

Message From The Director

As we reach the 20th Anniversary of the Iowa Department of Corrections, I feel honored to be part of this Department and play a small part in the recognition and fellowship in celebrating this event. I have had the opportunity to work in several different corrections systems, and I can truthfully say that I have been very impressed with the quality of the employees I have met in this Department.

The Iowa Department of Corrections is filled with dedicated and committed employees like you that are unselfish in their work. You and your co-workers provide a safe humane environment for offenders, take care of each other, and keep the citizens of Iowa safe. I have met over two thousand employees in the past six months, and easily see that there is a lot of pride in this Department, and a commitment to keep going when things are difficult.

You helped us through the tough times. You made it possible for us to enjoy being one of the best correctional systems in the country. We owe you a lot, and I want to take this time to thank you for your service to the Iowa Department of Corrections.

I wish you the best in the future,
Director Gary Maynard

The Department of Corrections extends a very Special Thanks to the Advanced Technology Group for their generous contribution towards the Department's Twentieth Anniversary Recognition.

A Special Thanks also to ICA, particularly the planning committee for their assistance in planning and organizing this landmark, twenty-year anniversary of the Iowa Department of Corrections.



The First 20 Years

SENATE FILE 464 An Act

Reorganizing the Department of Social Services by establishing a Department of Corrections, Renaming the Department of Social Services as the Department of Human Services, and Providing Penalties.

Be It Enacted By The General Assembly of The State Of Iowa:

Passed Senate 3/25/83, Ayes 42 Nays 2
Passed House 4/11/83, Ayes 94 Nays 4
Robert T. Anderson, President of the Senate
Donald Averson, Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that this bill originated in the Senate and is known as Senate File 464, Seventieth the General Assembly.

Approved May 5, 1983

Terry E. Branstad, Governor

Article from the Des Moines Register, March 26, 1983

Senate Votes to create separate prison agency

Calling it a first step toward modernizing Iowa's prison system, the Iowa Senate voted Friday to create a separate state agency to run the prisons.

"This is the first step in what is going to be a very difficult process in correcting problems too long ignored. This won't resolve the problem, but it's a good start," said Senator Slater of Council Bluffs.

Senator Richard Drake of Muscatine said a new agency is needed because state officials have not given enough attention to prison problems, including overcrowding.

The new agency would begin operation Oct. 1 and would have an estimated budget of \$1.4 million in its first fiscal year. During its second year, the department would have an estimated budget of \$1.9 million.

Iowa Department of Corrections

The Department of Corrections was created and officially began independent operations on October 1, 1983. A total of 718 staff have survived the first twenty years. Like many of you, another twenty years is simply too much to expect. But, it's been a great ride. Many challenges, many ups and downs,

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and believe it or not even some rewards. The budget, to no one's surprise, has created its share of challenges. With the proper and creative budget planning of many, we've always ended the year with at least a few pennies in the bank. Does anyone remember a year when John Baldwin did NOT say, "There will have to be cuts and lay offs for us to make it through the fiscal year."

The initial operating budget for the Department of Corrections, including CBCs, was \$58,907,236. In the current FY 2004, the operating budget is \$262,232,264.

In January 1991, Institution and Central Office staff (no date prior to 1991) amounted to 1,713 employees. In January 2003, there were 3,011 employees.

The inmate count on October 1, 1983, was 2,650 and the total CBC count was 14,230. On September 17, 2003, the inmate count was 8,391 and the CBC count was 27,531.

Current Director Gary D. Maynard proceeds past Directors W.L. "Kip" Kautzky, Sally Halford, Paul Grossheim (deceased) and Hal Farrier, our first Director.

Many changes have occurred over the past twenty years, from advancement to almost a totally dependent operation of technology to co-treatment/punitive corrections system.

Through all the years, our mission to protect the public, staff and offenders has tactfully remained the same. To all you old timers, thanks for your hard work, commitment, dedication, and to all you rookies and new comers, welcome to a great team.



Community Based Corrections

Iowa has seen many changes in community-based corrections ("CBC") over the past 20 years. In retrospect, these changes have served to bring CBC agencies and the Department of Corrections (DOC) closer together.

In 1977, the Legislature created the Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services ("Districts") and required that they all provide pre-trial services, pre-sentence investigation, probation supervision and residential treatment centers. In 1983, when the Legislature created the Iowa Department of Corrections, it also transferred parole and work release to the Districts. This change means that citizens can look to one agency in their community for accountability in supervision of offenders who live there.

Another major change occurred in 1983, when the Districts collectively adopted the Iowa Risk Assessment for offenders. As a result, Probation and Parole Officers in all eight Districts have a common way to assess the risk and needs of the offenders under their supervision. A further refinement came in 1999 when the Districts decided to also use the Level of Services Inventory, revised (LSI-R) (which is also shared with the institutions).

The most far-reaching changes in personnel policies and practices came in 1986 when the CBC Directors negotiated the first CBC Collective Bargaining

Agreement, and in 1987 when the Districts and DOC adopted a uniform statewide job classification system for CBC. This meant that all employees in CBC, regardless of employing District, have the same job classifications and pay schedules, as well as the same basic employment conditions.

Services to offenders are also similar across District lines, with minor variations to respond to the needs of local communities and individual offenders. All Districts provide intensive supervision, OWI Treatment services, Sex Offender Treatment services, Batterers' Education Programs and cognitive-behavioral groups for offenders. Many Districts have also piloted Day Program Centers and Drug Courts. Most of these services have been developed through statewide efforts. As a result of joint program development efforts, CBC provides services to meet offender needs with remarkable consistency throughout the State of Iowa.

Going hand-in-hand with this service development were efforts for consistency in case management of offenders. The development of low-risk diversion caseloads in 1991 and an Intermediate Sanctions Continuum in 1994 help us make consistent decisions on the level of service needed for offenders. Since 1989 the Statewide Case Planning Committee, composed of staff from each District, has developed and kept current

an offender case planning system that is used by all Districts. Coordinated efforts ensure that offender supervision has the right focus, and resources are used wisely throughout the State.

CBC and DOC have collaborated since 1984 to maintain state-of-the-art client databases for CBC. In 1999 an Offender Banking (accounting) system was implemented in both the Districts and the institutions. In 2000 the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) was implemented, which is also used in the institutions. Sharing of data systems provides the best use of taxpayer dollars and maximizes the necessary sharing of information among CBC and the institutions, as well as providing for consistent and timely measurement of activities and outcomes.

Chapter 905 of the Code of Iowa requires that all Districts maximize use of federal funds and charge enrollment fees to all offenders and rent to all residential clients. Currently over 20% of CBC funding is provided by non-general fund sources.

The results of the last twenty years are due to a remarkable partnership among Iowa's eight Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services, and with the Iowa Department of Corrections. Both the Districts and DOC are committed to continuing this partnership to provide the best possible services and outcomes to Iowa's citizens.



Anamosa State Penitentiary

The Anamosa State Penitentiary (ASP) is a medium/maximum security correctional institution for adult males. Constructed in 1872, the institution has a design capacity of 913 and currently houses 1,261 inmates. The purpose of ASP is to protect society for those who violate the laws of Iowa by providing a confinement-type setting. The primary objective is to release individuals from the institution who have learned to cope with their problems and live within the rules of society. The primary function of staff is to provide a safe and helpful environment which encourages behavior change.

The correctional process utilized to attain these objectives emphasizes individualized treatment and a disciplined environment. All resources are used to promote development of behavioral self-control, academic and vocational skills, and to institute decision-making abilities. Kirkwood Community

College is the provider of GED and literacy-based education programs, while Iowa Prison Industries (IPI) provides on-the-job training and work skills in auto restoration, metal furniture, sign fabrication, graphic arts, housekeeping/laundry supplies, metal stamping, custom wood, and the Braille Center. In addition, IPI manages the farm program by raising crops and maintaining a stock cowherd.

The institution operates a full-time licensed substance abuse program at the institution and at the Luster Heights Camp, a facility for minimum live-out inmates located in the Yellow River State Forest in Northeast Iowa. This satellite facility, designed for 71, provides inmate workers to the Department of Natural Resources and various city, county, and state government agencies



under 28E Agreements. Legislation during this year's Special Session changed the purpose of the Camp to a Substance Abuse Program for probationers. That program, which included funds to add 9.5 FTE's to the current number of 12, will be implemented this fall with a tentative start date of October 1, 2003. The capacity will be 88 and approximately 12 state prison inmates will be retained for support services.



Clarinda Correctional Facility

The Clarinda Correctional Facility was established in 1980 by the Sixty-Eighth General Assembly of the Iowa Legislature to serve as an adult male correctional facility primarily for chemically dependent, mentally retarded and socially inadequate medium security offenders. It is a medium/minimum custody rated facility, initially accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA) in 1983.

The facility is located on the grounds of the Clarinda Treatment Complex. The institution accepted its first offenders on October 7, 1980 in a building built in 1932 and commonly known as "Hope Hall". It was initially designed to house 120 offenders in five dormitory style living units (2-8 man rooms). The largest unit had a design capacity of 39 offenders and the smallest a capacity of 28 offenders.

The original renovation cost was \$2,900,000. In 1990, \$85,000 in renovations to the fourth floor increased the

design capacity to 152. However, the facility consistently housed more than the designed capacity.

Active community efforts to expand services on the CTC campus resulted in a bill being introduced in the 1994 Iowa Legislature approving the construction of a new 750-bed correctional facility to be located on the northern edge of the campus. Following vigorous debate, this bill was approved by the legislature and signed into law by Governor Terry Branstad on May 12, 1994. Ground-breaking ceremonies were held on May 27, 1994. "Hope Hall" was closed on April 15, 1996 and all offenders were moved to the new medium custody facility on that date.

The present facility's design capacity is 750, utilizing three living 'pods' and a central core building that houses administration, gymnasium, education, health services and other services. Due to overcrowding, the population has exceeded 750, with approximately 850

offenders being housed at CCF.

CCF was the first state facility to share a large number of staff between DHS mental health programs. Shared services include administration, chaplain, dental, dietary, laboratory, laundry, medical, maintenance, pharmacy, psychiatric, psychology, x-ray and storeroom staff.

In December 2000 CCF began a private sector industry with H&H Trailers. Approximately 49 offenders are employed at the H&H Trailer Sales located within the confines of the facility. This operation has now become the largest single private sector employer of offenders in the State of Iowa.

Legislation was passed during FY 2004 to once again expand correctional services on the Clarinda campus. The employee lodge building will be renovated/converted into a 225-bed minimum-security facility. Plans are to have the building completed and ready for occupancy in May 2004.



Fort Dodge Correctional Facility

The Ft. Dodge Correctional Facility (FDCF) was originally designed as a 763-bed, double-occupancy celled environment. Groundwork for the facility began in October 1996 with a construction budget of \$34.5 million. On April 21, 1998 the first 21 inmates from IMCC arrived at the facility. Before the first inmates even arrived, the legislature and Governor had already approved an expansion to increase the capacity to 1,162. With the help inmate labor, work on this \$10 million addition was completed in 1999.

FDCF is on 60 acres, 35 of which are within the fence. Inside the perimeter are seven housing units, a large support building, and a 20,000 square-foot Correctional Industries Building. The Warehouse, Power Plant and Administration Building are located outside the perimeter fence.

The Support Building includes the visiting room, health services, records, chapel, gym, master control, laundry,

maintenance, dietary, recycling, and security offices. The Vocational Education area includes programs offered by Iowa Central Community College in Carpentry and Welding and are also located in the Support Building.

FDCF inmates are assigned housing in one of five levels:

- “A” is classified as maximum custody with 48 high-security cells. This unit is designed to house inmates who demonstrate violent, aggressive, or chronically disruptive behavior during their incarceration.
- “Boone Unit” is designated as an orientation and segregation unit.
- “Cedar Unit” and “Grove Unit” are designed for general population.
- “Dolliver Unit” focuses on licensed substance abuse programming as well as education.
- “Emmet Unit” currently houses our younger offender program entitled RIVERS – Redirecting Individual Values, Energy, Relationships, and

Skills as well as the institution library. In July 2001 young violators of probation, work release, and parole were added to the FDCF RIVERS program.

- “Floyd Unit” is the “Honor Unit.” Inmates with the most privileges are housed in this unit.

Private sector employment through various companies is available as part of the method to teach good work habits, pay restitution, and reimburse the state for room and board. The companies currently participating in private sector employment at FDCF are Hawkeye Glove Manufacturing, Inc. and Misty Harbor.

FDCF offers the following programming and support groups: Alcoholics Anonymous, Anger Management, Batterer’s Education, Going Home KEYS, Corrective Thinking, Dads Make a Difference, Restorative Justice, Story Tellers, and Victim Impact.



Fort Madison Correctional Facility

In January 1839, the Territorial Legislature authorized the construction of a Territorial Penitentiary. The Legislation was signed by Iowa Territorial Governor Robert Lucas on April 13, 1839. The Penitentiary was to be “of sufficient capacity to receive, secure and employ 136 convicts” and built on ten acres of land donated by the citizens of Ft. Madison along the Mississippi River.

Construction began on the original cell house, now known as Cell House 17, in the summer of 1839. This unit contained a residence for the Warden and his family adjacent to a two-story sandstone cellblock containing 144 cells. A courtyard where inmates worked and exercised was enclosed by a wooden wall. The Cell House was completed by 1854. A third story was added in the 1870s.

Over the years, additional buildings and cell houses were added as the inmate population grew, as well as a

large sandstone wall with regularly placed gun towers. The three major cell houses – 18, 19 and 20 – were constructed between 1906 and 1920. These units have been remodeled over the years, with the last major improvements being unitization in the early 1980s. Cell House 17, the original territorial prison, was closed in 1984 by a Federal Court order to reduce the inmate population.

As correctional programming changed from a work setting to also including education and treatment modes, additional facilities for these needs were constructed, including a vocational education building and gymnasium in the early 1960s. In the 1950s and 1960s, two minimum-security farms and a medium-security dormitory named for former Warden John E. Bennett were constructed for placement of lower custody inmates.

Additional administrative needs and programming needs for inmates resulted

in the new Clinical Care Unit and Administration Building in 2003.

The history of the Iowa State Penitentiary has included the leasing of convict labor in the late 1800s to the rise of Correctional Industries in the 1930s. Over 1,000 inmates were employed in milling, furniture production, book binding and textiles. During World War II, ISP inmates manufactured shoes for the United States Army.

The late 1960s and 1970s generated an onslaught of civil litigation that raised the standards of Corrections. This period resulted in a return to a more structured correctional environment, while recognizing that each individual inmate’s needs must be addressed.

As Iowa’s oldest Maximum Security Prison, our motto shall always be “Striving to Improve”, as we will continue to be challenged to meet the needs of those offenders committed to our custody.



Iowa Correctional Institution for Women

The Iowa Correctional Institution for Women is located at Mitchellville, Iowa in buildings rich with history and change. Several of our buildings were built in the late 1800s. The buildings have been used as a home for wayward girls, a training school for girls and boys and finally became a medium security prison in 1982. It opened with approximately 50 inmates using 4 units.

In 1984 the facility was still fairly new in it's conversion from training school to prison. There was only a 5-foot fence. Unit 5 was the security unit,



self-contained with its own medical department and kitchen. Inmates did not leave Unit 5 except to the yard behind the building. Officers were allowed to take life-sentence inmates to a movie and Burger King. At that time most of the 60 inmates on grounds were serving time for prostitution and forgery.

Changes seemed constant in getting things reorganized. The biggest change for everyone was that the staff started wearing uniforms and a great deal of personal property was taken away from the offenders in 1987. Inmates had been used to having decor from home on the walls and wearing dresses and heels around campus. Everyone eventually settled in to the new procedures.

The next big changes were installing a 12' fence with razor in 1993 and no longer allowing smoking in the units.

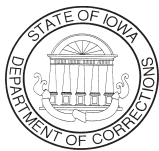


The inception of a Special Needs program here came as a welcome addition with the new and changing inmate population. Many classes are offered at great benefit

to the inmates with a goal of changing behavior.

A violator/minimum live out unit was added outside the fence in 1992 along with a new dining hall inside the fence. Expansion has been necessary throughout the years. More living units have been added as well as a few more staff. The last expansion was in 2000 which included Unit 9 and Unit 6B. A chapel was also added in 2002.

As of 2003 we have an average population of 543 inmates and 29 violators. We are currently over our capacity. This is the only institution that has had a female Warden / Superintendent since it became a prison.



Iowa Medical & Classification Center

In 1967, the State Legislature authorized the creation of the Iowa Security and Medical Facility at Oakdale. A modern psychiatric hospital for the evaluation and treatment of both men and women was built.

In 1984, the facility's capacity was increased to 300 beds by the construction of a reception / classification center. The facility officially became the Iowa Medical & Classification Center (IMCC).

In 1990 and 1991 the facility's capacity was increased to 520 beds with the construction of two dormitory buildings.

RECEPTION PROGRAM

IMCC receives all new commitments (male and female) to the system, as well as all offenders returning as work release or parole violators or waiting for placement into a Violator Program.

The reception process for new offenders includes accomplishment of essential intake activities. These include

comprehensive health screening and medical services, basic orientation to Iowa's correctional system, completion of the assessment activities necessary for initial classification, institutional assignment of the offender and initiation of the Department's central offender record for each new admission.

At the end of the reception program, offenders receive their initial classification and institutional assignment.

WORKERS PROGRAM

The IMCC workers program is intended to provide a pool of general population offenders for work assignments within the institution. Offenders assigned to the workers program are expected to be involved in other treatment programs including education, leisure activities and group counseling.

WOMEN'S PROGRAM

The IMCC women's unit provides both reception and general population

opportunities for female offenders.

SPECIAL NEEDS PROGRAM

The 30-bed Special Needs Unit is designed to assist offenders who have difficulty with adjusting in the general population of other correctional facilities. Involvement in the treatment program is designed to provide offenders the opportunity to develop the ability and motivation to effect improved adjustment.

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL PROGRAM

The licensed psychiatric hospital provides forensic services in a 23-bed facility. State courts, mental health facilities, and the correctional system utilize the hospital as a resource.

HOSPICE PROGRAM

The program was developed to provide quality end-of-life services for the increasing number of terminally ill offenders in the Iowa DOC.



Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility

On January 20, 1977, the 144-bed Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility admitted its first offenders on the Mental Health Institute campus as a temporary facility for the overcrowding in the Iowa prison system. The offender population continued to grow, requiring the Department to increase bed capacity. The Mount Pleasant facility was identified as an area where additional bed capacity was available due to a reduction in the Mental Health population. In 1981 the



Employees' children enjoy annual Easter Egg Hunt.

prison moved from their initial building into the main complex that was housing the mentally ill. Our present design capacity is 775 beds, however, due to the prison growth the facility houses 1,004 medium custody, male offenders.

The Mount Pleasant facility operates primary treatment programs for sex offenders and substance abusers. Approximately 300 sex offenders and 160 substance abusers are in treatment at any given time. Additional programs include academic/education, cognitive therapy and batterer's education. The facility's primary emphasis is to provide treatment to offenders and prepare them for their successful re-entry into the community.

In April of 1999 a 96-bed Women's Unit was opened on the Mount Pleasant campus to house offenders with special needs. Primarily, the program works with offenders who are classified as mentally disabled, socially inadequate,



Ray Bolander (top) and Ron Overburg.

borderline intellectual functioning, medically limited and physically challenged. The facility provides a variety of treatment programs to work with the offenders as they transition back into the community.

In addition to the Men's and Women's prison, the Mt. Pleasant campus also includes a mental health facility that provides treatment for psychiatric patients, dual diagnosis and substance abuse.



Newton Correctional Facility

The Riverview Honor Farm was established as a satellite unit of the Iowa State Penitentiary (ISP) when the first 14 inmates arrived on March 12, 1962. The Newton location was a replacement for the Clive Honor Farm (now known as the Living History Farms). The intent of the honor farm was to provide meaningful work opportunities for minimum security inmates.

In 1964, a Correctional Release Center was established utilizing the facilities of the Riverview Honor Farm. The mission of the Release Center was to provide intensive services for inmates who were preparing for parole or discharge. Thirty men were assigned to Riverview and fifty to Clive.

A new dorm was constructed at Newton to house fifty parolees and thirty inmates in 1965. The Clive Honor Farm was sold and its operations were transferred to Newton. The initial program was to be a 30-day program for ISP parolees.

On July 1, 1967, the Correctional Release Center became a separate institution. The legislature established pre-release services, which provided an opportunity for inmates to be employed with private employers under a "Work Release" agreement. Under the work release program, the institution became responsible for the fiscal and administrative functions of the state half-way houses until June 30, 1984, when these programs were placed under the Judicial District Department of Corrections.

By 1968 the Release Center was housing an average of 125 inmates with 27 staff.

In 1977, the Prisoner Employment Program (PEP) was created. The PEP program was designed to train inmates in specific skills and place them in state employment at the end of the program. This program was transferred to Iowa State Industries in 1980.

The Correctional Release Center earned its ACA accreditation in 1981.

In 1992 the Release Center opened a 100-bed addition. A violator program was established for community corrections inmates who violated the conditions of their supervision that did not need long-term incarceration.

On July 29, 1997, the new 750-bed Newton Correctional Facility opened as a medium-security prison just up the hill from the Release Center, for the first time combining a large minimum-security facility with a medium-security institution.

July 1, 2003, the Newton Correctional Facility has a design capacity of 762 medium-security and 166 minimum-security beds. The actual count is 883 medium and 287 minimum-security for a total of 1,170 inmates.

In 1983, the Release Center was operating on a budget of \$3,443,271, and by 2003, with all the expansions, and increased services, the budget for the Newton Correctional Facility was \$23,083,394.



North Central Correctional Facility

A prison nestled in the small community of Rockwell City seems to always be undergoing a transition. A quick look at this facility and you might mistake us for an old-fashioned Spanish villa. The prison was built during a two-year span from 1916 through 1918 using inmate labor from the Anamosa Reformatory.

Shortly thereafter, the facility was dedicated as a Women's Reformatory for the State of Iowa. Many of the local residents would visit the female offenders and allowed them to attend their local church and stop at their homes for a meal.

In 1982, the female offenders were moved to a new prison in Mitchellville, Iowa. Residents of Rockwell City encouraged lawmakers to transition the prison into a men's institution. A fence was constructed around the facility and the first male inmate arrived later that year. The facility was initially built for approximately 100 inmates.

Over the past twenty years, the prison added an additional living unit to increase the designed capacity to 256. Today, the facility has grown to a population of over 500 inmates.

In the early days of the male prison, a few inmates were allowed outside the fence to work on the grounds. Today, over 200 inmates go outside the fence every day to work as far away as Cherokee and Des Moines, Iowa.

A small garden has grown, literally, to an area where the institution harvests over 350,000 pounds of vegetables that are used to feed the inmates.

A unique aspect of the facility is its program to raise puppies for Leader Dogs for the Blind. Puppies arrive at the institution at eight-weeks old. Assigned inmates raise and train the puppies until they are one-year old. The puppies are then sent back to the parent company and go through the final training stages to assist sightless individuals.

Inmates devote many hours of time

to a program that refurbishes old bikes. At Christmas, the inmates along with Santa Claus give the bikes to underprivileged children in the surrounding area.

The Department of Natural Resources has partnered with the institution to grow wildflowers and grasses that are native to the State of Iowa. This operation continues to grow in the state's attempt to help beautify Iowa's parks and roadways.

As the prison continues to accept new challenges to change inmate behavior for the betterment of society, the success is built on the strong work ethics and dedication of the NCCF staff. A blend of creativity, hard-work, and desire has allowed the North Central Correctional Facility to become a vital component to the Iowa Department of Corrections and the community of Rockwell City.



1st Judicial District

First Judicial District began in Waterloo in 1973 and Oelwein in 1974 with an agency called Tri-County Department of Court Services. This agency formed to provide correctional services in Black Hawk, Grundy, and Buchanan Counties. Later another agency, the North East Iowa Department of Court Services, was established to provide similar services in Fayette, Chickasaw, Clayton, Howard, Winneshiek, and Allamakee counties.

In November 1976, the two agencies merged into one called First Judicial District Department of Correctional Services to provide supervision services in nine of the eleven counties of the District with a limited level of service in Dubuque and Delaware counties. Full operations in those counties commenced in 1977.

The Waterloo Residential Facility/ Probation Office was established at the old Ellis Hotel building in downtown Waterloo in 1977. A second residential

correctional facility was created in 1978 in Dubuque at an old house on Garfield Street. In November 1981, Waterloo probation staff moved to 525/527 East Fifth Street. In 1983 the Waterloo Residential Facility moved from the Ellis Hotel to a newly constructed 56-bed facility at 310 East 6th Street. A new 36-bed facility was completed in Dubuque in 1984.

In July 1984, the Department of Corrections transferred Parole, Compact Services, and Work Release services to community-based corrections throughout the eight judicial districts. The 20-bed Waterloo Work Release Facility was an old house on East 2nd Street and had been in operation since November 1971.

In March of 1991 an addition was completed to the Waterloo Residential Facility to house Waterloo Work Release and Administrative Offices. This new space allowed Work Release to expand to a 64-bed facility. In 1992 a 32-bed

correctional facility was completed in West Union. In 1995 an 8-bed expansion was completed creating a 40-bed facility. In early 2001, a 36-bed expansion of the Dubuque Residential Facility was completed to establish a total design capacity of 72 beds.

The First Judicial District Department of Correctional Services provides a comprehensive program of community correctional services including: Pre-Trial Services, Pre-Sentence Investigations, Probation/Parole Supervision, Community Service, Residential, Work Release, OWI and Compact Services.

Additionally, Special Programming includes: Pre-Trial and Probation/Parole Intensive Supervision, Treatment Alternatives to the Street Crime (TASC), Violator Aftercare, Youthful Offender, Victim Services, Education, Sex Offender Supervision and Treatment, Community Work Crew, Dual Diagnosis Offender Program and Mental Health Transitional Services.



2nd Judicial District

The Second Judicial District, the largest district, covers 22 counties in rural north-central Iowa. County populations range from 7,900 to 79,000. We supervise up to 3,400 offenders at any given time, with the number of clients per county ranging from 20 to 500. Thirteen counties have fewer than 100 supervised offenders.

What are the challenges to staff in providing community-based corrections in such a large, rural District? And how did the Legislature's decision in 1983 to combine pre- and post-institutional Community Correctional services within one agency affect rural service delivery?

More Windshield Time: Many Probation and Parole Officers spend large portions of their day driving to see clients, attend court hearings and meet with local officials. The time that travel takes out of a work day means these officers have to be incredibly efficient.

Pre-1983: Windshield time was even greater when probation and parole

services were separate, and two different officers covered the same territory.

Making Services Accessible to Clients: We offer most of our treatment services in 4-5 locations to make these services more accessible to clients. We could not do this without the efforts of 25 staff who facilitate treatment groups, most of whom also supervise caseloads or work residential shifts.

Because many offenders in our four Residential Facilities are not in their home community, staff and offenders must work harder on transition issues – securing employment, changing treatment providers and locating housing upon discharge.

Pre-1983: When District staff worked only with probationers and State staff only with parolees, efforts to provide services were usually separate, even though both sets of clients had similar needs. Many offenders were even further away from their home communities when work release and pre-institu-

tional residential services were separate.

A Greater Sense of Community: Not everything about working in rural areas is a challenge. A major advantage is that we all know each other, so teamwork is easier to achieve. Law enforcement officers are more likely to find the time to “back up” a home visit for an Officer they know personally. County Attorneys often refer to “their” Probation Officer. Treatment agencies are willing to work with us to provide services specific to offenders.

This combination – staff dedicated to surmounting the difficulties of providing quality services in a rural area, the Legislature's decision to combine pre- and post- institutional services in one agency, and the high degree of involvement of public officials and agency staff in our communities – has helped us overcome the challenges of rural service delivery and provide two decades of quality supervision and services in the Second District.



3rd Judicial District

The Third Judicial District Department of Correctional Services is composed of sixteen counties in northwestern Iowa and encompasses the second largest geographical area in the state, covering 9,932 square miles.

The District employs 76 staff serving approximately 2,900 field service and residential client offenders. 26% of the staff has been employed by the District for 20 years or longer. District offices are located in three sites: Administration, Field Services and a Residential Facility in Sioux City; an area field service office in Spencer; and a Residential Facility in Sheldon.

The District provides the usual historic services, such as pretrial, presentence, probation, parole, etc. in addition to some innovative services such as having the nation's only joint Drug Court for both juvenile and adult offenders.

The District has a long history of collaborative community efforts.



3rd Judicial District offices in Sioux City.



Residential Facility in Sheldon.



4th Judicial District

The Fourth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services serves nine counties in beautiful Southwest Iowa. We are truly blessed with competent, committed and very talented staff.

The Fourth District has a long, proud history of leadership in its field dating back beyond the Grape Growers Building. At the Grape Growers Building you were assured that the bottoms of your shoes would become a nice shade of purple. I am told the control desk was an old door laid over two trashcans with a chair no one would dare sit down on for fear it would collapse. If you've never had an opportunity to visit the Grape Growers Building, it was an old brick warehouse with wooden floors with makeshift curtains draped down to provide a bit of privacy for the 25 or so work releasees.

We've come a long way since then. We are part of a nationally respected agency that has the ability to constantly

reinvent itself to meet changing service demands. I have been with the Fourth District for about a year and a half and in state government for over 17 years. I have found nowhere in state government are the myths of public sector employment and service being put to rest faster than in the Fourth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services. I attribute this to a team of people in every facility at every level that each day rises to the challenges of inventing new solutions, meeting new demands and helping create the most effective Community Based Corrections system on the continent. Our CBC system makes a huge contribution to the safety of the public, staff and offenders.

We are truly the agency that can



deliver today, and be the go-to department of tomorrow. We do this through the talents of bringing competent and committed people on our team.

Besides our twelve staff members with twenty plus years of service, we have many valuable staff members who have not yet approached twenty years of service, who are helping us succeed by finding success for themselves.



5th Judicial District

A comprehensive, Community-Based Correctional Program, commonly called "the Des Moines Program", was organized into a single administrative unit, the Fifth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services, by resolution of the Polk County Board of Supervisors in January, 1971. At that time, the department administered four separate corrections programs to defendants and convicted offenders at different points in the Criminal Justice process. Two of the components provided services at the pre-trial stage and two responded to the needs of post-trial offenders. Because of its success, the Des Moines Community Corrections Program was the first Criminal Justice Project in the United States to be designed "exemplary" by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

In the mid 1970s, the Legislature, Governor's Office, Judiciary and other groups began to take note of the Des

Moines project. The Legislature, through the bipartisan efforts of Lt. Governor, Art Neu, decided in 1973 to establish a statewide program organized in relationship to Judicial Districts.

Through enabling legislation (SF190) the eight judicial districts were well underway in administering Community Based Corrections by the end of the 1970s. CBC in Iowa is coordinated in two basic ways: administratively and functionally. By having a single administrative focal point, the District unites all the correctional components into an integrated whole, and provides a unified structure for additional components which may be added in the future. This avoids the overlapping responsibilities, which often fragment the delivery of correctional services in other jurisdictions. Information sharing techniques and other methods are used to shape the program's components into a continuum. This function coordination enables the system to serve different

types of accused and convicted offenders, from providing pre-trial release for low-risk, stable defendants to providing intensive supervision services to high-risk defendants or convicted offenders who may lack even the most basic elements. No one can claim that the Iowa system is a panacea for the correctional problems of any or all communities. Nor does it embody all of the correctional programs that have proven successful in other jurisdictions.

On February 8, 1978, the Board of Directors for the Fifth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services was established. Besides the Des Moines area, offices are located in Jasper County, Dallas County, Marion County, Chariton, Creston, and Indianola. Mike King from the Union County Board of Supervisors is the chair for the Board of Directors for this Judicial District. The board consists of sixteen county board members, two citizen representatives and two judicial appointments.



6th Judicial District

The Sixth Judicial District (6JD) covers a six county area in Iowa (Benton, Iowa, Johnson, Jones, Linn and Tama). The 6JD had its' early beginnings in March of 1973 with the beginning of the Community Court Services Project, funded by a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant. The Project resulted in three integrated programs: pre-trial release on recognizance, pre-trial release with supervision and probation services. In July 1977, Chapter 905 of the Code of Iowa went into effect restructuring Iowa community-based corrections. Under the new law, a local Board of Directors supported by an Advisory Committee administered Community-Based Corrections. In 1983 the Legislature created a separate Iowa Department of Corrections, but transferred parole and work release administration to local control, under the 6JD.

Since then, many changes have taken place in the 6JD. Land was purchased

and new offices and residential facilities constructed in three counties, consolidating services once scattered throughout communities. Clients supervised in the community have grown from a little over 2,000 in 1983, to over 3,500 in 2003. One small residential facility in 1983 housed 44 clients. Three new facilities are now in place in the 6JD, with a total bed capacity of 228, currently housing 241 clients. Expenditures in fiscal year '83 were \$2,010,323; expenditures for fiscal year '03 were \$11,785,125. There were 81 employees in 1983; there are 195 in 2003.

While we continue to provide the services specifically required by the Code of Iowa, the 6JD also prides itself in keeping up with the research/best practices and being innovative.

We are currently focusing on building restorative practices which support and serve the victim as central to the justice process, reach out to bring the community back into corrections, build of-

fender accountability to the victim and community to repair harm (to the extent possible), as well as develop offender competency so they learn something that works to prevent another victimization. Examples are: Family Group Conferencing, Circles/Accountability Boards, Restorative Community Service, Victim Offender Mediation and Victim Impact classes.

The 6JD also established the Community Corrections Improvement Association (CCIA), a 501(c)(3) bootstrap foundation, in 1991. The CCIA assists the 6JD in developing innovative practices, training staff, and branching out to use information we have learned to be proactive in preventing crime. Peer Court, Youth Leadership and Lean On Me are all examples of programs developed under CCIA. Additionally, the CCIA established the Living Laboratory with an international Advisory Committee, designed to test promising practices in the field of corrections.



7th Judicial District

The Seventh Judicial District Department of Correctional Services had been in existence for over twenty years when the DOC was established, but so many significant changes have occurred since then. A review of records from then quickly reveals the very obvious impact that technology has had. The Board and management meeting notes from then are in typewritten form. A table of organization presented then, that was drafted to show the plan to integrate parole and work release that would transfer to the District in July 1984, was actually hand drawn. The 1982 annual report contained charts that were hand drawn on graph paper. The early 80s annual reports makes reference to implementation of CIMS (Corrections Information Management System) in the Seventh District and plans to implement in the future on a statewide basis. Although it has taken a somewhat slow and meandering course, CIMS could be

considered the early beginning of what is now called ICON. CIMS ran on the large Scott County mainframe computer that had less computing power than most PC's do today. At that time, the personal computer was just beginning to be popularized and the Internet hadn't yet been invented.

So many changes have occurred since then – the Work Release Center was relocated and expanded to 60 residents with OWI offenders and then later even more resident beds. Two separate field offices in Davenport were relocated and combined with the Work Release Center, the RCF was purchased and expanded to 56 residents and later to even more. Total staffing grew from the 50s to over 100. New programming such as VAP, BEP, RCF Transition Program, Victim Impact, and others have been implemented.



Although the changes due to technology, buildings, and programming have been significant, the real key and impact for the past 20 years has been the employees. A few very good ones have come and/or gone which has had an impact, but this District enjoys a few staff with over thirty years experience and over one-third with over twenty. Without a doubt, it has been the Department employees that have made the difference since 1983.



8th Judicial District

As with other Districts, the Eighth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services came into being on July 1, 1977. However, prior to that, Community Corrections was alive in southeast Iowa through the Department of Court Services and several local projects.

Initial funding for the local projects as well as the first couple years of the Department of Correctional Services was supported through federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grants from the Southeast Iowa Crime Commission. In addition, prior to the 1977 transition, the administrative arms of the agency were Wapello County and Indian Hills Community College.

The first budget of the new Department in 1977 was approximately \$400,000 with more than 30 employees. Compare those numbers to almost \$7 million today with 100 employees. The



Pictured above is the 8th Judicial District residential facility located Ottumwa. Built in 1991, this facility was the first to serve that area of southern Iowa.

Board of Directors has operated the District since 1977.

Residential services in the district had their inception in an old, run down, two story house on top of a hill in Burlington in 1977. The district moved that facility to its current location in 1980. In 1992, the facility was totally remodeled and was doubled in size. In 1991, a new residential facility was constructed in Ottumwa, the first

facility to serve that southern Iowa area.

Today, the District provides a wide variety of supervision and programs including Intensive Supervision, Youthful Offender, Sex Offender Treatment, Batterer's Education, Victim/Restorative Justice, OWI Housing and Treatment, Electronic Monitoring, Drug Testing, and others. The District supervises in excess of 2,000 offenders under supervision.



20 Year Recognition Awards

DOC

John Baldwin
Sharon Beckman
Terry Boehlje
Lowell Brandt
Toni Breuklander
Jeanette Bucklew
James Felker
Gary Larson
Barbara Long
Chris Meek
Merrie Murray
Fred Scaletta
Kathy Wolk

Anamosa

Rex Andrews
Nancy Barnes
Joseph Beadle
Mark Beaufregard
Michael Bickford
Nancy Bickford
Owen Bickford
Alfred Bierbrodt
Paul Bloomquist
Cynthia Brennaman
Harry Brown
Jack Butcher
Craig Campbell
Merva Carlson
Randy Caspers
Alexander Christie
Mary Coleman
Curtis Daily
Von Denlinger

Roger Dunyon
Diane Ellis
Thomas Engler
Kenneth Evans
John Fayram
Dennis Fear
Janet Fliehler
Jeffrey Fliehler
Don Folkerts
Scott Francik
Ricky Frankfurt
Michael Fulwider
Garry Gansen
Dirk Godsey
Kurt Gunther
Michael Hansen
Steve Hebron
David Holub
Janice Holub
Gregory Holub
Jill Iben
Richard June
Thomas Koenig
Michael Kray
Michael Kurth
Laverne LaBarge
William Lafler
Ronald Lehman
Leo Leibold
Cheyenne Lerch
Steven Leytem
Thomas Luensman
Timothy Mahoney
Daniel Manternach
Kenneth Marlin

Terry Marsh
Curtis Mayo
Richard Meyer
Sidney Myers
Michael Neville
James Noonan
Denny Oltmann
Clinton Phillips
David Plueger
Darrell Porter
Roger Puetz
Jerry Ray
Elizabeth Rogers
Tamia Salvati
Stephen Salvati
William Schettler
David Schmitt
Jay Schmitt
John Seeks
Anna Siebels
James Slach
Janice Smith
Richard Snavely
William Soupene
Edward Staheli
Patrick Stark
Edmund Stecklein
Dennis Steines
Richard Stoekton
Dennis Stolte
Ronnie Stutt
Dellis Swartzen-
druber
Steven Teymer
Mikeal Tope

Clarence Tuel
Scott Walton
David Williams
Larry Winders
Steven Wolmutt
Cindy Wolmutt
Harold Wood

Clarinda

Randy Bengard
Doug Bloom
Ken Brockman
Alan Brown
Carl Buck
Richard Carpenter
Gene Dunham
Michael Foehring
Loren Foster
Gary Greer
Steve Jenkins
Bobby Jones
Hubert Jones
Teresa Kendall
Steve Kuehn
Vicki Lasley
Robert Link
Mark Lund
Tom Mace
Sam McCulloch
Steve McCurdy
David Morgan
Richard Pace
Gary Pirtle
Brad Richards
Bob Riddle

Larry Rucker
Jim Sands
Paul Schroder
Ed Sebeniecher
Merritt Spunaugle
Brent Stuetelberg
Deb Tornholm
Renee Williams
Roger Williams

Fort Dodge

Mikel Babcock
Daniel Bednar
Melvin Brown
Jerry Burt
Thomas Conley
Richard Crissinger
Mary Dick
Deborah Edwards
Susan Meyer
August Osterberg
Milton Ringgenberg
Sandra Schieb
Michael Williamson

Fort Madison

Arthur Andersen
Donald Aschbrenner
David Babcock
Richard Barlow
Richard Barry
Robert Bartholomew
Rodney Bartholomew
Kent Bawden
Kyle Bawden

Richard Beelman
Jeffrey Birdsell
Neal Boeding
Richard Brookhart
Dennis Brumbaugh
Randy Bryant
James Burton
Michael Busard
Lonny Cale
George Carruthers
Michael Chapman
Daniel Clinton
Charles Cornelis
Robert Crane
Jeffrey Creen
Michael Cutler
Evan Davenport
Michael Davis
David DeGrange
Zackery Dilks
Larry Duckett
Jackie Ellefritz
John Emmett
Robert Ensminger
David Fageol
Dennis Feikert
Louis Galloway
Roy Gehle
John Goetz
Allan Griffiths
Leroy Gully
Ylinda Gully
Roy Gully
Teri Hamm
Jerry Hardy

Charles Harper
Donald Harris
Alex Hartley
Douglas Hawkins
Lester Hawthorne
Cindy Heald
Virgil Hellige
Roger Helling
Roger Hingst
Gerald Hoenig
John Hopp
Rodney Hoskins
Charles Hourihan
Maurice Huff
Rodney Jenkins
Harvey Karger
John Kemper
Jackie Kepple
Edward Kinkade
Robert Krieger
Randall Kuper
Betty Kurrle
Mark Lair
Richard Larkin
Roger Lawson
Michael Logan
Richard Lozano
Donald Lynch
Lawrence Mack
Donald Mallinger
Patricia Marshall
John Martin
John Martinez
John Mathes

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20 Year Recognition Awards

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Michael May
Paul May
Walter McClain
Richard McColloch
Keith McCord
Joey McGraw
Eldon McKinley
David McVeigh
Kenneth Mercer
Louis Merschbrock
Raymond Miller
Darrell Moller
Larry Moline
Kenneth Moore
Stephen Moss
Jose Munoz
Donald Murphy
Deborah Nichols
Mary Nickell
Larry Noble
Clarence Norton
Michael Nye
John Ossian
Paul Patton
Robert Pearce
James Pezley
Mary Piper
Russell Pitt
Dale Pohlpetter
Phyllis Porter
Olen Prough
Diane Puente
Gary Rea
Michael Rea
John Rhodes
Lindy Roberts
Richard Rooney
Martin Rung
Thomas Scheers
Benard Schneider
Robert Schneider
Michael Schwering
Jairo Scruggs
Kevin Selters
Tim Severin
Leonard Short
James Shoup
Laurie Sperfslage
John Stauffer
J. Stevens
Daniel Stewert
Ruth Stockbridge
Donald Sylvester
David Tadman
Steven Teel
Robert Thomas
Craig Tomfeld
Ronald Troja
Gary Twaddle
Robert Umthun
James Walker
Ronald Welder
Steven Weller
Allen Wellington
Raymond Wellman
Bill Whitaker
Carolyn White
Charles Wood
Karen Woodley
Raymond Wright
Gregory Yager
Steven Young

Mt. Pleasant
Bryan Boeding
Karen Brown
Ken Burger
David Burk
Nancy Calhoun
Walt Campbell
Marie Carter
Bill Cash
Les Clayton
Kenton Cole
Ray Cooksey
Frank Cooney
Jeff Crane
Janice Creighton
Steve Davey
Susan Fuller
Howard Garrels
Darrell Gray
Chuck Haffarnan
Charles Higgins
James House
Gail Huckins
Mary Jensen
John Klopfenstein
Randy Lanferman
Bob Martucci
Gary McMeins
Dale McSorley
Katie Mertens
Mike Messer
Paul Miller
Scotty Miller
Cheryl Morozov
Brian Morris
Doug Mulford
Rick Nahorny
Diane Nye
Ron Overberg
Darrell Potter
Vicki Potter
Linda Pratt
Carolyn Prottzman
Dana Readinger
Patricia Richenberger
Gregg Riley
Otis Roberts
Frank Roffe
Mike Rose
James Rumsey
Joann Sankey
Warren Schaapveld
Mike Schierbrock
Sarona Sears
Dave Steffens
Gary Stoderl
Judy Stoderl
Connie Tarrence
Steve Tozer
Dan Welcher
Ken Welcher
Betty Witte
Gary Wright
Robert Wright
Ron Wyse
Mike York

Mitchellville
Carol Coulter
Karda Crise
Dana Day
Steve Godwin

Newton
Victor Capps
Robert Coady
Sally Core

Ray Crutcher
Linda Degreef
Roger Filson
Dorothy Hanneman
Paul Hasbrouck
Ed Hicks
Malia Hicks
Michael Lanoue
Terry Mapes
Robert McCracken
Alan McDonell
Stephen Perlowski
Dennis Potter
Richard Rewis
Paul Twaddle
Elaine Usher
Carol Van Gorp
Kristine Weitzell
Doug Wilson

North Central
Roger Christensen
Gail Cripe
Ray Halterman
Ron Hammen
Terry Hawkins
Steve Holder
William Hungate
Gayle Johnson
Tim Kelleher
David Kramme
Ken Monroe
Tim Pogeler
Ken Simpson
Kathy Weiss

Oakdale
Douglas Aubrecht
Charles Bachman
Jerry Bartruff
Linda Beeson
Mary Bell
Neil Bell
Larry Borg
Patsy Bozarth
Ronald Bush
Leslie Butterbaugh
Richard Caraway
William Crowley
Charles Davis
Donna Davis
John Dietiker
Barbara Eastwood
Mary Foltz
William Hanken
Martin Hathaway
Stephen Henkelman
Lee Ann Hilfman
Ronald Hills
Howard Hinton
Richard Hookway
Gordon Howe
Donald Joslin
Stephanie Kassel
Mary Kempf
Terry King
John Klever
Fredrick Krause
Jay Lawrence
Sandra Lloyd
Charles Lord
Vanessa Lowe
Janet Lowenberg
Patrick Mahoney
John McKinley
Thomas McLachlan
Curtis Moore
Frank Nelson
Russell Ort

James Payton
Donna Putney
Jo Ann Quinlan
William Roberge
Earnest Roberson
Robert Roeder
Rusty Rogerson
Doug Russell
Glenn Russell
Marilyn Sales
Mary Schmidt
Roger Schultz
Dennis Scurr
Kevin Shepherd
Paul Smith
Cynthia Stapes
Harley Stapes
Mike Strabala
Ann Sullivan
Gary Sutton
Russell Vincent
Paul Waldschmidt
Rhonda Walters
Ralph Washington
Leonard Welsh
Richard Young
Bryan Zehrt

1st District
David Anders
Mark Blatz
Thomas Bonefas
Sandra Brockney
Janet Butz
Claudette Carter-Thomas
Mark Chase
John Clark
Cheryl Cook
Susan Danico
David Davis
Dennis DeBerg
Vivian Doyle
John Duehr
Douglas Dykstra
Kathryn Gades
Jeffrey Grell
Cheryl Hannah
John Harrington
Robert Henderson
Karen Herkelman
Judith Herman
Maxine Humpal
Benjamin Johnson
Karen Kaseel
Ronald Kracke
Lorraine Krull
Carolyn LeBahn
Daniel Mallin
William Martinez
Cheryl Meyer
Norman Montgomery
Robert Morck
Chris Petersen
David Potter
Karen Reddick
Constance Scarbrough
Cindy Studnicka
Mary Taylor
Patricia Taylor
Fredrick Thomas
Gene Vine
Gina Wester

2nd District
Robert Borst
James Cameron
Steve Carse

Holly Cleppe
Michael Croker
Cathy Davis
Mary Dowling
Craig Evans
Carla Evans
William Fliehler
Thomas Forbes
Robert Guild
William Kerns
Marilyn Kerr
Jeffrey Larson
Duane Lien
Joyce Lien
Russell Martin
Mary McPherson
Felix Mejia
Wayne Meyne
Linda Murken
Mary Newland
Mary Potter
Karihuana Schulz
Candice Stricker
Della Weaver
Thomas Wilder
Rosanna Wirtjes

3rd District
Gary Althaus
Paula Barker
Kim Bogenreif
Sandee Callaghan
Elaine Coon
Helen Coury
Barbara Fletcher
Tom Frisch
Colleen Goodwin
Linn Hall
Tom Johnson
Mike Mousel
Stan Orzechowski
Jeff Page
Steve Scholl
Rick Shugars
Denise Sporrer
Sherry Van Ness
Gerald Wagener
Tracy Whitehill

4th District
Michael Burgett
Gary Hecke
Dan McClure
Dan McElwain
Mark Neseth
William Pappas
Greg Reinders
Keith Roemen
Robert Schroder
Pam Taylor
Audrey Whitman
Hugh Wilcox

5th District
Ned Adams
Don Baney
Linda Brunk
Joseph Crook
Stan Devore
Doug Dillavou
Beryl Fisher
Tanna Freel
Jerry Gibson
Vickie Gonzalez
Lynelle Hawthorne
Robert Hoffman
Janice Hopkins
Janice Hornocker
Joel Johnson

Michael Kastantin
Sherry Kiefer
Steven Kiefe
Roy Klobnak
Mary Little
Ramos Lupe
Don Lusk
Stephen Mason
Margaret Noble
Shirley Pontious
Harry Quinn
Doug Redhead
Alicee Reynolds
Alan Robinson
Nancy Robinson
Gary Sherzan
Kenneth Smid
Danny Smith
Cara Stewart
Marlene Stout
William Talbert
Ray Tharp
Phil Thompson
Margaret Urtz
Candace Vanderploeg
Duane VanDyke
Mari Viola
Valerie Weaver
Linda Wellman
Neil Wheeler

6th District
Dudley Allison
Luann Ask
Larry Bergrud
Larry Brimeyer
Constance Corkery
Debra Drahos
Cynthia Engler
John Flat
Diane Fowler
Hannelore Hall
Gail Juvik
Steven Konarske
Jean Kuehl
Lisa Larkey
Jane Mason
Michael Meeks
Richard Nebiker
Robert Peters
Brenda Powers
Michael Quinlan
Michael Richmond
Daniel Schaapveld
Gerald Schaapveld
Carolyn Scheer
Vernice Smith
Stephen Street
Duane Strode
Eugene Tang
Kathryn Tomlinson
Marjorie Washburn
Larry Wilken
Leo Wobeter
Marcia Zapf

7th District
Karen Avila
Sally Bednarik
Mark Bernhard

Nancy Boyle
David Calhoun
Kim Crandall
Barbara Everett
Jeff Fall
Michael Fitzsimmons
Thomas Fox
Cathleen Hart
Lawrence Hoffman
Debbie James
Carolyn Johnson
Delbert Jones
Robin Klemme
Tim Klenske
Michael Lazio
Cheryl Lunardi
Mark Matkovich
Timothy McClimon
Waylyn McCulloh
Brenda Naber
Arlene Riessen
Beth Rupe
Dennis Sander
Mary Schave
Randall Shafer
Daryl Smock
Michael Taylor
Lana Wacker
Rudolph Walker
Lewis Washington
Jim Wayne

8th District
Ann Auge
Mike Baker
Sue Boggs
Richard Boland
Curt Campbell
Janet Crow
Nancy Cutler
Russ Fry
Ray Ham
Mike Knotts
Joe Poisel
Sue Stauffacher
Karen Stewart
Earnest Turner

Prison Industries
Darcy Austin
Cathy Benedict
Randy Bryant
Sandra Bunce
Joan Decious
Tamara Diesburg
Timothy Diesburg
Bruce Ellis
Daniel Fogarty
Patricia Gassmann
Donna Gerst
Gregory Hart
Virgil Johnson
Mark Merfeld
Raymond Miller
Julie Nassif
Michael Nye
Kenneth Opatz
Jane Ross
Sue Torres
Billy Whitaker

Thank you all for your dedication to The Department Of Corrections. We could not have made it this far without you!