of the nation's ten outstanding vocational education programs for corrections clients.

During fiscal years 1979-1980, the following statistics

**Minnesota Correctional Institutions (1980)  
General Information**



Institution	Administrator	Location	Year Opened	Type	Capacity	Average Population	Staff Size
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Stillwater (MCF-STW)	Robert Erickson, Warden	Stillwater	1914	Maximum Security/ adult males	1,075	1,076	496
Minnesota Correctional Facility — St. Cloud (MCF-SCL)	William McRae, Superintendent	St. Cloud	1889	Maximum Security/ adult males	620	615	314
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Lino Lakes (MCF-LL)	James Hulburt, Superintendent	Lino Lakes	1963	Medium Security/ adult males	145 medium security (40 minimum security)	179	134
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Shakopee (MCF-SHK)	Jacqueline Fleming, Superintendent	Shakopee	1920	Minimum Security/ adult females	65	59	48
Willow River Camp (WRC)	Ralph Nelson, Superintendent	Willow River	1951	Minimum Security/ adult males	60	53	39
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Red Wing (MCF-RW)	Gerald O'Rourke, Superintendent	Red Wing	1867	Minimum Security/ juvenile males	145	133	128
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Sauk Centre (MCF-SCR)	Harvey Akerson, Superintendent	Sauk Centre	1910	Minimum Security/ juvenile males and females	120	116	99
Thistledeew Camp (TC)	Walt Odegaard, Superintendent	Togo	1955	Minimum Security/ juvenile males	50	48	34
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Oak Park Heights (MCF-OPH)	Frank Wood, Warden	Oak Park Heights	To open Fall, 1981	Maximum Security/ adult males	400	389*	309*

\*Projected 10/80.

were gathered:

- Seventy-seven percent of the 71 inmates who completed the Willow River program are working during the first 12 months after release.
- Sixty-three percent are working in jobs related to skills learned at the camp earning average wages of \$5.31 per hour.

#### Juvenile Facilities

Minnesota has two institutions and one camp for juvenile offenders. As in its adult facilities, the Department's juvenile institutions provide a variety of treatment, health care, and work programs. While the emphasis is on industry programs in adult facilities, education and pre-vocational programs are the focus at the juvenile institutions.

Recent developments involving the Department's juvenile institutions include the writing of new juvenile release procedures and the removal of adult inmates from all juvenile facilities.

The new release procedures, which will likely result in longer institutional stays for more serious offenders, are designed to allow for more effective treatment programs for juveniles. They are discussed in more detail in the section on Policy and Planning (see page 16).

Based on recommendations made by a departmental study group appointed by Commissioner Young to review the future use of state institutions, adults were removed from state juvenile institutions. Adults had been admitted to minimum security programs at the facilities in 1978 primarily as a result of decreasing juvenile institutional populations.



Vocational training is a major focus at Willow River Camp. In addition to truck trailer repair, programs include machine tool operation, truck driving, welding and auto mechanics.



Sullivan Cottage at the Minnesota Correctional Facility - Sauk Centre underwent major remodeling to provide improved security capability for juveniles requiring housing in a secure area. It operates primarily as a backup to the institution's minimum security program rather than as a separate program.

The return to all-juvenile institutions resulted from increasing juvenile institution populations and a newly-developed departmental policy. The policy consistent with the study group's recommendation that juvenile institutions should have the serving of juveniles as their top priority.

Following is a brief description of the Department's juvenile facilities:

**Minnesota Correctional Facility - Red Wing** - The Minnesota Correctional Facility - Red Wing houses delinquent boys 12 to 18 years old. The facility has an average population of 133 and a rated capacity of 145. It serves 21 counties in the eastern part of the state including the Minneapolis-St. Paul seven-county metropolitan area.

Emphasis is placed on pre-vocational programs designed to provide students with an understanding of trade areas. A complete academic program which permits each student to receive individualized instruction is operated at the facility.

The facility's minimum security program for approximately 30 adult males was closed in 1980. As previously noted, the program was phased out due to increased juvenile institutional populations and in order to be consistent with good correctional practice. From 1978, when the program opened, until it was closed a total of 62 inmates successfully completed the program. The experimental pilot program was well-received by the Red Wing community and the inmates who participated.

Recent developments include:

- The Minnesota Department of Public Welfare awarded \$40,000 to the Corrections Department for the first year of operation of a new pilot chemical dependency program at Red Wing. The program provides a variety

of chemical health services including education for residents and staff and full-time chemical health specialists.

- Funds were made available and construction has begun on a remodeling project in the institution's Grinnel Cottage. With the completion of this improvement project, all resident cottages at Red Wing will have individual rooms rather than dormitories.

**Minnesota Correctional Facility - Sauk Centre** - The Minnesota Correctional Facility - Sauk Centre is a reception, diagnostic and treatment center for male juvenile offenders from 66 counties in the western region of the state and juvenile female offenders from throughout the entire state. The facility houses about 110 males and females between 12 and 18 years old. Approximately 40 percent of the population is female.

A wide variety of educational and treatment programs are available to help students accomplish individual goals outlined by the facility staff.

During the last biennium, the following developments occurred:

- The facility's minimum security program for adult female offenders which opened in 1978 was phased out in 1980. A total of 84 women participated in the pilot program. As with the Red Wing program, closing the unit was the result of juvenile population increases and new departmental policy.
- A new chemical dependency assessment program started in 1979 provides a range of services including chemical dependency evaluations, Alcoholics Anonymous group meetings, counseling and in-service training for staff.
- Sullivan Cottage, the facility's unit for juveniles requiring housing in a secure area, underwent extensive remodeling. The project, expected to be complete in the fall of 1980, will provide a 20-bed cottage with more extensive security than was available in the past.



Youths at Thistledew Camp participate in high-adventure wilderness activities which are designed to build self-confidence, develop leadership abilities, and

It will continue to operate primarily as a backup to the institution's minimum security program rather than as a separate program.

**Thistledew Camp** - Thistledew Camp, located in George Washington State Forest, is a unique educational facility which offers a three-month program for juvenile boys between 14 and 17 years old who are referred by the juvenile courts throughout the state. A per diem cost is paid by the referring counties for each juvenile sent to the camp. The camp receives no state funds for salaries or equipment.

The camp, with an average population of 48, is intended to serve as a delinquency prevention resource for boys who have experienced failure in the home, school, and the community.

The camp, which celebrated its 25th year of operation in 1980, involves boys in educational, work, and recreational programs.

Challenge, a major component of the camp's program, is a high-adventure wilderness experience designed to build self-confidence, develop leadership abilities, and teach the importance of a group effort.

#### Serious Juvenile Offender Program

In June, 1980, the Department's experimental Serious Juvenile Offender Program stopped accepting new clients and began an evaluation of current commitments.

The program was originally established in 1978 to provide treatment and detention to juvenile offenders 16 to 17 years of age who have been adjudicated for serious crimes. Funds for the program were awarded by the Minnesota Crime Control Planning Board for a three-year period ending in June, 1981.

The evaluation of the Serious Juvenile Offender Program will determine how successful elements of the pilot project can effectively be incorporated into the Department's juvenile correctional system.

For example, juvenile release guidelines recently developed by the Department draw on the experience with the program.

teach the importance of group efforts. Counties refer juveniles to the camp and pay a per diem for each referral.

# Community Services

*The implementation of the Minnesota Community Corrections Act, the second largest area of expenditures in the Department, is the responsibility of the Community Services Division.*

*This division is also responsible for a wide variety of community services including probation and parole and services to crime victims. The inspection and licensing of local correctional facilities is also an important function of this division.*

## Community Corrections Act

The Minnesota Community Corrections Act of 1973 authorizes the Commissioner of Corrections to award subsidy grants to a county or group of counties for provision of local correctional services.

Coupled with the subsidy funds, the Act is designed to encourage the development of a local correctional system which includes sanctions for the offender as well as a variety of community programs.

During the 1979-1980 biennium when Rock, Nobles, and Washington Counties joined the Act, the total number of participating counties reached 27 representing about 70 percent of the state's population. The annual subsidy appropriated for Community Corrections Act areas was in excess of \$7.5 million in fiscal year 1979 and \$9.5 million in fiscal year 1980.

The year 1980 marked the beginning of the first comprehensive evaluation of the Act. The evaluation, which is a joint effort of the Corrections Department and the Minnesota Crime Control Planning Board, is to be completed by January, 1981.

The evaluation will attempt to show what changes have occurred in the correctional systems at both state and local levels and document the effects the Act has had on the use and development of correctional services. The evaluation is discussed in more detail in the section on Policy and Planning (see page 17).

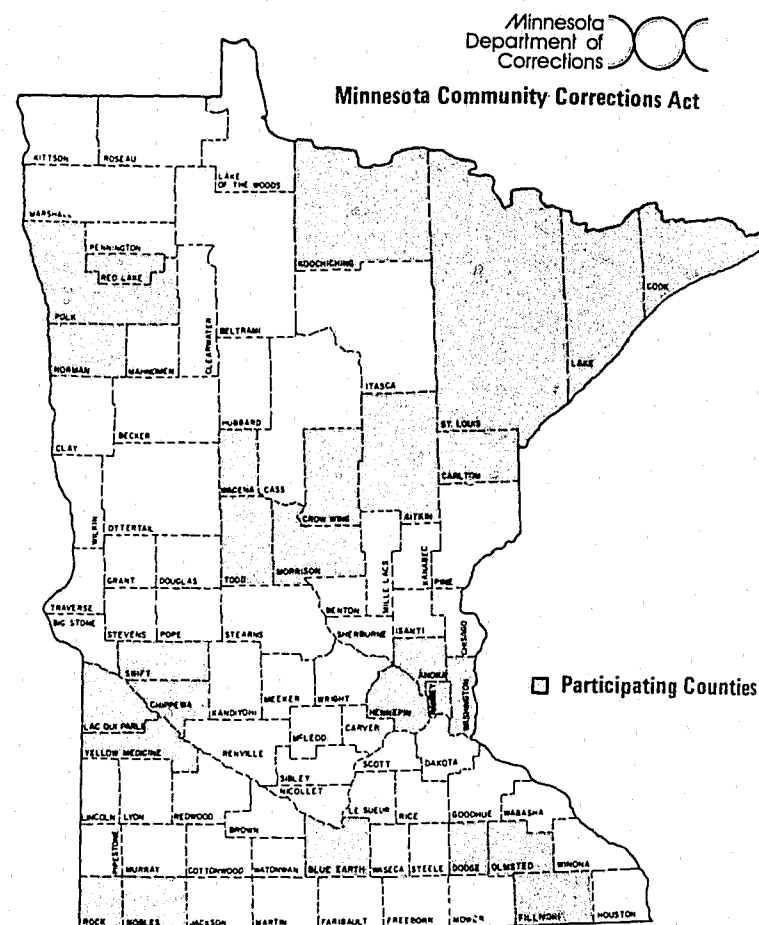
In addition to the evaluation, the 1979 Minnesota Legislature established a committee to study the financing of correctional services and the Community Corrections Act.

The committee is composed of two members of the Minnesota House of Representatives and two members of the Senate, two representatives of the Corrections Department and six representatives of Community Corrections Act participating and non-participating counties appointed by the Association of Minnesota Counties.

The committee will be making recommendations concerning corrections funding throughout the state.

## Field Services

Although counties participating in the Community Corrections Act assume field services provided to persons on probation and parole, the Department of Corrections continues to have statewide responsibility for delivery of these services.



In counties not under the Community Corrections Act, juvenile probation and parole services are provided either by county probation officers or by state agents under contract to the county. In both instances the state reimburses the counties for up to 50 percent of the salaries of probation officers and agents. In 1979 that reimbursement from the Department totaled about \$1.2 million.

Adult probation and parole services in counties not participating in the Act are provided by state agents.

Fifty-five Department agents and supervisors in 31 offices across the state serve a total of about 3,500 juveniles and adults on probation and parole. Probation cases comprise about 80 percent of the total cases. These agents and supervisors provide a variety of services to the community including investigatory work for the courts and the Minnesota Corrections Board. They also work closely with group homes and residential corrections facilities in their areas.

During fiscal year 1980 development of a new case classification system was initiated in an effort to provide a more sophisticated means of determining the amount of supervision necessary to adequately serve probation and parole clients. Also during 1980 a new adult probation and parole manual was developed for use by state agents and by personnel in Community Corrections Act counties.

## Victim Services

A leader in the provision of services to crime victims since 1970, the Minnesota Department of Corrections has programs for battered women, victims of sexual assault, families of incest offenders, and has established Crime Victim Crisis Centers.

**Programs for Battered Women** — According to data collected by the Department, there are an estimated 27,000 cases of battering each year in Minnesota. In response to the hidden crime of battering, the state of Minnesota is providing funds through the Corrections Department for the establishment of shelters for battered women across the state.

During the biennium a total of 14 shelters in 10 of the state's 11 economic regions were operating. A new shelter at Mankato in Region 9, which will complete a statewide program to establish at least one shelter in each region, is scheduled to open early in 1981. Shelters offer emergency safe-housing for battered women and their children; a 24-hour crisis phone service; counseling; access to social services; and advocacy.

In addition to education done by staff of the shelters, a statewide community education program provides the names of local speakers, slides, films, tapes, and written materials on the issue of battering. The Battered Women Program is also responsible for collecting data to measure the incidence of battering.

The program has also funded pilot treatment projects for violent partners. Three such programs were established in Minneapolis during fiscal year 1980.

**Programs for Victims of Sexual Assault** — Sexual assault is a humiliating, terrifying, and brutal crime. The increases in the number of reported sexual assaults during the past decade have been staggering. In Minnesota the recognition of this serious problem led to a 1974 legislative mandate requiring the Commissioner of Corrections to develop a statewide program to aid victims of sexual assault.

This program provides a statewide referral service for victims of sexual assault and direct victim assistance in areas throughout Minnesota. The program's community education efforts focus on the scope and nature of the problem of sexual assault. A number of educational resources including printed material and films are available through the program.

The Program for Victims of Sexual Assault awards funds to establish local services for sexual assault victims. During fiscal years 1979 and 1980, the program awarded \$236,260 to 22 different projects throughout Minnesota.

- Incest Offender Treatment Program** — Funded in 1979 with a grant from the Minnesota Crime Control Planning Board, the Incest Offender Treatment Program is designed to develop a comprehensive treatment plan for incest offenders and their families. The program matches offenders with psychological, victim crisis and therapy services and treatment centers. The goal of the program is to prevent dissolution of the family and offer alternatives to sentencing offenders.
- Crime Victim Crisis Centers** — Four victim crisis centers have been established in Minnesota including centers in Minneapolis, Austin, St. Paul, and Albert Lea. The centers provide crisis intervention, transportation, victim advocacy, and referral services.

## Facilities Licensing and Inspection

Fiscal years 1979 and 1980 marked times of increased duties for this unit which is responsible for setting standards for correctional facilities and inspecting state and local institutions.

The unit is also a clearinghouse on architectural plans for correctional facilities at the local level and provides technical assistance in the design and remodeling of local facilities. Training of local jailers is also a top priority of this section.

During the biennium, standards were developed for local holding facilities, lockups, jails, corrections centers, group foster homes, halfway houses, juvenile detention centers, and juvenile residential treatment facilities.

A comprehensive study of the current status and future needs for jail-type facilities in each of Minnesota's 87 counties through the year 2000 was completed in 1979.

A total of 65 training sessions for county jail staff which involved 1,557 individuals including more than 25,000 hours of training were conducted during fiscal years 1979 and 1980.



Inspections and licensing of jails and lockups in Minnesota are the responsibilities of the Department's facilities planning and inspection unit. All local jails are inspected annually by the Department's.



# Management

The Management Division is responsible for providing overall administrative, management, and staff support functions necessary for the efficient and orderly operation of the Department. This division includes correctional industries, management analysis, fiscal services, office management, personnel, and training.

During fiscal year 1980, the administrative structure of the Department was reorganized. Several new areas were created in the organizational structure and lines of authority were more clearly drawn. New areas include management analysis, planning for juveniles and women offenders, and a training unit.

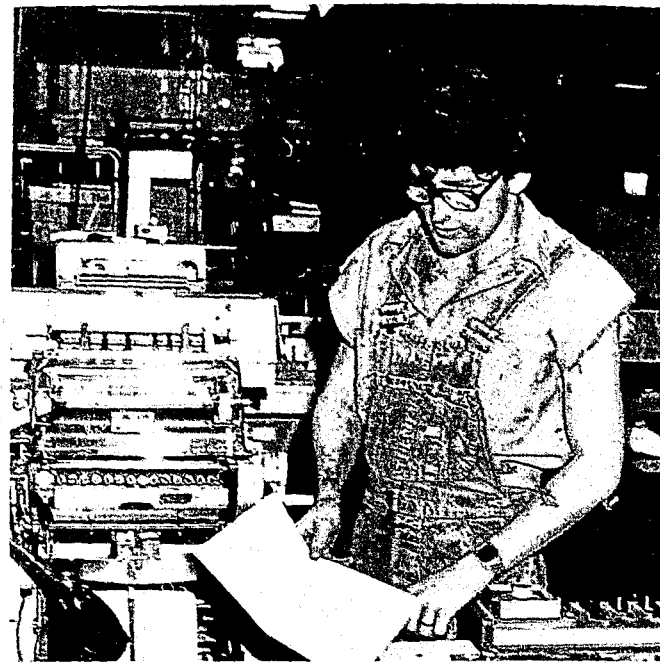
## Correctional Industries

Industries which operate in Minnesota's adult correctional institutions range from a complete foundry which produces farm machinery to a wood shop which manufactures furniture.

Sales of the Department's industry operation total more than \$5 million annually with more than 570 inmates and 100 staff employed. Inmate salaries range from \$.17 per hour in the conventional industries to \$4.05 an hour in the programs modeled after private industry. Minnesota's Correctional Industry Advisory Board, composed of volunteer managers from private industry, consults regularly with Department representatives and makes recommendations regarding the Department's industrial operations.



A school bus and automobile body and repair shop began operation at the Minnesota Correctional Facility — Stillwater during the 1979-80 biennium. During its first year of operation, 90 buses were renovated and 80 cars were repaired.



Printing is one of the main industries at the Minnesota Correctional Facility — Lino Lakes. Industry programs at Lino Lakes are based on a free venture model which is designed to parallel the outside business world.

**Largest Operations** — By far, the largest correctional industry program in terms of numbers employed is at the Minnesota Correctional Facility — Stillwater. More than 300 inmates work in several different shops with the majority of that total employed in the metal products/farm machinery division.

For decades the industry at the facility produced cordage materials as well as farm machinery. Over the past decade, the cordage operation has been phased out for economic and program reasons. The farm machinery production plant has been modified to include a wider variety of metal products such as trailers and carts.

About 120 inmates are employed at the Minnesota Correctional Facility — St. Cloud, where the vehicle license plate manufacturing and furniture-making shops are the largest employers.

The third largest industry program — employing about 115 inmates — is at the Minnesota Correctional Facility — Lino Lakes. The industry operation at Lino Lakes began about four years ago when the print shop at the Stillwater facility was moved to Lino Lakes. During that time the print shop has been expanded and other shops have been established including wood products manufacturing, telephone refurbishing, metal deburring, and upholstery.

All industry programs at Lino Lakes concentrate on using labor intensive production.

**Unique Programs** — Several departmental industry operations are part of a program funded during fiscal years 1979 and 1980 with federal "seed" money which established industries based on a free venture model. Industries at the Department's Lino Lakes and Stillwater facilities which are part of the free venture program attempt to parallel the outside business world. Inmates work regular hours, are paid wages based on productivity, pay taxes, work with production standards, and are hired and may be fired as in private industry. Industry programs include print, wood, metal, and general assembly shops.

A unique program operates at the Minnesota Correctional Facility — Stillwater as a private, non-profit corporation. Stillwater Data Processing Systems, Incorporated employs an average of 15 inmates providing computer programming on a contract basis to 14 local large corporations. Recent annual revenues (1979) are around \$150,000 with an approximate profit of \$15,000 to \$20,000.

**New Developments** — During the period covered by this biennial report, several new industries were developed including the following:

- A new school bus and automobile body and repair shop began operation at the Stillwater facility in 1978. The program gives inmates an opportunity to gain experience in body work, electrical systems, painting, engine repair, and upholstery work. The shop, which was started with federal and state "seed" money, is designed to be self-sufficient. Employing an average of 22 workers, 90 buses were renovated and 80 cars were repaired during the program's first year of operation. The state's school districts are expected to save tax dollars through the program since bus renovation costs about \$4,000 while a new bus costs \$20,000 or more.
- Also at Stillwater, a tire recapping shop was added in 1980. Operating in the former cordage area, the shop will cap truck and grader tires for state vehicles.

**Goals** — The Department's goal is to make its correctional industry program financially self-sustaining by increasing sales, utilizing efficient production methods, and reducing costs.

An effort is underway to provide more goods and services to private industry and governmental agencies. The sale of services and products to state agencies is an area of major emphasis.

Currently, the development of efficient, self-supporting industries at the Department's newest facility under construction at Oak Park Heights is underway. Although at the time of this writing the exact types of industries have not been decided upon, industrial sewing of uniforms and other clothing will likely be the largest shop. Microfilming and computer programming are also under consideration.

## Personnel

With 1,692 employees (June 1, 1980), the Department ranks as the seventh largest state agency. These employees fall into about 200 different job classifications.

Most employees (more than 80 percent) work in the Department's institutions. The majority of these workers are in a general service category which includes correctional

## Minnesota Department of Corrections Correctional Industries Employment Level, Wages, and Products for Fiscal Years 1979-1980

Correctional Facility/Shops	Average Employment Level		Average Wage	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
<b>STILLWATER:</b>				
Metal Products	232	263	\$ .54/hr.	\$ .54/hr.
Bus Reconditioning	26	25	2.10/hr.	1.83/hr.
Plastic Assembly	17	13	1.59/hr.	1.85/hr.
Data Processing	12	14	4.14/hr.	4.05/hr.
Subcontract Machining	15	16	.59/hr.	.60/hr.
<b>SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>331</b>		
<b>LINO LAKES:</b>				
Printing	18	21	1.80/hr.	1.80/hr.
Telephone Refurbishing	21	26	1.80/hr.	1.80/hr.
Wood Products	34	34	1.80/hr.	1.80/hr.
Deburring and Light Machining	21	24	1.80/hr.	1.80/hr.
Upholstery	4	6	1.80/hr.	1.80/hr.
<b>SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>111</b>		
<b>SHAKOPEE:</b>				
Key Punch	8	9	2.34/hr.	2.43/hr.
Assembly and Deburring	6	7	2.47/hr.	2.38/hr.
<b>SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>		
<b>ST. CLOUD:</b>				
License Plant	42	42	.43/hr.	.45/hr.
Upholstery and Furniture	22	22	.34/hr.	.40/hr.
Mattresses	10	10	.45/hr.	.44/hr.
Printing (Vocational)	20	10	.18/hr.	.18/hr.
Woodcraft	10	10	.39/hr.	.38/hr.
Warehouse	2	3	.31/hr.	.45/hr.
Metal Shop (Vocational)	11	11	.17/hr.	.17/hr.
Furniture Finishing	11	11	.36/hr.	.43/hr.
<b>SUBTOTAL:</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>119</b>		
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>577</b>		

counselors and a small number of other general service positions such as baker, cook, chaplain, and human service technician.

Corrections employees are included in the Minnesota State Civil Service System.

The Department and its personnel unit are strongly committed to affirmative action efforts to provide equal employment opportunities.

The deputy commissioner of management is designated as the Department's equal opportunity officer. The Department's affirmative action officer is delegated responsibility for matters relating to affirmative action. Affirmative action committees have also been designated at each of the Department's institutions, in the central office in St. Paul, and for the community services division. Affirmative action committees have been formed at each location with the exception of the Department's two smallest facilities.

Affirmative action goals are established for each occupational category represented in the Department and for each location. By averaging these goals, the total goals for female employment (31.0 percent) and minority employment (4.1 percent) may be established. At the end of fiscal year 1980, the Department was over its minority employment goal at 5 percent and below the female employment goals at 26.1 percent.

A comprehensive affirmative action plan has been developed for the Department and is updated regularly. During fiscal year 1980 the plan was revised to reflect changes in policies, goals, and objectives.

Plan objectives for 1981 include the following:

- 1) Improve recruitment efforts of protected class members where underutilization has been demonstrated;
  - 2) select more protected group employees in order to lessen the number of occupational categories for which a disparity exists between the departmental work force and the external labor market;
  - 3) enable protected class employees to move more easily into higher level positions;
  - 4) ensure that employment conditions are conducive to the retention of employees.
- Action steps and evaluation procedures are outlined for each objective.

**Training**

During the reorganization of 1979, training programs were placed under the authority of the Department's training director and became a separate unit reporting to the deputy commissioner — management.

The Department offers both in-service and pre-service training programs. Pre-service training for entry level correctional counselors is provided by the Department's Training Academy at Lakewood Community College. The academy provides six weeks of training which includes basic education about the criminal justice system as well as more specific training related to the function and responsibilities of correctional counselors in adult and juvenile institutions. Specialized training areas include self-defense techniques, human relations, interpersonal communications, fire fighting, and first aid.



Affirmative action committees have been formed at each of the Department's institutions, its central office, and for the community services division. Pictured are the members of the affirmative action committee at the Minnesota Correctional Facility — St. Cloud, from left, James Blair, Charles Williams, Duane Cekalla, and Diane Frederickson.

During fiscal years 1979 and 1980, a total of 101 correctional counselor trainees each received 240 hours of instruction.

The Department's in-service training has a wide range of topics and is available to a broad audience of employees. During fiscal years 1979 and 1980, the Department conducted 119 training sessions involving over 2,000 employees.

It is also the policy of the Department to provide all new employees with a general orientation program within 90 days of the first day of employment.

In addition, the training budget is used to partially or fully reimburse Department employees for job-related conferences and school course fees.

**Budget**

The Department's budget is structured on a programmatic basis. Each of the items listed in the budget is one activity within the agency. The dollar amounts include all costs to operate each program. For example, the amount listed in the budget for the Minnesota Correctional Facility — Red Wing includes employees' salaries and fringe benefits, residential care, security, supplies, food service, plant operation, education, medical, and office equipment.

The increased expenditures between fiscal years 1979 and 1980 are due to a number of factors including institutional population increases and inflation. Increased appropriations for the Minnesota Program for Battered Women, the Community Corrections Act, and the new Oak Park Heights facility account for major differences. A significant reduction took place in Metro Probation and Parole which resulted from the transfer of state agents to Hennepin County through the Community Corrections Act.

Increases in institutional populations affect not only inmate-related costs such as food, medical supplies, etc., but also impact upon support services.

The Department receives the bulk of its budget from the general revenue fund of the state through legislative appropriations. There are four other sources of funding, including special revenue, agency, revolving, and federal.

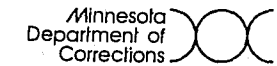
**Management Analysis**

Another area placed directly under the Deputy Commissioner — Management during the 1979 reorganization is management analysis.

This section provides an in-house management consulting service for the Department. The service, assigned on a project basis, is designed to assist all levels of management in solving a wide variety of management problems. Management analysis examines any process or system in terms of cost, efficiency, and benefits. Training aids, procedural manuals, forms design, and scheduling are among the services provided.

During fiscal years 1979 and 1980, the management analysis section completed a variety of projects including such areas as manuals for several Department institutions, management studies at the Stillwater facility, probation and parole caseload management, forms reduction, and planning projects at the new Oak Park Heights facility.

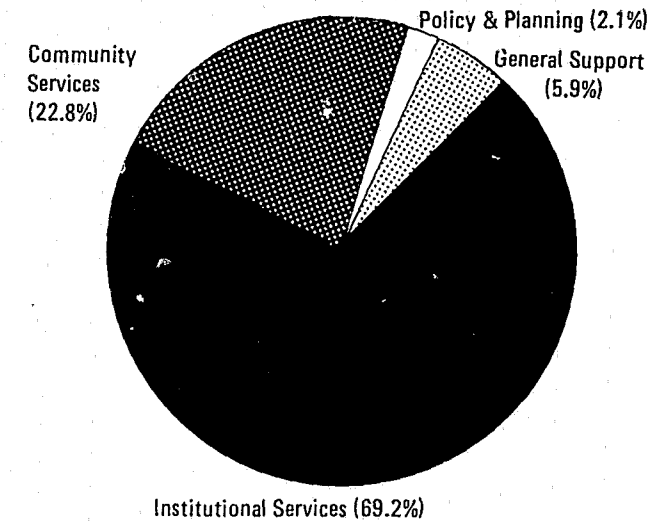
**Minnesota Department of Corrections Budget  
Fiscal Years 1979-1983**



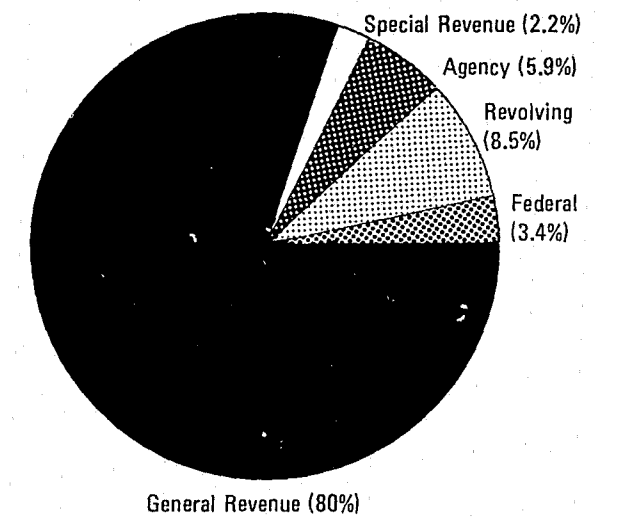
	F.Y. 1979 Actual	F.Y. 1980 Actual	F.Y. 1981 Actual	F.Y. 1982 Requested	F.Y. 1983 Requested
<b>Institutional Services</b>					
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Red Wing	\$ 3,494,200	\$ 3,555,500	\$ 3,552,500	\$ 4,133,900	\$ 4,194,500
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Lino Lakes	4,609,100	5,488,200	5,305,100	5,787,200	5,950,800
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Shakopee	1,382,300	1,429,700	1,415,100	1,599,300	1,637,000
Minnesota Correctional Facility — St. Cloud	9,588,300	10,159,700	10,100,700	10,633,700	10,887,800
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Sauk Centre	2,815,500	3,036,300	3,021,000	3,327,800	3,373,100
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Stillwater	16,986,800	17,900,200	18,465,300	18,680,600	18,501,600
Minnesota Correctional Facility — Oak Park Heights	-0-	1,625,700	1,374,300	10,400,300	9,831,800
Willow River Camp	1,175,200	1,239,100	1,264,700	1,360,900	1,425,100
Thistledeew Camp	1,008,800	1,020,800	959,500	1,173,600	1,199,700
Education	627,900	428,100	442,900	543,300	566,300
Health Care	1,842,000	2,111,200	2,125,800	2,421,800	2,546,000
Support Service	261,100	497,100	97,500	-0-	-0-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$43,791,800</b>	<b>\$48,491,600</b>	<b>\$48,124,400</b>	<b>\$60,062,400</b>	<b>\$60,113,700</b>
<b>Community Services</b>					
Metro Probation and Parole	\$ 1,504,200	\$ 671,500	\$ 417,200	-0-	-0-
Non-Metro East Probation and Parole	659,900	713,300	737,600	956,600	966,600
Non-Metro West Probation and Parole	815,200	859,400	853,000	1,325,700	1,373,400
Community Services Support	1,554,900	1,567,200	1,633,300	1,527,700	1,615,800
Community Corrections Act	7,590,000	9,696,700	11,930,800	13,016,500	14,135,900
Victim Services	1,073,200	3,202,000	3,202,000	1,519,500	2,311,600
Facilities Planning and Inspection	740,900	555,100	664,000	488,200	467,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$13,938,300</b>	<b>\$17,265,200</b>	<b>\$17,755,400</b>	<b>\$19,670,600</b>	<b>\$20,870,800</b>
<b>Policy and Planning</b>					
Research and Information Systems	\$ 1,083,100	\$ 859,200	\$ 620,800	\$ 868,900	\$ 895,200
Special Support	260,500	359,200	325,500	539,400	558,700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,343,600</b>	<b>\$ 1,218,400</b>	<b>\$ 946,300</b>	<b>\$ 1,408,300</b>	<b>\$ 1,453,900</b>
<b>General Support</b>					
Office of the Commissioner	\$ 425,500	\$ 485,600	\$ 516,100	\$ 464,000	\$ 467,800
Fiscal Services	318,700	250,500	309,700	349,800	347,600
Minnesota Corrections Board	246,900	298,200	298,200	365,200	367,400
Administrative Services	543,000	522,800	491,000	640,000	688,700
Personnel	198,200	215,300	201,100	250,000	250,800
Training	404,800	402,600	329,400	794,800	379,800
Subsidy Programs	1,744,500	1,725,500	1,841,200	1,967,400	2,116,200
Industries Support	975,900	299,300	55,500	142,000	94,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 4,857,500</b>	<b>\$ 4,199,800</b>	<b>\$ 4,042,200</b>	<b>\$ 4,973,200</b>	<b>\$ 4,712,300</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$63,931,200</b>	<b>\$71,175,000</b>	<b>\$70,868,300</b>	<b>\$86,114,500</b>	<b>\$87,150,700</b>

**TOTAL: \$71,175,000**

**EXPENDITURES — FISCAL YEAR 1980**



**FUND SOURCES — FISCAL YEAR 1980**



# Policy and Planning

*Policy and Planning is a new division added to the Department of Corrections during the reorganization of 1979. This division is responsible for developing and analyzing departmental policies, programs and plans in order that overall departmental goals and objectives are met.*

*Planning is viewed as one of the Department's paramount responsibilities and the resources of the entire agency are called upon to meet this responsibility.*

*Generally, there are two types of planning underway in the Department. The first type includes the plans which are developed on a regular basis such as the annual departmental work plan, biennial budget plan, and the six-year capital improvement plan. The second category includes specific plans developed as responses to special problems or issues.*

*The principle planning mechanism used in the Department includes the appointment of ad hoc task forces composed primarily of agency staff to prepare specific plans. Once plans have been drafted by the planning task force, they are reviewed by the Commissioner and his immediate staff for possible implementation. The assistant commissioner for policy and planning oversees the overall planning process.*

*Included in the Policy and Planning Division are legislative liaison, planning for women offenders and juveniles, research and information systems, interstate and federal compacts, hearings and appeals, and juvenile releases. Hearings and appeals are discussed briefly in the section on institutions. Annually, about 800 due process and probable cause hearings are held for inmates.*

#### Planning for Women Offenders

During 1979 a major activity of the newly created planning for women offenders section was the development of a legislatively mandated report on the placement of women in state correctional facilities.

This report outlined problem areas including increased institutional populations and insufficient space, limited security, and the physical condition of the state's existing women's institution at Shakopee. A comprehensive profile of the woman offender in Minnesota is also included in the report.

Due to the legislative support for the recommendations made in this report the Department began preliminary planning during 1980 for the most appropriate and least expensive way to upgrade or replace the Shakopee facility.

The director of the planning for women offenders section is coordinating the development of operational programs for

a new or renovated facility. This initial planning effort will result in a report to the 1981 state legislature.

#### Juvenile Justice Planning

The Department's juvenile justice specialist was added to the organizational structure in 1979 to take a fresh look at juvenile justice issues.

A number of significant accomplishments have been achieved since the position was created. For example, departmental positions have been developed on all major juvenile justice bills before the legislature including the areas of juvenile status offenders, the serious juvenile offender program, and the certification of juvenile offenders as adults.

New guidelines for the release of juveniles from state correctional institutions have been developed and will be implemented in fiscal year 1981. The guidelines are intended to be more objective and to bring about more uniformity in release decisions at the Department's juvenile institutions at Sauk Centre and Red Wing. Under the guidelines, length of stay will be determined primarily by severity of offense and delinquent history. A guidelines grid will be consulted which shows the time, in a range of months, a juvenile with a particular offense history and current committing offense should serve.



Preliminary planning to study the most appropriate and least expensive way to upgrade or replace the Minnesota Correctional Facility — Shakopee began in 1980. A 1979 report on the Shakopee facility, which is the state's only institution for women offenders, indicated several problem areas such as limited security capability, poor physical conditions of buildings, and insufficient space.

The group made recommendations to the Commissioner including the following which have been or are being implemented:

- In keeping with good correctional practice, the Department's juvenile facilities should be used for juveniles only.
- That regionalization as the basis of intake for juvenile institutions be continued.
- That juvenile security cottages be improved physically and programatically to meet present and future needs.



A new computerized corrections management information system began its first year of operation in the Department during 1979. The system uses computers to replace, enhance and expand data gathering and reporting systems.

#### Interstate Compacts

Use of agreements between Minnesota and other states regarding the supervision or transfer of inmates, parolees, or probationers continues to be an important function of the Department.

During fiscal years 1979 and 1980, a total of 1,060 adult and juvenile parolees and probationers from other states were supervised in Minnesota while 1,168 Minnesota cases were supervised in other states.

A total of 39 Minnesota inmates was confined in institutions in other states during fiscal years 1979 and 1980 while Minnesota institutions housed 45 inmates from other states.

In conjunction with the implementation of the new release guidelines, a new juvenile hearings system using a singular, independent hearing officer will also be established in fiscal year 1981. The hearing officer post will be totally independent from the administration of the Department's institutions. The new hearing officer replaces an action panel system previously used in the parole of juveniles. A singular hearing officer appointed by the Commissioner is intended to promote objectivity in decision-making and to allow for more direct accountability for actions taken.

The juvenile justice specialist is also responsible for acting as a liaison between the Department and various elements of the state's juvenile justice system.

#### Research

In the areas of research the most extensive effort undertaken during the biennium is the evaluation of the Community Corrections Act. The evaluation, which is a joint project with the Crime Control Planning Board, is to be completed in January, 1981.

Commissioner Young established an advisory group to review the evaluation and to act as a resource for the researchers conducting the study. The advisory group includes a legislator, legislative staff, and county officials.

Areas to be evaluated include improvement of correctional planning and administration; correctional services; retention of more offenders in the community; costs; public protection; increased appropriateness of sanctions; and social justice.

#### Information Systems

A new computerized corrections management information system (CMIS) began its first year of operation during 1979. The system is designed to provide accurate, current information to Department managers and operations staff in order to improve management and operational capabilities. It uses computers to replace, enhance and expand data gathering and reporting systems.

The system includes information in two general categories:

- Information on programs for which the Corrections Department has operational responsibility including state correctional facilities and probation and parole.
- Information on activities for which the Department has some administrative or rule enforcement responsibilities such as local jails, juvenile courts, and the Community Corrections Act.

Data entered through terminals at the institutions, central office, and jails are transmitted to a computer which stores the data and makes it accessible. The computer stores and maintains central files which contain both historical and current data on offenders.

#### Institutional Study Group

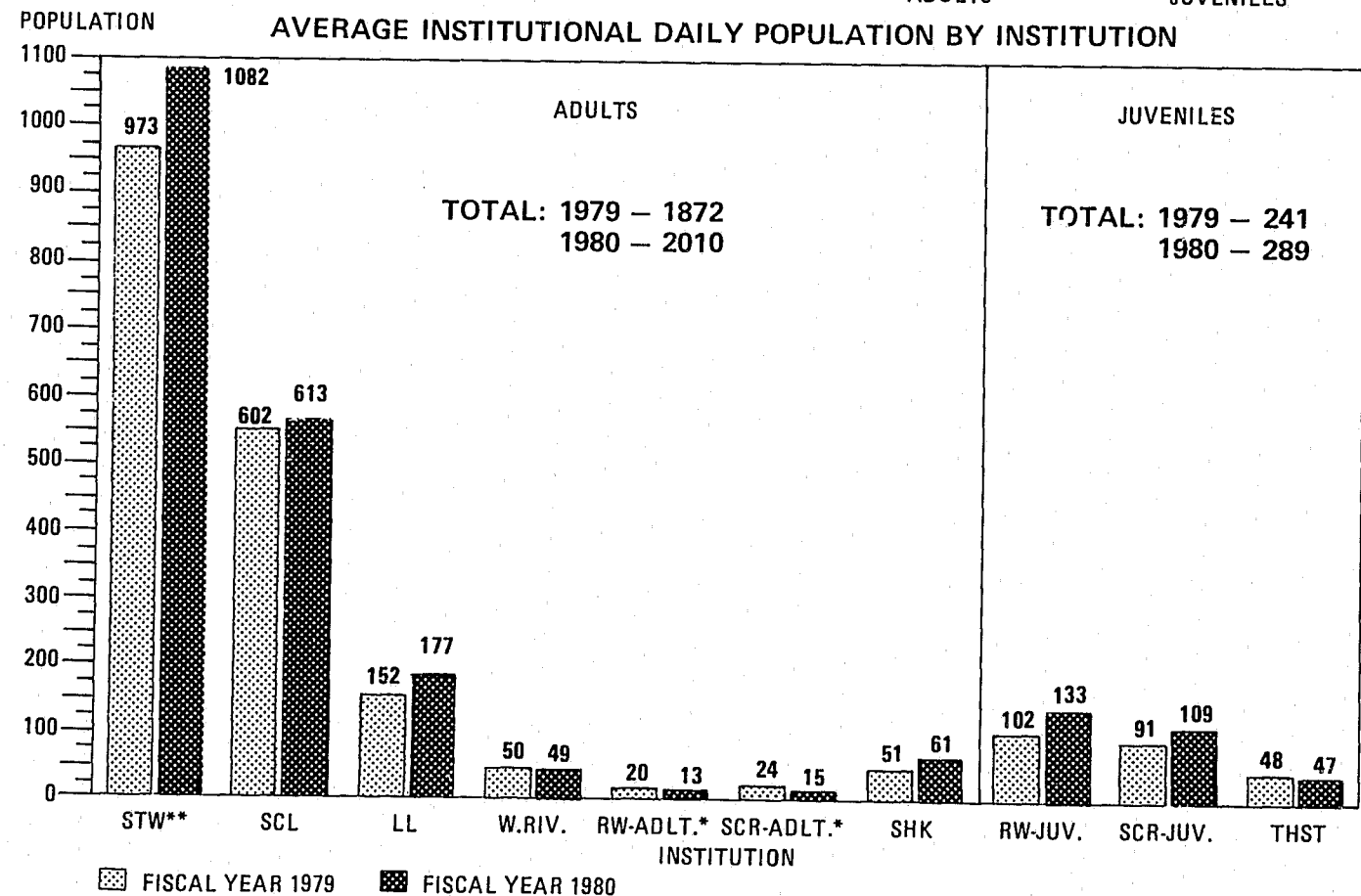
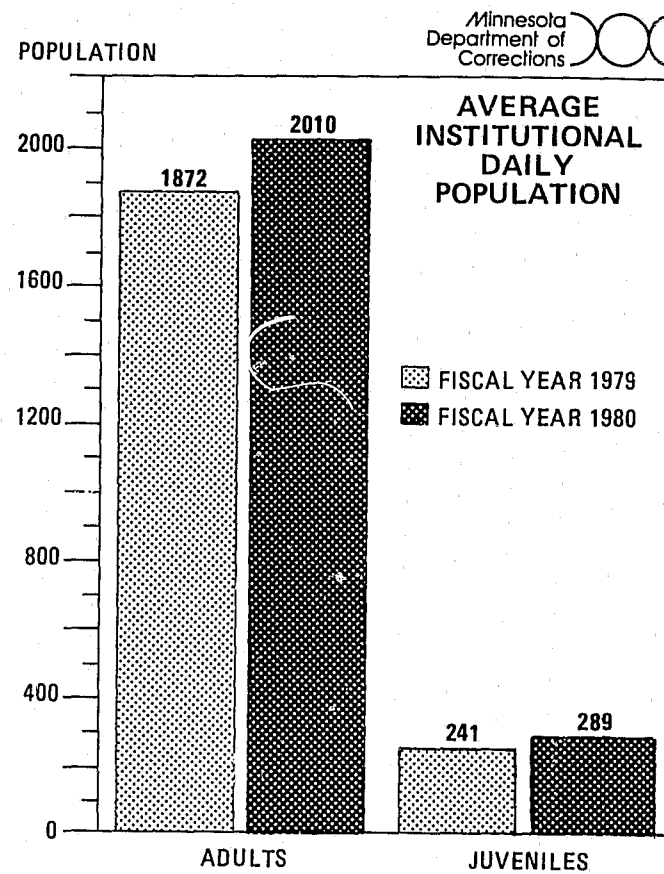
A special study project which was completed during 1980 dealt with the future use of state correctional institutions.

Under the direction of the policy and planning division, a study group appointed by the Commissioner composed of departmental staff not specifically identified with one institution was formed to undertake the project.

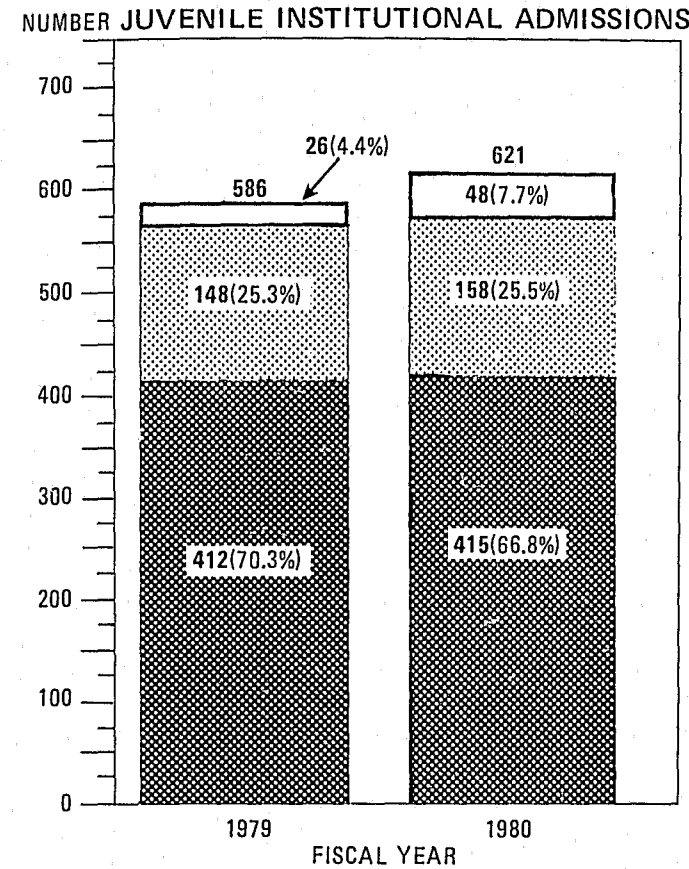


# Statistical Profile

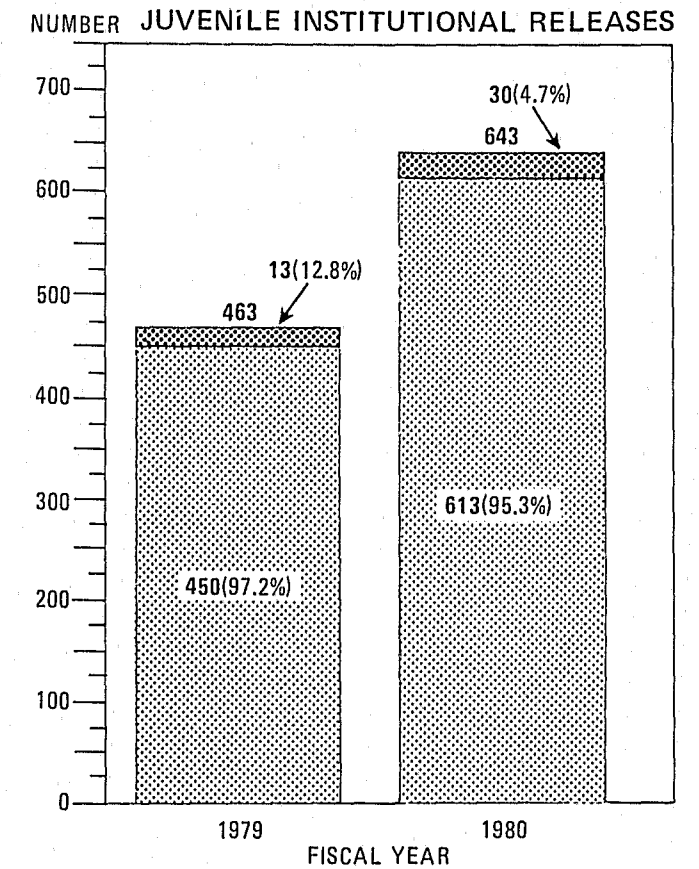
The following figures are included in the 1979-1980 Biennial Report to give a general overview of the Minnesota Department of Corrections institutional activity during the biennium. Charts which give a general profile of institutional populations are also included.



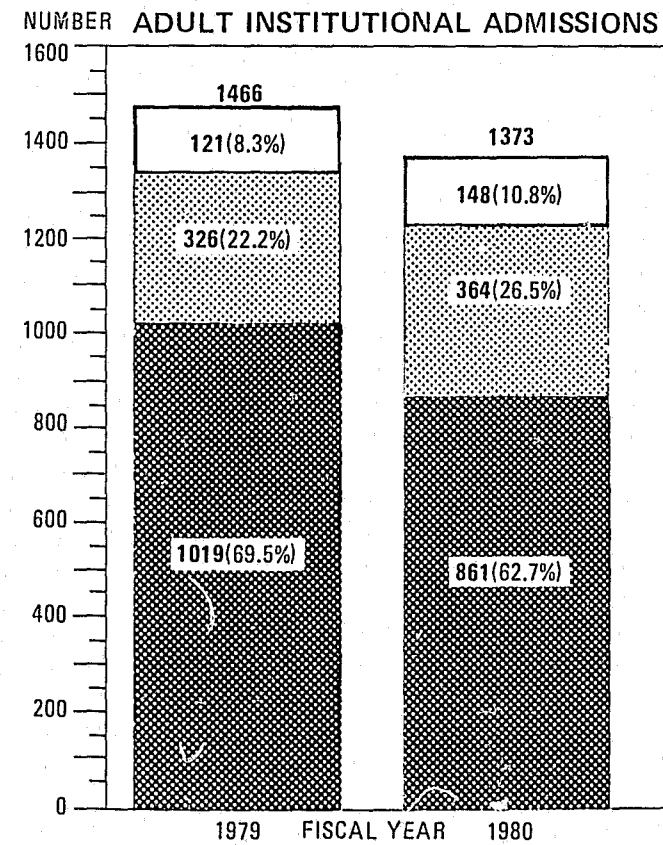
\*Adult programs at the Department's juvenile institutions were phased out during 1980. \*\*Abbreviations mean the following:  
 STW - Minnesota Correctional Facility - Stillwater    RW - Minnesota Correctional Facility - Red Wing  
 SCL - Minnesota Correctional Facility - St. Cloud    SCR - Minnesota Correctional Facility - Sauk Centre  
 LL - Minnesota Correctional Facility - Lino Lakes    SHK - Minnesota Correctional Facility - Shakopee  
 W.RIV. - Willow River Camp    THST - Thistledeew Camp



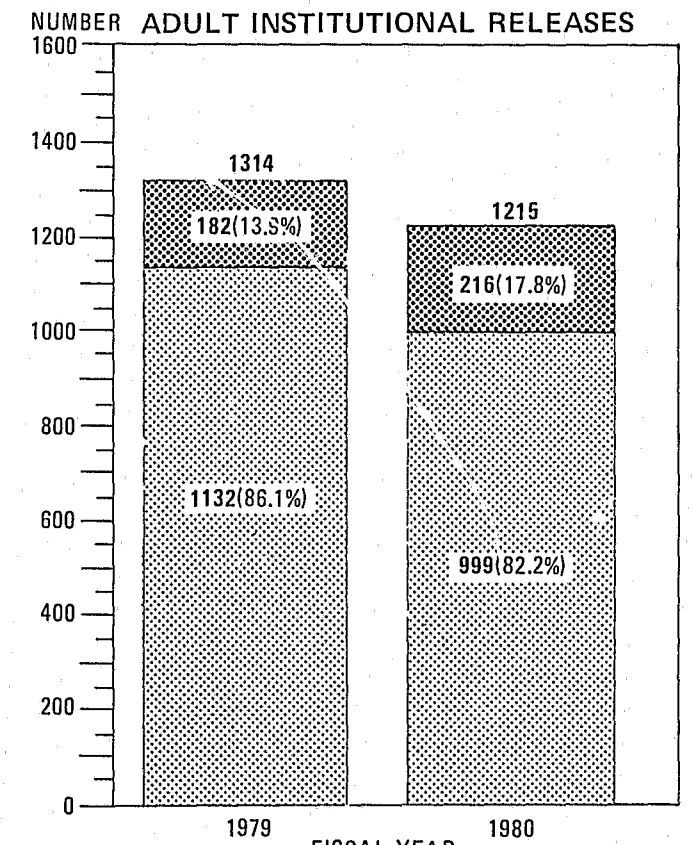
Returned from parole with new sentence  
 Tech. viol. of parole  
 New court commitments



Discharge  
 Parole

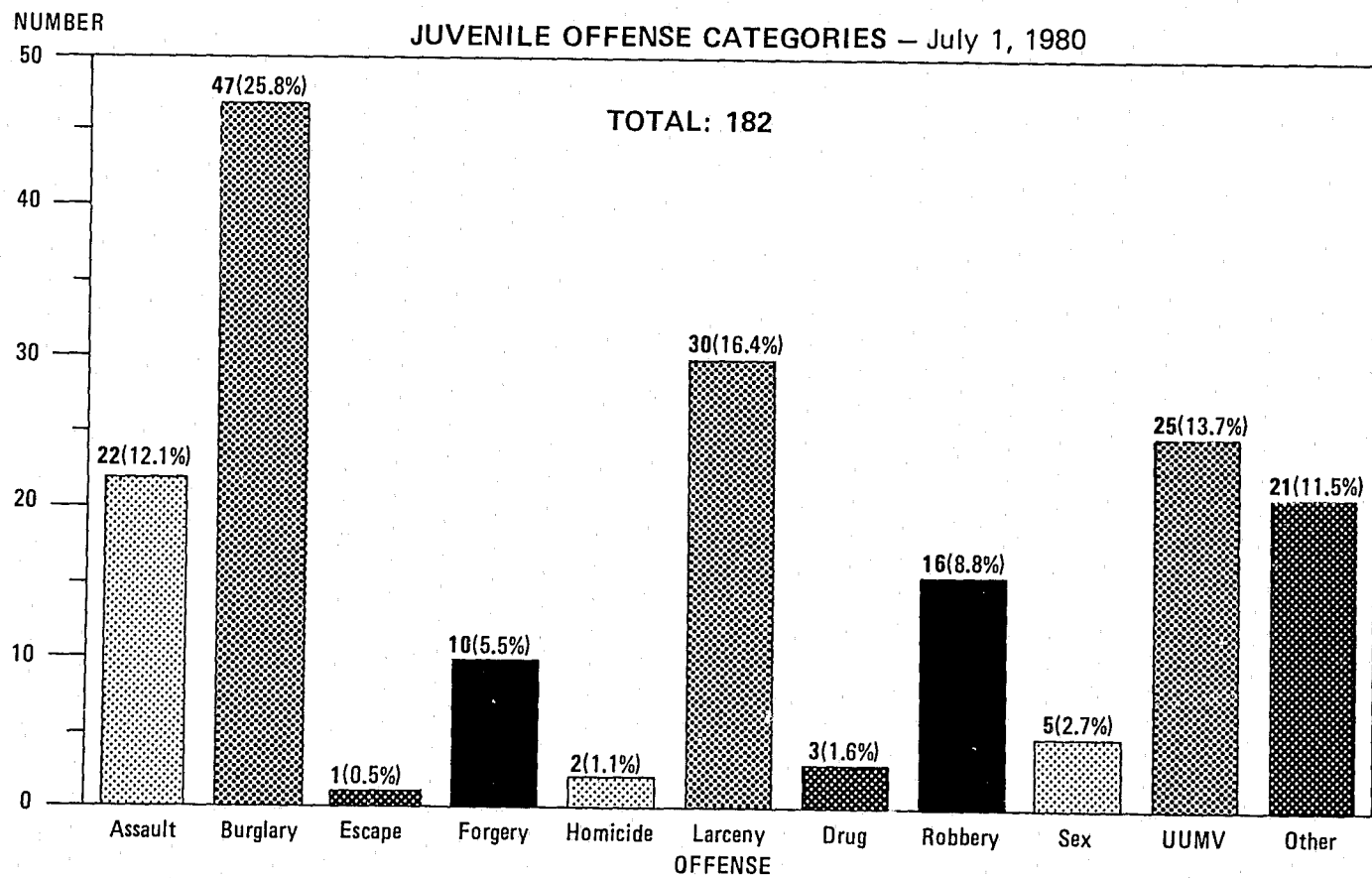
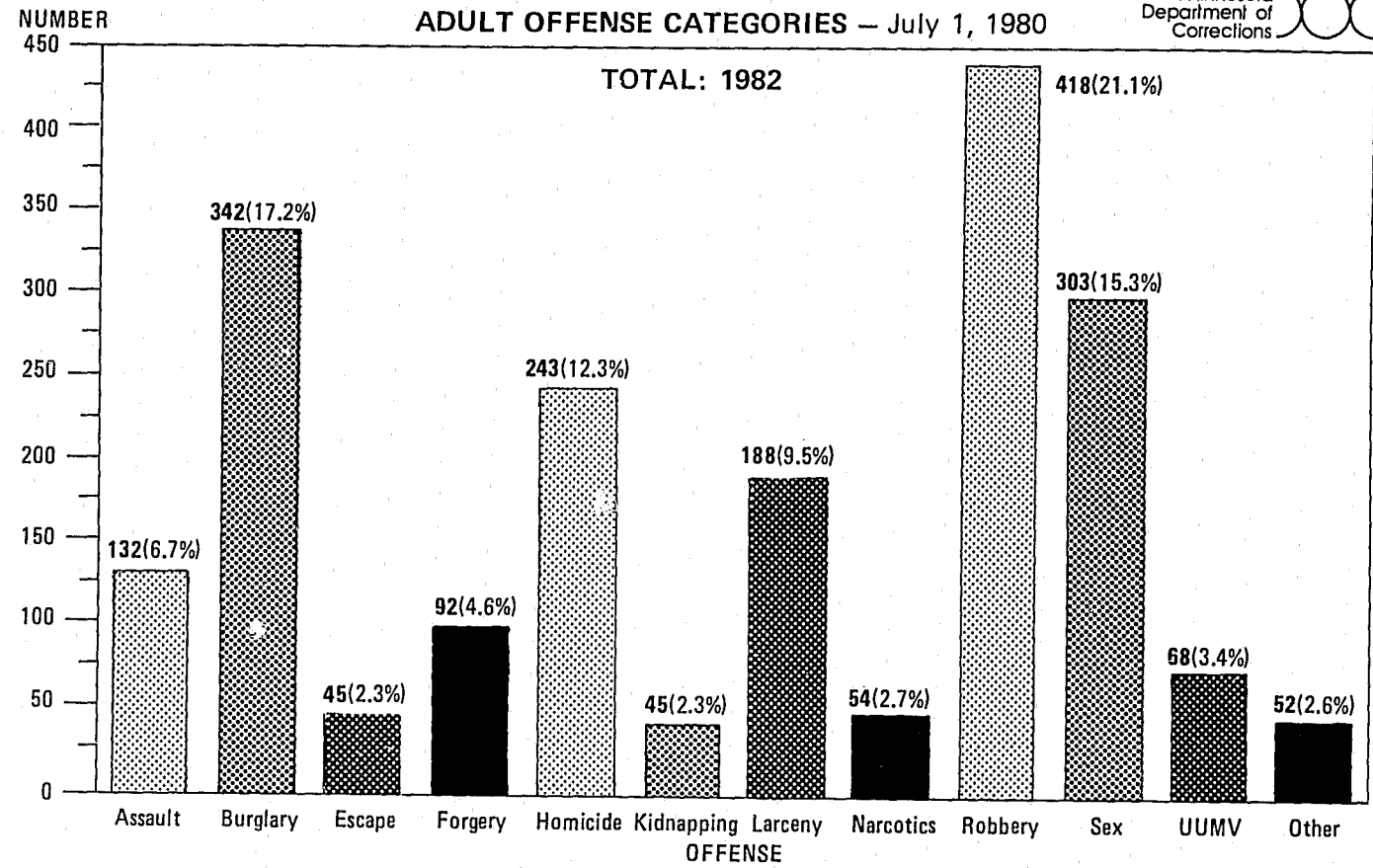


Returned from parole with new sentence  
 Tech. viol. of parole  
 New court commitments

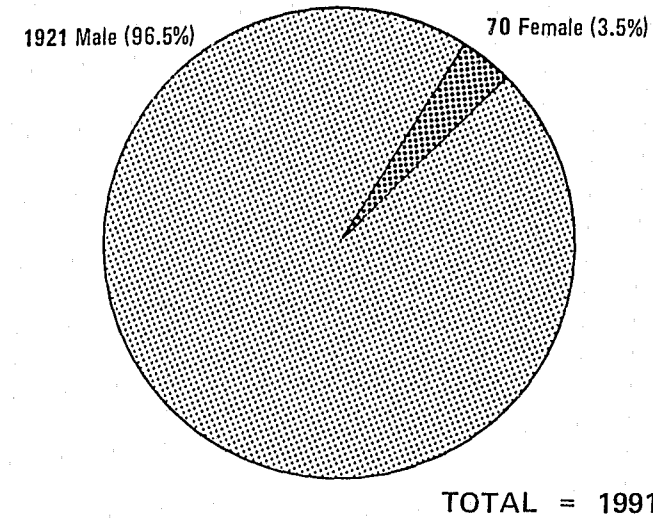


Discharge  
 Parole

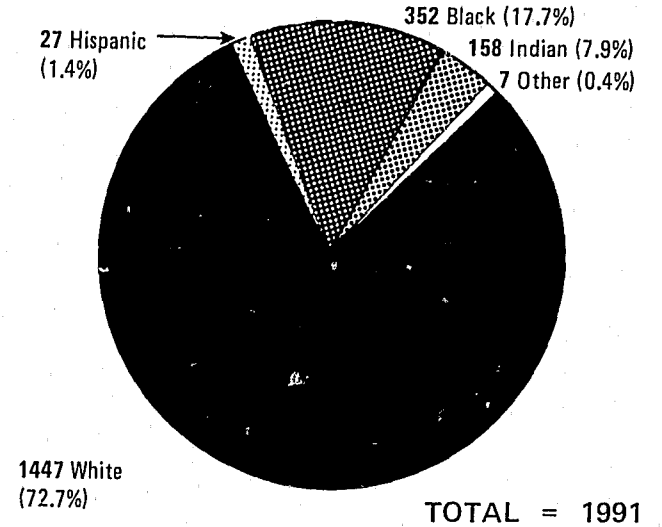
ADULT OFFENSE CATEGORIES — July 1, 1980



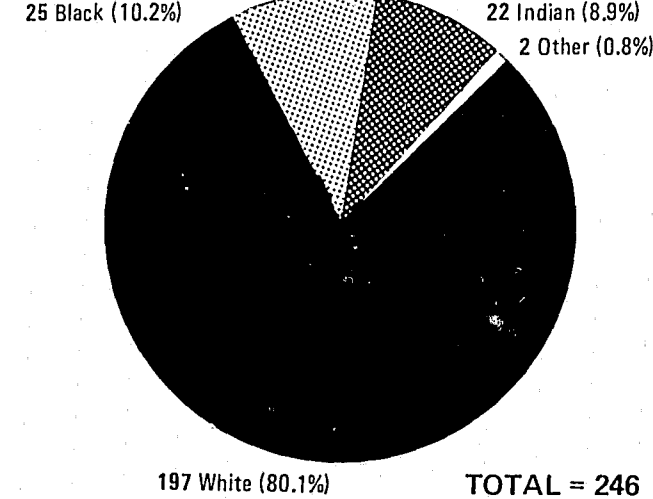
SEX OF ADULT INMATES — July 1, 1980



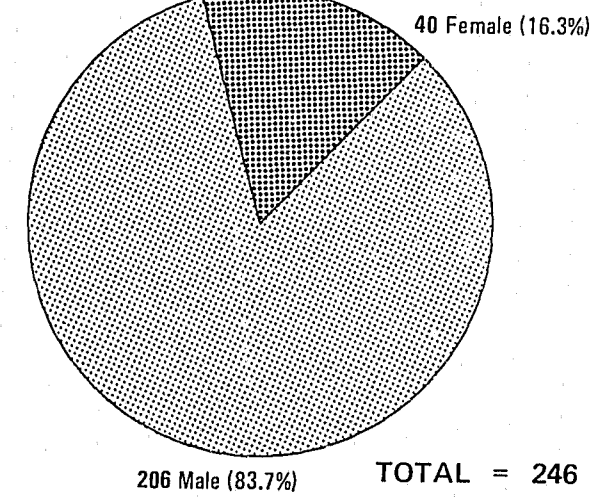
RACE OF ADULT INMATES — July 1, 1980

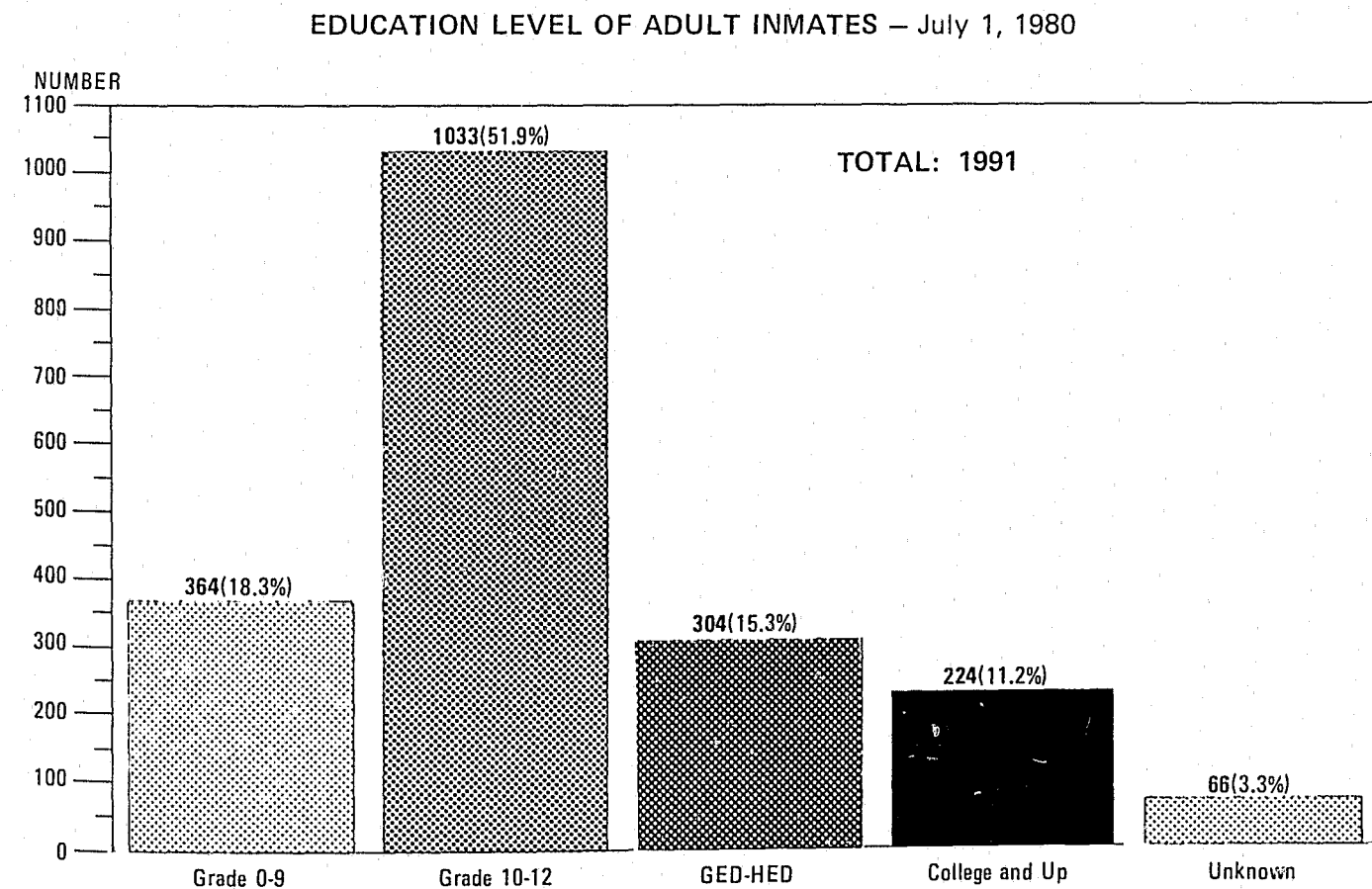
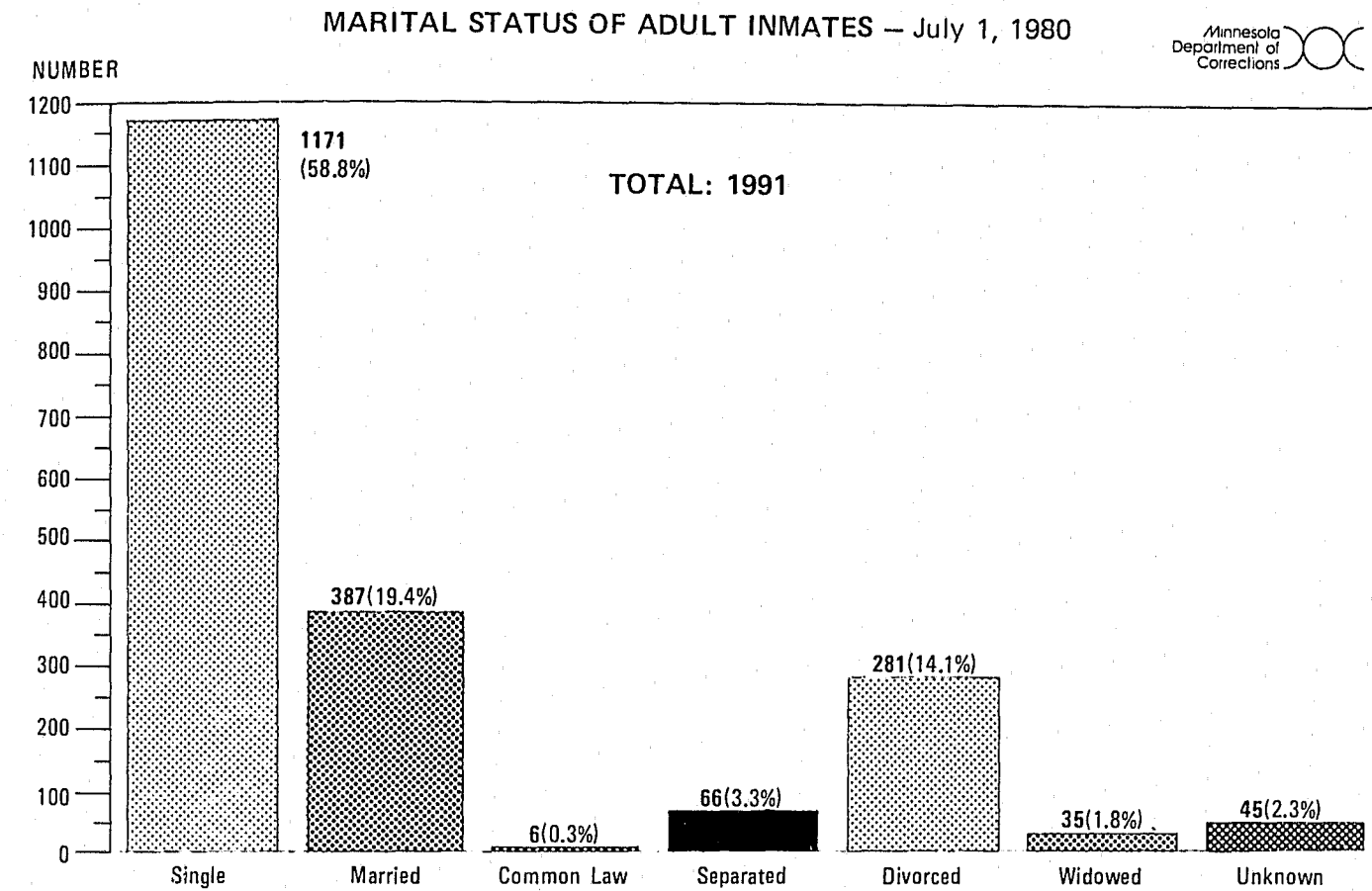
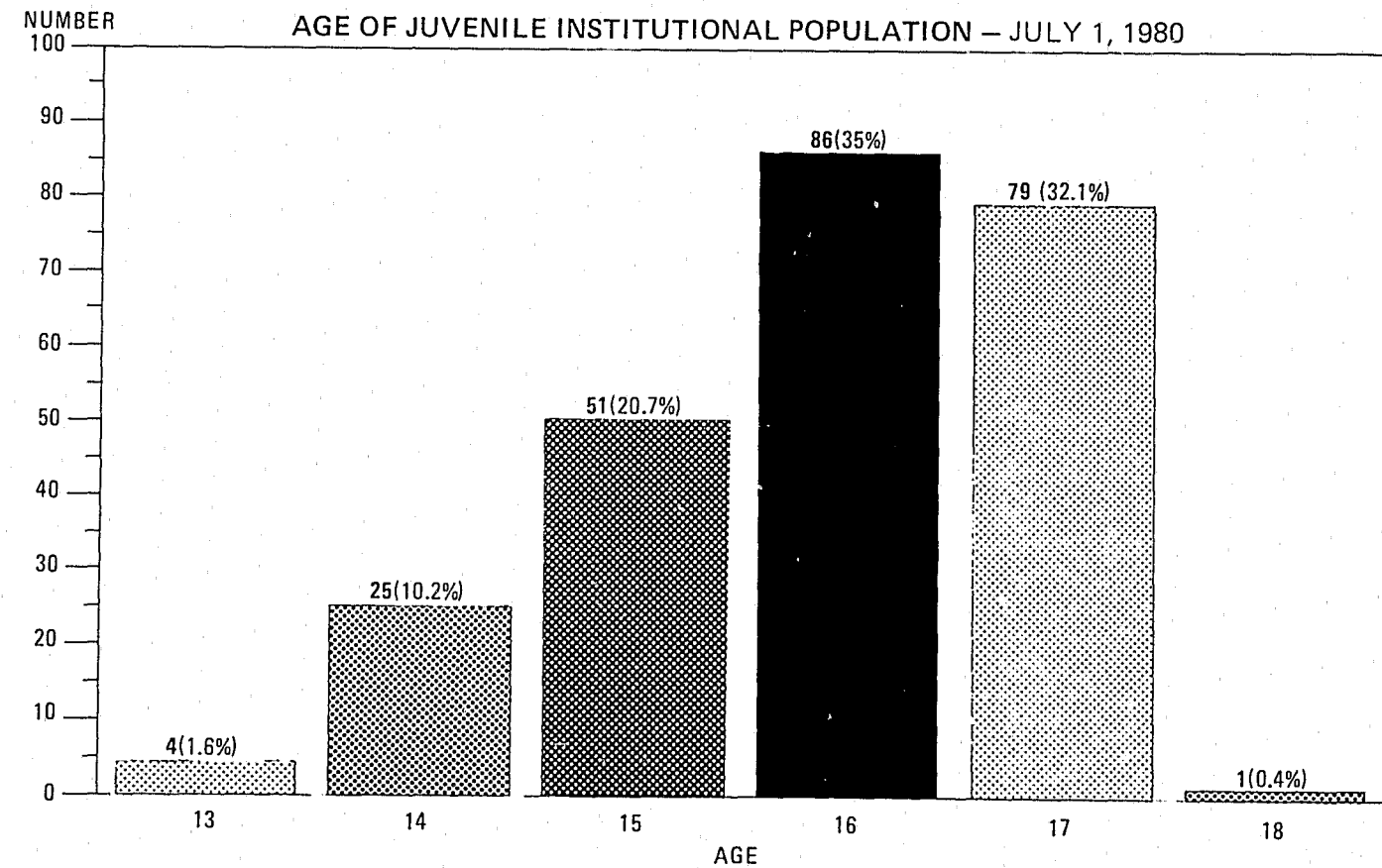
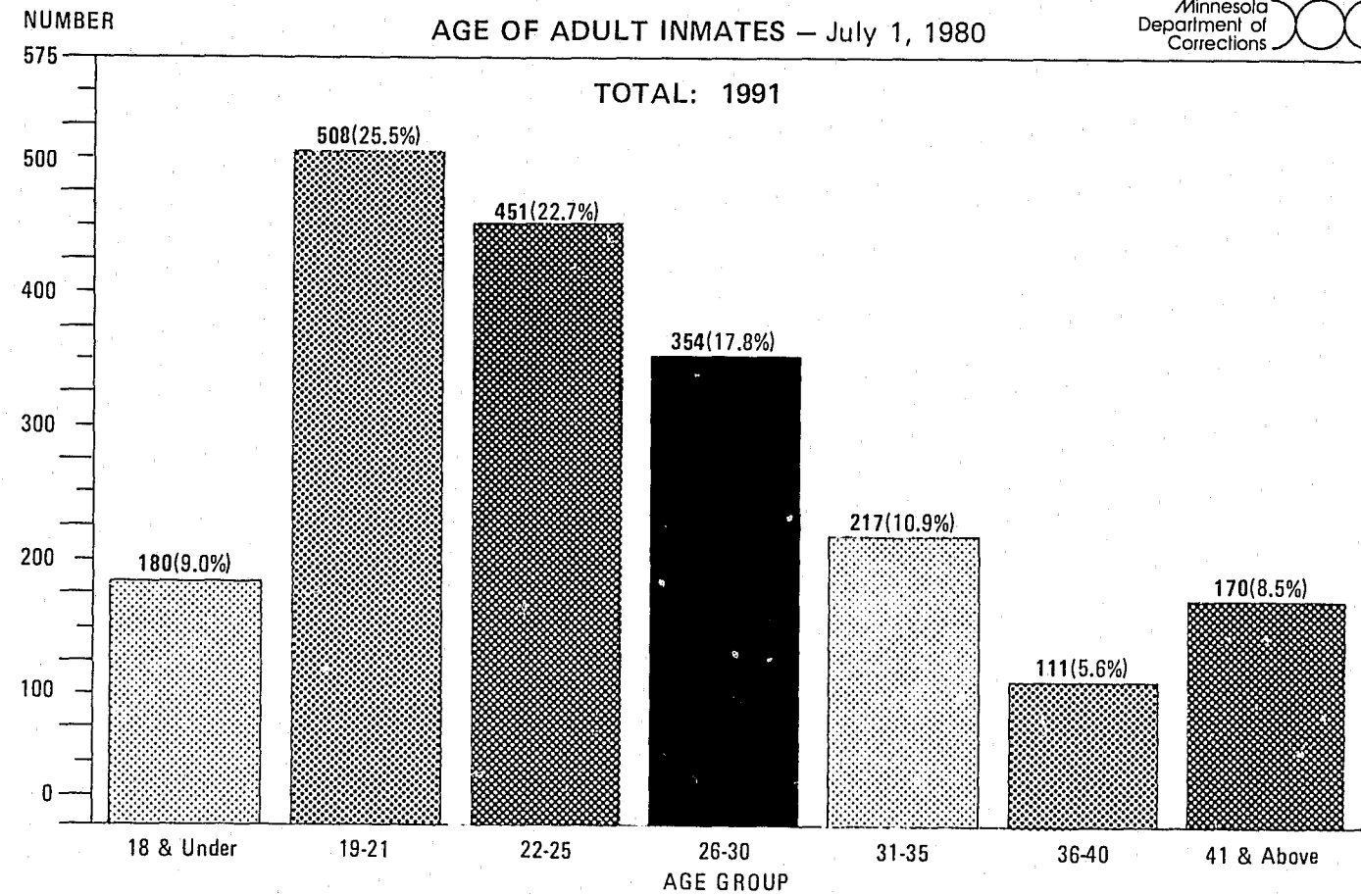


RACE OF JUVENILE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION — July 1, 1980



SEX OF JUVENILE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION — July 1, 1980







**END**