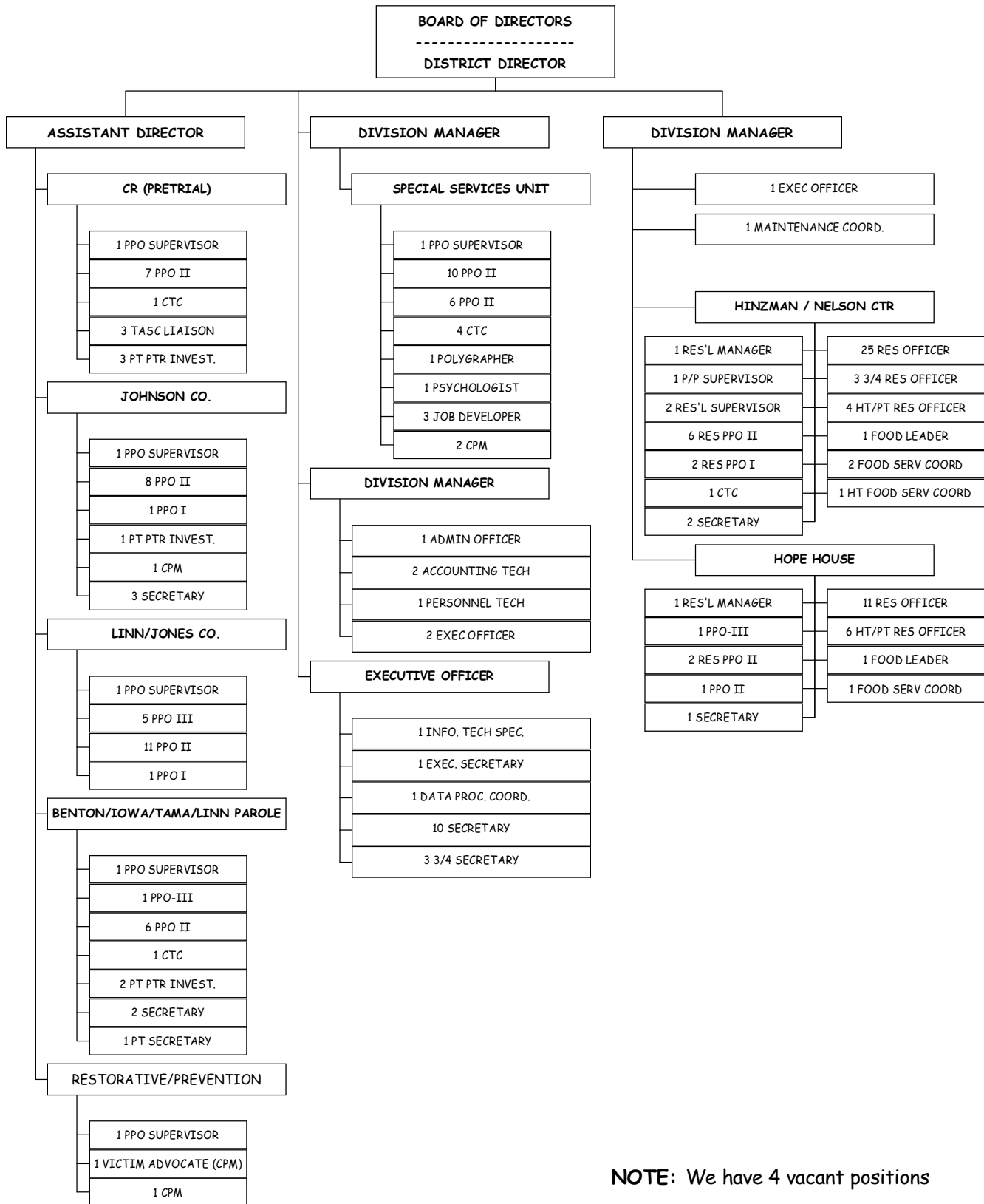


**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
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TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
 Sixth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services
 June 2006



NOTE: We have 4 vacant positions

FINANCIAL

Iowa Department of Corrections CBC Reports Actual Revenue Summary

		TOTAL GF (POS)	TOTAL LOCAL FED OTHER	GRAND TOTAL
REVENUE				
01	Balance Forward	10,005.96	177,771.00	187,776.96
05	Appropriation	10,378,668.00	-	10,378,668.00
05	Salary Adjustment	556,353.00	-	556,353.00
05	De-appropriation	-	-	-
05	Re-Allocation	-	-	-
05	Sex Offender Transfer	-	-	-
05	Workers Compensation	-	-	-
201	Federal Grants	-	-	-
202	Local Gov't (Co. Agreements)	-	-	-
204	Intra-State Transfers	-	150,483.84	150,483.84
205	Federal Pass-Through	-	1,076,630.09	1,076,630.09
301	Interest	-	60,576.30	60,576.30
401	Enrollment Fees	-	605,531.47	605,531.47
402	Fees & Licenses	-	-	-
501	Miscellaneous Revenue	-	1,245,453.96	1,245,453.96
704	Other Revenue	-	302,423.92	302,423.92
TOTAL REVENUE		10,945,026.96	10,945,026.96	3,618,870.58

FINANCIAL – continued

Iowa Department of Corrections
 CBC Reports
 Actual Expenditure Summary

		TOTAL GF (POS)	TOTAL LOCAL FED OTHER	GRAND TOTAL
EXPENDITURES				
101	Personal Services	10,935,021.00	1,172,422.15	12,107,443.15
202	Personal In-State Travel	-	19,792.50	19,792.50
203	Vehicle Operation	-	63,061.57	63,061.57
205	Personal Out-State Travel	-	-	-
301	Office Supplies	-	89,158.09	89,158.09
302	Facility Maint. Supplies	-	27,976.56	27,976.56
304	Prof. & Scientific Supplies	10,005.96	1,213.05	11,219.01
306	House/Sub. Supplies	-	54,380.12	54,380.12
308	Other Supplies	-	21,491.69	21,491.69
311	Food	-	311,492.25	311,492.25
401	Communications	-	93,842.82	93,842.82
402	Rental	-	69,450.98	69,450.98
403	Utilities	-	176,296.12	176,296.12
405	Prof. & Scientific Services	-	291,520.77	291,520.77
406	Outside Services	-	223,481.37	223,481.37
407	Intra-State Transfers	-	-	-
408	Advertising & Publicity	-	1,877.88	1,877.88
409	Outside Repairs	-	52,045.16	52,045.16
412	Auditor Reimbursement	-	-	-
414	Reimb. to Other Agencies	-	29,265.39	29,265.39
416	ITS Reimbursement (Data Proc)	-	50,353.01	50,353.01
417	Workers Compensation	-	39,360.00	39,360.00
501	Equipment	-	49,009.02	49,009.02
502	Office Equipment	-	-	-
503	Non-Inventory Equipment	-	31,536.53	31,536.53
504	DP Inventory Equipment	-	28,817.19	28,817.19
505	DP Non-Inventory Equipment	-	140,549.97	140,549.97
601	Claims	-	-	-
602	Other Expenses	-	59,843.15	59,843.15
604	Securities	-	231,882.00	231,882.00
803	Aid to Individuals	-	-	-
901	Capitals	-	44,807.17	44,807.17
73T	Appropriation Transfer	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		10,945,026.96	3,374,926.51	14,319,953.47

**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(Established in 1978)**

APPOINTED 2006

- Richard Wenzel, Chair, Judicial Appointee
- Ken Popenhagen, First Vice Chair, Northern Advisory, Citizen Appointee
 - Dave Vermedahl, representing Benton County
 - Ray Garringer, representing Iowa County
 - Pat Harney, representing Johnson County
 - Joe Cruise, representing Jones County
 - Jim Houser, representing Linn County
 - Keith Sash, representing Tama County
- Judy Hartig, Client Services Advisory, Citizen Appointee
- John Stratton, Southern Advisory, Citizen Appointee
 - W. F. (Fred) Mims, Judicial Appointee
 - Jan Kazimour, Judicial Appointee
 - Steve Ovel, Judicial Appointee
 - Donald Zeller, Law Enforcement Advisory

**NORTHERN ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(Established in 1978)**

- Ken Popenhagen, Chair, Benton County Sheriff (retired)
Bill McCusker, Vice Chair, Public Relations Consultant
Nancy Evans, Citizen
LaVerne Flagel, Rinderknecht Associates, Inc. (retired)
Jan Kazimour, citizen representative
Susan Spivey, Hamilton College
Hassan Igram, Cedar Graphics, Inc.

- Members of the Executive Committee
- Member of the Board of Directors

**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

**SOUTHERN ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(Established in 1978)**

Haywood Belle, Chair, private business

- John Stratton, Vice Chair, Retired Criminology Professor
Dale Helling, City of Iowa City
Tom Widmer, Iowa City Police Department
John Neff, University of Iowa (retired)
Ann Bovbjerg, community volunteer

**CLIENT SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(Established in 1995)**

- Judy Hartig, Chair, Mental Health Law Advocate
John Garringer, Executive Director, ASAC
Sue Blome, Abbe Center for Community Mental Health
Art Schut/Fonda Frazier, MECCA
- John Stratton, Retired Criminology Professor
Craig Wood, Linn County Services for People with Disabilities
Ro Foege, School Social Worker & State Representative
Mary Williams, Benton County Social Service
John Spence, Executive Officer, IMCC
Shawn Stepp, Sedlacek Treatment Center

**LAW ENFORCEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(Established in 2001)**

- Donald Zeller, Chair, Linn County Sheriff
Steve Badger, U.S. Attorney's Office
Barry Bedford, Chief of Police, Coralville
Harry Daugherty, Chief of Police, Marion
Ray Garringer, Williamsburg Police Dept.
Michael Klappholz, Chief of Police, Cedar Rapids
Sam Hargadine, Chief of Police, Iowa City
Candice Bennett, Juvenile Court Services
Randy Forsyth, Benton County Sheriff
Lonny Pulkrabek, Johnson County Sheriff
Nick Roggentien, Iowa County Sheriff

- Members of the Executive Committee
- Member of the Board of Directors

**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

**INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD – LIVING LABORATORY
(Established in 1999)**

Peter Kinziger, Executive Director, International Community Corrections Association, LaCrosse, WI
Mario Paparozzi, Associate Professor, University of North Carolina, Pembroke, NC
George Keiser, Chief, Community Corrections, National Institute of Corrections, Washington D.C.
Don Andrews, Ph.D., Isle of Palms, SC
Ed Latessa, Ph.D., University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH
Dan Richard Beto, Director, Corr'l Mgmt Institute-Texas, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX
Carl Wicklund, Executive Director, Center for Law and Justice, Lexington, KY
Larry Brimeyer, Deputy Director, Iowa Dept of Corrections, Cedar Rapids, IA
Dr. Anne Helene Skinstad, College of Public Health, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA
Dan Craig, Deputy Director, Iowa Dept of Corrections, Waterloo, IA
Gerald Hinzman, District Director, 6th Judicial District Dept of Correctional Services, Cedar Rapids, IA
Patricia Van Voorhis, University of Cincinnati, Department of Criminal Justice, Cincinnati, OH
James Bonta, Ph.D., Director, Corrections Research, Solicitor General Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
Cheryl A. Crawford, Deputy Director, Office of Development & Communications, Nat'l Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.
Anne Seymour, Criminal Justice & Victimology Consultant, Washington, D.C.
Gary Sherzan, District Director, 5th Judicial District Dept of Correctional Services, Des Moines, IA
Stephen Arndt, Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse/Evaluation, Iowa City, IA
Don Evans, Canadian Training Institute, Toronto, Canada
Diane Williams, President/CEO, Safer Foundation, Chicago, IL
Tracy Gunter, University of Iowa Psychiatry Research, Iowa City, IA
Debbie Mukamal, Co-Director, National H.I.R.E. Network, New York City, NY
Curt Campbell, District Director, 8th Judicial District Dept of Correctional Services, Fairfield, IA

12/4/03 (revised)

**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

**SUMMARY OF BOARD PROCEEDINGS
(July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006)**

July 2005, the Board was informed that we received authorization and funding from the legislature for 6 new FTE's for the Sex Offender Program, Workload Reduction and Methamphetamine legislation; however, monies received will only fund 5 positions.

August 2005, the Board was informed that the Self-Supervised Probation Program will be managed by a Probation/Parole Officer located in the Toledo office.

September 2005, the Board approved adding the Intake Unit back into the Table of Organization, which will provide workload relief to Probation/Parole Officers in Linn County.

January 2006, the Board was informed that the Chief Judge is interested in developing a drug court in this district, and we will be meeting with him and pursuing funding for that.

January 2006, the Board approved a recommendation to discontinue the Administrative Fee effective February 1, 2006 and study individual fees for services.

February 2006, the Board was informed by Linda Langston, Linn County Board of Supervisor, reported that funding for the Linn County Jail Diversion Project for Pretrial Mental Health clients was cut effective April 1, 2006. The Sixth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services will continue the project and seek other funding sources.

March 2006, the Board was informed that we are working on plans to develop another residential facility in Cedar Rapids. This was done at the request of legislators from this area. Proposal is for a 20 bed residential facility that would house correctional clients with mental health needs.

March 2006, the Board was informed that the Victim Advisory Boards have expressed interest in becoming an "official project advisory committee" under the Board of Directors.

May 2006, the Board was informed that funding for the Mental Health Residential Facility for correctional clients in Cedar Rapids was approved by the legislature, and sent to the Governor's Office.

May 2006, the Board was informed that the supervision fee will increase from \$250 to \$300 effective July 1, 2006.

May 2006, the Board was informed that \$64,471 was approved by the Legislature to replace DHS funding for the Re-Entry Transition Program staff salary in Linn County.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
Statistical Overview

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
PRETRIAL INTERVIEWS			
# of Interviews Conducted	3,230	3,109	3,187
RELEASE WITH SUPERVISION			
# of New Cases	688	777	892
End of Year Cases	215	247	241
RELEASE WITH SUPERVISION – INTENSIVE			
# of New Cases		54	67
End of Year Cases		13	16
PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS			
# of PSI's Completed	780	837	860
PROBATION			
# of New Cases	1,125	1,154	1,176
End of Year Cases	1,834	2,012	2,097
SELF-SUPERVISED PROBATION			
# of New Cases	1,569	1,805	1,618
MONITORING & MAINTENANCE (MMP)			
# of Referrals Made	36	349	477
PAROLE			
# of New Cases	212	282	241
End of Year Cases	220	262	270
INTENSIVE SUPERVISION			
# of New Cases	245	278	254
End of Year Cases	169	174	160
SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM			
# of New Cases	57	62	63
# of Plethysmographs	16	14	9
# of Polygraphs	89	100	111
INTERSTATE COMPACT			
# of New Cases	43	47	55
End of Year Cases	158	99	104
FEDERAL HOME CONFINEMENT			
# of New Cases	9	16	32
TOP 25			
# of New Cases		43	44
End of Year Cases		34	29
BATTERER'S EDUCATION PROGRAM			
# of Referrals Made	395	414	432
TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES (TASC)			
# of Referral Made	360	347	
# of Evaluations Completed	-	261	373
SUBSTANCE ABUSE EVALUATION PROGRAM (SAEP)			
# Assessments Completed	563	617	934
ELECTRONIC MONITORING			
# of Clients Placed on EM	116	134	221
MENTAL HEALTH RE-ENTRY			
# of Referrals	39	32	92
Psychologist – MH Evaluations/MINI Screens	194	152	197
RESIDENTIAL			
# of New Admissions	579	578	520

PRETRIAL INTERVIEWS

This program was established as an alternative to the traditional bail bond system. As a service to the court, arrestees are objectively assessed for likelihood to appear for court. A standardized interview looks at issues related to stability (residence, employment/support, family ties, criminal record, etc.) and community protection is conducted at the jail 7 days/week. Information is verified and a recommendation is made to the court regarding release.

3,187 Pre-Trial Interviews were completed

Release recommendations are not made when the information can not be verified, with the exception of offenders whose backgrounds include records of failure to appear, absconding from supervision and escape. For those offenders and certain others designated by policy, a bond recommendation is made.

PRETRIAL RELEASE SUPERVISION

Release With Services (RWS) provides supervision to offenders who are released to the supervision of the Department while awaiting trial, rather than released on their own recognizance or held in jail on cash bond. Probation/Parole Officers supervise RWS offenders to help ensure that offenders meet all court appearances and to inform the Court of any actions that violate their release agreement during the pretrial period.

⇒	New Admissions:	892
⇒	Closures:	834
	▪ Successful	71.0%
	▪ Unsuccessful	25.7%
	▪ Administrative	3.4%
⇒	Active on 6/30/06:	241

PRETRIAL MENTAL HEALTH REENTRY PROGRAM

Defendants must reside in Linn County to participate in the Pretrial Mental Health Reentry Program. This program was established under an Agreement with Linn County to provide jail diversion services for people with mental illnesses, which provides funding for one Probation/Parole Officer. Defendants must meet the following criteria to participate in the program:

- Been arrested for felony or aggravated misdemeanor offense(s), although a serious misdemeanor assaultive offense may be considered.
- Consented and completed a Pretrial Interview; scoring in the -1 to 4 range on the interview (those who score in that range are currently recommended to be held on cash bond or released with supervision to the Department of Correctional Services).
- Agree to participate in all aspects of the program, and they must agree to sign all applicable releases of information.

The Department of Correctional Services Pretrial Interviewers, the Judiciary, and the Linn County Jail staff will refer potential candidates for the program. The Department of Correctional Services assigns a Probation/Parole Officer (PPO) to this program that will:

- Contact the referred individuals to determine their interest in participating in the program.
- Conduct initial mental health screenings on the referred defendants, using the MHS (mental health screening instrument).
- Have defendant sign all applicable releases on information.
- Schedule the defendant for a full mental health evaluation to be conducted by the Abbe Center for Community Mental Health, following consultation with the program supervisor or designee.
- Act as the primary case manager/pretrial officer for the defendant until their final Court disposition or until the defendant has attained a level of stability that a lesser supervision is approved.
 - Reviewing needs identified by the Abbe Center with the defendant and assisting the defendant in addressing those needs.
 - Oversee and enforce defendant's compliance with the Department of Correctional Services Pretrial Release agreement and notifying the Court of the defendant's non-compliance with any conditions of release. (A special condition of the pretrial release agreement will be that the defendant be required to make their residence accessible for home visits.)

⇒ New Admissions:	67
⇒ Closures:	63
⇒ Active on 6/30/06:	16

PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS

Presentence investigations are prepared as mandated by the Code of Iowa and as ordered by the Court. The purpose of the report is:

- 1) To provide background information on defendants to assist the judiciary with determining appropriate sentences; and
- 2) To provide information to probation officers/ institutional personnel to assist them in determining appropriate case planning/ correctional programming for defendants.

Presentence Investigations completed	
▪ Drug	167
▪ Property	352
▪ Public Order	217
▪ Violent	106
▪ Other	18
	—
TOTAL	860

Presentence Investigations contain the following information:

- official and defendant's version of offense;
- victim and restitution information (to include victim comments and statement of pecuniary damages);
- criminal record (to include juvenile and adult placements);
- family history;
- educational background;
- employment history;
- marital status and living arrangement;
- medical/psychiatric history;
- drug/alcohol usage;
- defendant's attitude;
- an evaluation of the defendant's needs and capabilities, and resources available to meet these needs;
- sentencing recommendation with reasons to support the recommendation

Additionally, in reports completed on persons convicted of sex offenses, the defendant's sexual history and relevant evaluations/assessments are included.

PROBATION SUPERVISION

Probation supervision provides structure in accordance with the assigned level of supervision based on the Client Risk Assessment/ Reassessment. Supervision also entails an assessment of the offender's needs, and corresponding conditions are imposed which requires offenders to confront the factors motivating the criminal behavior.

⇒	New Admissions:	1,176
⇒	Closures:	961
	▪ Successful	73.2%
	▪ Unsuccessful	25.8%
	▪ Administrative	1.0%
⇒	Active on 6/30/06:	2,097

SELF-SUPERVISED PROBATION

The 6th Judicial District developed a program to divert low-risk offenders from traditional supervised probation in response to a legislative mandate to reduce services to misdemeanor offenders. The self-supervised offender must fulfill court-ordered obligations just as offenders on supervised probation; however, the offender is responsible for completing these obligations on their own.

⇒	New Admissions:	1,618
⇒	Closures:	1,661
	▪ Successful	87.3%
	▪ Unsuccessful	11.3%
	▪ Administrative	1.4%
⇒	Active on 6/30/06:	1,353

MONITORING & MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (MMP)

The program began in May 2004 for low risk and minimum supervision cases scoring 7 or below on the low Risk (Re)Assessment. Probationers are required to report changes immediately via program phone line, complete monthly reports and meet with the supervising agent as required. Probationers are monitored for completion of financial obligations, court-ordered requirements and law violations.

⇒	New Admissions:	477
⇒	Closures:	367
	▪ Successful	64.6%
	▪ Administrative	0.5 %
	▪ Intermediate Sanction	34.9%
⇒	Active on 6/30/06:	416

Note: The following closure type reasons are examples and may not be inclusive:

Administrative: Death, Return-Sending Jurisdiction, Terminated by Court, moved to another Work Unit

Successful: Discharged, Terminated by Appeal

Unsuccessful: Revoked, Discharged-Absconder/Escapes, Terminated-Voluntary Return to Jail/Prison

Intermediate Sanction: Noncompliant/Behavioral Issues, Violator Program Placement

PAROLE SUPERVISION

Offenders released from prison or from the structure of the residential OWI program by the Board of Parole are supervised under the structure of parole to address their high needs while ensuring any high-risk behaviors are closely monitored.

⇒ New Admissions:	241
⇒ Closures:	207
▪ Successful	58.0%
▪ Unsuccessful	22.7%
▪ Intermediate Sanction	19.3%
⇒ Active on 6/30/06:	270

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION

This type of programming has been operational for several years. The positive side of ISP is that it is definitely a program of enhanced supervision and demands accountability. The down side is that with stepped-up monitoring, more technical violations of supervision are documented, necessitating the need for appropriate sanctioning.

⇒ New Admissions:	254
⇒ Closures:	270
▪ Successful	48.5%
▪ Unsuccessful	24.1%
▪ Administrative	7.0%
▪ Intermediate Sanction	20.4%
⇒ Active on 6/30/06:	160

SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM

The District provides treatment programs and surveillance to those offenders who commit sex crimes. Treatment is enhanced by the use of polygraph, plethysmograph and psychological therapy. Offenders are responsible for paying for their own treatment.

- 9 plethysmographs and 111 polygraph examinations were completed.

⇒ New Admissions:	63
⇒ Closures:	61
▪ Successful	36.1%
▪ Unsuccessful	16.4%
▪ Administrative	34.4%
▪ Intermediate Sanction	13.1%
⇒ Active on 6/30/06:	90

Note: See page 13 for closure type definitions.

INTERSTATE COMPACT

As the population of the criminal justice system continues to increase, so does offender movement between states via the Interstate Compact for Parole and Probation. The main purpose of this agreement between states is to ensure communities are kept safe when offenders return to their state of residence or establish themselves in a new state that can provide employment and/or community support.

⇒ New Admissions:	55
⇒ Closures:	49
▪ Successful	61.2%
▪ Administrative	38.8%
⇒ Active on 6/30/06:	104

FEDERAL HOME CONFINEMENT

Federal Home Confinement Program was developed to allow offenders who are within 1-6 weeks from discharge the opportunity to transition to the community under a set of highly restrictive supervision standards, established by the Federal Bureau of Prisons & are an extension of the Federal Residential Release Programs operated out of residential facilities.

⇒ New Admissions:	32
⇒ Closures:	34
▪ Successful	85.3%
▪ Intermediate Sanction	14.7%
⇒ Active on 6/30/06:	4

Note: See page 13 for closure type definitions.

HIGH RISK UNIT

High Risk Unit (HRU) officers provide support to field service and residential units in all six counties of the district. They conduct checks in the community on probationers, parolees and residential clients to ensure compliance with supervision conditions. Detecting violations allows for intervention before new victims are created. It also allows for intermediate sanction or treatment responses. Two members of HRU are neighborhood based officers while a third officer supervises the highest risk offenders in Linn County. HRU has also participated in several collaborative efforts with local law enforcement including intelligence sharing, search and arrest warrant execution, and fugitive apprehension.

▪ Residential Furlough Checks:	1,789
▪ Probation/Parole Checks:	1,483
▪ Arrest-Probation/Parole Violation Warrants:	30
▪ Arrests of Absconders:	26
▪ New Criminal Charges Filed:	32

TOP 25

In response to a request by the US Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Iowa and as a part of their task force, "Project Safe Neighborhoods", The 6th Judicial Department of Correctional Services has established a list of 25 offenders who present the greatest risk of violating their supervision. This has been a cooperative effort between the US Attorney's office, Linn County Attorney, and the Cedar Rapids Police Department. A list of objective criteria was developed to identify those offenders currently on supervision that have a lengthy history of criminal behavior focusing on violence, drugs, and/or weapon offenses. Additionally, placement on the Matrix is also a deciding factor. Once identified, these individuals will be placed on intensive supervision to an agent in the High Risk Unit. The list is provided to local Law Enforcement who assists with monitoring of their activities. A zero tolerance approach is taken in response to violations. After immediate placement in jail for violations, a recommendation to the halfway house, violators program, or revocation to jail or prison is the next step.

⇒ New Admissions:	44
⇒ Closures:	45
▪ Successful	42.2%
▪ Unsuccessful	37.8%
▪ Administrative	8.9%
▪ Intermediate Sanction	11.1%
⇒ Active on 6/30/06:	29

Note: See page 13 for closure type definitions.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Restorative justice is a philosophy based on the belief that when offenders commit crime they injure the victims, the community, their families, and themselves. It supports and serves the victim as central to the justice process and elevates the role of crime victims and communities in the process of holding offenders accountable for their behavior, while offering offenders the opportunity to directly make amends to the people and community they violated.

It is a philosophy of healing, reintegration and community building. It puts the "community" back into corrections. It challenges us to create partnerships to get ahead of crime.

Practices which incorporate restorative principles help repair the harm to relationships caused by acts of harm/wrongdoing. They are focused on building offender accountability to the victim and community to repair harm (to the extent possible), and develop offender competencies targeted at issues underpinning their criminal behavior so they learn something in the process that works to prevent another victimization. Examples of practices that build upon restorative principles are: Family Group Conferencing; Family Team Meetings; Circles of Support and Accountability; Talking Stick Circle; Accountability Boards; Restorative Community Service (statistics recorded separately); Victim Offender Mediation; Victim Impact class; Adult Mentoring Program.

⇒ New Admissions:	96
⇒ Closures:	32
⇒ Active on 6/30/06:	114

BATTERER'S EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Duluth education curriculum is used. An intake and orientation session is conducted on all participants, followed by 16 weekly two-hour group sessions. Two trained co-facilitators, one female and one male conduct the groups. The groups focus on power and control issues in relationships and use videotaped vignettes, structured discussion, and homework assignments. This program is operated by the Community Corrections Improvement Association (CCIA) through a contract with the Department. Department staff coordinate intakes and referrals to groups and monitor compliance.

432 BEP Intakes were completed

TREATMENT ACCOUNTABILITY FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES (TASC)

Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities (TASC) Program currently provides some level of services in all six counties to drug abusers who are referred by field services correctional staff. The State of Iowa, Department of Public Health and Division of Substance Abuse recognize TASC as a licensed assessment program. Due to a reduction in staff because of budgetary consideration, TASC services are currently available in only Linn and Johnson Counties.

373 TASC evaluations were completed

SUBSTANCE ABUSE EVALUATION PROGRAM (SAEP)

The purpose of the Substance Abuse Evaluation Program (SAEP) is:

- To provide initial alcohol assessments to Linn County residents arrested for OWI, and direct them to appropriate education/treatment services following the crisis of arrest;
- To reduce the number of serious misdemeanor OWI offenders placed on formal probationary supervision; and
- To assist the Court in efficient sentencing practices as OWI offenders cannot be sentenced without an assessment.

934 SAEP assessments were completed

SAEP is licensed by the State of Iowa, Department of Public Health and Division of Substance Abuse, which allows the Substance Abuse Liaison to conduct alcohol assessments on 2nd & 3rd offense offenders, if an offender chooses to have an assessment completed at this agency.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Electronic monitoring equipment is used to augment supervision of offenders who require daily monitoring of their activities or are required by law to be monitored by this system. There are four different types: the RF (radio frequency), MEM's (Mitsubishi Electronic Monitoring) VB (Visual Breathalyzer), MEMS VBR (Visual Breathalyzer with Radio Frequency) and the GPS (Global Positioning System).

The RF unit consists of an ankle bracelet transmitter and a receiver that attaches to the offender's home telephone service. The system provides the supervising agent a daily report of the offender's arrival and departure at their authorized residence as well as any curfew non-compliance.

MEMS/VB consists solely of a base unit. The system, which measures alcohol usage, randomly places phone calls to the offender's residence and instructs the offender to blow into a straw that is attached to the base unit. The base unit collects the breath sample from the offender and photographs the offender's face for verification that the offender being monitored is the one providing the sample. The MEMS/VBR consists of an ankle bracelet transmitter and base unit. The system also monitors alcohol usage and provides a reading of the breathalyzer results to the supervising agent, along with a daily report of the offender's arrival and departure at their residence as a means of tracking curfew compliance.

Speaker ID uses the offender's home phone system and has no attachments. During initialization the offender calls from the supervising agent's office and answers a series of questions. The computer then records their voice and the system randomly places phone calls to the offender's home and measures curfew non-compliance.

The GPS unit contains an ankle bracelet transmitter, MTD (miniature tracking device), and a charging station that connects into the offender's home telephone system or is functional without a land line. The GPS system uses 24 satellites provided by the Department of Defense and the MTD transmits a signal to three of these satellites, which allows the supervising agent to monitor the offender's activities and movements 24 hours a day through a secured internet site.

Due to new legislature mandates, real time (active) GPS will be a routine part of supervision for sex offenders who have been convicted of sexual offense where the victim has been a minor.

⇒ New Admissions:	221
⇒ Closures:	182
▪ Successful	62.6%
▪ Unsuccessful	3.8%
▪ Administrative	14.8%
▪ Intermediate Sanction	18.7%
⇒ Active on 6/30/06:	83

Note: See page 13 for closure type definitions.

MENTAL HEALTH REENTRY PROGRAM

The Mental Health Reentry Program (MHRP) is a program that provides a high level of service and intensive supervision for parolees who have been diagnosed with chronic mental illness. Participants must have a diagnosis listed in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual in the Axis I category. These diagnoses include schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, mood disorders (depression, anxiety, panic), and bipolar disorder. Of those clients admitted to the program, 98% have had a significant history of substance abuse. Many have used alcohol and illicit drugs to self-medicate their mental health problems. Oftentimes, this leads to criminal behavior, arrest and placement in the criminal justice system. This program is designed to impact on the recidivism of clients with co-occurring disorders. Maximum impact is achieved by providing a higher level of service, support and supervision than is available in the traditional parole supervision situation. MHRP clients must agree to comply with substance abuse and mental health treatment recommendations. They must also be agreeable to taking their psychiatric medications as prescribed by their treating physician.

The MHRP assists parolees in making the connection to the services they need. During the critical period of transition from the institution back to the community, MHRP staff are sensitive to the special needs of these clients and are focused on making appropriate referrals and monitoring follow through and compliance with treatment objectives. Without extra services, supervision, and support, clients with co-occurring disorders often fall through the cracks of helping agencies and the criminal justice system. They can get caught in a cycle of recidivism and become an ongoing public safety problem.

92 referrals to Mental Health Re-Entry

The Community Accountability Board

Participants in the MHRP are expected to attend meetings with a Community Accountability Board (CAB). The CAB is a model of community collaboration consistent with the District's restorative justice philosophy. Under the guidance and direction of MHRP staff, the CAB assists our clients in reintegrating into their respective communities. Members of the CAB represent agencies in the following areas: mental health treatment; family and individual therapy; vocational services; education; employment; law enforcement; mental health advocacy; and neighborhood and faith-based organizational support.

There are two separate boards and each meets monthly for a two hour session. Each board consists of approximately ten members. Three clients are generally seen at each CAB meeting. Clients in need of extra support and assistance, especially those in the early stages of the program, are seen monthly by the CAB. Clients making satisfactory progress in the program are generally seen by the CAB every 2-3 months. CAB members make their expertise, experience and support available to the clients they see in these meetings. Many CAB members also make themselves available to clients outside the board meeting, via phone contact or visits at their respective agencies. This "personal touch" is especially valuable to mental health clients, who often experience difficulty accessing and following through with helping services. It also has the effect of encouraging clients to utilize these same services after they complete their involvement in the MHRP.

PSYCHOLOGIST

The Psychologist ensures that appropriate services are provided to mentally and physically disabled clients. Mental health evaluations and referrals are made to local providers in the community. The Psychologist serves as a liaison between mental health, substance abuse treatment providers, and Department staff to help improve client services. The Psychologist also provides training to department staff to improve their ability to assess mental health issues and prepare effective case plan strategies. Given the recent fiscal concerns of all state and human service providers, the psychologist has also been providing counseling services to clients who may be on lengthy waiting lists to other service providers. In January 2002, the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI), a new mental health screening tool was also implemented to better identify mental health issues at the beginning of probation to help ensure appropriate case planning.

The Psychologist is also an active member of the Sex Offender Treatment Unit and conducts Phallometric Testing (PPG) and Psychosexual Evaluations. The Psychologist has also been involved in the facilitation of Sex Offender Treatment groups, including the use of a specialized curriculum for lower functioning offenders.

⇒	Mental Health Evaluations/MINI Screens:	197
⇒	Plethysmographs (PPG):	9

In addition, the Psychologist has been a statewide trainer on the Levels of Services Inventory – Revised (LSI-R) which is used throughout the Judicial Districts and has been involved with the development and implementation of the Matrix which is used to synthesize information gained from various assessments and help to ensure appropriate case planning and responses.

VICTIM PROGRAMMING

The Victim Offender Mediation Program (VOMP) was developed in October 1995 in an effort to respond to victim needs. The research was clear that some victims of crime had questions that remained unanswered during the formal criminal justice process. The Victim Offender Mediation Program offers victims the opportunity to meet with the offender face-to-face in a safe setting with a trained volunteer mediator.

As a result of surveys conducted in-house, victims continue to tell us this is the number one reason victims choose to participate in this process. This is closely followed by letting the offender know how the crime impacted them, as well as the hope that, by meeting with the offender on a personal basis, the offender somehow would learn something from the meeting so they wouldn't do it (crime) again. The process has been beneficial to offenders as it makes them aware of the harmful consequences of their actions. They have the opportunity to take direct responsibility for making things right.

Initially, the program was able to get off the ground as a result of support provided by AmeriCorps volunteers. However, in 2001 the program was put under the victim assistance program. The goals remain the same.

- ◆ Train volunteers and referrals for mediation.
 - There are currently five trained mediators in the mediation program
 - Referrals from the County Attorneys office have ceased, although, there is still interest from some of the Judges in this process.
 - Referrals come from Pre-sentence, Court Ordered by Judge, Probation Officers and Juvenile Court Officers.

VICTIM PROGRAMMING – continued

- ◆ Find ways to let victims know that this process exists for them
 - Several brochures have been completed to help get the word out regarding the program such as mediation, Victim Impact Panels, and the many other services under the Victim Services Program.
- ◆ Find ways to let offenders know that the process exists for them as a direct way of taking personal accountability for the harm caused by their act.
 - Staff, including the Victim Advocate, have worked to increase staff and offender awareness of the program.

8 Mediations were completed during FY '06

VICTIM SERVICES PROGRAM:

A Victim Advocate was hired in July 1999 (funded by a Byrne grant) to:

- Provide outreach services/referrals to victims of crime
- Serve as a liaison between victims and the community to promote the development of victim sensitive practices
- Train staff and the community on victim needs
- Support the development of community and restorative justice
- Development and training for Staff Victimization and Peer Support

The Advocate has helped build mutual understanding and open communication between the Sixth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services, victims and their families as well as the community and victim advocacy groups. The Victim Advocate serves as an active liaison to the victim community by coordinating services with service providers within the community. Her efforts have been focused on the following strategies:

VICTIM ADVOCACY:

From July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006 services were delivered to 233 new victims and 393 contacts were made to victims for ongoing services. Referrals to the program are made by probation/parole; county attorney's office, other agencies, community. Contacts are by phone, mail, in person. A phone call may last anywhere from 10 to 30 minutes or more depending on the crisis stage of the victim and the needs of the victim. Victims are met in person either in the advocate's office or at a neutral location. All contacts are followed up by phone or by letter.

The Victim Advocate also sends out notification letters to victims when an offender from an Institution is expected to arrive in one of the facilities in the district. During this process and unpin referrals or request from victims, the Advocate is able to enter victims into the ICON database under Record Alert into registered or unregistered victims. This process gives probation officers the opportunity to know who the victim is and to know they are receiving services from this agency

As part of advocating for victims, the Victim Advocate has also been involved in individual meetings with offenders to help them understand victim needs and their responsibility to victims.

Many have had their own victimization issues that need to be addressed and are then given services or referrals to proper agencies.

VICTIM PROGRAMMING – continued

VICTIM ADVISORY BOARD:

A Victim Advisory Board was developed to bring together victims, advocates, victim service providers, corrections, prosecution (county attorney's office) and law enforcement. This board is the backbone to developing victim sensitive practices within the Criminal Justice System. They have aided, for example, in the development of the Victim Offender Mediation Program (VOMP) and Victim Impact Classes to Offenders in Community Corrections as well as Inmates at Anamosa State Prison and Mt Pheasant. The Board was active in preparing a notification letter probation officers or the Advocate send to victims after an offender is placed on probation supervision. It provides a yearly fundraiser, which raises money for victim needs. Several members of the board sit on victim impact panels. As a result, Anamosa Prison Inmates have started a SAVE group (seriously acknowledging victims emotions.) In 2002, another Victim Advisory Board was developed in Johnson County and has been active in victim sensitive practices in the Johnson County area. They are responsible for the development of a resource guide for victims as well as bringing awareness to Crime Victims Rights Week, supporting the Domestic Violence program by working with Tama County based corrections and developing wooden silhouettes used for the Domestic Violence Program during domestic awareness month. Linn County also provided their local Domestic Violence Program with Silhouettes from the victim fund and help from Tama County based Corrections.

VICTIM IMPACT AWARENESS CLASS:

Since July 2005 to June 2006, Linn and Johnson County has provided three classes for offenders. There usually are three a year in Linn and two a year in Johnson County. Because of budget cuts and staff workload, facilitators have not had the time to put into the extra classes. Other places that victim panels have presented for were Anamosa Prison, Mt. Pleasant Prison, OWI/ASAC Classes for Offenders, Schools, and Conferences for agencies and staff trainings.

49 victims, survivors, victim advocates, law enforcement and community members have served on panels. Offenders complete projects which benefits victims to reinforce their responsibility to help repair the harm. They help with projects during Victims Rights Week in April of each year by making ribbons, donating time to help set up tables and chairs for events, and by being present to support the events.

TRAINING:

In promoting victim sensitive practices within corrections and the community, trainings continue as new staff are hired. There was a specific training for staff on victim notification if there was a safety issue to be addressed such an escape etc. The victim services program also is responsible for the implementation of the staff victimization program.

The Victim Advocate continues to be instrumental during National Crime Victims Rights Week, networking with other agencies, to bring in a national speaker to promote understanding of victim issues and victim sensitive practices. Activities were also supported by other staff, along with offenders.

In April of 2005 a follow-up conference to Each One Reach was offered in both Linn and Johnson counties. Training for churches in the Wellington Heights area where crime has been problematic has been offered to help church members and community learn how to work with supporting offenders and victims. Many volunteers were recruited for the mentoring offenders program as well as supporting victims' needs. Churches have donated a place for circles of support for offenders and healing circles for victims.

VICTIM PROGRAMMING – continued

COMMUNITY & RESTORATIVE JUSTICE:

The Victim Advocate supports the development of Community and Restorative Justice programming focusing on the victims’ active participation in the Victim Offender Mediation and Victim Impact programs. The advocate invites victims and advocate panels to share the victims’ view of defining the harm done to victims and offer offenders the opportunity for change. The victim offender program also helps to open another door to victim offender mediation. The choice to be involved with mediation starts with the victim.

In the past two years, Inmates belonging to the SAVE (Seriously Acknowledging Victims Emotions) at Anamosa Prison have given back to their victim panel volunteers and other victims by offering a special recognition gathering at the prison during National Crime Victims Rights week. Each Inmate writes a special piece about taking personal responsibility to the group, taking full account for the crime they committed and are working on promoting doing no more harm to victims and community. They also give to victims and survivors certificates of appreciation along with a comfort pillow made by the Inmates. One of the men in the group uses his artistic talent to make colored pencils drawings of homicide victims for families that are willing to furnish him with a photo to copy from. Other men put the finishing touches on by matting the picture and making a frame. The Advocate continues to work with this group of men who want to change and make a difference for others.

⇒	Contacts made with:	
○	Victims	626
○	Referrals to Victim Services:	256
⇒	Other Services:	
○	Trainings	15
○	Victim Awareness Groups	10
⇒	Program Volunteers	
○	Victim Advisory Board	15
○	Victim Impact Panel	25

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM

Guiding Principles:

The Community Service Program provides both individual community service placements as well as group community service opportunities. The program embraces the following guiding principles:

- Individual community service placements provide meaningful service to non-profit entities.
- Group community service projects involved staff and/or placement staff working with clients to complete projects vital to community enrichment.
- Community service builds healthy relationships in the community and promotes positive staff/client relationships.
- Community service promotes healthy alternative leisure time activities.
- Community service models appropriate work-related behaviors.
- Community service offers skill-building opportunities, vocational exploration opportunities and promotes self-confidence in these endeavors.

Types of Community Service:

There are various forms of community service:

- Community Service Sentencing (CSS) – individuals are court ordered as part of their sentence.
- Community Service Restitution (CSR) - individuals who are financially unable to pay court costs, fines, or court-appointed attorney's fees (community service cannot be performed in lieu of victim restitution).
- Community Service as Assigned (CSA) – this option becomes part of the individual's treatment program while under the supervision of DCS.
- Facility or Program Requirement – While individual is in a residential facility there is a requirement to complete community service hours to move through the internal levels system. NOTE: This option was temporarily suspended 9/1/04.
- Courtesy Community Service (CCS) - This is a *substitute for employment* for offenders who either will return to their original employer and/or are currently on disability.

Placements:

By the Code of Iowa, community service is to be performed at a public agency / governmental municipality or a private nonprofit agency.

Tracker:

We have a database tracking system to help us track community service hours; this system is referred to as Tracker. The following is a key to the types of community service and how they are logged in Tracker:

CCS = CCS
CSR = CSR
CSA = PO Imposed Sanction
Facility requirement = Program requirement
CCS = CCS

Tracker also tracks two other programs that perform community service hours.

- The Batters Education Program (BEP); BEP clients are typically doing community service to pay for the course costs.
- Tama Jail, which is a program specific to this county where judges can sentence individuals directly to community service versus serve jail time.

COMMUNITY SERVICE – continued

General Comments:

The residential facility community service program requirement continues to be suspended since September 1, 2004 due to lack of staffing and budget cutbacks.

In Linn County, we were working with all court-order community service individuals regardless of their involvement with corrections. Effective March 2006, we now only provide service to clients who report to the Department of Correctional Services. As a result, an audit was performed of the community service files and 353 files were closed and/or referred directly to the Clerk of Court.

Statistics:

A quick overview of the Tracker statistics is below:

Johnson BEP	579.67
Johnson CSA	71.00
Johnson CSR	2598.99
Johnson CSS	11288.75
Hope House Program Requirement	NA
JOHNSON COUNTY =	14,538.41 hours
Jones CSS	80.00
JONES COUNTY =	80.00 hours
Linn BEP	2686.92
Linn CSA	63.00
Linn CSR	6974.99
Linn CSS	9030.00
Linn CCS	80.00
GRHC Program Requirement	NA
LANC Program Requirement	NA
LINN COUNTY =	18,834.91 hours
Tama CSA	226.75
Tama CSR	3805.21
Tama CSS	696.25
Tama Jail	228.75
TAMA COUNTY =	4,956.96 hours
TOTAL FOR DISTRICT =	38,410.28 HOURS

According to the Code of Iowa, community service is to be calculated by the federal minimum wage, which is \$5.15. Therefore, **\$197,812.94** in value was given back to the courts and/or community via community service.

VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (Linn County)

Community Volunteers

There are approximately 4,000 + individuals under DCS supervision, with more people being released all the time. These people have a variety of needs including: housing, job assistance, education, parenting, and developing supportive and pro-social relationships, to name a few. While corrections professionals can and do provide basic supervision, they have neither the resources nor time to provide everything people need to re-integrate successfully back into their communities. Without the support of community volunteers we will never be able to create the safe and peaceable communities we all desire.

Acknowledging that “we can’t do it alone”, the Sixth Judicial District has been actively reaching out to the community to recruit volunteers to be involved in various types of mentoring practices. We have specifically targeted the faith community as we believe their faith principles call them to be involved in healing and restoring the wounds caused by crime. There is much that can be done to more fully support victims and to create opportunities for healing, restoration, accountability and full re-integration of offenders. In the process of doing this, we build safer and a more peaceful community.

Each One Reach One

Through a grant entitled Each One - Reach One, for the third year, we recruited volunteers specifically for the following restorative practices:

Restorative Practice	Volunteers
Family Group Conferencing / Family Team Meetings	0
Mentoring Offenders	10
Supporting Crime Victims and/or VOM	0
Circles of Support and Accountability	20
Restorative Community Service	0
Multiple areas of interest	1
TOTAL	31

Workplace Learning Connection

We work with Workplace Learning Connection providing high school students an opportunity to job shadow. We had two events one in December 2005 where **8 students** participated and one in March 2006 where **one student** participated.

Boards and Committees

We also have several boards and community committees, where **numerous individuals** volunteer their time in this capacity as well.

Interns

We provide internship opportunities for the undergraduate and graduate level students from at least 12 different local colleges and universities, including a few out-of-state institutions as well. The number of interns accepted each term varies depending on various factors like staff case loads, interns’ number of hours required, projects available, and special events taking place.

Work Study

We had one work study student who has completed 252.75 hours for the 2005 fiscal year.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Efforts begun in December 1998, when the Southern Advisory committee of our Department decided to launch an agency-wide employment continuum for offenders. Since that time new employment programs were created and implemented in the Sixth Judicial District of Iowa. Briefly some of these programs are:

- **Long-lasting Employment and Retention Network (LEARN):** This program is designed with the goal of assisting offenders in obtaining permanent full-time employment that matches each individuals' interest areas, aptitudes, career goals and criminogenic needs. It is likely the obtained job will be satisfying to the offender and therefore they will be productive and more likely to retain the job.
- **Employment Counseling:** This is a service provided for offenders with chronic employment problems characterized by losing jobs, job-hopping, long-term under-employment, and poor work performance. Individual attention is given to the offender including the use of numerous specialized assessment instruments as well as counseling in an effort to help them attain and maintain appropriate meaningful employment. This new service has been quite successful with the population it serves.
- **Breakfast club:** This program is a morning group for unemployed offenders and is used on a case-need basis. A probation /parole officer supervises it and the goal is to help the unemployed offenders seek and find a job.
- **Mentoring:** This is an effort to match offenders with appropriate role models in the community.
- **Community Service/Service Learning:** Community service projects are selected for their content both in terms of what the project itself can offer the offender in service learning and what the offender and the community partners can derive in understand and appreciating on another as individuals. Also, the offender can gain a sense of connection to the community and pride in being a part of a restorative effort.
- **Community Partners:** The workforce development program strives to develop partnerships with other agencies and employers in an effort to promote employment.

Since the inception of the Workforce Development Program there have been many accomplishments. They are: implementing career development programs; approving two new job positions within the Department of Correctional Services; completing specialized professional development staff training in Offender Workforce Development Specialist (OWDS); creating an OWDS interdisciplinary statewide training team; participating in a partnership with the National Institute of Corrections and other community partners; implementing OWDS training in Iowa; conducting three OWDS statewide trainings in Iowa; presenting at state and national professional organization conferences; and publishing articles in professional journals.

In 2005, new versions of the Employability Skills and Training Implementation Program were purchased and installed at Hope House. At this time, modifications to the Larry Nelson Center and Gerald R. Hinzman Center are underway in efforts to provide a visible area where clients can access computers. Due to changing staff responsibilities and budget limitations several changes to employment programming were implemented in fiscal year 2005. The neighborhood-based employment initiatives in Wellington Heights and REAP were put on sabbatical. Workforce Development staff adjusted job duties and responsibilities to accommodate the suspension of these services. These modifications remained in effect during fiscal year 2006. Despite the changing responsibilities, Workforce Development Staff continue to facilitate job placement and retention services for residential clients.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT – continued

In addition, there has been progress in the development of employment program evaluations to include program performance, unemployment rates and retention rates. With efforts to provide services to field service clients, a version of Breakfast Club was reinstated, which is offered three times a week.

In 2006, the Iowa OWDS training team, in partnership with the National Institute of Corrections, held the second of two statewide OWDS trainings. Participants in the training were from Iowa Department of Corrections, Job Point, WCDC, INC., Iowa Comprehensive Human Services, United States Probation, Fifth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services, Seventh Judicial District Department of Correctional Services, Good Will, Center for Independent Living, and Easter Seals. The training started with 23 participants, of which 18 individuals successfully completed all program requirements and were certified as Offender Workforce Development Specialists. Participant attrition was due to employment changes, redistribution of staff responsibilities, and unsuccessful completion of requirements. The overall satisfaction of the training program was 78% and the overall satisfaction of the trainers was 89%. An evaluation of the organizational impact is the data collection phase. Data analysis should be completed by the end of December 2006. As a result of the OWDS initiative, 54 individuals have been certified as OWDS, 9 have been certified as OWDS Certified Instructors, 6 (25% of the Iowa credential holders) have been credentialed as Global Career Development Specialists, 9 have been approved as Global Career Development Specialist Instructors and 1 has been approved as a Master Trainer. In addition, the OWDS network was established and will meet quarterly. The purpose of this network is to be a resource and support network for Iowa OWDS.

In fiscal year 2006, members of the Workforce Development Program contributed to the following publications:

Pizzini, N. J., & Morelock, S. (2006, July). *Employment services with the correctional Population*. Paper presented at the National Career Development Association Annual Conference, Chicago, IL.

Gidley, L., Jensen, C., & Morelock, S. (2006, April). *Certification of line staff*. Paper presented at the Association of Iowa Workforce Professionals Annual Conference, Des Moines, IA.

Morelock, S., & Pizzini, N. J. (2006, April). *Establishing effective collaborations*. Paper presented at the Second Annual National Offender Workforce Development Conference, St. Louis, MO.

Morelock, S. (2006, March). The Art of Collaboration. *News and Views Federal Probation Newsletter*.

Pizzini, N. J. (2006). Workforce development collaborations: Implementing evidence-based practices. *Executive Exchange*, Winter.

Pizzini, N. J. (2005). Offender workforce development history in Iowa. *Executive Exchange*, Winter.

Future Direction of Workforce Development

- Development of an employment centered re-entry program
- Integration of employment services into staff philosophy on re-entry
- Reinstating REAP and the neighborhood-based employment services
- Establishment of evaluation/tracking system for employment services
- Implementation/revision of new job classifications
- Development of Career Center
- Expansion into all counties covered by the district
- Strengthening partnerships with community agencies and employers
- Statewide training for OWDS
- Development of statewide OWDS network and oversight committee
- Presenting at state and nation professional conferences
- Contribution to professional literature and research

RESIDENTIAL

The District has three residential facilities that offer the highest structure and control and are therefore designed for the higher-risk offender who requires such enhanced supervision. The residential facilities also offer short-term placements for offenders under supervision in the community in an effort to “stabilize” the offender, thus avoiding possible revocation. Residential facilities in the Sixth Judicial District provide housing for male and female offenders on Probation, Parole, Work Release from an adult institution, and Federal offenders.

Gerald R. Hinzman Center (capacity – 86) provides services to both men & women as a condition of probation, offenders from the Federal Bureau of Prison and Federal Probation, along with women placed in the facility as Work Releasees, 2nd & 3rd Offense drunk drivers, Probation, Parole & Federal.

	As of 7/1/05	New Admissions	Closures	As of 6/30/06	Total Served
Probation	64	106	86	64	170
Probation (Compact)	0	0	0	0	0
Parole	1	4	4	1	5
Federal	22	61	61	18	83
OWI Continuum	2	7	7	2	9
Work Release	5	8	10	2	13
TOTAL	94	186	168	87	

Lary A. Nelson Center (capacity - 93) provides services for male Work Releasees who are returning to the community from a State institution as ordered by the Iowa Board of Parole and male 2nd & 3rd Offense drunk drivers as ordered by District Court, and accepts short-term placements of Parolees.

	As of 7/1/05	New Admissions	Closures	As of 6/30/06	Total Served
Probation	29	55	53	34	84
Probation (Compact)	0	1	2	0	1
Parole	0	13	12	2	13
Parole (Compact)	1	0	1	0	1
OWI Continuum	23	44	54	19	67
Work Release	42	98	91	44	140
TOTAL	95	211	213	99	

RESIDENTIAL – continued

Hope House (capacity – 55) provides services for male Work Releasees, 2nd & 3rd Offense drunk drivers and Probationers as ordered by District Court and male Federal offenders.

	As of 7/1/05	New Admissions	Closures	As of 6/30/06	Total Served
Probation	27	51	50	22	78
Parole	0	3	3	0	3
Federal	7	14	18	3	21
OWI Continuum	7	23	14	11	30
Work Release	15	32	30	14	47
TOTAL	56	123	115	51	

PROGRAMMING IN THE FACILITIES

Each facility resident is involved in a treatment program designed for that individual. The goal is to enhance that resident’s ability to be a success. Some programs such as money management and employment/education have been mentioned previously. Accountability is stressed and enforced at a high standard. In addition, there are numerous program and treatment opportunities for each resident based upon their assessed need including:

- Education – GED, High School, College opportunities
- Sex Offender Programming
- Substance Abuse Counseling and Treatment in both individual and group settings
- In-house AA
- Cognitive Restructuring
- Mental Health Counseling/Intervention and referral
- Batterer’s Education Program
- Recreational activities
- Community Service opportunities
- Job Development

RESIDENTIAL – continued

RESIDENTIAL OVERVIEW

	HINZMAN CENTER	NELSON CENTER	HOPE HOUSE	TOTAL
NEW ADMISSIONS	186	211	123	520
CLOSURES				
Successful	143	171	96	410
Unsuccessful	19	40	16	75
Administrative	6	2	3	11
TOTAL CLOSURES	168	213	115	496
ACTIVE ON 6/30/06	87	99	51	237

All residents are required to surrender their earnings, which are disbursed in accordance by established law as follows:

- US/State taxes & withholdings: \$ 783,485.83
- Dept. operating costs (rent): \$1,337,313.60
- Legal fees, court costs, restitution, child/family support & other debts: \$ 743,944.61

Note: The following closure types are examples and may not be inclusive:

Administrative: Death, Return-Sending Jurisdiction, Terminated by Court, moved to another Work Unit

Successful: Discharged, Parole Granted, Released to Custody of US Probation

Unsuccessful: Revoked, Discharged-Absconder/Escape, Terminated-Voluntary Return to Jail/Prison

Intermediate Sanction: Revoked-Zero Tolerance, Revoked From Parole-Work Release Granted