

* Happenings

Minnesota Community Corrections Association

The Fate of The Mentally Retarded Offender . . .

By Dale Fisher

Mentally retarded offenders represent a special offender group which has suffered from a lack of understanding and an avoidance by many correctional professionals. To get more information about the problem we talked to Sharen Southard of Project CADRE, Carla Lehtinen of Southside Services in Minneapolis and Mankato State University Professor, Dr. Thomas Schmid. We learned that service to mentally retarded offenders is inhibited by numerous myths, such as "they cannot learn." In getting more information I realized another myth which is often heard, "You cannot do anything with retarded offenders, there are no programs for them." To the contrary, I found, "You can and there are."

Mentally retarded persons experience increased problems at all levels of the criminal justice system. A complaint to police may be made because other people sometimes feel uncomfortable around retarded individuals, even though no unlawful conduct is involved. When questioned by police, retarded persons may not understand the Miranda Warning or other proceedings, but will say they do to avoid appearing "different." Because of the barriers to understanding and communication, the mentally retarded offender may be less able to communicate with his attorney, the Court or a jury. In jail and prison the mentally retarded inmate is more likely to be abused verbally, physically and sexually, be treated as a scapegoat or "used" in other ways. All these difficulties enhance the need for understanding and, when at all possible, diversion for the mentally retarded offender.

Dr. Thomas Schmid emphasized that existing corrections programs can and should serve mentally re-

tarded offenders. To do so avoids double labelling a person as mentally retarded and criminal. Both Carla Lehtinen and Sharon Southard emphasized that mentally retarded offenders usually do not need treatment programs that are significantly different from those offered by existing community corrections agencies.

Virtually every mentally retarded client served by corrections agencies will be mildly retarded with an I.Q. not below 55. It would be extremely rare to find an offender with a more severe level of retardation.

The definition of mental retardation includes, in addition to subaverage intelligence, "deficits in adaptive behavior." The retarded person will have difficulty meeting the standards for social responsibility and personal independence. Viewed this way, problems of the mentally retarded client may be similar to those of many other corrections clients. The difference may be

in the degree of the problem and the rate at which the client can learn to overcome it. Many correctional programs now offer assistance in vocational planning, money management, leisure time activities and interpersonal skills which could be used by mentally retarded offenders with minor modifications.

Southard offered suggestions for working with mentally retarded clients. Set short term goals and limited tasks. Do not assume the client understands basic directions or tasks; have him repeat what he understands. Cooperate with the team of all those working with the client. Offer reinforcers, positive and negative. If you refer the client to another agency or person determine that they are familiar with mental retardation. If unsure of procedures or resources, call on the experts, such as CADRE, Southside Services, the local Association for Retarded Citizens, or other advocacy groups in your area.

M&R IV Aids Retarded Offenders

By Maggie Kaeter

Halfway houses certainly aren't unique in Minnesota but Minnesota still is unique in regards to community corrections -- we have one of fewer than five homes for offenders who also are mentally retarded.

M&R IV began about five years ago to fulfill a great need, according to Dave Morin, their director. Many homes are set up to deal with the mentally retarded but this is one of only a few that deals solely with the retarded criminal, he said.

M&R IV is a residential facility in North Minneapolis that houses about 12 men considered borderline normal -- IQs ranging from 65 to 75. The average time

to complete the program is 14 months.

Like most programs, the ultimate goal is to have the resident be self sufficient but finding a job is difficult enough for a person of average intelligence. Jobs for the retarded offender are exceptionally difficult to find in this economy, Morin said.

As would be expected, there are special problems and concerns when dealing with retarded clients. The main problem is teaching them to deal with the frustration of only being mildly retarded, Morin said. They want everything everyone else has yet they aren't al-

Phyllis Whipple Fox, the former director of Juel Fairbanks, passed away on 11-17-80. She was director at Juel Fairbanks from 1977 to 1978. Mrs. Fox started working at the agency in 1973 at its inception. Up until the time of her death she was on Juel Fairbanks' Board of Directors.

Juel Fairbanks is starting an out-patient program around February 1st.

MCCA Insurance Package Revised

The Board of Directors for MCCA is investigating alternatives to their present insurance package because of a projected rate increase. The package is up for renewal April 1. Present members will receive information regarding the new plan or modification sometime in March.

MCCA Meetings Are Open to Members

MCCA Board of Directors meetings are held the first Wednesday of every month. The March meeting will be held at 666 Marshall in St. Paul at 1:00 p.m. All MCCA members may come to any board meeting.

*Happenings

The opinions expressed in the Happenings are those of the contributing writers. Readers are encouraged to respond to the contents 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--publishing editor
Maggie Kaeter--editor
Gene Glass
Karen Koch
Karole Williams--Board of Directors liaison

Harley Nelson is the new director of court services for Washington County. Nelson is the former director for Red Lake-Polk-Norman counties.

People Happenings

CONGRATULATIONS...

...go to Dr. Thomas Schmid and the Metro Program on receiving the President's Award at the Minnesota Corrections Association Annual Conference on November 5-7.

Committee Happenings

Legislative & Guidelines

Members of the MCCA Legislative Committee, joined with members of the Guidelines Committee in meeting with Judge Kantorowicz on December 16, 1980. Present at the meeting were Carol Skradski, Norbert Gernes, Joan Conrad and Jeff Martin.

Judge Kantorowicz reported on the results of his research into the effects of the Sentencing Guideline Law. He commented that both liberals and conservatives liked the guidelines.

Judge Kantorowicz noted that not much has been done regarding the guidelines. Practitioners were encouraged to write about their experiences because so little of that information is available. The Judge also observed that there may be a problem sending people to treatment when they fall outside the sentencing grid, because according to the law, they are entitled to straight probation if they fall

Order straight probation - false

Open Forum Planned For May 14 in City

The Alternative Behaviors Associates are sponsoring an open forum for specialists in Community Work Service and Restitution Programs. The purpose of the forum is to get all those people together; to generate support for their efforts; to trade secrets; to get answers to policy procedures and program problems. The workshop will be designed primarily around issues chosen by participants. It will be held at the downtown Holiday Inn in Minneapolis on May 14, 1981, from 9:00 to 4:00. There will be no charge. For more information, contact: Alternative Behaviors Associates, 430 Oak Grove, Suite 402, Minneapolis, MN 55403.

Fundraising

The Fundraising Committee has developed a plan that includes short-term and long-term goals.

The short-term goals include: 1981 general operations and costs, the Industry program, training and a communication network.

MCCA's long-term goal is to become financially stable by sponsoring activities that bring a monetary return to the association.

into that portion of the grid. A sentencing judge cannot attach conditions of treatment without justifying a variance from the guidelines.

The first reports of sentencing in Minnesota indicate that out of 401 cases, 90 percent were probation cases, seven percent departed from the guidelines, Hennepin County had 12 percent departure; only eight to nine percent of cases go to trial. In general, cases are being overcharged and then a plea is negotiated.

A plea bargain is not a reason for a departure from the sentencing grid. This could have a drastic effect on the community corrections, since it appears that the era of treatment is over.

-- Norbert Gernes
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Tom Zoet
 HENNEPIN COUNTY, ADULT DIVISION
 A-100 Government Center
 Minneapolis, MN 55487
 348-4062

We Want You To Know...

Dear Fellow Members:

We're off to a good start in this new year. Five new Board members were added at the January General Membership meeting. They will bring new energies, new ideas and expertise to our organization.

Welcome to: John Poupart
 Jeff Martin
 Robbie Robinson
 Barbara Chester
 Tom Zoet

Officers elected at the February Board meeting are:

Gail Johnson, President
 Dan Cain, Vice President
 Jeff Martin, Secretary
 Matt Smrekar, Treasurer

The Board intends to carefully define the goals and objectives of MCCA, establish the type of services provided to members and reorganize the committees.

Funding for MCCA is a major question. Current funding will soon be exhausted and we will restructure the organization to function on a volunteer basis until additional funding is obtained.

With the predicted national and statewide cutbacks, it is more imperative than ever in our history that MCCA be heard as the voice of community corrections.


 Gail Johnson
 President

MINNESOTA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION
 2344 Nicollet Avenue
 Minneapolis, MN 55404

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

2002: A Space Odyssey?

By Gene Glass

In a way, this Minneapolis-based agency resembles a movie of years ago because it takes an embryo, an untrained mentally retarded citizen from 18-35, through an apartment living experience to maturation, the individual living independently in an apartment of his/her own. 2002 is a program situated in an apartment building at 2636 Pillsbury where seven two-bedroom apartments are available to behavior problem MR and brain damaged individuals. 2002 is a specific program under the auspices of Homes, Inc., which provides administrative and psychiatric consultation to the staff and residents.

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CADRE Has Services

Project CADRE, now statewide, offers free advocacy services for developmentally disabled offenders, witnesses and victims and coordinates individual services for these clients including residential, vocational, educational, counseling. CADRE is an excellent resource for other professionals for consultation, follow-along support and aid in determining where to refer clients for other services. CADRE is in the offices of MARC, 2344 Nicollet Ave. So., Mpls. (874-6650)

INTERVIEWING GUIDELINES

FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE MENTALLY RETARDED

-- Ask the person if they have a handicap or disability (Other than mental retardation, most people will identify their disability and explain how it affects them.)

IF YOU KNOW, OR SUSPECT THE CLIENT IS MENTALLY RETARDED, FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES:

1. Generally, interviewing a mentally retarded client will require more time and structure.
2. Use simple language ---- Do not use complex/abstract language.
3. Test for comprehension ---- Avoid questions that require a "yes" or "no" response.
4. Ask questions that require the client to explain what they have comprehended ---- "What does that word mean?" or "Explain what I have said in your own words."
5. Address one issue at a time and use closure at the end of a topic area.
6. Mental retardation should not be a focal point of discussion.
7. Determine whether or not someone is playing a benefactor role in your client's life.
8. Whenever appropriate, bring in someone who knows the client to assist in interviewing.
9. If you need additional assistance in interviewing someone who is mentally retarded, contact a mental retardation professional.
10. At the end of your interview, make sure the client fully understands your role and function and that they fully understand when and where the next meeting will be.

Ramsey County Does Have Services for Retarded

By Karen Koch

Contrary to what is commonly believed, there are many different kinds of services available in Ramsey County for the mentally retarded offender. The services are varied: inpatient and outpatient chemical dependency treatment, residential programs, vocational services, day treatment, and recreational activity programs.

According to Vito Marisculit, a Ramsey County Probation Officer, Ramsey County does need more short term residential services for the mentally retarded offender. Such placements can provide vocational guidance and a structured living situation. In most cases the client has to be certified for state guardianship for placement in a residential facility. Two short term programs in St. Paul are Aurora House and Reentry Services.

Aurora House is not primarily a correctional halfway house, as most of their clients are not involved with the corrections system. They mainly accept mentally retarded clients, but will accept some mentally ill and socially dysfunctioning clients.

Reentry Services is a correctional halfway house that does accept a limited number of mentally retarded clients. They have to be higher functioning, stable, have a minimal institutional history and minimal chemical problems.

Ramsey County Community Corrections Vocational Services provide vocational services to the mentally retarded offender. That office works in cooperation with the St. Paul Public Schools. When longer term vocational services are needed, a client is referred to the State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

More services are needed in Ramsey County for the mentally retarded offender. A task force consisting of members from Ramsey County Community Corrections, Ramsey County Human Services Mental Health and Mentally Retarded Unit, and Project Remand, will be presenting their recommendations to Ramsey County Human Services Planning in April. Their purpose was to study how services directed at the mentally retarded offender can be implemented or improved. Among the concerns studied were: how to deal with the borderline retarded, inter-departmental coordination, in-service training, screening, diagnostic services, and what services are available and what new services should be developed. Vito Marisculio, a member of the task force, hopes that more short-term residential facilities will be developed because of their recommendations.

IDENTIFICATION CLUESFOR PEOPLE WHO ARE MENTALLY RETARDEDQUESTION CLUES:

ASK THE PERSON:

- if they go/went to special classes or a special school
- if they are/have been under guardianship
- if they work/worked in sheltered employment
- if they live/lived in a group home, state hospital or foster home
- if they receive/received SSI, Medical Assistance or Social Security
- to add two digit numbers (36 plus 12)
- to count out change (Present \$2.00 in change and ask them to count \$1.37)
- to use a vending machine
- to look up a number in the telephone book
- to describe a famous person to someone they have just met in your office/facility
- to describe how to get home from where they are

INTERNATIONAL CLUES:

Look for the following items. A combination of problems in the following areas will serve as an indicator to you.

- misarticulation, stuttering, or similar speech problem
- general impression of immaturity
- defensiveness in response to school, reading, writing and math performance
- use of simple, concrete language
- inability to understand complex words or ideas
- unkempt appearance
- clothes inappropriate to season or inappropriate combinations
- overly trusting of strangers
- poor judgement about effects of actions
- difficulties with abstract thought
- difficulties with dates and time conceptualization

Two Programs Offer Services

By Gene Glass

Clara Doerr and Linley Hall are two programs for mentally retarded individuals that work directly with Emerson School in Minneapolis. Dave Wiencke, Program Coordinator, indicated that these programs receive clients mainly from county social workers that have no severe behavior problems. Mr. Wiencke explained Clara Doerr and Linley Hall as both having the philosophy of being a transitional residential setting for their clients. These facilities house 62 and 41 people respectively.

The average stay at Clara Doerr is from two to three years at which time the client may be placed at Linley Hall, move to a group home or move in with a relative (most of the time their parents). Some clients are on behavior modification programs but due to the members housed at this facility the monitoring necessary for a BM program is not able to be done to

a great degree. This program works with a client on basic skills necessary to survive.

Linley Hall is geared to working with people that are on a relatively high functioning level. Programs include money management, housekeeping, physical health and stable job planning. This is a fairly structured setting that is described as an intermediate care facility for a person with an IQ of between 50 and 70. The age range is from 18 to 30. A person must be eligible for Social Security Income (SSI) and additional funds are received from the Department of Public Welfare, Title 19.

Both of these programs are organized out of:

1717 Second Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55403
870-4440

Additional information can be directed to Dave Wiencke at the above address and telephone number.

CIP Has Two Programs For Retarded

By Gene Glass

The Community Involvement Program (CIP) located at 1926 Nicollet Avenue in Minneapolis services mentally retarded clients in two programs: Developmental Achievement Center (DAC) serving lower functioning mentally retarded individuals and, an apartment living program to train people to be independent.

CIP has three DAC's working with 15 to 20 individuals on a daily basis teaching anything from tying shoes to arts and crafts. Tim Burkett, Client Relations Manager, said that the average client in the DAC has an IQ of between 35-80 with one-fourth of these people being able to develop into a sheltered workshop situation after a period of time but that almost three-fourths stay at the DAC level indefinitely. These clients are mainly referred to CIP by county social workers and financed through the county. Due to recent program expansion, there is no waiting list for admission with referrals going directly to Mr. Burkett. The program operates Monday through Thursday, 9 AM to 3 PM and Friday, 9 AM to 2 PM.

The residential apartment living program has a training emphasis with the goal of graduation into the community after a period ranging from six months to three years. This six-year-old program

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Southside Services Provides Services For Retarded

Southside Services, 2830 Cedar Ave. So., Mpls (721-1696) provides a wide variety of services to mentally handicapped persons living in South Minneapolis. Specific include crisis intervention: housing, food, money, counseling, investigating problems with landlords, employment, other agencies and help filling out applications. Chemical dependency groups meet weekly as do groups for parents, assault victims and homemakers. Educational programs include adult reading classes, drivers education and bicycle safety.

Vehicles Needed

Newgate, Inc., has a non-profit auto repair training program for high school dropouts. They need donated vehicles for this program. Blue book prices are used to determine a tax deduction. If you live in Minneapolis (and suburbs) and wish to donate a vehicle, call John at 545-8086 or Louie at 938-4138. In St. Paul (and suburbs) call Ron at 298-1943 or 227-4538.

Program Happenings

H.I.R.E.D. Expands Services

A new and innovative three-year growth and expansion of service plan has been adopted by H.I.R.E.D. (Helping Industry Resolve Employment Disabilities). The organization is attempting to decrease its reliance on public funding sources as well as the accompanying restrictions of governmental regulations which limit services among those in need. In addition, it is also seeking to broaden its employability services among disadvantaged groups who have not historically benefited or been eligible for employment programs supported by C.E.T.A. (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act).

Beginning this spring, the organization will operate a non-profit temporary employment service based in downtown Minneapolis and St. Paul. "H.I.R.E.D. TEMPORARIES"

H.I.R.E.D. Invests In Computer Job Network

More than \$150,000 is being invested by H.I.R.E.D. (Helping Industry Resolve Employment Disabilities) this year in an expanded computerized job information, matching and retrieval system. For the first time, the organization will utilize an interactive computer system in six of its Twin City locations beginning this summer. The system will help its staff monitor more than 10,000 local jobs at about 1,500 firms. Other information about the employer, including working conditions, employee benefits, and qualifications for employment will be tracked.

will utilize the temporary labor market as an opportunity to provide a more flexible employment program for the disadvantaged. The program will enable individuals to obtain wages without having to make a permanent job commitment. Training in job search and retention skills will also be provided in order to support both the program and to provide expanded avenues of entry into the job market for the individual.

The organization's first outplacement service for employers will also get underway this spring on an experimental basis. Three major outplacement services will be aimed at employers who contemplate the dismissal, lay-off or termination of its employees as a way to maintain control over unemployment compensation premium costs and to provide its former employees with new options for re-entering the job market. The agency hopes that increased use of outplacement resources by employers in general will have a beneficial effect in combatting the "last hired, first fired" syndrome which displaces many disadvantaged employees.

Both of these new programs will be financed by employer users on a fee basis. The organization will, however, continue to concentrate on lower income and unemployed "job seekers" while broadening its resources to include the underemployed. By late this summer, H.I.R.E.D. expects to develop a network of job service resources among community organizations who also serve the disadvantaged. Creative Options, a corporate subsidiary, has been formed in order to operate these newer programs within the private sector.

For further information, contact either Diane Willard or John Wilson at 348-8560.

CADRE Wins State Award

Project CADRE received the 1980 Minnesota Corrections Association President's Award at the MCA fall conference on November 6. Earlier this year CADRE received the award for Outstanding Service for Innovative Programming from the Minnesota Association for Retarded Citizens.

Sexual Assault Group Formed

A new education-counseling group for victims of sexual assault and abuse will be offered at Southside Services from now through April 30. Call Lynda Meador at 721-1696 for more information.

VOA Center Wins National Accreditation

By Gene Glass

The Residential Center operated through the Volunteers of America, a halfway house for men and women sent from federal prisons for a period from 90 to 120 days, has completed the steps for accreditation through the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. VOARC is the only halfway house in Minnesota to receive such an honor and the only program in the five-year history of the national accreditation organization to achieve 100 percent compliance with the 195 performance standards.

The Commission on Accreditation is an independent body which was set up by the American Corrections Association. This organization is comprised of corrections commissioners, wardens and others who are primarily concerned with corrections issues. An intensive two-day audit was conducted in October, 1980, by auditors selected by the Commission. Areas examined included administration, fiscal management, physical facilities, program, medical and health services, as well as citizen and volunteer involvement.

Our congratulations to William Nelson and his staff for an accomplishment that breaks the path in Minnesota.

Panel Discusses Corrections Act Evaluation, Agrees Act Should Remain But Needs Changes

By Maggie Kaeter

The Minnesota Community Corrections Act Evaluation and the future of the Act were discussed by a panel at MCCA's annual membership meeting in January.

The Community Corrections Act certainly has problems but that does not mean specific programs have problems, the four panel members agreed.

But on most other areas, panel members didn't agree. The act isn't achieving its goals, said Gerald Strathman, Director of Research and Information Systems for the Department of Corrections. There is no evidence public safety has increased or that sanctions are more appropriate now, he said. Although public safety has stayed the same, the act is increasing the amount of time persons spend in jail, he said.

Combined with not achieving those goals, the act also has been responsible for a 15 percent (3 - 4 million dollars) increase in money spent on corrections.

Strathman didn't advocate abolishing the act. "We need the act. We have a responsibility to the act," he said. "We have to consider improvement and development plans."

Bruce McManus, Commissioner of Community Services for the Department of Corrections, agreed with Strathman in this respect. "The Department of Corrections supports this research but these findings have to be used with discretion," he said. "It would be extremely erroneous to kill the act on the basis of this research but it would be foolish to let it go unchanged."

When addressing Strathman's research, McManus said that there certainly were other factors that weren't taken into account in the research. The sentencing guidelines, local control, property tax relief, the short life of the act and changes in public expectations, all are difficult to measure but had effects on the research, he said.

McManus also said he interprets the research differently than Strathman. "I would say this research says the Community Corrections Act has met all its obligations," he said. "We've increased the number of people in the community without harming people more. That's a success."

The act would be "a fantastic success" except for the cost,

McManus said, adding, "But is \$4 million a significant failure?"

Harley Nelson, Director of Washington County Court Services, criticized the research methodology, especially in the area of cost assessment. The research didn't take into account such other state-mandated things as alcohol assessment and the increase in workloads probation and parole officers have experienced in the last few years, he said. These have increased the cost of corrections but would have happened without the act, he said.

"The research was probably valid academically but not in the real world," Nelson said. "It's difficult research but they started out with biases."

Jan Smaby, with Hennepin County Planning and Development, stressed

that in spite of the act's problems, it shouldn't be abolished. "I don't want to lose an expression by our legislators that it's appropriate to handle offenders in the community," she said. It would be a mistake to cut out state funding because the quality of services then would vary from county to county as they took the funds from the widely-varied property tax system, she added.

Smaby too said she felt the act was a success. "I don't think any social policy could have succeeded in such a short time," she said. "I was pleased so much success was found."

Although the four panel members disagreed on many aspects of the act and the evaluation, they all agreed it should be kept and further research should be done.

M&R IV continued

ways intelligent enough to make the money they need to get it.

That frustration often is the reason they were in trouble with the law to begin with, Morin said.

For that reason, structure is very important in his program, Morin said. "We have plenty of ways to let out frustrations," he said. "We keep them busy most of the time."

But there are other problems too. Independent living skills are a special need these people have, Morin said. "Most people have these skills down by the time they're 19 but most of our residents have problems with money management and personal hygiene," he said.

Consequently, the actual program the men go through is different than most community corrections programs, Morin said. "Our residents couldn't handle the positive peer pressure system used in many programs," he said. For that reason the program now uses a point and phase behavior modification system -- residents receive more privileges for more points they earn doing such things as housework, recreational activities and keeping themselves groomed. As the resident moves up through the phases of the program, he must earn more and more points to achieve rewards. Most other programs work on a negative basis -- taking away

privileges for unwanted behavior.

Unlike most other community corrections programs, M&R IV has a large amount of what could be called "unintentional runaways," Morin said. Men often just take off to go visit friends or relatives and return a few days later. Although this is punished, the bed is kept open for a few days.

Luckily, Morin said, their funding source can stand this sort of problem. Because the mentally retarded are considered disabled, M&R IV's primary funding source is medical assistance. They've never attempted another major source of funding because this is more accessible and also pays for the many medical problems such as psychologist visits, Morin said.

As most people working in community corrections know, placing the mentally retarded ex-offender can be difficult. So it's no wonder that M&R IV has a long waiting list and can virtually choose exactly who they'd like in the program.

As for the future? Morin said it looks good for the program itself but not for the beginning of other similar programs. The problems with the clients and money will probably keep people out of such ventures for a while yet, he said.

2002 continued

Donna Nelson, Supervisor, explained that 2002 is a short-term program working with a client generally less than three years. A referral is usually made from a county social worker. Ms. Nelson stated that the program works along the reality therapy framework of natural consequences for behavior which may include police intervention if necessary. The client must show some motivation for living independently to be accepted into the program. Funds for social services are received through Title 20, Minnesota Supplemental Aid, Social Security Income and/or client funds. Monthly staffings are held on every client to determine progress on the living skills evaluated at intake. It is necessary that the client

become involved in some day program (i.e., Developmental Achievement Center, sheltered workshop, work, etc.) after acceptance. The program process is as follows:

- 1) Intake interview,
- 2) Three-day stay at living
- 3) Meeting with concerned people (i.e., PO. social worker, family, etc.)
- 4) Movement into apartment - first month is evaluation
- 5) Period of training
- 6) Transition out into community apartment

The similarity to a fantasy ends with the name of 2002 as this program is very relevant to life. Any further questions can be directed to Donna Nelson at 872-8525.

CIP continued

has seventeen apartments double available. People will live and learn to be as independent as possible. Mr. Burkett said that this program is geared to making the client responsible for his or her own welfare. The biggest factor stressed in entrance requirement is the motivation on the client's part to want to be independent. Again, there is little to no waiting list in this program.

The CIP will consider any client referred as long as the following information is available:

- 1) a psychological within one year,
- 2) physical and medical work-up,
- 3) social history
- 4) any vocational or residential reports.

Contact person is Tim Burkett at 871-8645.

Resources Available

The Information, Training and Technical Services Project on Mentally Retarded Offenders at the University of Minnesota has published the following:

Mentally Retarded Offenders in Correctional Programs: A Curriculum for Corrections Professionals, by Thomas J. Schmid and Martha J. Kosen. This is an excellent resource, useful to the individual reader or as a tool for staff training. Dr. Schmid has offered to make a limited number of copies available through the MCCA.

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Residential Opportunities for Developmentally Disabled Offenders, by Schmid and Sharen Southard. A statewide directory of group and boarding homes.

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Mentally Retarded Offenders: An Annotated Bibliography for Corrections and Social Service Practitioners.

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