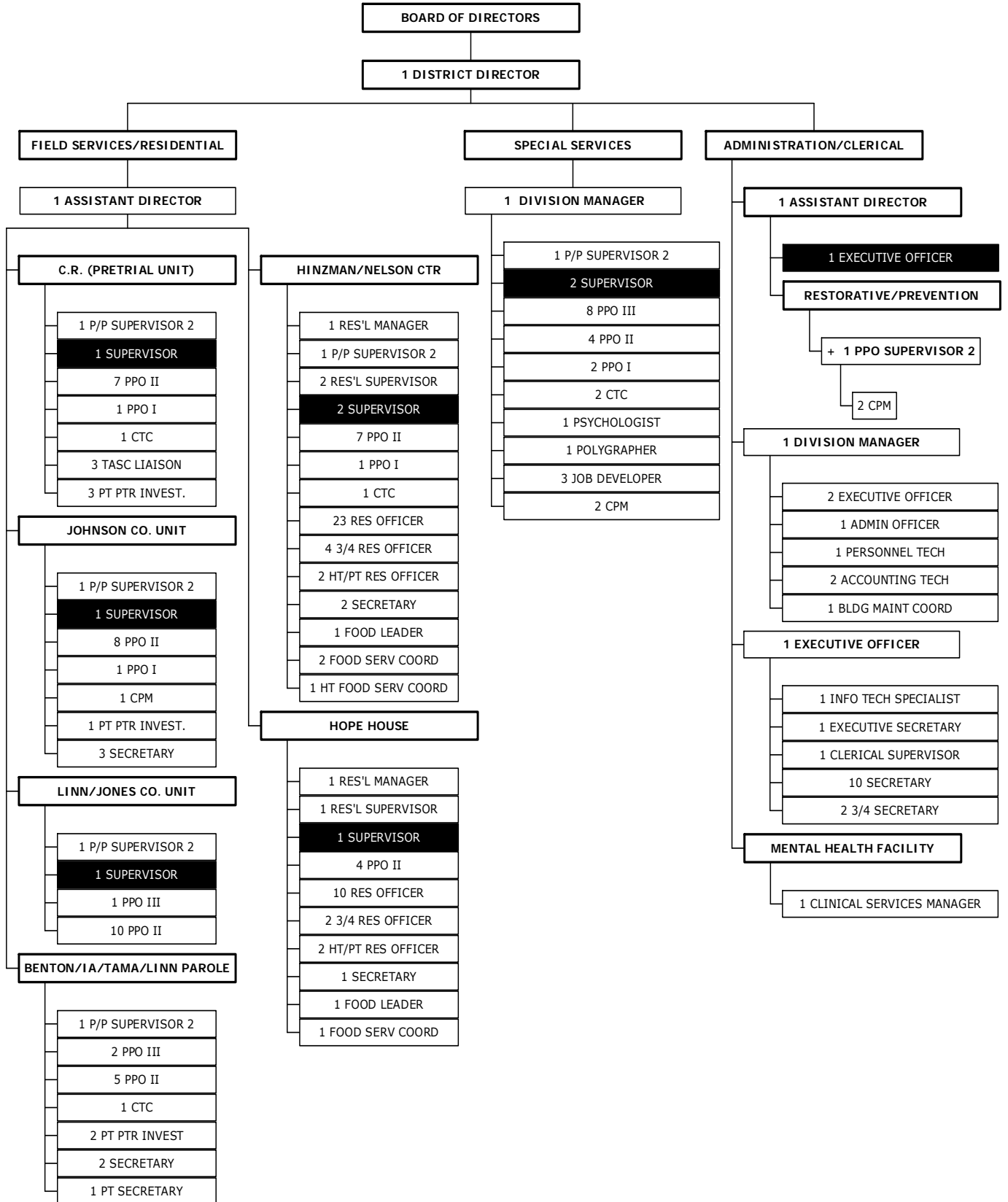



**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES  
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**TABLE OF ORGANIZATION**  
Sixth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services  
June 2007



+ Co-Supervised

 Training/Quality Assurance Staff

## FINANCIAL

Iowa Department of Corrections  
CBC Reports  
Actual Revenue Summary

		TOTAL GF (POS)	TOTAL LOCAL FED OTHER	GRAND TOTAL
REVENUE				
01	Balance Forward	-	243,944.07	243,944.07
05	Appropriation	11,463,071.00	-	11,463,071.00
05	Salary Adjustment	-	-	-
05	De-appropriation	-	-	-
05	Re-Allocation	-	-	-
05	Sex Offender Transfer	-	-	-
05	Workers Compensation	-	-	-
201	Federal Grants	-	-	-
202	Local Gov't (County Agreements)	-	-	-
204	Intra-State Transfers	-	-	-
205	Federal Pass-Through	-	1,071,144.77	1,071,144.77
301	Interest	-	64,052.09	64,052.09
401	Enrollment Fees	-	597,762.49	597,762.49
402	Fees & Licenses	-	-	-
501	Miscellaneous Revenue	-	1,222,077.59	1,222,077.59
704	Other Revenue	-	418,991.80	418,991.80
TOTAL REVENUE		<u>11,463,071.00</u>	<u>3,617,972.81</u>	<u>15,081,043.81</u>

**FINANCIAL – continued**

Iowa Department of Corrections  
 CBC Reports  
 Actual Expenditure Summary

		TOTAL GF (POS)	TOTAL LOCAL FED OTHER	GRAND TOTAL
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
101	Personal Services	11,413,071.00	1,285,102.91	12,698,173.91
202	Personal In-State Travel	-	42,370.79	42,370.79
203	Vehicle Operation	-	48,082.63	48,082.63
205	Personal Out-State Travel	-	-	-
301	Office Supplies	-	85,770.08	85,770.08
302	Facility Maint. Supplies	-	35,956.86	35,956.86
304	Prof. & Scientific Supplies	-	34,142.78	34,142.78
306	House/Sub. Supplies	-	56,094.02	56,094.02
308	Other Supplies	-	46,332.72	46,332.72
311	Food	-	332,866.90	332,866.90
401	Communications	-	109,877.72	109,877.72
402	Rental	-	51,793.15	51,793.15
403	Utilities	-	173,465.69	173,465.69
405	Prof. & Scientific Services	-	314,656.51	314,656.51
406	Outside Services	50,000.00	113,474.33	163,474.33
407	Intra-State Transfers	-	-	-
408	Advertising & Publicity	-	1,634.11	1,634.11
409	Outside Repairs	-	59,416.06	59,416.06
412	Auditor Reimbursement	-	-	-
414	Reimb. to Other Agencies	-	33,998.08	33,998.08
416	ITS Reimbursement (Data Proc)	-	49,676.12	49,676.12
417	Workers Compensation	-	38,253.96	38,253.96
501	Equipment	-	51,451.59	51,451.59
502	Office Equipment	-	-	-
503	Non-Inventory Equipment	-	30,775.22	30,775.22
504	DP Inventory Equipment	-	-	-
505	DP Non-Inventory Equipment	-	181,595.31	181,595.31
601	Claims	-	-	-
602	Other Expenses	-	72,279.65	72,279.65
604	Securities	-	266,010.27	266,010.27
803	Aid to Individuals	-	-	-
901	Capitals	-	102,895.35	102,895.35
73T	Appropriation Transfer	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<b>11,463,071.00</b>	<b>3,617,972.81</b>	<b>15,081,043.81</b>

**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

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

**APPOINTED 2007**

- Richard Wenzel, Chair, Judicial Appointee
- Ken Popenhagen, First Vice Chair, Northern Advisory
- Dave Vermedahl, Second Vice Chair, representing Benton County
  - Bill Keegan, representing Iowa County
  - Pat Harney, representing Johnson County
  - Joe Cruise, representing Jones County
  - Lu Barron, representing Linn County
  - Keith Sash, representing Tama County
- Malinda Lamb, Client Services Advisory (through 5/3/07)
- John Stratton, Client Services Advisory (effective 5/3/07)
  - John Stratton, Southern Advisory
  - Harry Daugherty, Law Enforcement Advisory
- W. F. (Fred) Mims, Judicial Appointee
- Jan Kazimour, Judicial Appointee
- Steve Ovel, Judicial Appointee

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

- ◦ Ken Popenhagen, Chair, Benton County Sheriff (retired)
  - Jan Kazimour, Vice Chair, Citizen Representative
  - Susan Spivey, Hamilton College
  - Hassan Igram, Cedar Graphics, Inc.
  - Charles Larson, Sr., U.S. Attorney (retired)
  - Jozef Figa, Hamilton College

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

- ◦ John Stratton, Chair, University of Iowa, Criminology Professor (retired)
  - Tom Widmer, Vice Chair, Iowa City Police Department
  - Dale Helling, City of Iowa City
  - Ann Bovbjerg, community volunteer
  - Haywood Belle, Chair, private business
  - John Neff, University of Iowa (retired)
  - Steve Dolezal, Johnson County Sheriff's Department

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

**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

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

- ◦ John Garringer, Chair, Executive Director, ASAC (effective 5/3/07)
  - Malinda Lamb, Chair, Johnson County MHDD (through 5/3/07)
    - Sue Blome, Abbe Center for Community Mental Health
    - Art Schut/Fonda Frazier, MECCA
    - John Stratton, Retired Criminology Professor
    - Mary Williams, Benton County Social Service
    - Shawn Stepp, Sedlacek Treatment Center
  - Georgeanne Wescott, St. Luke's Hospital Adult Behavioral Services
  - Ro Foege, School Social Worker & State Representative
  - John Spence, Executive Officer, IMCC
  - Cathy Cory, Department of Human Services
  - Lora Morgan Dunham, Goodwill Industries
  - Craig Wood, Linn County Services for People with Disabilities
  - Nancy Simon, Iowa Protection and Advocacy
- 

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

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

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

**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

**SUMMARY OF BOARD PROCEEDINGS  
(July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007)**

August 2006, the Board was informed of a Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) grant sponsored by the ATF titled Gang Resistance Education And Training. This funding will help us respond to the presence of gangs in our communities. Focus is on teaching middle school students (core) and elementary students how to respond to peer pressure. We will work in partnership with our Youth Leadership Program in the middle school.

October 2006, the Board approved the Novak Design Group as the architect for the Mental Health Residential Facility.

December 2006, the Board approved hiring a Clinical Services Manager to oversee the design details of the Mental Health Residential Facility project.

January 2007, the Board approved the Supervisor job classification and to incorporate into our Table of Organization.

January 2007, the Board was informed that Parole Revocation Hearings will be held at the Human Resource Center (HRC) on the second and fourth Thursdays per request of the Linn County Court Administrator. This does require more staff involvement due to transports from the Jail, as well as security needs at the HRC, that were previously handled by staff from the Linn County Sheriff's Department.

February 2007, the Board was informed that we have combined the district owned property on the Cedar Rapids Complex into one parcel, which allows the property for the new Mental Health Residential Facility to fall under the same conditional use approval.

March 2007, the Board was informed that a Polish delegation of 15 are expected to arrive in New York City on July 4<sup>th</sup>. They will also visit Philadelphia, Chicago and Cedar Rapids. They will spend five days in Cedar Rapids as part of an "education exchange" before going back to Chicago on July 16<sup>th</sup> where they will catch a flight back to Warsaw.

May 2007, the Board was informed that Cindy Engler was upgraded to Assistant Director.

June 2007, the Board approved an increase in residential rent by \$1.00 per day to a total of \$18.00/day and to implement a \$500.00 Sex Offender Program fee.

June 2007, the Board was informed that our operating budget for FY08 for the Mental Health Residential Facility has been reduced. Staff ratios for the residential facility are identical to that at IMCC's new facility (1.7 staff to 1 client). The project is starting late, construction probably won't begin until August, so completion is not expected until July of 2008. The total construction cost of the facility including architectural costs and site development is approximately 2.5 million.

**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**  
**Statistical Overview**

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
<b>PRETRIAL INTERVIEWS</b>				
# of Interviews Conducted	3,230	3,109	3,187	3,286
<b>RELEASE WITH SUPERVISION</b>				
# of New Cases	688	777	892	809
End of Year Cases	215	247	241	251
<b>RELEASE WITH SUPERVISION – INTENSIVE</b>				
# of New Cases		54	67	49
End of Year Cases		13	16	17
<b>PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS</b>				
# of PSI's Completed	780	837	860	839
<b>PROBATION</b>				
# of New Cases	1,125	1,154	1,176	1,006
End of Year Cases	1,834	2,012	2,097	1,948
<b>SELF-SUPERVISED PROBATION</b>				
# of New Cases	1,569	1,805	1,618	1,527
<b>MONITORING &amp; MAINTENANCE (MMP)</b>				
# of Referrals Made	36	349	477	383
<b>PAROLE</b>				
# of New Cases	212	282	241	254
End of Year Cases	220	262	270	258
<b>INTENSIVE SUPERVISION</b>				
# of New Cases	245	278	254	238
End of Year Cases	169	174	160	130
<b>SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM</b>				
# of New Cases	57	62	63	67
# of Plethysmographs	16	14	9	5
# of Polygraphs	89	100	111	101
<b>INTERSTATE COMPACT</b>				
# of New Cases	43	47	55	59
End of Year Cases	158	99	104	106
<b>FEDERAL HOME CONFINEMENT</b>				
# of New Cases	9	16	32	24
<b>TOP 25</b>				
# of New Cases		43	44	35
End of Year Cases		34	29	15
<b>BATTERER'S EDUCATION PROGRAM</b>				
# of Referrals Made	395	414	432	470
<b>TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES (TASC)</b>				
# of Referral Made	360	347	423	508
# of Evaluations Completed	-	261	373	393
<b>SUBSTANCE ABUSE EVALUATION PROGRAM (SAEP)</b>				
# Assessments Completed	563	617	934	849
<b>ELECTRONIC MONITORING</b>				
# of Clients Placed on EM	116	134	221	217
<b>MENTAL HEALTH RE-ENTRY</b>				
# of Referrals	39	32	92	60
Psychologist – MH Evaluations/MINI Screens	194	152	197	205
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>				
# of New Admissions	579	578	520	578

## **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.

3,286 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:	809
⇒ Closures:	785
▪ Successful	549 (70%)
▪ Unsuccessful	204 (26%)
▪ Administrative	32 (4%)
⇒ Active on 6/30/07:	251

## 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:	49
⇒ Closures:	48
▪ Successful	37 (77%)
▪ Unsuccessful	7 (15%)
▪ Administrative	4 (8%)
⇒ Active on 6/30/07:	17

## 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	198
▪ Property	290
▪ Public Order	214
▪ Violent	119
▪ Other	18
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
TOTAL	839

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:	1,006
⇒	Closures:	1,095
	▪ Successful	793 (73%)
	▪ Unsuccessful	279 (25%)
	▪ Administrative	23 (2%)
⇒	Active on 6/30/07:	1,948

## **SELF-SUPERVISED PROBATION**

The 6<sup>th</sup> 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. The Department of Correctional Services is responsible for preparing probationary status reports, which are sent to the Judge to determine closure.

⇒	New Admissions:	1,527
⇒	Closures:	1,582
	▪ Successful	1,364 (86%)
	▪ Unsuccessful	198 (13%)
	▪ Administrative	20 (1%)
⇒	Active on 6/30/07:	1,205

## **MONITORING & MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (MMP)**

The program began in May 2004 for low risk and minimum supervision cases scoring 7 or below on the Iowa Risk Assessment/Reassessment. 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:	383
⇒	Closures:	522
	▪ Successful	262 (51%)
	▪ Administrative	195 (38%)
	▪ Intermediate Sanction	65 (1%)
⇒	Active on 6/30/07:	279

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/Escape, 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:	254
⇒ Closures:	280
▪ Successful	159 (57%)
▪ Unsuccessful	58 (21%)
▪ Administrative	5 (1%)
▪ Intermediate Sanction	58 (21%)
⇒ Active on 6/30/07:	258

## **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:	238
⇒ Closures:	267
▪ Successful	106 (40%)
▪ Unsuccessful	67 (25%)
▪ Administrative	59 (22%)
▪ Intermediate Sanction	35 (13%)
⇒ Active on 6/30/07:	130

## **SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM**

The District provides treatment programs and surveillance (including GPS) 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.

- 5 plethysmographs and 101 polygraph examinations were completed.

⇒ New Admissions:	67
⇒ Closures:	63
▪ Successful	30 (48%)
▪ Unsuccessful	9 (14%)
▪ Administrative	18 (28%)
▪ Intermediate Sanction	6 (10%)
⇒ Active on 6/30/07:	93
⇒ Active clients on GPS monitoring:	62

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:	59
⇒ Closures:	54
▪ Successful	31 (58%)
▪ Administrative	23 (42%)
⇒ Active on 6/30/07:	105

## 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:	24
⇒ Closures:	24
▪ Successful	21 (88%)
▪ Intermediate Sanction	3 (12%)
⇒ Active on 6/30/07:	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:	1,329
▪ Probation/Parole Checks:	1,517
▪ Arrest-Probation/Parole Violation Warrants:	166
▪ Arrests of Absconders:	44
▪ New Criminal Charges Filed:	44

## 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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:	35
⇒ Closures:	49
▪ Successful	15 (31%)
▪ Unsuccessful	25 (51%)
▪ Administrative	6 (12%)
▪ Intermediate Sanction	3 (6%)
⇒ Active on 6/30/07:	15

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:	40
⇒ Closures:	29
⇒ Active on 6/30/07:	67

## **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.

470 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.

393 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.

849 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 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> 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:	217
⇒ Closures:	200
▪ Successful	118 (59%)
▪ Unsuccessful	4 (2%)
▪ Administrative	54 (27%)
▪ Intermediate Sanction	24 (12%)
⇒ Active on 6/30/07:	100

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.

⇒	<b>New Admissions:</b>	<b>60</b>
⇒	<b>Closures:</b>	<b>65</b>
	▪ <b>Successful</b>	<b>50 (77%)</b>
	▪ <b>Unsuccessful</b>	<b>7 (11%)</b>
	▪ <b>Administrative</b>	<b>7 (11%)</b>
	▪ <b>Intermediate Sanction</b>	<b>1 (1%)</b>
⇒	<b>Active on 6/30/07:</b>	<b>32</b>

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.

⇒	<b>Mental Health Evaluations/MINI Screens:</b>	<b>205</b>
⇒	<b>Plethysmographs (PPG):</b>	<b>5</b>

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; however, the name of the program will be changed in 2007 to VOD (Victim Offender Dialog).

## **VICTIM PROGRAMMING – continued**

The active Victim Advisory Committee for the Sixth District agreed while working on victim sensitive practices, that mediation implies some sort of closure or settlement which sets the victim up to fail in the healing process. Using the work Dialog gives voice to both victim and Offender and leaves open more opportunity for change.

- ◆ Train volunteers and referrals for mediation.
  - There are currently five trained mediators in the mediation program, however again because of the lack of referrals, we have lost volunteers and only have a couple left that are actively accepting referrals.
  - Referrals from the County Attorneys office have ceased, although, there is still interest from some of the Judges in this process.
  - Referrals have come from Pre-sentence, Court Ordered by Judge, Probation Officers and Juvenile Court Officers.
  
- ◆ 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 victim Offender Dialog, Victim Impact Panels, Involvement in Victim Advisory Committee 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.
  - Staffs, including the Victim Advocate, have worked to increase staff and offender awareness of the program.

3 mediations were completed during FY '07

## **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 and state. Efforts have been focused on the following strategies:

## **VICTIM PROGRAMMING – continued**

### **VICTIM ADVOCACY:**

From July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007 services were delivered to 216 new victims and 354 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 upon referrals or request from victims, the Advocate is able to enter victims into the ICON database under Record Alert into registered 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 ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

A Victim Advisory Committee was developed to bring together victims, advocates, victim service providers, corrections, prosecution (county attorney's office) and law enforcement. This committee 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 Dialog Program (VOD) and Victim Impact Classes to Offenders in Community Corrections as well as Inmates at Anamosa State Prison and Mt Pheasant. The Committee 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 committee 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 Committee 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 domestics 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 2006 to June 2007, Linn Co. has provided two 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, and OWI/ASAC Classes for Offenders, Schools, and Conferences for agencies and staff trainings.

## **VICTIM PROGRAMMING – continued**

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.

### **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 Dialog 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 Dialog. The choice to be involved with Dialog starts with the victim.

In the past three 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. This year they presented victims and survivors certificates of appreciation along with a wooden trinket boxes 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.

⇒	<b>Contacts made with:</b>	
○	<b>Victims</b>	<b>570</b>
○	<b>Other Services:</b>	<b>5</b>
⇒	<b>Referrals to Victim Services:</b>	<b>217</b>
○	<b>Trainings</b>	<b>18</b>
○	<b>Victim Awareness Groups</b>	<b>9</b>
⇒	<b>Program Volunteers</b>	
○	<b>Victim Advisory Committee</b>	<b>15</b>
○	<b>Victim Impact Panel</b>	<b>18</b>

## **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) - 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 PROGRAM - 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.

**Statistics:**

A quick overview of the Tracker statistics is below:

Johnson BEP	626.95
Johnson CSA	61.25
Johnson CSR	3392.75
Johnson CSS	8910.75
Hope House Program Requirement	NA
<b>JOHNSON COUNTY =</b>	<b>12,991.70 hours</b>
Jones CSS	0
<b>JONES COUNTY =</b>	<b>0 hours</b>
Linn BEP	2374.88
Linn CSA	20.00
Linn CSR	3068.37
Linn CSS	5895.00
Linn CCS	0
GRHC Program Requirement	NA
LANC Program Requirement	NA
<b>LINN COUNTY =</b>	<b>11,358.25 hours</b>
Tama CSA	48.00
Tama CSR	3999.50
Tama CSS	1321.20
Tama Jail	225.50
<b>TAMA COUNTY =</b>	<b>5594.2 hours</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR DISTRICT =</b>	<b>29,944.15 HOURS</b>

According to the Code of Iowa, community service is to be calculated by the federal minimum wage, which is \$5.15. Therefore, **\$154,212.37** 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.

### **Workplace Learning Connection**

We work with Workplace Learning Connection providing high school students an opportunity to learn about the various career opportunities within our district. A staff panel is hosted one to two times a year based on student interest.

### **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 hour's required, projects available, and special events taking place.

### **Work Study**

No work study students were placed this 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; installing and utilizing computerized assessments and skills training programs; 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. During this past year, a supervisor was hired to directly oversee the workforce programs, in addition to community service/volunteer programs, drug court, mental health re-entry program, and re-entry.

In fiscal year 2007, members of the Workforce Development Program started to develop programming for the Elvis Pressley Career Resource Center. This center will provide various levels of employment interventions ranging from career assessments to computer access to 30 hour per week skills training program. Iowa Prison Industries donated several computer stations to the Workforce Programs in Linn and Johnson Counties.

## **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT – continued**

Some of these computers needed slight modifications to bring them up to standards to host an internet connection which is separate from the District server. The center is slated to open in fiscal year 2008.

In fiscal year 2007, members of the Workforce Development Program contributed to the following activities and presentations:

- Attended luncheons and Business PMs offered by the Iowa city Area Chamber of Commerce and Iowa City Area Development Group.
- Attended ribbon cuttings for new area business openings
- Attended Iowa Workforce Development meetings
- Attended ECI Advisory Board meetings, Johnson and Linn County
- Attended Employment Services Providers monthly meetings
- Participated in booth at the Cedar Rapids Business Expo
- Morelock, S. Understanding the Criminal History, Cedar Rapids, Goodwill staff and partners, June, 2007.
- Morelock, S. Understanding the Criminal History, Iowa City, Goodwill staff and partners, June, 2007.
- Morelock, S. Understanding the Criminal History, Iowa City, Iowa Workforce Development Office, June, 2007.
- Morelock, S. Understanding the Criminal History, Cedar Rapids Iowa Workforce Development Office, E.C.I. Advisory Board, June, 2007.
- Morelock, S. Redirecting the Pipeline, Des Moines, Association for Iowa Workforce Professionals, May, 2007.
- Morelock, S. How to Lower Your Taxes, Iowa City, Iowa Workforce Development partners and employers, October, 2006.
- Morelock, S. and Pizzini, N. Employment of People with Criminal Histories. Iowa Workforce Development partners, August, 2006.

### **Future Direction of Workforce Development**

- Implementation of an employment centered re-entry program
- Integration of employment services into staff philosophy on re-entry
- Revitalize neighborhood-based employment services
- Establish evaluation/tracking system for employment services
- Implement/revise new job classifications
- Implement of Career Center
- Expand into all counties covered by the district
- Strengthen partnerships with community agencies and employers
- Statewide training for OWDS/OES
- Expand statewide OWDS network
- Develop of oversight committee
- Present at state and nation professional conferences
- Contribute 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 – 83) 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, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Offense drunk drivers, Probation, Parole & Federal.

	<b>As of 7/1/06</b>	<b>New Admissions</b>	<b>Closures</b>	<b>As of 6/30/07</b>	<b>Total Served</b>
Probation	64	126	89	67	190
Probation (Compact)	0	1	0	0	1
Parole	1	3	2	0	4
Federal	18	62	59	21	80
OWI Continuum	2	8	8	3	10
Work Release	2	12	9	6	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>97</b>	

Lary A. Nelson Center (capacity - 90) 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 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Offense drunk drivers as ordered by District Court, and accepts short-term placements of Parolees.

	<b>As of 7/1/06</b>	<b>New Admissions</b>	<b>Closures</b>	<b>As of 6/30/07</b>	<b>Total Served</b>
Jail (Designated Site)	0	1	0	0	1
Probation	34	77	62	46	111
Probation (Compact)	0	0	0	0	0
Parole	2	6	8	0	8
Parole (Compact)	0	0	0	0	0
OWI Continuum	19	36	42	12	55
Work Release	44	111	98	40	155
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>98</b>	

**RESIDENTIAL** – continued

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

	<b>As of 7/1/06</b>	<b>New Admissions</b>	<b>Closures</b>	<b>As of 6/30/07</b>	<b>Total Served</b>
Probation	22	48	34	18	70
Parole	0	0	0	0	0
Parole (Compact)	1	0	0	0	1
Federal	3	21	11	11	24
OWI Continuum	11	24	20	14	35
Special Sentence	0	1	1	0	1
Work Release	14	40	40	11	54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>54</b>	

**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
<b>NEW ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>578</b>
<b>CLOSURES</b>				
Successful	132	162	93	387
Unsuccessful	22	41	12	75
Administrative	13	7	1	21
<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>483</b>
<b>ACTIVE ON 6/30/07</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>249</b>

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

- US/State taxes & withholdings: \$ 724,844.53
- Dept. operating costs (rent): \$1,352,424.89
- Legal fees, court costs, restitution, child/family support & other debts: \$ 930,606.19

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/Escapes, Terminated-Voluntary Return to Jail/Prison

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

## MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY

In recent years, the Criminal Justice System has seen a significant increase in the number of individuals that have a diagnosed mental health disorder. According to a report produced in 1999 by the Bureau of Justice Statistics it was stated that 16% of individuals in our national criminal justice system have a diagnosed mental health disorder. However, by 2005, it stated that approximately 50% of the individuals in our prisons and jails have a mental health disorder (James & Glaze, 2006). In addition, of that number, 75% also have a diagnosed substance use disorder.

As of December 31, 2006, 3,535 of the 8,838 individuals incarcerated by the Iowa Department of Corrections had a diagnosed mental health disorder (Mentally Ill Offenders in Iowa's Prison System: Update, 2007). More specifically, 60% of incarcerated women and 31% of incarcerated males comprised this population. In addition, 47.2% of the individuals meeting the criteria for one mental health disorder diagnosis also met the criteria for at least one additional diagnosis such as a substance use disorder (Iowa Department of Corrections, 2006).

The Chief Judge of the Iowa Supreme Court, Chief District Court Judges, and State Corrections Administrators have seen the need and lack of mental health services for the correctional population. Therefore, efforts have been made within the Iowa Department of Corrections to address the needs of these individuals. Institutions have developed critical care and special needs units within the prisons to provide more specific and individualized treatment settings to these inmates. The Department has also begun to work with these individuals before release and re-entry into their communities through re-entry programs.

The number of individuals with mental health disorders being released on parole into the correctional services districts ranges from 22.5% and 36.0%. Various districts have set up community based programs to address the needs of these individuals. However, very few residential settings are available to these individuals. The 1<sup>st</sup> District's Dual Diagnosis program is the only in the state. While this is an exemplary program, and a great stride towards effective treatment for these individuals, the needs for additional location and more specific and intensive programming exists.

Within the two largest counties (Linn and Johnson) of the 6<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Department of Correctional Services, 42% and 45% respectively of individuals transferred from field probation/parole to prison have at least one diagnosed mental health disorder. Individuals with mental health disorders under the supervision of the 6<sup>th</sup> district are being provided programming on a variety of levels including re-entry programming to community based services. However, these individuals with mental health disorders were continuing to struggle. One must realize that these individuals provide many unique circumstances and situations to providers.

## **MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY – continued**

Community providers lack the knowledge and ability to provide the structure that an individual on correctional supervision needs and address the community safety issues unique to this population. Whereas, correctional professionals lack the knowledge and ability to accommodate for the treatment services that these individuals need. Therefore, making appropriate placements and adequate service provisions difficult for correctional professionals.

To address this issue, the 6<sup>th</sup> district developed the idea of building a residential mental health facility. By creating this unique and innovative facility, the treatment needs of these individuals would be addressed, while also providing the needed security and supervision. With the need and the vision in place, the legislature was the next step.

In the 2006 Iowa Legislative session the 6<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Department of Correctional Services was allocated \$2 million dollars to be dispersed in two installments of \$1 million in the 2006 fiscal year and \$1 million in the 2007 fiscal year to build the mental health residential facility. This facility was to be built on the Correctional Services complex in Cedar Rapids, and is to serve individuals with mental health needs under the supervision of the 6<sup>th</sup> Judicial District.

The Client Services Advisory Committee was given the charge to develop a physical plan for the facility, and also a plan for the treatment programming that the facility would provide. The larger group, comprised of a variety of community and treatment providers from within the 6<sup>th</sup> Judicial District, met on a monthly basis to ensure progress and feedback. However, it was seen that a sub-set of smaller, more workable sub-committees was needed to address specific issues.

The Treatment and Assessment sub-committee was formed to begin developing the programming and other clinical aspects of the facility. Initial discussions were primarily focused on the clientele that would be seen and provided services within the facility. A few key factors were found to be key themes.

First, the facility was to be utilized as an assessment and evaluation unit that would be focused on developing an understanding of the individual needs of each client, and then working within the community's existing services to put those resources in place for that individual, while utilizing the supportive structure to stabilize the individual. Second, with the overwhelming need of adequate resources for clients within the criminal justice system who also have mental health disorders, the desire was to efficiently and adequately serve as many as possible, rather than serving a smaller number for extended periods of time. Third, by providing an additional programming option for these individuals with mental health disorders within the continuum of care we will potentially reduce the number of prison admissions. The goal of these key themes was not to duplicate the services that already existed, but to adequately identify the various needs of our clients and connect them with those resources.

## **MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY – continued**

Always keeping in mind the two key themes, a draft table of organization and programming schedule was developed. Feedback on these initial drafts was gathered and support was gained by key officials within the Department of Corrections. Further work included discussions of referral processes, development of treatment plans, and the use of specific assessments that would be utilized within the facility.

The Facility sub-committee was developed to address the unique needs of clients with mental health disorders within the criminal justice system in a residential setting. The physical environment of such a unique facility must be different from the existing residential facilities to reduce the potential risk of suicidal and self-harm behaviors. For example, this group has utilized David Sine and James Hunt's "Design Guide for the Built Environment of Behavioral Health Facilities," to specifically include the various hardware that has been developed for this type of facility; ranging from shower heads to furniture.

The challenges that plague this motivated group are the need for adequate and increased staffing in a facility of this type, assuring that appropriate staff is hired, and training for the staff that is hired. Increased staffing allows for the ability to monitor clients while also providing the assessment, evaluation and treatment that each client needs. While treatment is a priority the safety and security of the facility and the public is always a main concern. Therefore, increased staffing to provide for those two elements is key.

A residential facility of this type is unique and very uncommon, so much that it may be the first of its kind. With that, a staffing pattern that includes non-traditional residential correctional staff is essential to its success. Intensive services within the facility is designed to adequately assess and evaluate the variety of needs that these clients have, but then to implement and connect them to community resources that are going to enhance their ability to be successful. The facility will also have to accommodate the medical needs of this population, ranging from them being on a variety of medications to other medical and health issues.

Finally, adequate and appropriate staff to client ratios is essential, but so is the need to have well trained staff. Staff needs to be trained to deal with this population from a clinical standpoint, as well as a correctional standpoint. These two components will need to work together as a team to provide treatment and supervision. With that, an intensive training protocol will need to be provided initially as well as on an on-going basis.

While extensive work has been done to begin to create programming and facility operations that are conducive to this population; challenges lie ahead. The criminal justice system will continue to struggle with how to appropriately work with these individuals. The 6<sup>th</sup> District Department of Correctional Services hopes that this facility can become a model to other districts in Iowa, as well as to the nation, as an effective program for clients with mental health and/or substance use disorders within the criminal justice system.