

Happenings

Minnesota Community Corrections Association

1993 Winter Conference Issue

Seasons come and seasons go

Another year has passed and another MCCA Winter Conference is upon us. This year's Conference, held on February 4 and 5, 1993 at Wilder Forest promises to be one of fun, frolic, and fortune (in terms of learning!).

This year's Conference will feature workshops and panels which will focus on issues in the forefront of community corrections. These issues range from why women love the bad guys, how to effectively work with gangs, how to help young mothers break the cycle of violence, and the impact of racism on self and others.

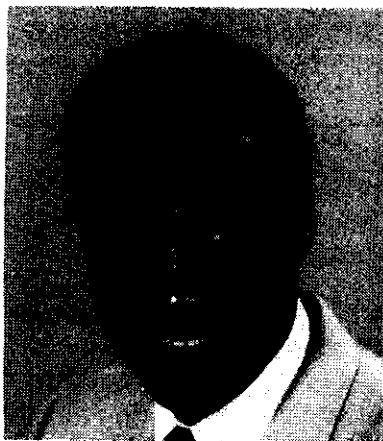
The Conference will begin by addressing the issue of racism in our multi-cultural and multi-ethnic society.

Dr. Michael Fagin is keynote for 1993

Dr. Michael T. Fagin, a native of Detroit Michigan, received his Master of Science degree in Rehabilitation Counseling in 1971 and a Specialist's degree in Curriculum and Instruction in 1973 from Mankato State University. He went on to receive his doctorate from the University of Minnesota in 1986. His undergraduate

studies were completed at Dillard University in New Orleans, LA, and Wayne State University in Detroit, MI.

Dr. Fagin began his professional affiliation with MSU while working on his graduate degrees, establishing the Minority Groups Studies Center in 1970 and serving as its director for 20 years. In July, 1990 he was hired as Associate Vice President for Cultural Diversity. Dr. Fagin has also developed community-based programs and counseled the urban, less-advantaged and culturally different groups. The author of several papers and publications on minority concerns, Dr. Fagin has been a frequent consultant and guest lecturer at conferences from the Midwest to Ghana, West Africa.



Dr. Michael T. Fagin

Among Dr. Fagin's other contributions to MSU are the development of Supportive Studies Programs, a major in Ethnic and Minority Studies, a minor in Afro-American Studies and the annual MSU Pan African Conference. Through the Continuing Studies graduate program, he has developed a Masters in Minority Studies. He has been involved in community endeavors as well, including volunteer patrol work with the Mankato Human Rights Commission, membership on the Tri-County Housing Resource Board, and the initiation of the Mankato Area Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Commemorative Board.

His other honors include: Distinguished Alumni Harold J. Fitterer Service Award in 1986, the MN Education Human Relation Award in 1977, the Mankato Area Human Rights Commission Good Neighbor Award in 1974, Appreciation Award for Minority Recruitment for the U.S. Army in 1988, and the MN Army National Guard in 1990.

Your vote counts

Once again, there is a fine slate of candidates running for the Board of Directors. Exercise your right as a member and vote for six candidates on the ballot in this newsletter. Ballots must be

returned by January 22nd.

The candidates...

Kris Clendenen has worked in corrections for ten years and is currently employed by the Wilder Foundation as the director of EXCEL. Prior to this, Kris was the director of a residential corrections program in Indiana. Kris has served on the MCCA Board for two years and has co-chaired the Winter Conference both years. Kris also co-chairs MCCA's public education committee and helped to write and produce three public service announcements for MCCA this fall.

Bill Guelker has worked for the MN Department of Corrections for the past 19 years. He has held many positions, including corrections counselor, resident parole agent at MCF-Stillwater, corrections agent for the Work Release program, and is currently the director of the Work Release program. The Work Release program contracts with many of the community corrections programs around the state to provide work release services to offenders being released from state correctional institutions.

Susanne Lambert (previously Susanne Koch) has worked in corrections for the past nine years in various positions at Reentry Services, Inc. She assisted in the implementation of the Reentry Metro program in 1986 and has been its program director since 1989. She has been an active participant on a variety of conference committees for both MCA and MCCA. Susanne has been on MCCA's Board for the past year and is co-chair of the newsletter (Happenings) committee.

David P. Loftness is currently the director of Carver County Court Services. David has 24 years' experience in corrections, including seven years as a probation officer in Scott and Carver Counties, three year as the director of Scott and Carver County Court Services, and 14

years as the director of Carver County Court Services. He is a current member and board member of MCCA.

Bobbi Masquelier (No bio available at the time of printing).

William (Bill) Nelson has 30 years' experience in corrections. His various positions include parole officer in Freeborn County, institution caseworker in Michigan, correctional supervisor for the MN Department of Corrections, assistant director for Pre-Trial Diversion in Hennepin County, and director of Volunteers of America, a halfway house and jail.

Michael Nichols has worked for six years at Bremwood Children's Home, a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed youth in Waverly, IA. In 1987 he moved to St. Paul, MN, and worked as a counselor at River Hills Residential Treatment Center in Prescott, WI, for five months before working at Katahdin, Inc., in Minneapolis for one and one-half years. He was hired in June of 1989 by Hennepin County, performing supervision and investigation duties in Adult Felony Probation. In February of 1992 he transferred to the Juvenile Parole Unit where he is currently employed. Michael is a member of MCA and on the Board of Directors for Survival Skills Institute.

Richard Pung has worked in corrections for the past nine years and is currently employed as senior case manager for 180 Degrees, Inc. His past experience includes corrections counselor and correctional officer service with MCF-St. Cloud and FMC-Rochester. Richard has participated on the MCA Fall Conference Resource Fair Committee.

Ricki Tufte has been employed with Ramsey County Corrections since 1980, initially as a family therapist in the juvenile division, and currently as an adult probation officer in the Spruce Tree office.

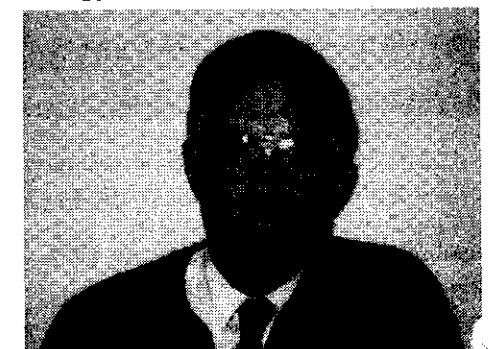
Ricki has an M.A. in counseling psychology from the College of St. Thomas, has been on the MCCA Board of Directors for two years, and her main hobbies include (but are not limited to) travel, sailing, and photography (taking photos while on a sailing trip in a different part of the world is her idea of a perfect vacation).

Louise Wolfgramm has worked in corrections for the past 22 years. She started as a volunteer at AMICUS in 1971, and joined the staff later that year. In 1972 she became the Executive Director of AMICUS, the position she currently holds. Louise has served on several boards and committees related to corrections and has been on the MCCA Board for the past year.

What's in store at this year's Conference?

Thursday afternoon conference-goers will be offered several choices of workshops, including: "The History and Role of Clergy in Corrections," Rising Above the Past - Helping Young Mothers Break the Cycle of Abuse and Neglect," "Injury Prevention Strategies and Techniques for Corrections Personnel," and "Sex Offender Treatment and Responsibilities of Community Corrections Staff." For specifics, see workshop synopses listed below.

"The History and Role of Clergy in Corrections"



Chaplain, Richard Knowles
Conference cont'd page 3...

MCCA Board of Directors

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Kris Clendenen
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David Loftness
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Bobbi Masquelier
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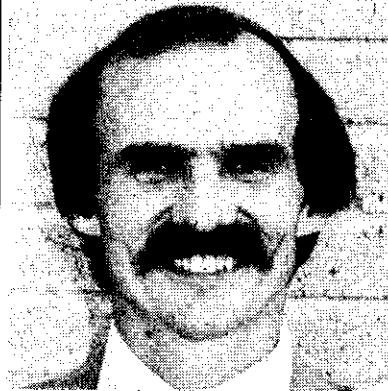
Charles Smith
Plymouth, MN

Helen Trickey
Minnetonka, MN

Ricki Tufte
Ramsey Co. Comm. Corr.

Louise Wolfram
AMICUS

We want you to know



Bruce Clendenen

The election of MCCA board members is upon us! The board has worked hard this past year, helping to make MCCA a more vital and significant professional organization than ever. Some of those board members are running again, as well as a few new comers who are also willing to contribute their time and energy. Please take the time to fill out your ballot and return it to the listed address. You can make a difference!

As I mentioned in the last issue of Happenings, the MCCA board is working to set our legislative priorities for 1993. We have adopted two position statements which are printed in this issue. One is an update of last year's position on the importance of utilizing intervention and prevention strategies to effect the cycle of recurring violence. The second position supports maintaining, as well as increasing funding for community-based corrections. We will be using these statements to impact the 1993 MN Legislature through a cooperative effort with the MN Corrections Consortium. Please feel free to share these ideas with your own legislators.

The MCCA board looks forward to seeing you at our annual conference at Wilder Forest. It looks like it will be another outstanding event.

Conference cont'd from pg 2...

Panel: Fred Hueners (History), Rev. Richard Knowles (Role of Chaplain), Imam Matthe Ramadan (Islam), Rev. Virgil Foote (Native American), Rabbi Ephraim Eliezri (Jewish Community).

Chaplain Richard Knowles is a Presbyterian minister who has served as a chaplain at MCF-Stillwater since 1962. He grew up on the Iron Range in Northern Minnesota, earned B.A. and M.A. degrees at Wheaton College in Illinois, and served a church in Battle Lake, MN, before becoming a chaplain. He and Delores, his wife, have four grown children and five grandchildren, all living in Minnesota. Homemaking, volunteer service, church activities, tennis, and travel round out a full life for Dick and Dee Knowles.

"Rising Above the Past - Helping Young Mothers Break the Cycle of Abuse and Neglect"

Martha Farrell Erickson, Ph.d., University of Minnesota.

We all know that many people who were abused or neglected as children go on to abuse or neglect their own children. However, some people who were abused never abuse their own children. What makes the difference between those who abuse and those who are able to break the cycle of abuse?

The University of Minnesota has researched this question and arrived at some interesting conclusions. They have also used this data to design a program called "STEEP" (Steps Toward Effective, Enjoyable Parenting) to help young "at-risk" mothers. Martha Farrell Erickson, Ph. D., will be presenting this workshop, highlighting the research results from their study, and the interventions that they are using with their at-risk clients.

Martha Farrell Erickson, Ph.D., is coordinator of Project STEEP. She has taught courses in assessment, intervention, and emotional and behavioral problems at the University of

Minnesota, and consults with educators and social service providers on those topics. Dr. Erickson has written and spoken extensively on the socio-emotional development of young children, and is currently writing a book on early intervention. She is a member of the Family Resource Coalition.

"Injury Prevention Strategies and Techniques for Corrections Personnel," Rick Faye, MN Kali Assn.

Rick Faye is the owner and head instructor of the MN Kali Group in Minneapolis. Rick's experience extends from working as a special tactics instructor for the FBI to an instructor for the Minneapolis Police S.W.A.T. Team, plus much more. Rick has presented many seminars and workshops around the world, including Japan, Spain, Scotland and England. Rick will focus on how to avoid potentially dangerous situations, cues to watch for that will alert you to a possible physical altercation, and how to protect yourself once you are under attack.

"Sex Offender Treatment and Responsibilities of Community Corrections Staff," Pam Mindt, MN Department of Corrections.

Pam Mindt, the Director for Sex Offender Services at the Minnesota Department of Corrections since its inception in 1990, will be giving a workshop entitled, "Shopping for a credible out-patient sex offender therapist." Ms. Mindt was the program director at Alpha Human Services, the treatment coordinator at the Anoka county Juvenile Center, and the director of sex offender programs at the Nebraska Department of Corrections. Ms. Mindt's workshop will instruct us on matching clients with therapists, how to find a "good" therapist, and how to supervise the therapy.

Friday, scheduled workshops will begin at 9:00 am with...

"How to be a Good Witness in Court," Rob Scott, Anoka County

Attorney's Office.

The purpose of the session is to teach techniques that can be used to help you become an effective witness in the courtroom. These techniques include both verbal and non-verbal cues that will make your presentation more effective.

The presenter will also discuss basic communication skills that will be helpful in working with lawyers and judges — both in and outside the courtroom.

The presenter is **Robert Harrington Scott**. His professional experience includes the Anoka County Attorney's Office from 1970 to the present. In addition, Mr. Scott has published "Juvenile Law and Practice," Minnesota Practice Volumes 12 and 13, and he has been the author of a number of articles for journals and manuals.



Robert Harrington Scott

Mr. Scott has been a presenter at a number of national conferences and was the NCDA Lecturer of Merit in 1987.

Mr. Scott has also been very involved in juvenile justice in Minnesota, and was instrumental in the recertification task force on juvenile court rules.

Friday morning will conclude with...

"How to Identify People Under the Influence of Narcotics," MN Highway Patrol.

This session is designed to give you information that will assist you in identifying if you clients are under the influence of drugs, and possibly what drugs they are using. The Minnesota Department of Public Safety has developed a

program that gives law enforcement officers extensive training in identifying persons impaired because of drug use.

The officers, through proven techniques, can identify the type of drugs that the person is using and the extent of the impairment. This training has been provided to members of the State Highway Patrol, the Minneapolis Police Department, and several suburban police departments.

The following presenters have completed the training and will provide you with their drug identification knowledge and skills.

Karen Sprattler, Safety Program Coordinator for the Minnesota Department of Public Safety. Karen presently coordinates all traffic safety programs sponsored by the State of Minnesota and federally funded. Karen's past experience includes probation services in Texas and research work.

Mark Allen Peterson, an eight-year veteran of the Minnesota State Patrol. Mark was promoted to lieutenant in 1990 and currently supervises in the west metro district. Mark is the coordinator of the Drug Recognition Expert Program within the patrol.

Bob O'Brien, a sergeant with the State Highway Patrol in the metropolitan area. Bob has completed the Drug Recognition Expert Program and has been active in training additional officers in this field.

After lunch and the MCCA Business Meeting/Awards, participants will be offered the choice of...

"Women Love Outlaws," **Janet Simonson**, Probation Officer and **Kris Tuenge**, Supervisor, Washington County Court Services.

Exploring the dynamics of women who smuggle drugs into prison. The price women pay for getting an inmate high can be extremely heavy, yet women risk their own future for the man they care about. Relationships between

the women and the inmates, motivations for the crime, and consequences for the women if caught will be discussed. The video: "It's Not Worth It," outlining the impact and consequences of smuggling drugs into a state prison, created to inform and educate potential smugglers, will be shown.

"Private Prisons," John F. Kohl, Director of Facility Management Services, Correctional Services Group, Inc.

John Kohl joined Correctional Services Group, Inc., in July of 1989 after retiring from a distinguished career in the public sector of criminal justice.

As Director of Facility Management Services, Mr. Kohl maintains overall responsibility for the correctional facilities and prisons under management contract to CSG. Mr. Kohl directs, through local wardens and administrators, the operational activities of these facilities, which are located in several states. Mr. Kohl has designed, in cooperation with community college systems, correctional officer training academy programs to ensure that staff of CSG-managed facilities meet and exceed national training standards.

Mr. Kohl previously served CSG as Corrections Management

Specialist. Prior to joining CSG, Mr. Kohl held a variety of administrative and management positions in state and county corrections agencies, including the Pima County (Tucson, AZ) Juvenile Court in administrative capacities for eight years.



John F. Kohl

Mr. Kohl earned a Bachelor of Science degree in correctional administration from the University of Arizona and has completed the course work for a Master of Public Administration degree.

This year's Winter Conference will conclude with a panel of law enforcement officers giving us information on...

"Gang Interventions That Work" Panel: Jim Hayes, Juvenile Division Director, Ramsey County Community Corrections; Sgt. Mel Carter, St. Paul Police Department, Juvenile Division; Sgt. Joe Mollner, St. Paul Police Department, ACOP Division; David Pettiford, I.B.C.A.

Give credit where credit's due

Editor's Note: Oops! The article appearing in the October issue of Happenings, "Technique Process for the Dismantling of Rageful-Sexual Fantasy with Sex Offenders," was written by Robert Faas, not Robert Paar. Bob worked for 15 years as a forensic psychologist for Hennepin County, not 10 years. And Bob worked with Project Elan, not Elam. We wanted to set the record straight for Bob and are printing his article one more time as we know how

much time he put into it. Our apologies.

Technique/Process for the Dismantling of Rageful-Sexual Fantasy with Sex Offenders

Over the years, one of the continuing controversies among professionals working with sex offenders is the meaning of the sex offenders rageful-sexual [or deviant] fantasies, and the proper or most effective manner of working with such fantasies. This brief paper will not examine the historical roots of contending approaches (i.e. flooding vs. extinction) but rather suggest and explore an approach to fantasy work that is more process oriented. It is a way of working with deviant (meaning any pairing of violence/hostility themes with sexuality or any pairing of children with sexual themes) or rageful-sexual fantasy of fantasizing, that views such fantasizing as negatively functional; in that such fantasy serves a function that is two-fold, that of avoidance and giving pleasure. The way of working with such material is through the use of a psychic dismantling process that will be explained below.

I begin with the basic premise the all sexual offenses are assaultive behaviors and are rooted psychically in a fusion of hostility and sexuality that the offender chooses to act out. In other words, sexual offenses are not sexual problems, but assaultive or violence problems. In correspondence with this premise it is found that the underlying psychic structure of the sexually assaultive behavior is a fusion of hostility and sexuality. And that sexual acting out or assaultive behavior is greatly reinforced and aroused by dwelling in or feeding rageful-sexual fantasy. Thus, the internal or psychological impetus of sexual offenders' acting-out behavior is significantly influenced or urged on (but not determined) by their tendency to have and reinforce a rage or anger fantasy system that is fused with sexuality.

1993 Winter Conference

Thursday Night Entertainment

The Annual Scavenger Hunt with Great Prizes... And more opportunities to win!!!

The major function of angry-sexual fantasies is to avoid experiencing or dealing with painful underlying psychic material, and by so doing to derive pleasure and relief from the fantasy material. After while, this becomes so repetitive that the underlying material has become unconscious. The underlying painful material can be of a present nature (current distress) or of a past nature (trauma, etc.). The functional process is one of converting present or past psychic pain/distress into anger or hostility that is generally pointed in a direction of acting out towards others (vengeance seeking). The rationalization code is that others will pay for any pain or trauma that has been done to them, either real or imagined.

The rage-sexual fantasy system is usually fed or self-reinforced by repeated and lengthy dwelling in sexually violent or exploitative themes. From this process the offender often experiences "good feelings," feelings of power, mastery, and also avoidance of underlying "bad" feelings. This process of fantasy and fantasy feeding becomes habitual and suppresses/represses the psychological effects of current life-situation feelings and past pain or trauma; it also suppresses or covers the positive potential for problem-solving thinking and acting.

The above concepts point to a constructive way or working with anger rage/anger fantasies that neither endorses fantasy-stopping techniques or fantasy-flooding ones. This constructive method would follow a middle way between repressive or permission-giving fantasy techniques. The method I am referring to is a process that dismantles the reactive or surface anger-sexual component and then requires the direct expression of the hidden or underlying painful material; and following that, joins together the expressed painful material with a problem-solving behavior or

action. The fantasy-dismantling method or process is a three-step process that the offender learns and through repeated operation of the method his system of conversion of psychic distress to anger and hostility gradually collapses and is slowly replaced by a system of direct expression of issues, feelings, and problems, that is linked to active problem-solving behaviors. The following example may help to clarify the process:

An offender (history of rape) who has gained outpatient status finds that he frequently experiences rape (rageful-sexual) fantasies while on the job. Assuming, as a resident in a sex offender program, he has learned the process of fantasy dismantling, he would begin the process by dismantling his sexually rageful thinking and urging, instead of feeding and reenforcing the fantasy pattern. In dismantling the rage/sexual aspect, he would most typically find that underlying his fantasy are concerns, feelings, etc. over his job performance, other related fears, inadequacies, etc. These issues would become connected to constructive problem-solving.

The basic paradigm of the above process is that an anger-sexual thinking/urge reaction pattern can be unlearned, and changed or turned into a process of dismantling the hostility, expressing the underlying primary issues and feelings (not expressing the rage) covered by the fantasy activity; and, finally, problem solving the uncovered expressed material. In other words, from a malignant psychic system that tends toward criminal activity to a creative and healthy psychic-behavioral system that results in constructive and creative problem solving.

Transition Place

The treatment philosophy at Transition Place is based on the belief that long lasting change must address emotional, cognitive, and behavioral issues sequentially or concurrently. The approach is eclectic in terms of counseling theory and techniques that cover a broad range of treatment components. Treatment philosophy is rooted in the view that dysfunctional behavior is a result of emotional deficits reflecting a failure on the part of families and society to adequately nurture, socialize, and educate children and young adults. Psychotherapy is the process of helping the client address and correct that failure.

A multi-modal approach that involves both educational and experiential elements is utilized. The clients are expected to become aware of their own behavioral patterns and be responsible for monitoring their behavior as well as accepting feedback and support from their therapists and treatment peers. Treatment is provided via group and individual counseling. This treatment approach emphasizes the synthesis of emotional, cognitive, and behavioral elements of personality in order to bring about basic changes in the client's attitude, approach to problem solving, and self perception. Primary treatment goals require clients to take full responsibility for their behavior, increase self-esteem, decrease reliance on manipulation and coercion in interpersonal relationships, and learn more positive ways to express anger.

Sex offender treatment at Transition Place

Transition Place believes that sexually abusive behavior stems from a combination of a faulty emotional foundation, distorted thinking patterns, impaired empathy, and a behavioral history in which abusive behavior has been reinforced, deliberately or accidentally. Sexual offenders are seen as individuals who lack the

ability to cope emotionally and who exhibit a constellation of cognitive and behavioral patterns that cause great harm to those around them.

Adult male sex offender treatment includes group and individual counseling. Counseling with spouse and other family members is provided as warranted. The long-term goal of treatment is to help offenders develop a capacity for empathy through the emotional restructuring of the core feelings that characterized their early development and served to form their dysfunctional emotional foundations. A wide range of treatment components are utilized to address these multiple issues and resulting needs, and clients are expected to participate in the program for a period of 12 to 18 months. A two-year aftercare component and five-year follow-up are program requirements.

Adult female sex offender treatment consists of group, individual, and family counseling. Primary goals in treating female sex offenders are: the acceptance of responsibility for the abuse, increase of assertiveness, definition of appropriate boundaries, decrease in male-dependent behavior, development of trust, increase in self-esteem, increase in awareness of self-defeating behavior patterns, improvement of communication skills and addressing family of origin issues. Time in treatment can range from 7 to 24 months, with a mandatory two-year aftercare and five-year follow-up component.

Victim Services

Transition Place provides group and individual therapy for victims of childhood physical and sexual abuse. Staff members have extensive experience in providing therapy services for children, adolescents, and adult females. The goal is to provide a safe environment for healing and working through the grief process.

Transition Place also provides general therapeutic services to a

wide range of client populations, including couple and family counseling, parenting education, and communication skills.

Referral Process

Referrals may be made by calling Transition Place at (612) 659-9505 and scheduling an intake interview. Typically, offenders are referred by their probation officers. However, some offenders are seen pre-plea under certain circumstances. Clients in need of immediate crisis management are not turned away. Referrals for the entire family are sometimes made by social service agencies. Transition Place does not provide evaluations or recommendations regarding the disposition of cases.

Staff consists of Jane Matthews, Heather Pipes, Ruth Mathews, and Karen Ravine. They have a wide range of experience, having worked with male and female clients involved in the juvenile and criminal justice systems, as well as extensive work with families recovering from physical and sexual abuse issues. Owen Nelson provides assessments for Transition Place and Bob Faas provides consultation.

Pete Batterman
Hennepin County Probation

(612) 348-3194

Ronnie Bouma

VOA

(612) 721-6327

Susanne Lambert

Reentry Metro

(612) 644-1951

Mary Malone

Reentry Metro

(612) 644-1951

Rosemary Morgan

Ramsey County Probation

Domestic Relations

(612) 266-2375

Kay Pranis

MN Citizen's Council

(612) 340-5432

The members of the Happenings Newsletter Committee welcome your suggestions and comments.

Please call any of the above members with your ideas.

Thank you.

Mille Lacs Academy

On December 27, 1991 Nexus Inc. transferred the first segment of its Juvenile Treatment Program from the Minnetonka Campus to the former Crosier Seminary Prep Campus (renamed the Mille Lacs Academy) in Onamia, MN. The transfer process had actually begun in early 1991 with Nexus exploring the possibilities of expanding its Juvenile Program and the Crosier Fathers in Onamia exploring alternative uses for the Seminary Prep School they had closed in May of 1989.

The new Campus is located on 33.5 acres with over 1500 feet on Lake Onamia. The building has large dormitory, classroom, dining, and gymnasium areas. The acreage includes two tennis courts, two softball/baseball diamonds, an ice rink, large open areas, and is immediately adjacent to the Mille Lacs Hospital. It's an excellent facility for residential treatment.

Nexus, as a community-based residential treatment program, worked extensively with the Crosier Fathers in Onamia and the broader Onamia community to ensure there was community acceptance of the program before moving to Onamia. Nexus is also very aware of the support it received from many sources within the corrections community that made our move possible. We would like to specifically thank Rollie Lund and the Mid-State Probation staff and Bill McQuillan and the Mille Lacs County Social Service staff for all their help. Without their support, and the kind and generous comments of numerous others during the search process, our move would have never been possible.

Now, if I may say just a few words about the Nexus treatment Program at the Mille Lacs Academy. The Mille Lacs Academy serves juvenile offenders, 13 - 18 years of age. We have just recently established an Early Adolescent Unit to serve the

13, 14, and 15-year olds. We tend to specialize in treating the juvenile sexual offender, but are open to referrals of other juvenile offenders. The Treatment Program consists of a healthy treatment culture that provides a safe environment in which the other treatment components of family therapy, sexuality therapy, and chemical health can be provided. Our family therapy component is a competency-based model which focuses on the positives within the family system. We are frequently able to work with families who have not been active in other counseling settings.

The Mille Lacs Academy is Title IV-E eligible. Persons seeking more information about the Academy and its services are encouraged to contact Ms. Robin Hubble, Admissions Counselor. A more detailed Juvenile Program Summary is also available.

We welcome members of the corrections community to come visit our program and see our facility. We hope you will be impressed by both.

Christopher C. Clauson
Administrative Director

Eden Programs: an update

Since last November, Eden Programs have provided gender specific programming for all of our adult clients, to be more sensitive and responsive to both women's and men's needs. We are happy to report that we have now formally moved our Eden Women's Program services out of 1025 Portland Avenue South, and into 1400 Park Avenue South. Those of you familiar with the area will recognize 1400 Park as the Hazelden Women's Program. We are extremely excited by this new and collaborative effort and the opportunities it presents. Hazelden was gracious enough to share the use of their building with us, and we are continuing to explore other areas where we can compliment each other's services.

In regards to Women's Housing, ground was officially broken on The Lorraine on August 20, 1992. The Lorraine is a 16 unit apartment building where women will live with their children while undergoing day treatment for substance abuse. This is a service we have provided for the past three years by renting housing property and then re-renting it to our women. The Lorraine will allow us to continue providing sober, supportive housing at an affordable cost; however, with the change to apartment living, the atmosphere will be less communal and more akin to normal, independent, family housing. In addition to housing and chemical dependency treatment, child development and therapeutic daycare are provided for the children, parenting services are provided to the Mom, and family counseling is provided to the family. Only through the hard work of our staff and Board, and through generous donations from various public and private organizations and individuals were we able to raise the \$1,089,720 necessary to complete the housing project. Completion is scheduled by December 15, 1992, with families moving in shortly thereafter.

An added benefit to gender specific programming has been a greater sense of bonding and openness amongst the men. There is a greater freedom for both men and women to discuss sensitive issues imperative to their recovery, but the Eden Men's Program, in particular, benefitted in unforeseen ways. Since the change, the men are less likely to portray "macho," in-control images, which in the past have hampered their program participation. The most marked contrast has been with the Eden Men's Day Treatment Program, where men are in treatment for 90 days, and are in a therapeutic structure for 8 - 10 hours a day. There has been a dramatic increase in retention and completion of this program in the past several

months, and you can almost see people changing before your eyes.

Changes in the Eden Men's Residential Program are less obvious, but no less dramatic. Here men are in treatment for six months and together for 24 hours a day, which has allowed more time to bond and break down negative images. However, now it happens much more quickly and with a greater degree of openness.

Eden Youth remains concerned with the relatively low number of adolescents accessing treatment. This seems to be the case across the board and not just a phenomenon amongst our target population. We continue to provide a multi-cultural treatment experience sensitive to individual needs. We have been working with the Institute for Black Chemical Abuse to determine how we can better help African American children and, in an effort to provide better access to Native American children, we are cultivating relationships with the various Reservations and arranging therapeutic foster care for those who come to the Twin Cities for treatment.

We continue to be involved in a NIDA funded research project to measure the effectiveness of Acupuncture as an adjunct to traditional treatment services. All of our adult clients have had access to acupuncture services for some time, but we never truly gauged its effectiveness until we entered the research project. Anecdotally we know that acupuncture increases retention in treatment, especially for cocaine abusers. Participating in this project allows us to not only solidify acupuncture as a service for our clients, it affords us the opportunity to be an integral part of an exciting new development in substance abuse treatment.

Please communicate any reactions you may have to myself or my staff. Or better yet, stop by for a cup of coffee and reacquaint yourself with Eden.

- Dan Cain

ITPSA news

The Minnesota Security Hospital has offered treatment to convicted sex offenders through the program known as ITPSA since 1975. ITPSA is only one component of a larger division of sex offender services at the Security Hospital. It is the only component that offers treatment to uncommitted clients. In order to meet the needs of our clientele more efficiently, ITPSA is now undergoing reorganization.

In the last two years, ITPSA has experienced several changes in the number and characteristics of offenders who were referred to ITPSA. The end result has been that fewer of these men have been accepted for treatment and it has taken longer to treat those who are accepted. The increasing proportion of rejections and the long delays in getting into and through treatment under ITPSA's existing standards are no longer acceptable.

The general principles and content of the program will be unchanged. Changes that are being made include pre-screening of applicants for evaluations, shortening the period of evaluation, increasing the percent of men being evaluated who are accepted for treatment while simultaneously increasing the demand for progress once in treatment and setting clear and firm standards for the demission of men who do not make progress.

As you know, sentences for sex offenders are significantly longer now than they were even a few years ago. Before sentencing guidelines were extended by the 1989 legislature, there was usually little difference between the amount of time an ITPSA treatment candidate might spend in the program and the sentence he faced. That is no longer the case. It is difficult to assess the sincerity of a potential client who must compare a two- to three-year term at ITPSA with more than twice that length of time in prison. We will address that problem by deferring

all consideration of the issue of downward departure in time of confinement to the referring court. We will concern ourselves only with the question of whether we can help the man. We expect to be more willing to give it a try than we have been at times in the past, but we will be rigorous in our demand that his performance validate his request for admission.

We pre-screen applications for evaluation in order to make more efficient use of staff time. We intend to decline to evaluate only the type of client who is either too dangerous for the security provided by ITPSA, or who the ITPSA has never been able to treat successfully.

All candidates accepted for treatment must ask to come for treatment. You can see by the acceptance criteria below that a client must give his peers and the staff reason to believe that request. When you realize that treatment in ITPSA involves an extended commitment to a client, at a very personal level, by a large number of other clients and staff, we believe that such an expectation is reasonable.

ITPSA admission criteria are as follows: 1) The candidate must admit that he committed the offense for which he was convicted; 2) He must give a description of the offense that at least resembles that of his victim; 3) He must acknowledge that he has a sexual behavior problem; 4) His psychological test results must be interpretable as reasonably honest self-disclosure; 5) He must have completed and circulated his autobiography; 6) He must request to return for treatment; 7) The request must be endorsed by two-thirds of his peers in his group; 8) He should not represent an unreasonable security risk; 9) His sex offense should not be part of a more general criminal history; 10) He should be free enough from intellectual, emotional, and mental handicaps that he can participate meaningfully.

We hope that this answers any

questions or concerns you may have had about our future intentions along these lines. WE continue to invite your referrals, your questions, and your trust.

-William D. Erickson, M.D.
SPRIS Medical Director

MACCAC 1992: a legislative summary

Sentences for violent crimes have been significantly increased by the state in recent years. In 1989, mandatory minimum sentences for violent sex offenses and for drug offenses were increased substantially. Because these new state sentencing and correctional policies have only recently begun taking effect, it may be some time before the effects of these tougher penalties on county resources can be measured. Nonetheless, a public demand for the 1992 Legislature to stiffen penalties even further was the result of several violent offenses in 1991, such as the murder of a young woman in St. Cloud, which was committed by an offender recently released by the state.

The Governor and the Legislature were ready to heed the public's demands. The 1992 Legislature began with a commitment from the Governor and legislative leadership to pass two pieces of legislation — health care access and reform legislation, and an anti-violence initiative. Both issues had been studied by commissions representing a broad range of citizens. The DFL and IR leaders had developed initiatives on crime and anti-violence, and a bi-partisan negotiation on health care access met to develop health care legislation. As a result of these efforts, the Governor and Legislature essentially achieved these two goals in 1992.

Legislation related to crime and punishment in Minnesota has a significant impact on county resources and programming. Unfortunately, because of the inability to accurately determine

the effects of increased penalties on local jails and correctional resources, it was not possible for counties to answer a major question asked by legislators as they developed the 1992 Omnibus Anti-Violence Act: "What will this cost the counties?"

The frustration expressed by legislators and county officials was aggravated because the state can determine impact on state resources, e.g. prisons. To date, the state has been able to rely on projections from the State Sentencing Guidelines Commission to determine the impact of changed sentencing laws on the need for state prison space. However, judges have greater discretion in sentencing offenders to local time, which means there is no data base or sentencing guidelines grid by which to calculate the impact of increased penalties on local governments. In addition, there is no centralized point at the state level which gathers data on the number of offenders, especially juveniles, who are being supervised at the local level. Indeed the Department of Corrections was unable to answer a request about how many probation officers there are in Minnesota.

Nonetheless, the legislature did attempt to recognize the need to assist county government in meeting the costs of increased penalties, although it was generally acknowledged by many legislators that the funding will probably not be enough to meet local needs. In the Anti-Violence bill, \$1 million is provided for sex offender treatment and assessment in addition to various funds for crime prevention and intervention. In the Omnibus Tax bill, \$8.4 million is made available for new county criminal justice and correctional aid.

If counties are to argue successfully in the future about the increased costs associated with increased criminal penalties, a coordinated data base will be needed to prove these points to the

state. Such an effort will have to be led by the state.

Note: This report contains a summary of bills affecting corrections — what happened and what didn't happen — as well as a brief analysis of corrections items found in the 1992 Omnibus Tax Act and several miscellaneous items of concern to corrections. In addition, future legislative issues which may face county corrections in 1993 are mentioned.

Project Pathfinder incorporates

The staff at Project Pathfinder is pleased to announce that we have recently incorporated as a private non-profit corporation under the name Project Pathfinder, Inc. As a private, non-profit agency, Project Pathfinder, Inc., continues to operate a treatment program for sexual offenders. In addition, we operate a treatment program to those who commit interpersonal boundary violations and a support/educational group for partners and significant others of men in treatment.

The sexual offender treatment program offers treatment groups in the morning, afternoon and evening. There is a group for those with social skills and/or intellectual deficits; a group for those who are in denial of their offense or who are extremely resistant to treatment, and "mixed offense" groups. All groups are co-facilitated by a male/female co-therapy team. All staff receive clinical supervision. Progress reviews are conducted quarterly and referring agents are invited to attend.

We continue to offer assessment of treatment amenability at the pre-sentence level, as well as full evaluation or intake. In addition, the staff has experience in treating sexual compulsivity and in providing individual, conjoint and family therapy and are available for referrals for clients who are not involved in the court system. The

staff also has experience in providing training and consultation.

Please call if you have questions or would like to discuss a possible referral. If you are in the neighborhood, please feel free to stop by and say hello.

-Steve Sawyer, ACSW, LICSW
Executive Director

PROJECT RE-CONNECT

PROJECT RE-CONNECT is a Ramsey County Corrections program providing intensive family-based services to Probationers, Parolees and Supervised Releasees who have committed an offense involving chemical abuse, and are the primary caretakers of children under age twelve.

Eligibility criteria are as follows:

1) On Probation, Parole, or Supervised Release Supervision in Ramsey County and meets ONE of the following:

- On supervision as the result of a substance abuse related offense,

- Client substance abuse identified in a chemical dependency evaluation,

- Client returning to community from successful completion of chemical dependency treatment,

- Client substance abuse documented in a Pre-Sentence Investigation report.

2) Primary caretaker of child(ren) under age twelve.

3) Resides within Ramsey County east and north of Rice Street - John Ireland Boulevard / Kellogg Boulevard (including downtown St. Paul), to the northeastern limits of the Ramsey County Lines.

4) Minimum of six months remaining on supervision.

The goals of the program are:

1) Support and uphold the client in maintenance of a chemically free, law-abiding lifestyle, and

2) Improvement of parent-child functioning; support of parent/child emotional/physical health; prevention of child abuse/neglect; and reduction in out-of-home placement.

The staff and services

Project Team consisting of Ramsey County Social Worker, Public Health Nurse and Community Corrections Worker collaborating with sub-contracted agencies to provide intensive, culturally sensitive in-home and community-based services to address client and client family needs.

PROJECT RE-CONNECT is located at 951 E. Fifth Street, #208, St. Paul, MN 55106 and can be reached by calling (612) 298-4961.

Veteran's Program for Traumatic Stress Recovery

The Minneapolis Veterans Administration Medical Center currently operates a seven-week intensive outpatient program for veterans experiencing problems associated with their experience in a combat/war zone. This program, the Program for Traumatic Stress Recovery (PTSR), is available to any veteran eligible for VA treatment and who meets the eligibility requirements. Since it is an outpatient program, no provisions are made for housing. This, in essence, eliminates a large number of eligible veterans who do not live in the Greater Metropolitan area. In an attempt to provide for this population, contact was made with Prodigal House, Inc., and its executive director, Mr. Dennis Madson.

Prodigal House, Inc., operates two facilities: Prodigal House, a long-term residential chemical dependency treatment program, and Heilman Residence, a chemically free rooming house, located on the grounds of the Minnesota Veterans Home in Minneapolis. Mr. Madson indicated that Heilman Residence

could be made available for out-of-area veterans receiving treatment in the PTSR. He indicates that unemployed veterans may be eligible for grants from the welfare department, General Assistance Division; but that other individuals would be expected to pay for their own board and lodging expenses — computed at \$12.41 daily. A contingency fund to which concerned and interested organizations may contribute may be used to help defray the board and lodging expenses of out-of-area veterans being treated in PTSR. Information concerning this contingency fund can be obtained by contacting PTSR at (612) 725-2125.

The Program for Traumatic Stress Recovery is designed to treat those veterans who are experiencing significant life problems that can be directly related to their combat or war-zone experiences.

During the seven-week outpatient treatment, a group identity is fostered, much like that experienced in a combat or support unit. This identity and support is necessary if the veteran is to discuss the traumatic incidents related to his experiences in the War. The closed group therapy format also allows for the development of trust and serves to help bring down the emotional barriers. An educational component is an integral part of the total treatment approach. Multiple educational modes are utilized, including actual combat film footage and commercial films related to Vietnam. This serves to stimulate memory and feelings and frequently results in resurfacing long forgotten or repressed important experiences.

Regular topic group discussions are held, focusing on the various aspects of the disorder and are designed to present an understanding of Past-traumatic Stress, why it occurs, how it presents itself, and what must be done to ease its effects. Such an understanding also helps the

veteran understand that he is not alone in having the problem and that he is not "going crazy."

Eligibility

All male or female War-zone veterans (Vietnam, Korea, WWII or post Vietnam) whose type of discharge qualifies them for service at the Veterans Administration. There is no cost involved.

Admissions Procedures

Veterans seeking evaluation for admission to PTSR may apply directly to the Program for Traumatic Stress Recovery, Building 17, 2nd floor, Fort Snelling or may phone for an appointment at (612) 725-2125 between 7:30 and 4:00 pm. If a crisis situation should arise after 4:00 pm, please call the switchboard at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center at (612) 725-2000. Staff members of the PTSR Unit are on-call 24 hours a day if you should need someone to talk with (just ask the operator to reach someone involved with the Stress Recovery Program).

Hospitalized veterans are encouraged to discuss the matter with their Ward physician, who will, as appropriate, fill out an official Consultation Request (SF-513) and forward it to PTSR. Should the veteran meet the admission criteria, a battery of psychological tests, a psychiatric evaluation, including a military history, Social Work Assessment, and a Nursing (Family Diagram) Assessment will be scheduled. A physical examination, drug screen and Agent Orange evaluation will also be completed as appropriate. Accepted veterans will be asked to complete a research and program evaluation protocol in order to help us better understand the PTSD problem and to evaluate the treatment measures used.

Program Outline

The PTSR meets daily from 8:00 am until 2:30 pm for a period of seven weeks. The program provides for groups psychotherapy, group discussion and patient education, occupation

therapy, individual and family psychotherapy as needed. A weekly group for wives and significant others of the veteran provides support as well as education during the time the veteran is in treatment and aftercare. Veterans are strongly urged to have their significant other take advantage of this service, as the program is difficult and emotionally draining for both.

An extensive once-per-week follow-up program is held on Tuesday evenings for "graduates" of the program, their wives and significant others, and other veterans who require support. A special Wednesday afternoon group is also held. All information regarding the veteran is shared with the treatment team and strict confidentiality is maintained. Exceptions as provided by law include: suspected child abuse, disadvantaged adult abuse, and potential abuse to self or others. This information must be shared with the appropriate authorities. Since the program is outpatient, veterans must provide their own

food, lodging, and transportation while attending.

It is an expectation that alcohol and nonprescription drugs will not be used during the course of treatment and that weapons, including knives, will not be carried. Each veteran in the program will be assigned a staff coordinator who will assist in answering questions the veteran may have as well as represent the veteran at weekly team meetings. The veteran is also encouraged to see any member of the staff if that need exists. Smoking is not permitted during the group and educational sessions.

Veterans who have actively participated in the program in the past have reported stress symptoms becoming less frequent and less severe over the months following treatment, they have been able to reestablish significant relationships, and they feel a general "at ease-ness."

The staff of the PTSR invite comments, suggestions for improvements, referrals, recommendations, and program

assistance from all sources. In particular is encouraged/solicited from those veterans who own war experiences and struggles for personal sanity have made them especially sensitive to the problem of the stress victim.

The Board of Directors of Prodigal House, Inc., has agreed to set up a contingency fund to which concerned and interested individuals and organizations may make contributions. This fund would help defray the board and lodging expenses of out-of-area veterans treated in the PTSR who have no other financial resources available to them. Contributions to this fund are tax deductible. Interested persons can contact Dennis Madson at (612) 721-8556 for information about this contingency fund.

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