



MACPOST

Summer 2006

Minnesota Association of County Probation Officers

From The President

Greetings to MACPO members and friends:

My year as President has come to an end. The Executive Committee and Committee Chairs have been wonderful and make this organization work, effectively and with vigor. We are very fortunate to have members who serve on our Committees and participate as representatives of our organization. Thank you.

Last year at this time, I was preparing to attend the APPA Conference at New York City, as your representative. It was a great experience and broadened my view of where our organization fits into the world of corrections. We are fortunate to continue our close relationship with our Courts and to be based in local Counties.



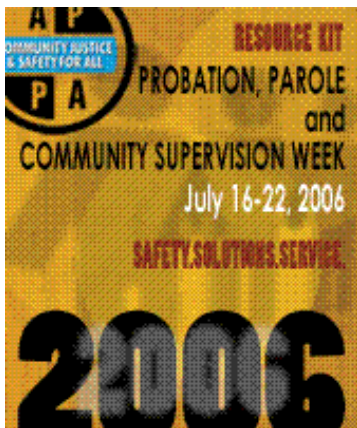
Warren Liepitz
Mille Lacs County Court
Services

As many of you may know, we had a great Spring Conference at Arrowwood Conference Center and will be back again next year. The site was able to accommodate all those in attendance and our vendors. I expect that we will be bigger and better next year.

During our business meeting on the last day, we addressed the By-law change question. The proposal did not pass the membership that was in attendance. It is unlikely that we will raise the issue of voting rights in the near future; however, there were a number of other NON-CONTROVERSIAL items that were also included and defeated. It will be up to the Executive Board to determine if those changes will come before the membership at a future conference.

MACPO is a strong and vibrant organization, representing our membership and working to improve the delivery of correctional services in our member Counties.

Let us all have a great summer and thank-you for the opportunity to serve as your President.



President Elect: Margaret Munson, Wright County Court Services
Secretary: Denise Olson, Meeker County Court Services



Reno Wells and John P. Smith
2006 Al Reker Award



Margaret Munson
President Elect



Warren Liepitz
Past President



Rhonda Van Schoonhoven and Traci Green
2006 Outstanding Performance Award



Dennis and Melissa Reiger
2006 Excellence in Corrections Award



Derik Michael Johnson
2006 Memorial Scholarship Award

In This Issue:

- Probation Historical Roots
- Anxiety Disorders
- Links & Laughs
- Announcements & Training
- Committee Reports

Probation Historical Roots

John Augustus, a Boston cobbler, is credited as the "Father of Probation." In 1841 he persuaded the Boston Police Court to release an adult drunkard into his custody rather than sending him to prison -- the prevalent means of dealing with law violations at that time. His efforts at reforming his first charge were successful, and he soon convinced the court to release other offenders to his supervision. However, this first unofficial probation officer did not perform his altruistic work without controversy. His efforts actually were resisted by police, court clerks, and turnkeys who were paid only when offenders were incarcerated (Klein, 1997).

In 1843, Augustus broadened his efforts to children when he took responsibility for two girls, ages eight and ten, and an 11-year-old boy, all of whom had been accused of stealing. By 1846, he had taken on the supervision of about 30 children ranging from nine to 16 years old (Binder, Geis, & Bruce, 1997). In his own words he describes his ongoing work with children before the court: In 1847, I bailed nineteen boys, from seven to fifteen years of age, and in bailing them it was understood, and agreed by the court, that their cases should be continued from term to term for several months, as a season of probation; thus each month at the calling of the docket, I would appear in court, make my report, and thus the cases would pass on for five or six months. At the expiration of this term, twelve of the boys were brought into court at one time, and the scene formed a striking and highly pleasing contrast with their appearance when first arraigned. The judge expressed much pleasure as well as surprise, at their appearance, and remarked, that the object of the law had been accomplished, and expressed his cordial approval of my plan to save and reform. Seven of the number were too poor to pay a fine, although the court fixed the amount at ten cents each, and of course I paid it for them; the parents of the other boys were able to pay the cost, and thus the penalty of the law was answered. The sequel thus far shows, that not one of this number has proved false to the promises of reform they made while on probation. This incident proved conclusively, that this class of boys could be saved from crime and punishment, by the plan which I had marked out, and this was admitted by the judges in both courts. (John Augustus, 1852, p. 34).

By Augustus' (1852) own account, he bailed "eleven hundred persons, both male and female." He also recounted that he had secured the release by the courts of many children:

. . . of this number one hundred and sixteen were boys under sixteen years of age; eighty-seven were under the age of fourteen; twenty-seven were under twelve years, and four were only seven years old. Of this number only twelve were incorrigible. . . I have always endeavored to send these persons to school, or some place of employment, and but two, to my knowledge, have stolen since I bailed them, and this shows that nine out of ten have behaved well. . . (pp. 96-97).

By 1869, the Massachusetts legislature required a state agent to be present if court actions might result in the placement of a child in a reformatory, thus providing a model for modern caseworkers. The agents were to search for other placement, protect the child's interests, investigate the case before trial, and supervise the plan for the child after disposition. Massachusetts passed the first probation statute in 1878 mandating an official State probation system with salaried probation officers (National Center for Juvenile Justice [NCJJ], 1991). Other states quickly followed suit (NCJJ, 1991):

- by 1900, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Minnesota, and Illinois passed probation laws;
- by 1910, 32 more states passed legislation establishing juvenile probation
- by 1930, juvenile probation was legislated in every state except Wyoming

Today, probation is authorized in all states and is an integral part of the juvenile justice system. Many foreign nations also have adopted approaches based on the United States prototype.

Where am I going live when I get home?" A Housing Forum for Corrections Professionals

Friday, August 25

9:00am-12:00pm

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

Anxiety Disorders

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

People with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) suffer intensely from recurrent unwanted thoughts (obsessions) or rituals (compulsions), which they feel they cannot control. [Rituals](#) such as hand washing, counting, checking, or cleaning are often performed in hope of preventing, obsessive thoughts or making them go away. Performing these rituals, however, provides only temporary relief, and not performing them markedly increases anxiety. Left untreated obsessions and the need to perform rituals can take over a person's life. OCD is often a chronic, relapsing illness.

Fortunately, through research supported by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), effective treatments have been developed to help people with OCD.

How Common Is OCD?

About 2.3% of the U.S. population (3.3 million Americans) experiences OCD in a given year.

- OCD affects men and women equally.
- OCD typically begins during adolescence or early childhood; at least one-third of the cases of adult OCD began in childhood.
- OCD cost the U.S. \$8.4 billion in 1990 in social and economic losses, nearly 6% of the total mental health bill of \$148 billion.

What Causes OCD?

There is growing evidence that OCD has a neurobiological basis. OCD is no longer attributed to family problems or to attitudes learned in childhood - for example, an inordinate emphasis on cleanliness, or a belief that certain thoughts are dangerous or unacceptable. Instead, the search for causes now focuses on the interaction environmental influences. Brain technique called [positron](#) have compared people with with OCD have patterns of people with other mental mental illness at all. In that in patients with OCD, medication produce changes in the brain. This is graphic evidence that both psychotherapy and medication affect the brain.

“OCD is sometimes accompanied by depression, eating disorders, substance abuse, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, or other anxiety disorders.”

neurobiological factors and imaging studies using a [emission tomography \(PET\)](#) and without OCD. Those brain activity that differ from illnesses or people with no addition, PET scans show both behavioral therapy and the caudate nucleus, a part of

What Treatments Are Available for OCD?

Treatments for OCD have been developed through research supported by the NIMH and other research institutions. These treatments, which combine medications and behavioral therapy (a specific type of psychotherapy), are often effective.

Several medications have been proven effective in helping people with OCD: [clomipramine](#), [fluoxetine](#), [fluvoxamine](#) and [paroxetine](#). If one drug is not effective, others should be tried. A number of other medications are currently being studied.

A type of behavioral therapy known as "exposure and response prevention" is very useful for treating OCD. In this approach, a person's deliberately and voluntarily exposed to whatever triggers the obsessive thoughts and then, is taught techniques to avoid performing, the compulsive rituals and to deal with the anxiety.

Can People With OCD Also Have Other Physical or Emotional Illnesses?

OCD is sometimes accompanied by depression, eating disorders, substance abuse, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, or other anxiety disorders. When a person also has other disorders, OCD is often more difficult to diagnose and treat. Symptoms of OCD can also coexist and may even be part of a spectrum of neurological disorders, such as Tourette's syndrome. Appropriate diagnosis and treatment of other disorders are important to successful treatment of OCD.

The content of this fact sheet was adapted from material published by the National Institute of Mental Health. For additional resources, please call 1-800-969-

NMHA.

Other Resources:

[National Institute of Mental Health](#) 1-866-615-6464 **NIMH Information Center**
1-888-826-9438 **Order NIMH Publications**

[Obsessive-Compulsive Foundation](#) 203-401-2070

America Observes Probation, Parole & Community Supervision Week July 16-22, 2006

During the week of July 16th through the 22nd, 2006, people across the United States and its territories will join together to recognize the work that probation, parole and community supervision professionals do for our public safety.

Since 1841, the practice of probation and parole has played a vital role in our justice system. These professionals are a critical part of the public safety system.

These professionals exhibit care and concern for victims of crime and our communities while at the same time holding offenders accountable. One day they may play the part of a counselor, the next they are enforcing the rules of an offender's supervision. They may help a single mother find daycare or a job in order to abide by the conditions of her supervision. They are problem solvers, crime prevention specialists, motivators, educators, facilitators and often times they are the only support system an offender may have.

Community corrections professionals are to be commended for the bravery they show when making home visits to some of the over 4.9 million adults under community supervision to areas that most people would never enter. The work they do is unnoticed and least known about, yet it is one of the most important jobs in community safety.

Members of our community are encouraged to join together during Probation, Parole & Community Supervision Week to honor those who work to make our communities a safer place to live.

Introduction to the Monograph Series

Perspectives, the professional journal of the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA), was first published as a newsletter in 1976. Since that time, it has grown into a respected journal for community corrections professionals in the United States, Canada and other countries.

Over the almost thirty years of publication, a great amount of material has been published. Each issue contained articles on a variety of topics from differing viewpoints. Most of that knowledge has unfortunately become locked up in the past issues. If you are like me, you may still have the old issues, but they are not readily accessible. For others, the old issues may have been thrown out. Newer members will only have the recent issues. APPA has a compilation of the articles published since 1992 on the organization's website, www.appa-net.org – but that is available to members only.

For these reasons, we have decided to reclaim the relevant and timeless content from past issues and make it more readily accessible to both our members and others. To accomplish this, we introduce the Perspectives Monograph Series. Each monograph will focus on one topic and will feature articles drawn from the journal since 1992.

The content of each article is the same as was originally published, although we have made editorial changes to accommodate the format.

We would like to hear from you about the series, both your reaction to this first monograph as well as your thoughts about subjects for future issues.



From the National Institute on Drug Abuse

Fentanyl use in combination with street drugs leading to death in some cases

A deadly drug combination has been eliciting a great deal of media attention lately. Dozens of individuals in the Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Detroit areas have overdosed on a combination of heroin (or cocaine) and fentanyl, a narcotic analgesic that is 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine - and some have died. A powerful opiate pain reliever typically used after surgery or to treat patients with severe pain, fentanyl, like many prescription medications, can be deadly when abused.

Why would anyone risk death for the high of this powerful drug? For some addicts, it is an unwitting mistake, as they often do not know the composition of what they buy on the street. Incredibly, other addicts intentionally make this choice as part of a desperate search for an increasingly better high. The reason for this behavior is addiction, or one of its fundamental features: the ability to alter peoples' brains such that they can no longer exercise proper judgment or experience normal pleasures. Along with displacing natural "reinforcers" such as food, family, and friends, drugs of abuse also eventually lose their ability to reward, placing the addict on a compulsive quest for more drug and for greater drug potency as their reward circuitry becomes increasingly blunted and desensitized.

Fentanyl's superior potency makes it a good medication for pain and a good target for abuse. And while it may not be as familiar as other prescription opiates or street drugs like heroin, it is causing a wave of overdoses and deaths, not from its diversion for non-medical purposes, but likely a result of illicit drug manufacturing. Combined with heroin and used in powder form, fentanyl represents an intersection of prescription drug with street drug and reminds us of the potential dangers associated with the abuse of both - particularly as the abuse of prescription painkillers continues to grow in young adults and youth. We must therefore be vigilant in educating ourselves and those around us on the dangers associated with all drug abuse.

For more information on fentanyl, go to <http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugpages/fentanyl.html>. For more information on prescription drug abuse go to <http://www.drugabuse.gov/drugpages/prescription.html>

NEVER SAY TO A COP

1. I can't reach my license unless you hold my beer. (OK in Texas)
2. Sorry, Officer, I didn't realize my radar detector wasn't plugged in.
3. Aren't you the guy from the Village People?
4. Hey, you must've been doin' about 125 mph to keep up with me. Good job!
5. Are You Andy or Barney?
6. I thought you had to be in relatively good physical condition to be a police officer.
7. You're not gonna check the trunk, are you?
8. I pay your salary!
9. Gee, Officer! That's terrific. The last officer only gave me a warning, too!
10. Do you know why you pulled me over? Okay, just so one of us does.
11. I was trying to keep up with traffic. Yes, I know there are no other cars around.. That's how far ahead of me they are.
12. When the Officer says "Gee Your eyes look red, have you been drinking?" You probably shouldn't respond with, "Gee Officer your eyes look glazed, have you been eating doughnuts?"

Review the core principles behind effective offender interventions.

Research supports several principles for effective offender interventions. NIC highlights eight principles in its "Evidence-Based Policy and Practice" initiative. They are listed below in developmental sequence. Resources for implementing program interventions are also listed below.

1. **Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs** - Assessing offenders' risk and needs (focusing on dynamic and static risk factors and criminogenic needs) at the individual and aggregate levels is essential for implementing the principles of best practice.
2. **Enhance Intrinsic Motivation** - Research strongly suggests that "motivational interviewing" techniques, rather than persuasion tactics, effectively enhance motivation for initiating and maintaining behavior changes.
3. **Target Interventions** -
 1. **a. Risk Principle** - Prioritize supervision and treatment resources for higher risk offenders.
 2. **b. Need Principle** - Target interventions to criminogenic needs.
 3. **c. Responsively Principle** - Be responsive to temperament, learning style, motivation, gender, and culture when assigning to programs.
 4. **d. Dosage** - Structure 40% to 70% of high-risk offenders' time for 3 to 9 months.
 5. **e. Treatment Principle** - Integrate treatment into full sentence/sanctions requirements.
4. **Skill Train with Directed Practice** - Provide evidence-based programming that emphasizes cognitive-behavior strategies and is delivered by well-trained staff.
5. **Increase Positive Reinforcement** - Apply four positive reinforcements for every one negative reinforcement for optimal behavior change results.
6. **Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities** - Realign and actively engage pro-social support for offenders in their communities for positive reinforcement of desired new behaviors.
7. **Measure Relevant Processes/Practices** - An accurate and detailed documentation of case information and staff performance, along with a formal and valid mechanism for measuring outcomes, is the foundation of evidence-based practice.
8. **Provide Measurement Feedback** - Providing feedback builds accountability and maintains integrity, ultimately improving outcomes.

For more info click http://www.nicic.org/WebPage_380.htm

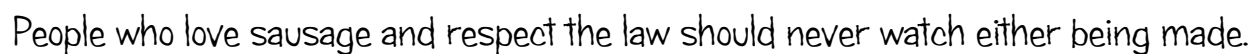
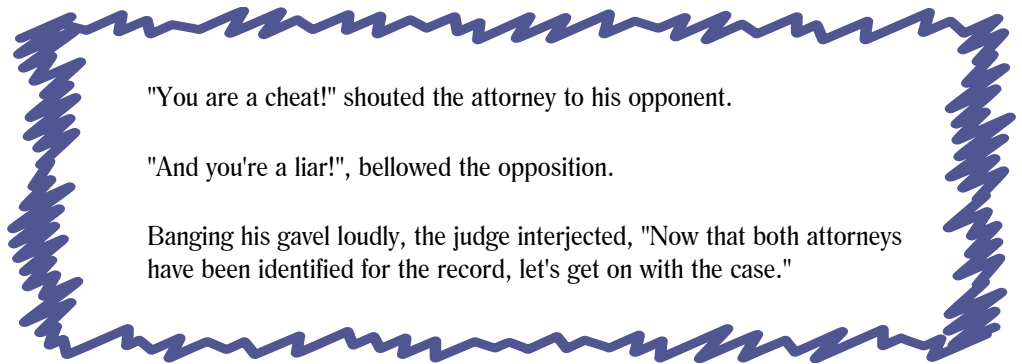
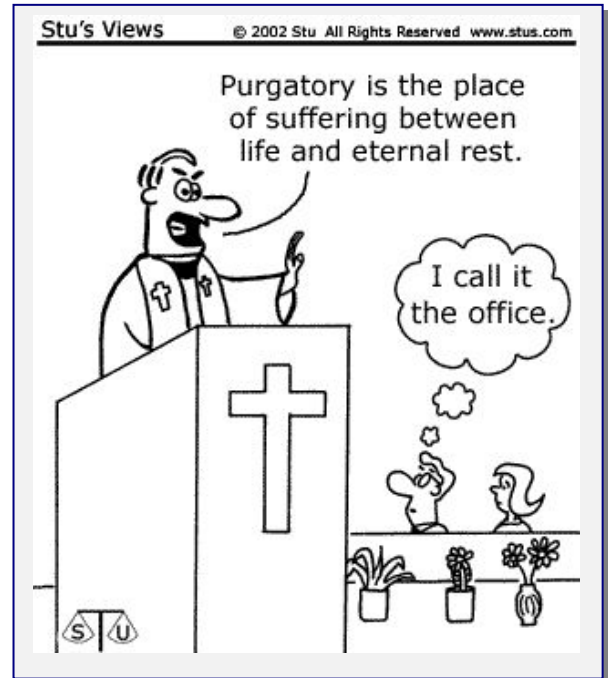
Women & Girls in the Criminal Justice System

"As the number of female offenders in all areas of correctional supervision increases at a dramatic rate, it is important for practitioners and policymakers to develop an understanding of the specific issues and concerns related to female offenders" (Female Offenders in the Community: An Analysis of Innovative Strategies and Programs, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1992).

For a summary of findings click <http://www.ncjrs.gov/spotlight/wgcjs/Summary.html>

*Ten Reasons Why We Should Observe
Probation, Parole & Community Supervision Week
July 16-22, 2006*

10. *Community corrections professionals are committed to promoting services and programs that meet the needs and interests of crime victims and the community.*
9. Community corrections professionals promote an integrated, comprehensive approach to dealing with the pervasive problem of substance abuse.
8. Community corrections professionals provide services and programs that provide opportunities for offenders to become law-abiding citizens.
7. Community corrections professionals offer choices and enforce consequences.
6. Community corrections professionals are caring people.
5. Community corrections professionals promote community protection through proactive, problem-solving work practices plus interventions aimed at changing criminal and/or delinquent behavior.
4. Community corrections professionals are dedicated, hard-working individuals who are truly concerned about making a difference in the community where they live.
3. Community corrections professionals provide core services such as investigations, victim advocacy, community supervision, immediate response to violations and treatment services; all which provide optimum public protection.
2. Community corrections professionals work 24/7 to help make America safe.
1. Community corrections professionals supervise over 4.9 million adults and over 670,000 juveniles in our communities! Imagine what it would be like without them!



5th Annual Support Staff Conference



October 5, 2006 | St. Cloud Technical College | Time: 8:30-3:30
Tentative Training Topics: Office Safety, 7 Habits of Highly Effective Employees, Working with Difficult People

<http://www.macpo.org/2006supportconf.php>

Now Available: New CSOM Document

[Key Considerations for Reunifying Adult Sex Offenders and their Families](#) December 2005

This document has been developed for use by probation and parole officers, treatment providers, victim advocates, and others who work with sex offenders or the victims of sexual abuse. It provides an overview of the dynamics and key issues warranting attention when considering reunification and preservation with adult sex offenders as part of a broader, more comprehensive approach to sex offender management.



<http://www.csom.org/whatsnew/new.html>



National Association for Justice Information Systems 2006 NAJIS Conference – September 20-22, 2006

The Fairmont Turnberry Isle Resort, Miami, Florida

Link: <http://www.najis.org/2006%20Conference.html>

Minnesota DOCLSI-R [Level of Service-Revised Training Phase II](#) [September 19 & 20, 2006](#)

<http://www.doc.state.mn.us/aboutdoc/events/documents/LSI-RTrainingFlyer-DULUTH-9-06.doc>



Juvenile Treatment Progress Assessment Tool

[The Sex Offense-Specific Treatment Needs & Progress Scale \(SOS-NPRS\)](#), developed by Sue Righthand, Ph.D., is a treatment progress scale for youth who have committed sexual offenses. It is designed to facilitate the clinical assessment of dynamic risk factors that have been identified in the empirical and clinical literature as associated with the risk of sexual and criminal offending among these youths. The SOS-NPRS is not a risk assessment instrument and has not been validated as a measure of treatment progress. Rather, it is a guide that may facilitate the clinical assessment of treatment progress for youths receiving sex offense-specific interventions. Users of the SOS-NPRS are encouraged to conduct research investigating the utility of this measure.



<http://www.csom.org/whatsnew/new.html>

Family Violence

“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).



- 7/17/2006 - [The National Institute of Justice Conference 2006](#)
7/19/2006 J.W. Marriott Hotel, Washington, DC
- 7/17/2006 - [OJJDP 2006 Regional Training Program: Child Fatality Investigations](#)
7/21/2006 Contact FVTC for event site, Appleton, WI
- 7/17/2006 - [OJJDP 2006 Regional Training Program: Key Elements for Effective School Policing](#)
7/21/2006 Contact FVTC for event site, Appleton, WI
- 7/17/2006 - [OJJDP 2006 Regional Training Program: Safe Schools Interagency Team Planning Program](#)
7/21/2006 Contact FVTC for event site, Appleton, WI
- 7/17/2006 - [National AMBER Alert Conference](#)
7/21/2006 unknown, Albuquerque, NM
- 7/19/2006 - [Ninth National Child Welfare Data and Technology Conference](#)
7/21/2006 Renaissance Mayflower Hotel, Washington, DC
- 7/20/2006 - [Engaging Resident Assistants in Reducing Underage Drinking](#)
7/20/2006 Audio conference, 3:00 p.m. to 4:15 p.m. ETSatellite/Web based
- 7/24/2006 - [Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse](#)
7/28/2006 Belleview Biltmore Resort and Spa, Clearwater, FL
- 7/24/2006 - [OJJDP 2006 Regional Training Program: School Resource Officer Leadership Program](#)
7/28/2006 Contact FVTC for event site, Rochester, NY
- 7/26/2006 - [2006 G.R.E.A.T. National Training Conference](#)
7/28/2006 La Quinta Resort & Club, La Quinta, CA

31st Annual Training Institute

[Chicago, Illinois](#)
[July 23-26, 2006](#)

32nd Annual Training Institute

[Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#)
[July 8 - 11, 2007](#)

2007 Winter Training Institute

[Atlanta, Georgia](#)
[February 11-14, 2007](#)



MCA FALL CONFERENCE

Annual Fall Training Institute
October 25-27, 2006

Arrowwood Spring Conference





1st Place Team
Darin Bakgen, Brad Bengston, Brian
Redmond, Mitch Sweep

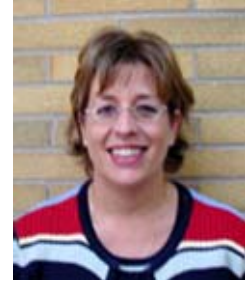


2nd Place Team
Jason Denton, Kurt Robak, Kevin
Szczyrbak, Rocky Rekstad

Training and Education Committee report

Training and Education Chair:

I am not sure if I am happy or sad that the annual spring conference is behind us; or maybe a little the Training and Ed Committee pulled off another successful conference and that things can slow d little sad that it is over after all the hard work that was put into it; however, I am especially sad that the Training and Ed committee, since I take over my duties as MACPO President.



Traci Green
Brown County Probation

Next year the Training and Ed Committee will be chaired by Robyn Schauer of Brown County and Neil Huemoeller of Wright County. I am confident that they will hit the ground running this fall and will put on another successful conference. Since MACPO will be celebrating our 50th Anniversary in 2007, I anticipate the 50th Annual Spring Conference will be one to remember. Mark your calendars now for May 23rd-25th, 2007. What a great year to get involved and help us in the planning!

Thanks again to all the committee members for your commitment to MACPO and the Training and Ed. Committee! Keep up the good work!

Traci

Treasurers' Report

As I write this report the end of Fiscal year 2006 is about 4 days away. I have been crunching numbers, writing checks, and making more deposits than I would have ever imagined. The bank is beginning to think I work there.

Spring Conference was a big hit. The official final numbers will not be available until after the 1st of July. You will find our current fund balances below. A Year-end financial report will be drafted for the Executive Committee/Steering Committee meeting. That meeting is being held on July 20th 2006.



Jeremie Reinhart
Pine County Court Services

Here are some tentative numbers for Spring Conference 2006:

Clothing Sales	\$1,425.00
Resource Fair	\$12,825.00
Membership	\$4,635.00
Conference Reg	\$10,870.00

Lastly, I would like to congratulate our new incoming President Margaret Munson and Secretary Denise Olson. I look forward to working with you both. I also would like to give a special thanks to Warren Liepitz, Traci Green, Robyn Schauer, Jill Arbeiter, Chuck Kitsman, Katie Zarns, and all of the committee members. Everyone did a terrific job with the Spring Conference.

Here are our current fund balances as of June 28th, 2006.

Wells Fargo Checking	\$19,565.16
Wadell & Reed Money market Account	\$16,824.37
Wadell & Reed Bond Fund	\$9,852.99
Affinity Plus Certificate of Deposit	\$25,406.39
Total of all accounts	\$71,648.91

Membership Committee Report

The Membership Committee has two key goals at this time, one is evaluating the Spring Conference and the other is updating our membership list. We believe this years Spring Conference was a resounding success. Attendance was great and working with the Arrowwood staff was a pleasure. Our committee met soon after the Spring Conference so that we address the changes that we would like to implement for next year. Remember, next year is MACPO's 50th anniversary.

We are currently updating our membership list. If you know of any fellow PO's who didn't attend this years Spring Conference or haven't sent in their dues, please remind them that their membership is vitally important to MACPO. Have a great summer!



Jill Arbeiter
Co-Chair



Charles Kitzman
Co-Chair

Legislative Committee Report

The 2006 Legislative Session actually ended on schedule this year, the first in many years. 1661 bills were introduced, and 283 bills were sent to the Governor for his signature. Although their main focus seemed to be on bonding issues and stadiums, a large Public Safety Omnibus Bill was passed which contained new sex offender requirements along with other changes.

MACPO succeeded in attaching an amendment to a new Domestic Violence bill which makes it harder for repeat offenders to avoid enhanced sentences. This amendment was a result of the efforts of our lobbyist and several interested MACPO probation officers.

Another MACPO initiative, an amendment clarifying the process for determining contested financial responsibility for juvenile out of home placements, was sidetracked. We will meet with the County Attorney Association and revisit this issue next session.

56 CPO and DOC Contract counties received \$500,000 in additional probation officer salary reimbursement funds this spring due to the actions of MACPO during last year's session. We will also receive additional funds next year as the second part of a two year appropriation.

The MACPO Legislative Committee is taking June and July off, and will meet again on August 3rd at 12:30 at the DOC office in St. Paul for our 2007 planning session. The committee contains several members with several years of experience, which is a great help to me. The 2007 session is the State's biannual budgetary session, which will directly impact MACPO members for the next two years, and into the future. We will be actively promoting our "Alcohol Tax" proposal again this year, along with a number of other organizations. It is our hope that this process will provide a stable funding stream for statewide probation services, and also provide additional county funds for chemical dependency treatment for our offenders.

Since all legislators and State offices are up for election this Fall, be sure to contact your local candidates to educate them on local corrections issues and to request their support for quality correctional practices.

If any MACPO members are interested in joining the Legislative Committee or have ideas for initiatives, feel free to contact either myself or Lana.

Steve Paquay
Chair, MACPO Legislative Committee



Steven Paquay
MACPO Legislative
Committee Chair

The MACPO Spring Conference was a rousing success. Hats off to the Training and Education Committee for all their hard work. Enjoy the conference pictures in the newsletter and on the website. A big thanks to Communications Committee member Sue Clark for her photographic work for this issue.

News to note in this issue: Traci Green will take the helm as President in July. A big thanks to outgoing President Warren Liepitz. Also congratulations to Outgoing Secretary and President Elect Margaret Munson and to our new Secretary Denise Olson.

All of the committees are working hard to plan for upcoming events, work to forward legislative initiatives, recruit new members and keep the budget balanced. Please contact any of the committee chairs should you wish to join a committee. We always need more help. Have a wonderful summer.

Anne Riley

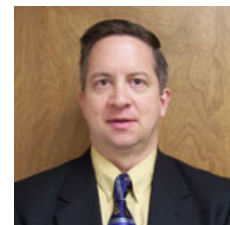


Anne Riley
Chisago County Court Services

Communication Committee Co-chair

Hello from the communication committee. If you haven't checked out the website www.macpo.org lately take a look at the new format. We have close to 60 agencies now on the vendor website so getting a phone number or downloading admission forms is a snap. On the main page we have pictures of the MACPO award winners on a rotating flash which is pretty cool. If you have ideas for new features or links, please let me know at les.schultz@co.brown.mn.us Have a great summer everyone.

Les Schultz
Brown County Probation Director



Les Schultz
Brown County Probation
Department