

# MACPOST

## Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers

From the President

Fall 2006

Our Committees are eagerly planning the upcoming MACPO/MCA Joint Winter Conference scheduled for February 22 & 23, 2007, at the Holiday Inn Select in Bloomington (the same location as last year). This year the conference will be held in conjunction with Capitol Day; which will include tours, meetings with legislators and observing hearings. We are excited about combining the two events and increasing our members awareness and involvement in legislative issues.

MACPO is celebrating our 50th Anniversary in 2007. The spring conference, scheduled for May 23-25, 2007, will be an exciting opportunity to look back over the past 50 years of MACPO. I suggest you mark your calendars now! The Executive Board is putting together a committee to work on the 50th Anniversary celebration. If you would live to be involved or if you have any information to share, (including photos, articles or facts) please let me know. Have a fabulous fall!



Traci Green  
MACPO President

Traci L. Green  
Brown County Probation

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY PROBATION OFFICERS  
2007 LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

The MACPO Legislative Committee developed the following initiatives, which were approved by the MACPO Executive Board on September 7, 2006.

- Create an “alcohol impact fee/ alcohol tax” to be used to provide a stable funding stream for statewide probation supervision and chemical dependency treatment for offenders.
  - Secure State reimbursement of 50% of probation officer salaries in non Community Corrections Act Counties as provided for in Minnesota Statutes 244.19 Subdivision 6, in order to maintain core probation services in those counties.
  - Restore sufficient funding to the Probation Case load Workload Reduction Grant program to compensate for the cuts made since 2003 and to expand the program.

For further information on MACPO’s Legislative Initiatives, please contact:  
Steven Paquay - 651-213-0388 or Lana Bjorgum - (218-237-2869

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50 Years of Excellence

MACPO

1957 - 2007

A Tradition of Excellence,  
A future of Distinction

# Drink, Drive, Kill, Go Home



In Minnesota, most drunken drivers convicted of homicide get a big break at sentencing

By Frederick Melo, Pioneer Press

**A**t her sentencing, Tina Laray Williams tearfully admitted that her drunken driving last year had caused the death of Erminia Carvajal, who had been five months pregnant when Williams rear-ended a Toyota Corolla stopped on the highway. At the hospital, Carvajal outlived her fetus by a day. Instead of the expected penalty of four years in state prison, Ramsey County District Judge Salvador Rosas sentenced Williams to two years in a county workhouse.

The courts were even more understanding when it came time to sentence 18-year-old Joshua Lofquist. A St. Louis County district judge sentenced Lofquist in October 2004 to a year at a corrections center, five years of probation and 200 hours of community service for causing a crash that killed one of his best friends, Erik Marwick. At the time, Lofquist's blood-alcohol level was found to be 0.23 percent, more than twice the legal limit.

"Those sentences are part of a pattern that has many victims' families outraged.

In a majority of cases, judges across Minnesota break with state sentencing guidelines when it comes time to lock up drunken drivers convicted of criminal vehicular homicide."

Five years after a Pioneer Press investigative report highlighted the pattern, courts continue to give most defendants hefty breaks from their presumptive prison terms. The courts opt instead for shorter jail or workhouse sentences and lengthier periods of probation. That trend holds true even in some cases where the defendant fled the scene of a fatal accident or has a history of drunken driving.

"If you're on the roadway, and you're drunk, and you kill someone, your chances of going to prison for any

length of time are pretty remote," said Chief Deputy David Bellows of the Dakota County sheriff's office, who lost his mother to a drunken driver in 1981. "To me, it's incredible how society de-emphasizes death on the roadway." A driver with a clean criminal record is expected to face four years in prison for causing someone's death while driving drunk. By statute, the maximum penalty is 10 years.

That's not what Nicholas David Braun received. After crashing his car, a drunken Braun left his front-seat passenger to die and ran away to flag a passing vehicle. Instead of asking the driver to call 911, he begged her to give him a ride and pretend she was his girlfriend so he could outwit police. Dakota County District Judge Martha Simonett recently sentenced Braun to a year in jail. He's expected to serve eight months before being released on probation. Like Braun, few ever receive anything close to four years.

**A STATEWIDE PROBLEM :** In Minnesota, most convicted defendants never go to state prison.

Jon Niemann had just dropped his son off at a friend's house Dec. 30, 2003, when a drunken driver's Toyota Avalon crossed the center median on Interstate 494 in Plymouth, went airborne and crashed into his pickup truck. Niemann, 37, was a Scott County deputy, a volunteer firefighter and a former Marine. He left behind a wife and two sons. His family was outraged when Hennepin County District Judge Diana Eagon sentenced the Toyota's driver, Jason R. Reese, who was 21 at the time, to a year in county jail and 10 years of probation. In explaining her decision, Eagon cited Reese's youth, his remorse and his amenability to probation. Reese served eight months on work release.

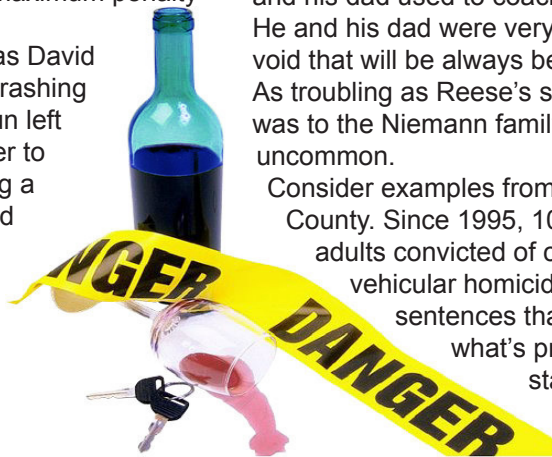
"He was allowed to go out in the beginning to look for a job, and once he got one, they let him out to work," said Lorrie Niemann-Pederson, Jon Niemann's widow. "My 14-year-old son has a lot of anger issues with what happened," she said. "It's more like he's the one that has to live with the penalty than Mr. Reese. (My son is) a ballplayer and his dad used to coach his team. ... He and his dad were very close. It's a void that will be always be there." As troubling as Reese's sentencing was to the Niemann family, it's far from uncommon.

Consider examples from Dakota County. Since 1995, 10 of the 16 adults convicted of criminal vehicular homicide have received sentences that are less than what's prescribed by state guidelines. Four never saw the inside of a state

prison, spending less than a year in a county jail. Another two were given terms of less than six months in jail, but later violated probation and went to prison anyway. Only one defendant — Thomas George Condon — received the statutory maximum of 10 years in prison, and then only after his long history of drunken driving had claimed the lives of two people in seven years.

"It is evidence of a system wide problem, a statewide problem," said Dakota County Attorney James Backstrom. "The sentences being handed down for even the most serious cases, where deaths occur, do not adequately represent the seriousness of the crimes."

Dakota County is hardly alone. A report from the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission shows that judges each year typically issue "downward departures" from state guidelines in at least half of all criminal vehicular homicide cases — or as many as 65 percent in 2004. Statewide, only about a third of convicted defendants



*Continued on page 3*

Checkup System Catches Relapse Early and Facilitates Return to Treatment

Follow the link for more information from NIDA

[http://www.nida.nih.gov/NIDA\\_notes/NNvol20N6/Checkup.html](http://www.nida.nih.gov/NIDA_notes/NNvol20N6/Checkup.html)

*Continued from page 2*

In explaining their reasons to depart downward, judges' most common explanation is that they felt the defendant was amenable to treatment or probation, often based on pre-sentence findings of probation officers.

were sentenced to prison.

"I think part of the challenge that family and law enforcement and prosecutors face in these cases is the attitude, 'Well, it was just a driving accident,' " said Hennepin County Attorney Amy Klobuchar. "We see it (instead) as an intentional decision to get drunk, or get high on drugs, and go out and drive a car." She said Hennepin County is one of a few counties that have bucked the statewide trend, with prosecutors pressing for prison terms rather than probation or county jail. From 1999 to 2006, 62 percent of defendants convicted of criminal vehicular homicide there were sent to state prison.

Also, records from the Guidelines Commission show that most defendants

had a clean driving record and expressed remorse, factors judges also took into account. "When people rack up a criminal history and have been involved in the criminal process time and time again, the idea of sending them off to prison doesn't

bother many judges," said Judge Ed I. Lynch, assistant chief judge in Dakota County. "They think that's the type of person that prison is meant for. "But when people face commitment for a sole offense ... it's a difficult area. Most of these people don't have a history with the justice system."

In a third of downward departures, the judges said the victim's family also urged leniency, sometimes because the defendant was a family member or close family friend. In some cases, judges say a lack of strong evidence would make it difficult to secure a conviction without a plea bargain. They frequently cited the victim's role in the accident.

'YOU'VE TAKEN A LIFE'

In recent years, many Minnesota judges

have experimented with "staggered" sentencing for convicted drunken drivers — shorter jail periods spread out over a number of years, with time off if the defendant keeps his record clean. Some believe that the combination of checking in regularly with a probation officer and the threat of a prison term hanging over a driver's head is the best way to ensure that he or she never returns to the road intoxicated. But even Isanti County District Judge James Dehn — considered the father of Minnesota's staggered-sentencing law — sees homicide cases differently. He believes prison is the appropriate punishment when an innocent person has been killed. "There's a good reason for the presumptive commitment to prison in the state guidelines," Dehn said. "You've taken a life."



## Grants for Research on Rural Addiction, Mental Health Problems

The National Institutes of Health are soliciting applications for research on addiction and mental-health problems in rural and frontier communities, with an eye on enhancing knowledge about effective prevention and treatment and service delivery.

The application process is rather open-ended -- funding requests are being accepted through 2009 -- and the size and duration of awards will vary. Applications should use the NIH Research Project Grant (R01) process, although NIH also is encouraging applications through the Clinical Exploratory/Developmental Research Grant (R34) process.

For more information, see the grant announcement online.

<http://www.jointogether.org/news/funding/opportunities/2006/grants-for-research-on-rural.html>

## Methamphetamine Evokes and Subverts Brain Protective Responses

Follow the link for more information from NIDA

[http://www.nida.nih.gov/NIDA\\_notes/NNvol20N6/Evokes.html](http://www.nida.nih.gov/NIDA_notes/NNvol20N6/Evokes.html)



# Congress Passes Child Molesters Database



Congress Passes Bill Establishing National Database of Convicted Child Molesters  
By MARY DALRYMPLE

WASHINGTON Jul 25, 2006 (AP)— Finding the nearest convicted child molester might be as easy as punching in a ZIP code on a computer keyboard, thanks to a bill that cleared Congress Tuesday.

The House passed and sent to President Bush legislation establishing a national Internet database designed to let law enforcement and communities know where convicted sex offenders live and work. The most serious offenders would be registered on a national database for a lifetime. All sex offenders could face a felony charge, punishable by 10 years in prison, for failing to update the information.

“We used to track library books better than we do sex offenders but this bill will even that score,” said Rep. Mark Foley, R-Fla.

“This legislation would make it crystal clear to sex offenders, you better register, you better keep the information current, or you’re going to jail,” said Rep. James Sensenbrenner, R-Wis. The House passed it by voice vote. The Senate approved it with a voice vote last week. Sensenbrenner, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said there are half a million sex offenders in the United States and as many as 100,000 are not registered, their locations unknown to the public and police.

Convicted criminals required to register will have to do so, in person, in each state where they intend to live, work or go to school. “It’s time for all of our families to have access to this information,” said Rep. Earl Pomeroy, D-N.D.

Child advocates have said the bill offers the most sweeping effort to combat pedophiles in years. It’s named for Adam Walsh, the murdered son of “America’s Most Wanted” host John Walsh.

One initiative would create a demonstration project requiring sex offenders to wear tracking devices during their supervised releases. The bill increases criminal penalties for child predators, including a mandatory minimum 25-year prison sentence for kidnapping or maiming a child and a 30-year sentence for sex with a child under 12 or for sexually assaulting a child between 13 years old and 17 years old. A new racketeering-style offense for people who commit two or more crimes against children would carry a mandatory 20-year sentence. Repeat child sex offenders would face harsher penalties.

The bill also authorizes new crime prevention and child fingerprinting campaigns, along with new grant programs to combat the sexual abuse of children.

Information about the bill, H.R. 4472, can be found at: <http://thomas.loc.gov/>.

## FYI

Codeine is the most widely used, naturally occurring narcotic in medical treatment in the world. This alkaloid is found in opium in concentrations ranging from 0.7 to 2.5 percent. However, most codeine used in the United States is produced from morphine. Codeine is also the starting material for the production of two other narcotics, dihydrocodeine and hydrocodone. Codeine is medically prescribed for the relief of moderate pain and cough suppression. Compared to morphine, codeine produces less analgesia, sedation, and respiratory depression, and is usually taken orally. It is made into tablets either alone (Schedule II) or in combination with aspirin or acetaminophen (i.e., Tylenol with Codeine®, Schedule III). As a cough suppressant, codeine is found in a number of liquid preparations (these products are in Schedule V). Codeine is also used to a lesser extent as an injectable solution for the treatment of pain. Codeine products are diverted from legitimate sources and are encountered on the illicit market.



**Court-Mandated Treatment Works as Well as Voluntary**  
**Follow the link for the full article from NIDA**

[http://www.nida.nih.gov/NIDA\\_notes/NNvol20N6/Court.html](http://www.nida.nih.gov/NIDA_notes/NNvol20N6/Court.html)

# Minnesota Offense Information

## Minnesota Crime Index Information



### Statewide Overview

#### Crime Index (Serious Crimes)

The eight major criminal offenses are referred to as the crime index and they are used to evaluate the changes and trends in amounts of crime over designated periods of time. Following is a summary of the crime index for 2005.

- The crime index in Minnesota totaled 173,960 offenses during 2005, which was an increase of 2.6 percent from the 169,575 offenses occurring in 2004.
- The crime rate\* represented 3,410 per 100,000 in population for 2005, while in 2004 the crime rate was registered at 3,352 per 100,000 population, a 1.7 percent increase.
- Of the total crime index offenses reported in 2005, 22 percent were cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared. In 2004, 23 percent of the total offenses were cleared by arrest or exceptionally cleared.
- Larceny was the largest category of serious crime reported for Minnesota in 2005 with a total of 113,307 offenses reported. Larceny was also the largest category of serious crime reported for the state in 2004 with 113,433 total offenses reported.

#### Violent Crimes

Violent crime in Minnesota accounted for 9 percent of all crime index offenses reported in 2005. There were 15,536 murders, forcible rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults for the year. Compared with the 13,928 total violent crimes reported for 2004, the 2005 figure represents a 11.5 percent increase in violent crime for the state.

This compares to a 2.5 percent increase in violent crime for the nation in 2005 based on preliminary figures released by the F.B.I. in June, 2006. The number of violent crimes for the state per 100,000 population for 2005 was 305, while in 2004 there were 275 per 100,000 population.

\* Minnesota crime rates per 100,000 are based on a 5,100,958 state population estimate from the F.B.I. for 2004.

- Murder - Offenses involving murder totaled 125 in 2005 in Minnesota compared to 110 in 2004, an increase of

13.6 percent.

- Rape - Minnesota registered 2,442 rapes in 2005 and 2,373 in 2004, an increase of .4 percent.
- Robbery - There were 4714 robberies in Minnesota in 2005 compared to 4,049 offenses in 2004, an increase of 16.4 percent.
- Aggravated Assault - Offenses involving aggravated assault numbered 8,255 in 2005 compared to 7,396 aggravated assaults in 2004, an increase of 11.6 percent.

#### Property Crimes

Property crime in Minnesota in 2005 amounted to 91 percent of the crime index offenses for that year. There were a total of 158,424 burglaries, larcenies, motor vehicle thefts, and arsons actually reported in 2005. Compared with the 155,647 offenses reported in 2004, the 2005 figure represents a 1.8 percent increase in property crime for the state. Property crime for the nation in 2005 declined from the 2004 figure, showing a 1.6 percent decrease based on preliminary figures released by the F.B.I. in June, 2006. The number of property crimes for the state per 100,000 population for 2005 was 3,106 and in 2004 it was 3,076.

- Burglary - There were 29,564 burglaries in Minnesota in 2005 compared to 27,754 offenses in 2004, an increase of 6.5 percent.
  - Theft/Larceny - Offenses involving larcenies in 2005 totaled 113,307 compared to 113,433 offenses in 2004, a decrease of .11 percent.
  - Motor Vehicle Theft - In 2005 there were 14,249 offenses of motor vehicle theft in Minnesota, compared to the 13,410 offenses reported in 2004, an increase of 6.3 percent.
  - 11
  - Arson - In 2005 there were 1,304 offenses of arson in Minnesota, compared to the 1,050 offenses reported in 2004, an increase of 24 percent.
- TOTAL ARRESTS\***

\*Total arrests represent all arrests for adults and juveniles in either a Part I (serious) or Part II (less serious) criminal offense. An arrest in the Uniform Crime

Reporting sense refers to a form of detention by depriving an individual of his personal liberties by a form of legal authority.

Law Enforcement agencies within Minnesota's 5,100,958 reporting population area accounted for 210,955 total arrests in 2005.

- ADULT ARRESTS - Arrests for adults in 2005 totaled 160,013 and in 2004 arrests equaled 156,861.

JUVENILE ARRESTS - The total number of juveniles arrested in 2005 for criminal offenses totaled 50,942 and in 2004 there were 52,266 juveniles arrested.

For more info - click:

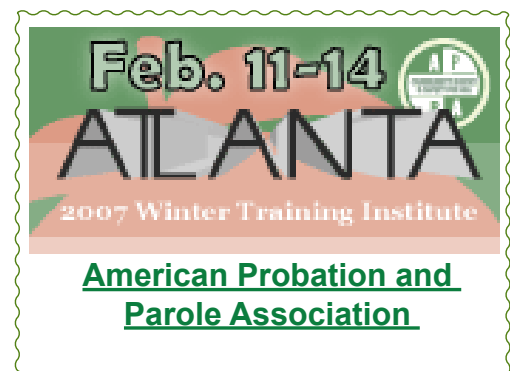
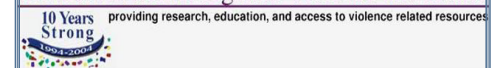
<http://www.dps.state.mn.us/bca/cjis/documents/crime2005/mci2005.pdf>

This is a great resource.

Click here: <http://www.mincava.umn.edu/library/whatsnew/>

For many really well written and researched articles related to violence and abuse in our communities.

Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse



### Report Available

<http://www.corr.state.mn.us/commissionsexoffenderpolicy/commissionfinalreport.pdf>

## Meth related crimes continue to grow; epidemic moving west to east.

WASHINGTON, D.C. – County law enforcement officials across 44 states reported that methamphetamine remains the number one drug problem in their county, according to a new survey released today by the National Association of Counties (NACo).

In addition, the survey of 500 county law enforcement officials found that while meth lab seizures are down significantly – due largely to new precursor laws – crimes related to meth continue to grow; that meth has increased the workload of public safety officials; that meth use remains popular in western states and is spreading east across America; that the majority of meth currently being abused is imported from out-of-state locations; and that meth related arrests continue to represent a high proportion of crimes that require incarceration.

The survey, "The Methamphetamine Epidemic: The Criminal Effect of Meth on Communities," was conducted by NACo to determine the effect of methamphetamine abuse on counties and their residents and to raise public awareness of the meth epidemic.

The National Association of Counties survey found that:

- Meth continues to be the number one drug problem. More counties (48 percent) reported that meth is the primary drug problem – more than cocaine (22 percent), marijuana (22 percent) and heroin (3 percent) combined.
- Crimes related to meth continue to grow. Fifty-five percent of law enforcement officials reported an increase in robberies or burglaries in the last year, 48 percent reported an increase in domestic violence and 41 percent reported an increase in simple assaults. Thirty-one percent reported an increase in identity theft crime, which is up from the 27 percent reported in the July 2005 law enforcement survey.
- Legislation that restricts the sale of precursors works. Ninety percent of counties have some kind of precursor legislation in effect. Forty-six percent reported that the number of meth lab busts is down because of precursor legislation in their jurisdictions.
- Meth has increased the workload of public safety staff.

Sixty-three percent of counties reported an increased workload in the last year and 73 percent reported that they are playing more overtime.

- Meth use remains popular in the west and is spreading east.

In Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, 100 percent reported that meth is the number one drug. However, this information was followed by Oklahoma with 88 percent reporting meth is number one, Iowa at 79 percent, Louisiana at 75 percent, Nebraska at 74 percent and Oregon at 71 percent. This information correlates with the national trend that meth is a drug that is largely popular in western rural areas and is spreading across the country from west to east. In Georgia 63 percent reported that meth is number one. In North Carolina 44 percent reported that meth is number one, and in Alabama 43 percent reported that meth is number one. This information verifies law enforcement trends that meth is growing dramatically in the Southeastern region of the country.

- The majority of meth currently being abused is from outside of the state.

Eighty-five percent reported out-of-state importation and 71 percent reported importation from Mexico.

- Meth related arrests continue to represent a high proportion of crimes that require incarceration. Forty-eight percent of the counties reported that up to one in five inmates are incarcerated because of meth related crimes. Seventeen percent reported that one in two inmates are incarcerated because of meth related crimes.

The new survey is the fifth released in 12 months by NACo, the only national organization that represents county governments. In July 2005, NACo released two surveys on the impact of meth abuse on counties. Key findings indicated that meth was the top drug threat to county law enforcement officials and that meth was responsible for an increase in out-of-home placements for children. In January 2006, NACo released two additional surveys that found that meth was the largest drug that drove people to county public hospital emergency rooms and that the need for meth treatment was growing.

"The primary objective of our effort is to promote action by the Administration and Congress to control and reduce the production, distribution and abuse of meth, including assistance to counties in responding to the problem locally," Hansell said. "We need a comprehensive strategy that will deal with all aspects of the meth problem."



*Methamphetamine Remains Number One Drug Problem  
According to new survey of the nation's counties*



# Quick Facts: Heroin



**F**irst synthesized from morphine in 1874, heroin was not extensively used in medicine until the early 1900's. Commercial production of the new pain remedy was first started in 1898. It initially received widespread acceptance from the medical profession, and physicians remained unaware of its addiction potential for years. The first comprehensive control of heroin occurred with the Harrison Narcotic Act of 1914. Today, heroin is an illicit substance having no medical utility in the United States. It is in Schedule I of the CSA.

Four foreign source areas produce the heroin available in the United States: South America (Colombia), Mexico, Southeast Asia (principally Burma), and Southwest Asia (principally Afghanistan). However, South America and Mexico supply most of the illicit heroin marketed in the United States. South American heroin is a high-purity powder primarily distributed to metropolitan areas on the East Coast. Heroin powder may vary in color from white to dark brown because of impurities left from the manufacturing process or the presence of additives. Mexican heroin, known as "black tar," is primarily available in the western United States. The color and consistency of black tar heroin result from the crude processing methods used to illicitly manufacture heroin in Mexico. Black tar heroin may be sticky like roofing tar or hard like coal, and its color may vary from dark brown to black.

After the opium poppy pod has been scored, the liquid opium oozes out and dries on the pod. It is collected and scraped into a ball shape. Pure heroin is rarely sold on the street. A "bag" (slang for a small unit of heroin sold on the street) currently contains about 30 to 50 milligrams of powder, only a portion of which is heroin. The remainder could be sugar, starch, acetaminophen, procaine, benzocaine, or quinine, or any of numerous cutting agents for heroin. Traditionally, the purity of heroin in a bag ranged from 1 to 10 percent. More recently, heroin purity has ranged from about 10 to 70 percent. Black tar heroin is often sold in chunks weighing about an ounce. Its purity is generally less than South American heroin and it is most frequently smoked, or dissolved, diluted, and injected.



In the past, heroin in the United States was almost always injected, because this is the most practical and efficient way to administer low-purity heroin. However, the recent availability of higher purity heroin at relatively low cost has meant that a larger percentage of today's users are either snorting or smoking heroin, instead of injecting it. This trend was first captured in the 1999 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, which revealed that 60 to 70 percent of people who used heroin for the first time from 1996 to 1998 never injected it. This trend has continued. Snorting or smoking heroin is more appealing to new users because it eliminates both the fear of acquiring syringe-borne diseases, such as HIV and hepatitis, as well as eliminating the social stigma attached to intravenous heroin use. Many new users of heroin mistakenly believe that

smoking or snorting heroin is a safe technique for avoiding addiction. However, both the smoking and the snorting of heroin are directly linked to high incidences of dependence and addiction.

According to the 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, during the latter half of the 1990's, heroin initiation rates rose to a level not reached since the 1970s. In 1974, there were an estimated 246,000 heroin initiates. Between 1988 and 1994, the annual number of new users ranged from 28,000 to 80,000. Between 1995 and 2001, the number of new heroin users was consistently greater than 100,000. Overall, approximately 3.7 million Americans reported using heroin at least once in their lifetime.

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United States Department of Health and Human Services  
**Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration**  
*"A Life in the Community For Everyone"*

## SAMHSA ALERTS FIELD TO DANGEROUS DRUG COMBO

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) has issued an action alert to substance abuse treatment and prevention professionals about a new combination of street drugs with a potentially lethal effect. The addition of fentanyl, a powerful narcotic analgesic, to heroin or cocaine being sold on the streets is believed to be the cause of clusters of drug-related deaths and even greater numbers of overdoses in east coast and midwest cities in the past few months. <http://www.samhsa.gov/news/newsreleases/060806drugcombo.htm>

## Courthouses and Locations Directory

<http://www.mncourts.gov/?page=33>

“General delinquency research shows that childhood abuse (physical and sexual) is often associated with delinquency and that the early onset of maltreatment may increase the variety, seriousness, and duration of problems. It is also widely suggested that violence begets violence—that today’s abused children become tomorrow’s violent offenders” (An Update on the Cycle of Violence, National Institute of Justice, 2001).

## “Violence Begets Violence.”

### Summary

Family violence, including child physical and sexual abuse, child neglect and maltreatment, intimate partner violence, and elder abuse, takes place in homes across the country every day. Exposure to such violence has a devastating impact on both children and adults in those households and communities, whether they are direct victims of abuse or witnesses to it. Children exposed to such violence at an early age are likely to become either perpetrators of abuse or victims of violence in adulthood. In May 2000, the Bureau of Justice Statistics published a report based on data from the 1993-1998 National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The NCVS gathers data about crimes using an ongoing, nationally representative sample of households in the United States. This Special Report found that, between 1993 and 1998, the average number of victims of intimate partner violence who lived with children under the age of 12 was 459,590 (Intimate Partner Violence, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000). This paints a daunting picture for the future of our children, even if only one child in each of those households is exposed to violence.

In the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) report, *The Nurturing Parenting Programs*, Dr. Stephen Bavolek writes, “Contemporary social scientists agree that the continued maltreatment of children today is primarily the result of poorly trained adults who, in their roles as parents and caretakers, attempt to instill discipline and educate children within the context of the violence they themselves experienced as children.” This and other reports describe the process in which abused children or witnesses to abuse often become violent offenders themselves, a phenomenon called the “cycle of violence.” A recent study, sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and conducted in a metropolitan Midwestern county area, compared the arrest records of 908 abused and/or neglected children, age 11 or younger at the time of abuse/neglect, with arrest records for 667 children who were not abused or maltreated. Initial results were gathered in 1988 and additional arrest data was gathered in 1994. The study found that “being abused or neglected as a child increased the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 59 percent, as an adult by 28 percent, and for a violent crime by 30 percent” (An Update on the Cycle of Violence, National Institute of Justice, 2001).

Additionally, children who do not become offenders or victims may face great obstacles in emotional, mental, and physical development. These obstacles include attention deficits, educational difficulties, substance abuse, mental health problems, symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, and lack of appropriate social skills (Safe From the Start: Taking Action on Children Exposed to Violence, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2000).

[http://www.ncjrs.gov/spotlight/family\\_violence/summary.html](http://www.ncjrs.gov/spotlight/family_violence/summary.html)



**NCJRS**

National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
Administered by the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

### Funding Opportunity

The National Institutes of Health are soliciting applications for research on addiction and mental-health problems in rural and frontier communities, with an eye on enhancing knowledge about effective prevention and treatment and service delivery. The application process is rather open-ended -- funding requests are being accepted through 2009 -- and the size and duration of awards will vary. Applications should use the NIH Research Project Grant (R01) process, although NIH also is encouraging applications through the Clinical Exploratory/Developmental Research Grant (R34) process. For more information, see the grant announcement online.

<http://www.jointogether.org/news/funding/opportunities/2006/grants-for-research-on-rural.html>



**Over 131,000 adults and juveniles were on probation in Minnesota on December 31, 2005. The [Minnesota Probation Survey 2005](#) provides statewide summary data including gender, location, race, and ethnicity. Most serious offense type is also identified.**



## 2C-I: A New, Illegal Drug Available Online

Monica Robins WKYC-TV (Cleveland) May 19, 2006



If you think drug dealers are hanging out on street corners or near schools targeting children, it's time for a wake-up call. Thousands of them are now reaching out through the internet.

That's the case with a relatively new drug that's dangerous but for sale online.

Packages filled with coffee first raised suspicion at UPS.

But the coffee was meant to conceal something else: Drugs. But it wasn't something detectives had ever seen before:

"When we first saw it -- we were thinking meth -- although it's a little finer, powdery form than meth usually is,"

Narcotics Officer Sgt. Bill Evans said.

They traced the packages to a northern California drug dealer - Zachary Michael Fisher -- who told detectives the strange substance was something called 2C-I.

Its full name is 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenethylamine.

Popular in Canada and Europe, it's also

sometimes called "the spice."

But no matter what you call it - 2C-I is a powerful psychedelic -- similar in effects to LSD.

One person who used 2C-I describes the effects:

"It takes like 20 minutes to kick in -- you get energy, you wanna do something, things start to morph, and you see colors - everything seems weird."

Eric is a teen did 2C-I, until his uncle discovered a vial of it in his school backpack.

"When I found it in his backpack, and when he finally started

talking about it he said -- well don't worry about it, it's not even illegal," Eric's uncle, Kris, said. "Lots of kids are starting to do this."

But it is illegal.

New on the DEA radar, 2C-I and its cousins fall under the Federal Analog Act. Which means if it looks like and acts like an illegal drug -- it is illegal.

The internet is now a great street corner

for drug dealers.

"Many drug dealers can now enter the privacy of a home, and entice and sell their destruction to children," Drug Enforcement Agency agent Gordon Taylor said.

And these drugs are unknown for their addiction potential, allergic reaction, or overdose threshold.

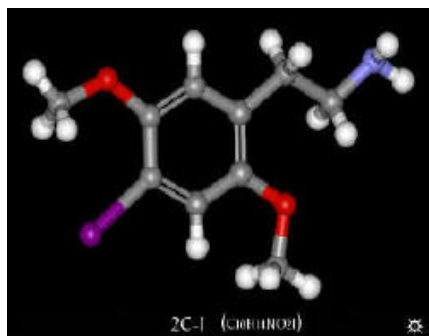
"We don't know yet if patients are going to be stimulated -- as is the case with cocaine -- will they develop a lot of paranoia and therefore a lot of violence with its use?" St. Vincent Charity Hospital Dr. Chris Adelman said. "We just don't know that yet. But those are concerns."

The web sites that sell the drugs send mixed messages as well.

One page declares them as "quality research chemicals for personal and business use" while saying in very small print on the disclaimer the chemicals are "offered for laboratory and manufacturing use only."

2C-I comes in several forms, pill, powder or clear liquid.

The DEA is trying to prosecute several research chemical vendors for selling it.



### **APPA Trainings Currently Scheduled Register Now!**

**Click training titles for descriptions.**

#### **Survival Skills for Managers and Supervisors Register (pdf)**

**December 5-6, 2006 - Georgetown, TX (Austin area)**

#### **Motivational Interviewing Part 1:**

#### **Motivation and Human Behavior Change:**

**Increasing the Change Conditions of Desire, Ability, Reason & Need  
Register (pdf) (online)**

**February 13 - 14, 2007 - Martinez, CA (Sacramento Area)**

#### **Motivational Interviewing Part 2:**

#### **Motivational Interviewing & Change Talk:**

**Increasing Importance, Confidence and Readiness to Change  
Register (pdf) (online)**

**February 15 - 16, 2007 - Martinez, CA (Sacramento Area)**



Criminal: What's a D.O.B., man?  
 Officer: When's your birthday?  
 Criminal: May 5th  
 Officer: What year?  
 Criminal: Every year, man.



**"I had eight items at a seven item checkout."**

A lawyer is a person who writes a 10,000 word document and calls it a "brief."

Franz Kafka



**"VERY IMPRESSIVE. YOU WERE A USED CAR SALESMAN, A LAWYER AND A POLITICIAN!"**



**THE POETIC JUSTICE SYSTEM**

"Give me your money!" he demanded.  
 Indignant, the affluent man replied, "You can't do this -- I'm a U.S. Congressman!"  
 "In that case," replied the robber, "give me MY money!"



The witness was then instructed to either answer the question or risk being held in contempt of women.

I was having trouble with my computer, so I called the computer guy over to my desk. He clicked a couple of buttons and solved the problem. As he was walking away, I called after him, "So, what was wrong?"

And he replied, "It was an ID Ten T Error."

"What's an ID Ten T Error, in case I need to fix it again?"

He grinned. "Haven't you ever heard of an ID Ten T Error?"

"No," I replied.

"Write it down," he said, "and I think you'll figure it out."

I wrote: I D 10 T

TWO LAWYERS WERE WALKING ALONG NEGOTIATING A CASE. "LOOK," SAID ONE, "LET'S BE HONEST WITH EACH OTHER." "OKAY, YOU FIRST," REPLIED THE OTHER. THAT WAS THE END OF THE DISCUSSION.

## Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Trainings

10/26/2006 - 10/28/2006	2006 Healthy Communities • Healthy Youth Conference Hyatt Regency Minneapolis, Minneapolis, MN
11/1/2006 - 11/4/2006	2006 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology: Democracy, Crime and Justice Los Angeles Convention Center, Los Angeles, CA
11/14/2006 - 11/14/2006	Underage Drinking Enforcement Training Center Audio conference: State Spotlight - Native American Audio conference, 3:00 p.m. to 4:15 p.m. ET Satellite/Web based
1/22/2007 - 1/26/2007	21st Annual San Diego International Conference on Child & Family Maltreatment Town & Country Hotel Resort and Convention Center, San Diego, CA
3/4/2007 - 3/7/2007	34th National Conference on Juvenile Justice Town & Country Resort and Convention Center, San Diego, CA
10/3/2007 - 10/5/2007	8th National Conference on Preventing Crime: Helping Build Safer Communities Hilton Atlanta, Atlanta, GA

## Future APPA Training Institutes

2007 Winter Training Institute  
Atlanta, Georgia  
February 11-14, 2007

32nd Annual Training Institute  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
July 8 - 11, 2007

<http://www.appa-net.org/Training%20and%20Tech%20Assistance/future.htm>

## National Drug Court Institute Training Comprehensive Drug Court Community Supervision Training

December 5, 2006 - December 9, 2006

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/eventscalendar/CalendarResultsDetail.asp?strConfID=8461>

## NIH Dissertation Grants on Sex, Gender Differences in Addiction

July 14, 2006

### Funding Opportunity

The National Institutes of Health will award grants of up to \$50,000 to fund doctoral dissertations that explore addiction epidemiology, prevention, treatment, and services for women, focusing on sex/gender differences.

Application deadline is open, as are the number of awards to be made. For more information, see the grant announcement online.

<http://www.jointogether.org/news/funding/opportunities/2006/nih-dissertation-grants-on.html>

## MySpace.com and Teen Internet Use

With the rise of social networking web sites being linked to sexual predators using them to gain access to kids and teens, Attorney General Hatch has prepared the following information to reach out to parents, teachers and students in Minnesota. For more information click here



Office of  
**Minnesota Attorney General**  
Mike Hatch



# Announcements and Training



## Minnesota Community Corrections Training Offender Employment Specialty Workshop

October 17-19  
Full Day  
Hennepin County Home School  
COST: Free

<http://www.mnmcca.com/events.html>

## Minnesota Association Of Jail Programs Training

Moral Reconciliation Therapy MRT Training  
Tuesday-Friday, October 19-22, 2004 8:30 A.M. daily  
Minneapolis, Minnesota  
Training Site: The Pinto Room of Hennepin County Juvenile Probation – South Unit,  
3015 12th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55407  
<http://www.mncorrections.org/majps/mrttraining.htm>



## Minnesota Restorative Services Coalition

Making the Connections: A Comprehensive Overview of Family Involvement  
and Restorative Processes  
Monday, November 6th, 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. at the Stearns History Museum in St. Cloud, MN  
[http://www.mnmrsc.org/pdfs/connections\\_reg.pdf](http://www.mnmrsc.org/pdfs/connections_reg.pdf)

## Who Represents Me and Legislative Districts

<http://www.leg.state.mn.us/leg/districtfinder.asp>

## State Employee Directory

<http://www.mail.state.mn.us/>

## Legislation and Bill Status

<http://www.leg.state.mn.us/leg/legis.asp>



## Minnesota Corrections Organizaiton

October 25th, 26th, & 27th, 2006  
The Fall Training Institute  
REGISTRATION: CLICK LINK  
<http://www.mncorrections.org/MCA/2006FallReg.htm>

## Department of Corrections Training

FEMALE OFFENDER CASE PLANNING TRAINING  
NOVEMBER 7, 2006

<http://www.doc.state.mn.us/aboutdoc/events/documents/PlanningforFemaleOffender11-7-06.doc>



## SAMHSA's Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator

[www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov](http://www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov)

<http://csat.samhsa.gov/>

## Training and Education Committee

The MACPO Training and Education Committee has been busy planning for our 2007 conferences. We have four new committee members this year and are always welcoming new committee members or if you have other topics you would like to see offered, please call or email me. Our meetings are held on the third Wednesday of the month and generally at the DOC Central Office.

MACPO and MCA will be holding the Fourth Annual Joint Winter Conference on February 22 and 23, 2007 at the Holiday Inn Select in Bloomington. This year the conference will be in conjunction with Capitol Day. Please check the web site for more information. We are looking forward to seeing everyone at the conference.

**MACPO's 50th Annual Spring Conference** will be held May 23-25, 2007 at Arrowwood Resort and Conference Center in Alexandria. Our committee is looking to make this conference even more successful than last year. We are looking for any photos from previous MACPO Conferences to display in the spring. Please send me any photos you may have taken or fun ideas you have for the conference.

Robyn Schauer  
MACPO Training and Ed Co-Chair



Robyn Schauer  
Brown County Probation



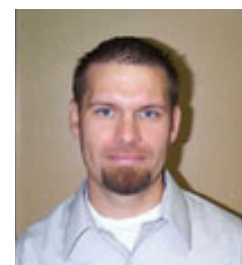
Neal Huemoeller  
Wright County Probation

## Treasurer's Report

MACPO's financial status is much the same as before. Revenue for the upcoming Support Staff Conference is starting to trickle in. In September, President Traci Green, In-coming President Margret Munson, and myself went to Zumbrota, MN to meet with MACPO's Accountant. We reviewed fiscal year end 2006. No financial discrepancies were noted.

Account Summary as of 09/21/2006 is as follows:

Checking Account:	\$17,094.51
W & R Money Market	\$16,824.37
W & R Bond Fund	\$9,852.99
Affinity Plus CD	\$25,406.39
Total All Accounts	\$69,178.26



Jeremie Reinhart  
Pine County Court Services

~ ~ DATE SAVER ~ ~

**MACPO/MCA Winter Training**  
**Dates: February 22-23, 2007, Holiday Inn Select, Mpls.**  
**New Feature: Capitol Tour and Meeting with Legislators**  
**More Information Coming**

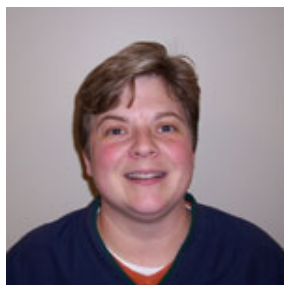
**FOLLOW THIS LINK FOR THE MACPO VISION STATEMENT**

<http://www.macpo.org/legislativeposition2007.php>

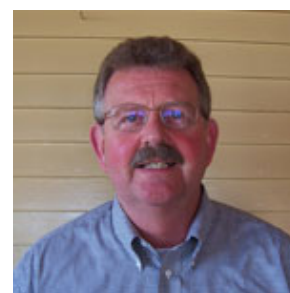
## Membership Committee

The Membership Committee has a few irons in the fire! First of all, we welcomed four new members to our committee: Mary Ann Wonn – Brown County, Debbie Wiome and Rachel Miller – Isanti County and Melanie Courrier – Pope County. We have officially entered College Fair Season and will be present at two upcoming fairs at the University of Minnesota-Minneapolis and St. Cloud State University. Also, please check out the MACPO website if you have interns or volunteers who are in their Junior or Senior year so they can apply for the Memorial Scholarship (applications due by 11/30/06). Of course, we will also be present

at Fall MCA Vendor Fair as well as the Hospitality night. Check out our new display board! Finally, if you are aware of any probation officer or staff within your office or organization has not renewed their MACPO membership, please direct them to the MACPO website and click on the icon “become a member”.



Jill Arbeiter  
Co-Chair



Charles Kitzman  
Co-Chair

## Legislative Committee Report

After taking the months of June and July off, the Legislative Committee met in August to start planning for the next Legislative Session. I am lucky to have experienced committee members returning for another year. We have written our 2007 Position Statement and Initiatives which have been approved by the MACPO Executive Committee.

Since this session will be a budget setting session, our main focus, as reflected in our three main Legislative Initiatives, will be on attempting to secure additional funding for Minnesota probation officers. We are working on securing an appropriation which will permit a full 50% reimbursement for county probation officers and DOC contract agents. We have already met with DOC staff to present our proposal. We are also working on restoring funding to the Probation Caseload/Workload Reduction grant program which had its funding reduced and then frozen in 2003. This will increase probation officer funding across all three delivery systems. Finally, we are continuing our work with other organizations on our alcohol tax proposal which will result in a secure funding stream for probation officers in all three delivery systems, as well as greatly increase available funding for chemical dependency treatment for offenders. MACPO sponsored this bill in the Senate last session, and is currently modifying that bill for resubmission.



Lana Bjorgum  
Itaska County Probation  
MACPO Legislative  
Committee Chair



Steven Paquay  
Chisago County Probation  
MACPO Legislative  
Committee Chair

Since this is an election year, things may not settle down at the Capitol for some time. Some of MACPO's strongest supporters are not running this year or are facing strong competition. Many legislators are currently more focused on their election campaigns than on discussing future legislation. When the dust finally settles, we will be prepared to actively push our agenda.

Enjoy the fall and be sure to vote for legislators and officials who support MACPO and recognize the value of a strong probation system.

Steven Paquay, Chair  
MACPO Legislative Committee

**MINNESOTA CRIME PREVENTION ASSOCIATION**  
**Sunday, October 15, 2006 - Tuesday, October 17,**  
<http://www.mncpa.net/trainingeventsframe.html>



## Communications Report

The 5th Annual Support Conference was a big success. MACPO is proud to offer quality training each year for all support staff who are critical in helping us deliver quality services to our clients and for our agencies. Highlights and pictures are posted on the web site.

SAVE THIS DATE-February 22-23, 2007. This is the joint MACPO/MCA Winter Conference at the Holiday Inn Select in Minneapolis. A highlight will be a Capital Tour and Meeting with our legislators. I hope to see you there!

Finally-MACPO is celebrating our 50 Year Anniversary. We will be celebrating 50 years of excellence at our annual Spring Conference at Arrowood Resort in Alexandria, Minnesota on May 23-24, 2007. Please join us and watch the web site for more important details.

Have a great fall!

Anne Riley

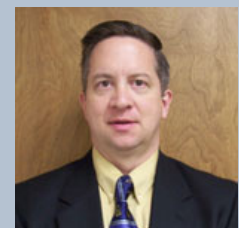


Anne Riley  
Chisago County  
Court Services

## Communication Committee Co-chair

The MACPO website continues to develop. If you have not been on the website lately [www.macpo.org](http://www.macpo.org) take a few minutes and look around. The award winners from our annual conference are on the main page along with information regarding the 50th year of MACPO. For fun we have posted "then and now" cost for a variety of products that will change each month. Pictures from the support staff conference will also be available online.

Les Schultz



Les Schultz  
Brown County Probation  
Department

## AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

January 20-24, at the Tampa Convention Center  
<http://www.aca.org/Conferences/>