

Happenings*

Minnesota Community Corrections Association

MCCA URGES CHANGES IN BURGLARY GUIDELINES

The MCCA Board of Directors has made recommendations to the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission for changes related to the disposition of burglary cases. At its meeting on June 2, the Board approved recommendations prepared by a subcommittee which were sent to the MSGC.

The first three of the proposals were made to increase the consequences imposed for the repeat or "professional" burglar. The recommendations were:

- 1.) That burglary of an occupied dwelling, statute 609.58, (2), (2), be moved from Severity Level VI to VII, thereby calling for presumptive incarceration.
- 2.) Under 609.58, (2), (2), that presumptive incarceration occur

when there was a high probability of violence to someone other than the perpetrator.

- 3.) That 609.58, (2), (1), (a), pertaining to burglary with a tool or explosive, be moved from Severity Level IV to Severity Level V.
- 4.) We do not agree that all categories of burglary be moved from Severity Level IV to Level V for the following reasons: [Ed. Note: The legislature has proposed that all burglary charges be moved to Level V.
 - a) Often the burglaries committed exclusive of the above mentioned reflect a lack of sophistication or criminal history of the offender rendering early incarceration in-

appropriate. Many of these offenders present other disabilities, ie, dual problems (chem dep/MI), chronic behavior problems related to brain functioning deficiencies, or those problems related to our current economic situation; maybe they are just hungry.

- b) The problem of the potential overcrowding of the state correctional facilities.

To summarize, we are basically saying that burglaries committed that pose a threat of harm to a non-perpetrator, or that more often are committed by the "professional" criminal, should call either for presumptive incarceration or have a severity level that

Burglary Guidelines Con't on Two

BOARD SETS COMMITTEES

The MCCA Board of Directors has realigned its working committees. The five standing committees will facilitate work toward the organization's objectives for the year. Chairpersons and some of the committee members have been announced. All other MCCA members are urged to become involved in the work of any of the committees.

1. MEMBERSHIP AND NOMINATING

COMMITTEE: CHAIR: Becky Bozek; members Mike McGrane, Jeff Martin

The committee will be responsible for maintaining mailing list, involving students, promoting membership at conferences and training sessions, targeting new groups for membership and presenting nominations of prospective Board Members to the Executive Committee.

2. SERVICES AND BENEFITS

COMMITTEE: CHAIR: Tom Zoet; members Jeff Martin, Dick Williams, Karole Williams (Liaison to the Newsletter), Kate Speltz, Dale Fisher (Newsletter Editor) and Alyce Rodda (Insurance Coordinator)

3. SPECIAL CONCERNS: CHAIR: Steve Johnson; members Bob Elkins, Rod Johnson, Willie Bridges

The committee will be responsible for lobbying, promotions, making recommendations for Sentencing Guidelines (Dave Gair will coordinate) and working with the MCA Legislative Committee.

Board Con't on Two

JAIL GUIDELINES CONSIDERED

By: Steven Johnson

The Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission met on July 15, 1982 at the Quality Inn on University Avenue in St. Paul. Morning agenda items included noncontroversial modifications regarding the guidelines which were acted on. These included topics such as previously excluded offenses, criminal history as determined by the recent Hernandez Supreme Court decision, charge decay factors, foreign offenses, departure language, sale of cocaine being changed from level III to level IV, and the obtaining or holding child category. The afternoon session was concentrated on discussion concerning jail incarceration guidelines. Basically, this would involve there being

Jail Guidelines Con't on Two

MCCA WORKSHOP QUESTIONS NORMALCY

"Society needs the deviant person" was the message presented by Psychologist Roy Evans to the MCCA workshop on June 2nd. According to Evans, we design our society in a way to ensure deviance, to establish an "in group" and an "out group". By comparing himself to the deviant person the "normal" or conforming person is reassured of his own righteousness. In such a system deviance and conformity support each other, The systems theory approach sees the deviant person as a symptom bearer. Treatment must include the entire system, such as family therapy for a chemically dependent family member.

In his presentation, entitled "Normality-Abnormality and Other Perversions" Evans pointed out that there are different ways to define Normalcy. One method is statistical, what most of us do or who we are. The other method is the "ideal" as defined by our moral standards (e.g. The Church), legal system or mental system. There is much disagreement between and within these definitions of normality. Evans also

presented our word for the day: iatrogenic disease: a disease caused by a cure (e.g. Labelling a person can become a self-fulfilling prophecy).

In the second half of the workshop, Dick Fuller of the Park Avenue Center in Minneapolis, discussed the "New Identity Process" or Scream Therapy. Highlighting the presentation was a tape of a therapy session in which the method's founder, Dr. Daniel Casriel, led a scream therapy group with patients learning to release their emotions and develop closer relationships with others.

Central to the New Identity Process is the concept of bonding. Its proponents believe people have a biological need for physical closeness and emotional openness with other people, just as they have a biological need for food. According to Fuller, most people in our western culture are deprived of such closeness, but we do not recognize this deprivation. This approach does not accept the idea that people are born bad; a person can control his destiny and there are experiences that can enrich our lives.

Jail Guidelines Con't From One

standards for local lock up facility jailing of individuals not qualifying for imprisonment in state facilities. It should be noted that there is a significant amount of disagreement regarding this topic, not only on the part of the Guidelines Commission but also corrections practitioners. The Guidelines Commission staff discussed a preliminary report from the 87 counties which showed some significant difference in the length of such jail sentences. They found some basis for considering that there is a random or inconsistent use of such incarceration at this time. Discussion on the part of the Commission covered as many different perspectives and backgrounds as the make up of the Commission. Such topics as the need for judicial discretion, local control of lock up facilities, the amount of disparity within the system regarding this type of incarceration, the statutory and legislative scope of the Guidelines Commission, the finite number of lock up beds within the state, etc. It was

determined that the commission will be preparing a report to the legislative committees addressing all of the resolutions which came out of the last session summarizing the discussion and type of action or lack of action taken.

This is obviously an area of significant concern to MCCA members and each member should be contacting his local legislators and other government officials regarding this topic. Another significant concern to MCCA is that of proposed changes in the burglary categories of the guidelines. An MCCA committee on burglary has specific recommendations which it has presented to the Guidelines Commission. The Guidelines Commission sub-committee on burglary will be hearing testimony on this topic in August or September. If any members have questions or concerns regarding the MCCA Committee on Burglary, they should contact Robert Elkins, Supervisor, Parole Unit, Hennepin County Parole Services at 348-4198.

Board con't From One

4 .CONFERENCE AND TRAINING

COMMITTEE: CHAIR: Robbie Robinson; members Matt Smrekar, Mike McGrane, Willie Bridges, Jeff Martin

The Committee will organize the Winter MCCA Conference and Training Sessions through the year.

5. JUVENILE TASK FORCE — AD HOC

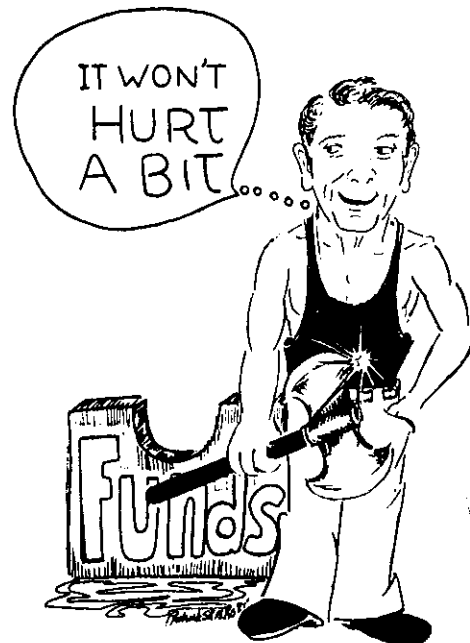
COMMITTEE: CHAIR: John Mitchell

Will explore the possibility of the MCCA becoming more involved in the area of Juvenile Corrections.

Burglary Guidelines Con't From One

will call for fewer criminal history points before presumptive incarceration. We are not in favor of an across the board increase in the Severity Level of burglary offenses.

In its report to the MCCA Board, the committee also expressed agreement that The Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission needs to re-evaluate the Sentencing of the four degrees of Criminal Sexual Conduct. "Often times offenders are given short periods of incarceration which does not allow time for special treatment programming either while incarcerated or while on supervised release. This issue is one that will require a separate study and specific recommendations."



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We Want You To Know



Gail (Johnson) Wik

DEAR FELLOW MEMBER:

Congratulations to DAN CAIN, former MCCA Board member, on being named by Governor Al Quie to serve on the Sentencing Guidelines Commission. He replaces JAN SMABY as a citizen representative.

Dan has been actively involved in monitoring the Guidelines development and lobbying for any needed changes.

MCCA contacted the Governor's office and strongly urged that consideration be given to someone associated with community corrections programming.

With the addition of Dan Cain to the Guidelines Commission, community corrections has gained an able and knowledgeable representative.

Best Wishes,
Gail Wik
President

MINNESOTA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION
666 Marshall Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55104

NAME: _____

PROGRAM/AGENCY: _____

WORK ROLE: _____

WORK PHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____ ZIP: _____

ADDRESS SHOWN IS: HOME WORK

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP: _____ \$15 INDIVIDUAL SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP: _____ \$25

INDIVIDUAL PATRON MEMBERSHIP: _____ \$50 PROGRAM MEMBERSHIP: _____ \$100

PROGRAM SPONSORING MEMBERSHIP: _____ \$300

Make checks payable to MCCA

INDUSTRIES PROGRAM REVIEWED

By: Lisbeth Tellers

On March 1, 1979, the MCCA began implementation of an Industries Program in order to create small, labor-intensive, profit making businesses for member agencies of the MCCA as part of their therapeutic and financial structure. These businesses in turn would provide a therapy-based or "sheltered" work environment to enhance the rehabilitation of ex-offenders. The time frame necessary for implementation was estimated at 9½ months; however, they actually required 17 months to become established and functional.

The developers of this concept believed that the program would greatly benefit community corrections by increasing the probability of long-term employability for community corrections clients; decreasing dependence on government money; improving the image of community corrections and the offender with the community in general by establishing the offender as partially responsible for the on-going costs of community corrections, and improving the overall therapeutic value of the concept of community corrections.

MCCA had evaluated the feasibility of the concept of an Industries Program through research data received from welfare, corrections and chemical dependency programs nationwide who operated "work-therapy sheltered" workshop programs. Four long-

term programs were selected to participate in the Industries Program project - Damascus Way, Freedom House, Midwest Challenge, and Turning Point. Contributions from the Carolyn, Dayton-Hudson, First Bank of Minneapolis, General Mills, McKnight - and Minneapolis Foundations funded the project. MCCA provided staff technical assistance and coordination to each agency.

The Industries created were Damascus Way Work Center located at 905 West Broadway in Minneapolis, a furniture refinishing business and antique shop; Latham's Table Restaurant located at 3008 Lyndale Avenue South in Minneapolis; Ark Products located at 8200 Grand Avenue South in Bloomington, a manufacturer of name, scripture, animal, and character plaques which are distributed nationally in book stores; and Turning Point Building Maintenance located at 1523 Emerson Avenue North in Minneapolis, a contract maintenance cleaning business consisting of general janitorial maintenance of apartment and office buildings.

Industries were created which could be suited to the clients in each particular participating agency. Successful operation of the Industries Program was made more difficult by the fact that clients initially exhibit poor self-esteem, as well as inappropriate work habits and attitudes. However, it is the con-

sensus of the project directors that the general goals and objectives set forth for the project were met. Positive results were noted in two major areas -

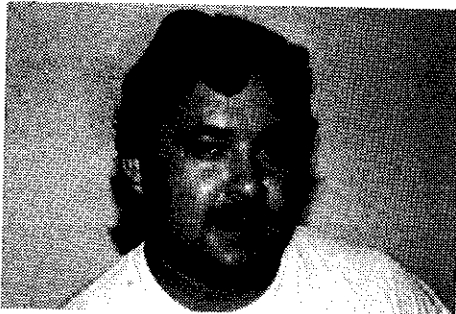
RESULTS FOR THE CLIENT

Since programs created a therapeutic work situation where personnel could observe a client's work behavior and attitudes, issues were confronted regarding resolving problem situations which could negatively affect the client's work related communications and habits, dealing with rejection and other common problems with employers. Clients' self-image and confidence was observed to improve, and good work habits were learned along with the positive attitudes which could be documented and passed on to future employers.

RESULTS FOR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS AGENCIES

The Industries Project reduced the overall operating costs of existing programs. This reduction can favorably impact the legislature, funding sources, referral agencies and the community in general. Programs have established a precedence that offenders can in fact be responsible for part of the financial burden of their crime and accept partial responsibility for funding their programs. Improvement of client retention rates was also observed.

PERSONAL SPOTLIGHT



Ken Bedeau, 35, is a Correctional Counselor Supervisor at Anishinabe Longhouse, a halfway house for American Indian offenders. Bedeau is an important part of the Longhouse operation. This relationship dates back to the early days of the Longhouse's development in 1974.

Bedeau came to the Anishinabe Longhouse as a work-study applicant from a local community college. This happened in the days when many American Indians were trying extremely hard to seek careers in the

correctional field. Department of Corrections leadership, at that time, agreed to allow Bedeau to begin work at the fledgling Anishinabe Longhouse, but they sternly vowed that if Bedeau did not work out well, the venture certainly would not be allowed again.

Much to the delight of the Department of Corrections and the Anishinabe Longhouse, Bedeau successfully made the grade. Bedeau now has an Associate of Arts Degree and has broadened his usefulness by taking courses in Supervisory Management, Dale Carnegie, Adventures in Attitudes, and numerous other management related studies. Bedeau came to the Anishinabe Longhouse with a strong desire for "an opportunity to work with Indians". After nearly nine years that desire has not decreased.

An avid sportsman, Bedeau's primary interests lie in bowling, golfing, snowmobiling, fishing and hunting. But his interests do not

stop there — he's also been involved in several community and neighborhood efforts such as the American Indian Business Development Corporation, a group working to revitalize the Franklin Avenue area in south Minneapolis. Bedeau's other past involvements have been with the Pilot City Regional Center, Northside's Redevelopment Council, and many other self-help groups.

It is obvious that this Leech Lake Reservation born Indian, who is married and has one daughter, enjoys being of service to people. He plans to stay in state service for a long time. John Poupart, Bedeau's supervisor and Project Director of Anishinabe Longhouse, states, "the Anishinabe Longhouse is a better place because of Ken being here. I'm sure the Department of Corrections has also benefitted in a positive way by having Ken on board."

Good Luck, Ken Bedeau. Corrections needs people like you.

BAKERY TO OFFER MUSIC, ART WORKSHOPS

The Neighborhood Probation Office ("The Bakery") is planning a series of workshops for people interested in music, photography, art and poetry. The classes will each be held weekly at the Bakery, 2603 Bloomington Ave. South, Minneapolis, to begin as soon as groups are formed. They are intended for people in the corrections system and therapeutic communities who could benefit from an opportunity to express themselves through one of these media.

Each of the workshops will be led by professional artists from the respective fields and will use guest artists from the community. The music workshop will be conducted by Gene Adams, a probation officer with the Juvenile Division of Hennepin County Court Services. Adams is a long-time musician and jazzleader and was recently given an award as the top Black jazz educator in the Twin Cities.

The music workshop will emphasize the teaching of improvisational techniques for small jazz and pop groups. The classes will include reading music, transposing, elementary music theory, harmony and arranging for small groups. Persons with some musical background are preferred and participants will need to provide their own instruments (except piano players). Adams says he

especially needs drummers and bass players.

The photography workshop will teach a range of skills from the use of basic and 35mm cameras to darkroom techniques. Included in the courses will be information on mechanics of camera functioning, picture composition, developing negatives and making prints from negatives. Participants will take pictures and evaluate them and will have an opportunity to learn to develop their own film. Simple and 35mm cameras and a darkroom will be available for the use of the participants.

The art workshop will be conducted by Janice Anderson, a graphic designer with ten years of professional experience. The participants will work charcoal drawings and water color and will learn basic composition and color theory. Arrangements can be made to work with persons with higher skill levels.

The poetry workshop will be led by experienced poets from COMPAS, a group of local artists who have experience in teaching.

If you have clients interested in participating in any of the workshops call Gene Adams (348-3709), Don Anderson 348-4171 or Ron Sundell (348-8905).

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM

DIRECTED BY: Program in Human Sexuality, Department of Family Practice and Community Health, University of Minnesota.

The Sex Offender Treatment Program is a clinical outpatient service for men whose sexual behavior is destructive and victimizing. Offenses may include incest, child molestation, rape, exhibitionism, obscene phone calls and voyeurism. The treatment process is based on a positive approach to sexuality: direct confrontation with pathology combined with identification of the ways in which each man experiences alienation within himself and society. Group members' primary task is to accept responsibility for his behavior and identify his own alienations. Eligibility and treatment duration is determined on an individual basis by an interdisciplinary staff.

Court evaluations are available separately from the Treatment Program.

Groups meet at the Program in Human Sexuality. For further information contact the Community Programs Associate at Research Each Building, 2630 University Avenue Southeast, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 55414, or phone (612) 376-7520.

"EDEN HOUSE SERVES MENTALLY ILL"

**By: Lorraine Teel,
Executive Director**

Eden House has been awarded a contract through the Hennepin County Mental Health Division effective July 1, 1982 to provide services to clients with a dual problem of mental illness and chemical dependency.

This contract adds supplemental funds to fifteen of our residential chemical dependency slots. Funds will be used to hire a part-time Licensed Psychologist, full-time Mental Health Worker, and a part-time nurse.

As many of you are aware, Eden House has always been innovative in its approach to treatment and has a reputation for dealing with the non-traditional, multiple problem client. While we have effectively worked with people who have a dual diagnosis of

mental illness and chemical dependency in the past, we now have the ability to formalize and expand services to this group of clients.

Services to be provided include residential treatment in a therapeutic community setting which will allow the client to progress at his or her own rate. Individual, group and family counseling will be provided, as will careful goal planning leading to a community placement.

We invite inquiries as well as referrals to this program. Please contact Dan Cain, Program Director, Residential Programming, at 338-0723 during business hours.

"PRODIGAL HOUSE MOVES

By: Mark A. Groves

"The Prodigal House program, a six-month, drug-free, residential therapeutic community for chemically dependent, male veterans has relocated to Building #1, at the Minnesota Veterans Home, Minnehaha Avenue at 51st Street, Minneapolis.

Prodigal House assists veterans with developing educational, vocational, and social skills that enable them to function in society free from chemical abuse with the tools necessary for a self-supporting, productive life and participating in the self-help movement.

For further information, contact Mark Groves, Outreach Coordinator, at: 721-8556."

DOES COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS WORK?

[EXCERPED FROM CORRECTIONS MAGAZINE, OCTOBER 1981]

Fifteen years ago, when community corrections began to take root, it offered an attractive and consistent ideology: Most offenders could be dealt with more effectively and more economically, in their own communities than in prisons or jails.

In pursuit of this proposition, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration poured more than \$1 billion into community corrections programs in its 12 years of existence. State and local governments, and other federal agencies, added at least that amount.

Today, there are hundreds of thousands of offenders in community programs. Even when one excludes traditional alternatives like parole and probation, there are probably more people in community programs, experts say, than the 320,00 inmates in prison.

The community corrections philosophy began as a logical but untested idea. Its proponents were confident that it would easily prove its worth, and they turned to social scientists to confirm what they thought they already knew.

Since then, research on community corrections has become a thriving industry. In 1973, LEAA made it an official requirement of all grants that each one include a research study on the efficiency of the program. Dozens of criminal justice research institutes and think tanks were established and many state departments of corrections organized inhouse research operations. No other reform initiative in American corrections has been so fervently analyzed.

The aim of this research was to answer the questions that policymakers and legislators most often asked:

- Do Community programs cost less than imprisonment?
- Can they alleviate the problems of drug abuse, alcoholism, and chronic unemployment that help breed crime?
- Do they do as good a job as prisons at protecting the public?
- Can they reduce imprisonment rates, reduce overcrowding and make capital construction unnecessary?
- The biggest question of all: Can community programs rehabilitate offenders?

Now, after a decade of intense research, millions of dollars have been spent and enough studies have been published to fill a small library. The answer to the above questions according to researchers and practi-

tioners across the country, is uniform: We just don't know.

After a review of the published literature and consultation with criminal justice authorities across the nation, there emerge no clear, forceful or consistent findings from what good research there is. On the whole, community-based corrections programs have not proven themselves to be demonstrably effective in reducing crime or in rehabilitating offenders. Nor has any individual program or strategy emerged as more successful than any other in bringing about long-term change in offenders. In some areas, such as the threat posed to the community by community programs when compared to the incapacitating effects of imprisonment, there is very little research at all.

Defenders of community programs say that the weak results have a positive side: When considered as an alternative to imprisonment, community programs have, with few exceptions, proven that they are no worse. This is enough, they say, to justify the dismantling of much of the prison system. But even the question of whether community programs are cheaper than imprisonment has proven to be more complex than it would seem. And the proliferation of community programs does not automatically prove that many offenders have been diverted from prison, some studies indicate that they have merely served as harsher alternatives to probation.

Though supporters of community corrections concede that the research data have not proved that community corrections programs have "worked", advocates rush to say that there is also no evidence to show that they don't work. If the alternative is a traditional prison, then the evidence takes on a rosy cast.

A frequent complaint of community corrections figures is that the programs are asked to prove themselves but traditional practices such as imprisonment, probation and parole are not.

"We're holding all these new programs to standards we don't hold to prisons to," said Kaye Harris, former director of NCCD's Washington office and currently a professor of criminal justice at Temple University in Philadelphia. Policy makers are asking community programs to cure crime, a demand that is seldom made of prisons. If community corrections can reduce the severity of

sentences, reduce the harm done by imprisonment, make services available to those otherwise denied them or reduce the huge capital outlays for new prisons, then we can say that community corrections is a successful strategy.

"Policy makers are telling community corrections operators: 'OK, produce. And if you don't, you won't be in the next budget,'" said Jerry Hoffman, former state director of community corrections in Oregon. "You don't see conventional probation and parole or the prison system operating under such constraints. Obviously, there's a dual standard operating here."

But as Hoffman and others have acknowledged, the most enthusiastic proponents of community corrections may have helped create the dual standard by overstating their claims. "All of a sudden we were going to do all sorts of wonderful things with community corrections," Hoffman said. "We set greater goals for our programs than prisons have ever been expected to accomplish, it is just not realistic to say that we're going to drastically reduce prison populations and we've been kidding ourselves to think that any short term intervention is going to turn somebody around for life."

Harris notes that inflated claims are almost demanded. "You have to tell the legislators that your program is going to reduce crime if you have any hope of getting it off the ground," she said.

Jerome McElroy, research director of New York's Vera Institute of Justice acknowledged that the goals for community corrections may have been inflated, but that researchers in the field ought to be sophisticated enough to sort out what is realistic and what is rhetoric. You learn to ignore a substantial part of the claims. In this regard the researchers have not served the policy makers well. A lot of programs have been burned because of it.

Though experts may not agree on the effectiveness of community corrections programs, there is virtual unanimity that the quality of research on community corrections has failed to live up to its promise.

Part II of this article will discuss the methods of evaluation and research completed in community corrections in the last 15 years.

DeNovo Celebrates 12 Years of Growth

By: Karole Williams

On June 24, 1982 Operation de Novo held an open house celebrating its twelfth year of operation. De Novo is a pre-trial diversion program for first offenders. It was originally implemented in 1970 and is one of the oldest diversion programs in the country.

Providing services to first offenders, who are diverted from the courts, de Novo offers: one to one counseling; career planning and testing; chemical dependency assessment, treatment referral and aftercare/support groups, GED preparation and in some cases individualized referral for other existing problems.

The original concept was one of diverting, undereducated, underemployed or unemployed offenders from the court system, addressing these problems and directing clients to education/training programs or assisting them in finding suitable employment. At the beginning, initial entrance criteria specifically excluded persons with chemical dependency, mental health or behavior problems.

Over the years the scope of service has widened to its present level. Originally only misdemeanants were diverted; however, in 1973 de Novo accepted its first felony clients and at the present time approximately 75 percent of all diversions come from the district court.

The length of participation for a client is generally one [1] year for felony offenses and six [6] months for misdemeanor offenses. Upon entrance to the program, a goal contract is drawn up with the client. Contracts include contact with a de Novo counselor, no further involvement with the law, usually employment and/or school. Sometimes restitution is required and at times when appropriate, chemical dependency treatment, aftercare or support groups, outside counseling or therapy for mental health issues or a variety of other services offered in the community may be required. Clients are held ac-



Ed Miller Patricia Robinson

countable for completion of their goal contracts. With the successful completion of the contract commitments and the expiration of the allotted diversion time, clients are returned to court and charges are dismissed.

This type of program allows first offenders an opportunity to look at the actions that lead them to the offense and hopefully give them the necessary support, information and motivation to change the problem causing behavior.

Although there are no follow up figures available to indicate actual long term success rates, statistics gathered on clients one year after participation indicate a recidivism rate of 6 percent among those who completed successfully and an 11 percent rearrest rate for those clients who participated but were unfavorably discharged.

In 1972 the restitution portion of the program was implemented. Fully developed and operating by 1975, this unit of de Novo has grown continually over the years and was responsible for returning approximately \$100,000.00 to victims in the community in 1981 alone.

In 1973 a juvenile component was added to the program. While the adults diverted to Operation de Novo are first offenders, the juvenile diversions are generally repeat offenders already convicted and sentenced. De Novo, for them, is the last chance at working out their problems in a community setting. Failure at de Novo usually results in serving the sentence already set forth by the Juvenile court. De Novo's juvenile component includes: one to one counseling, in-house education, parent support groups and participation in a peer group with emphasis on changing negative behavior and becoming responsible for one's actions. Restitution is at times a requirement and recently family therapy has become a part of the services offered to the families of adolescents participating in de Novo.

De Novo has prided itself over the past twelve years on its diverse staff and presently has persons with training and experience in many different areas; education/vocational, chemical dependency, womens issues, family therapy, etc. The employment of such diverse people has allowed Operation de Novo to grow and develop over the years to an agency with a national reputation of excellence.

MCA EXPLORES TRAINING SERVICES

The Education—Training Committee of the Minnesota Corrections Association is in the process of identifying a list of potential training resources (personnel and materials) on a "low cost/no cost" basis. With increasingly tight budgets, both public and non-profit corrections agencies are looking for ways to maintain and increase staff training with fewer dollars. MCA'S purpose is to become a clearinghouse for all corrections personnel and agencies in Minnesota.

Arrangements for trainers and materials would be made between the organization requesting training and those offering services.

In addition to providing training, either on a fee basis or without charge, there remains the possibility of working out "barter arrangements"; that is, trading off trainers and materials between agencies. Although this may need to be done quite selectively — perhaps even involving more than two agencies — there are potential mutual benefits.

Specifically the "personnel and materials" needed are:

- Agency/project training which would be open to non-agency staff (i.e. other corrections personnel) and what process for publicity of these opportunities exists.
- Type of on-site training available by agency/project staff. Can this be provided free or for a nominal fee.
- Audio-video or written resources available for loan or low cost rental (i.e. films, video tapes, unpublished papers, books, etc.).

If MCCA member agencies want to explore this further, they are asked to contact Richard M. Wheaton at 348-2975.



Mary Welch Baron Lewis Norb Gernes

1983-84 CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY AND FAMILY TRAINING PROJECT

Presented by: Program in Human Sexuality
Family Practice and Community Health
Medical School, University of Minnesota

Chemically dependent persons and their families often experience family intimacy and sexual problems associated with alcohol and other drug abuse. The CDFI Training Project is designed to train professionals with working knowledge in chemical dependency in effective intervention and treatment of these individuals and their families. Participants will attend five three-day workshops and one two-day follow-up meeting between February 1983 and February 1984. Academic and continuing education credit (105 contact hours) is available.

A CDFI Resource Center has also been established. Audio and videotapes in various related topic areas are available.

For further information on application and fees, contact: CDFI Training Project Program in Human Sexuality University of Minnesota, 2630 University Avenue SE. Minneapolis, MN 55414 Phone: 612-376-7520

SEXUAL ATTITUDE REASSESSMENT SEMINARS (SAR)

DATES:

GENERAL SAR: SEPTEMBER 10-11, 1982
OCTOBER 15-16, 1982

SPECIAL:

Disability SAR: October 21-23, 1982
(fee undetermined)

The Sexual Attitude Reassessment Seminar is an opportunity to examine one's beliefs and to increase personal awareness of areas in which these attitudes may conflict with or influence our own behavior and that of others. Lecture, media, and small group discussion comprise the format.

The fee for the General SAR Seminar is \$120 per person. Professionals, as well as the general public, are eligible to attend. The seminar is AMA and AAFP accredited, and carries 16 contact hours of continuing education. For a complete brochure and registration materials, please contact: SAR Coordinator, Program in Human Sexuality, University of Minnesota, 2630 University Avenue SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414, or phone: 612-376-7520

Happenings

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The opinions expressed in the Happenings are those of the contributing writers. Readers are encouraged to respond to the content of this newsletter and to write on topics of interest to its readers. The staff reserves the right to edit submitted articles. Copy deadline is the 25th of odd-numbered months. **Members of the newsletter committee are:**

Dale Fisher

Hennepin County Court Services
Editor

Mia Olsen

Genesis II for Women

Liz Tellers

Freedom House

Karole Williams

Operation DeNovo
MCCA Board Liaison

We would also like to thank the men in the print shop at MCF-STW for their help and assistance in putting out this newsletter

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