

HV  
9303  
.18  
L66  
2000/01

State of Iowa

Department of Corrections

# Five Year Plan and Annual Report FY 2000-2001

Strategies to Improve  
Correctional Services in Iowa



**Governor Thomas J. Vilsack**  
**Lt. Governor Sally Pederson**

W. L. Kautzky, Director

State of Iowa  
**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**  
420 Watson Powell, Jr. Way  
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

***Governor Thomas J. Vilsack***  
***Lt. Governor Sally Pederson***

**BOARD OF CORRECTIONS**

Suellen Overton, Chair, Council Bluffs  
Haywood Belle, Iowa City  
Frances V. Colston, West Des Moines  
Robyn Mills, Johnston  
Art Neu, Carroll  
Walter Reed, Jr., Waterloo  
Donald Tietz, Algona

**ADMINISTRATION**

W. L. Kautzky, Director  
John Baldwin, Deputy Director for Administration  
Roger Baysden, Deputy Director for Prison Industries  
Jeanette Bucklew, Deputy Director of Western Region,  
Correctional Operations  
Larry Brimeyer, Deputy Director of Eastern Region,  
Correctional Operations  
Lowell Brandt, Assistant Director, Offender Services  
Michael Savala, Assistant Director, Policy and Legal

**November 2000**



# Five Year Plan and Annual Report FY 2000-2001

*Strategies to Improve  
Correctional Services in Iowa*

## *Table of Contents*

Mission, Vision, and Values .....	1
Message from the Director .....	2
Overview of Iowa's Corrections System .....	4
Corrections' Operations .....	5
Prison Population Forecast.....	8
Prison Population Profile .....	11
Overview of Correctional Operations.....	15
Institutions.....	16
Community-Based Corrections .....	19
Iowa Prison Industries (IPI) .....	22
Iowa's Correctional Programs and FY 2000 Program Initiatives ...	26
Substance Abuse.....	27
Drug Court .....	29
Sex Offender .....	31
Special Needs .....	36
Youthful Offender .....	38
Education .....	40
Cognitive Learning.....	43
Restorative Justice .....	45
Directory of Administration, Institutions, and Community- Based Corrections .....	47

## VISION

A safer Iowa through reduced criminal harm in Iowa's communities.

## MISSION

The mission of the Department of Corrections is to protect Iowa communities from criminal harm. To accomplish this mission we must:

- Provide a safe and humane environment for staff and offenders in our institutions and communities.
- Work in partnership with communities to supervise offenders at the appropriate level to manage risk.
- Provide programs and services so offenders can become law-abiding citizens.
- Be active in our communities' efforts to prevent crime.

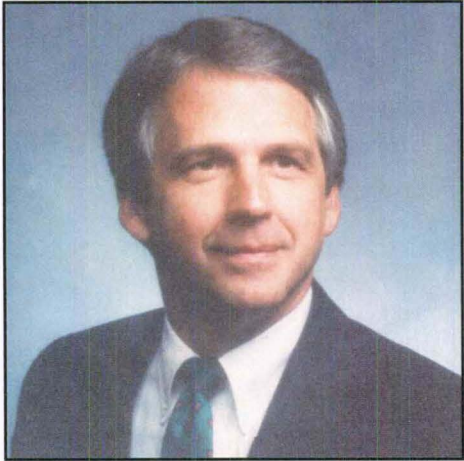
## VALUES

As working partners in the Iowa Correctional system, we value:

- Firm, fair, and consistent supervision and programming that will encourage offenders to change.
- Staff is the Department's most valuable resource.
- Teamwork, resourcefulness, and results-oriented approaches to achieve sound correctional practice.
- Individual and collective integrity.
- Individual differences without being divisive.
- Community and restorative justice.
- Victims' issues.
- Work as the road to law-abiding behavior.
- Accurate information and efficient use of tax-supported resources.

The Department of Corrections is committed to advancing best practices in Iowa's correctional system. Progress requires developing consistent opportunities to improve operational and program efficiency and staff effectiveness. The Department Plan and the FY 2000 Annual Report advance important goals which provide better management of Iowa's offenders. The result will reduce criminal victimization in Iowa's communities.

This correctional blueprint charts the future direction of the Department. It represents combined efforts of institutional wardens and community corrections directors to provide continuity of correctional services to offenders sentenced to the care of the Department of Corrections.



W. L. "Kip" Kautzky

Both institution administrators and community judicial district directors work hard to meet the demands of Iowa's changing correctional system. The continuing demand for 415 new prison beds challenges the system to test innovative approaches. Using our core values as the basis of our efforts to change offenders, we worked to become a risk driven system. Our strong working partnerships provided the catalyst to divert the lowest risk offenders using improved community correction strategies.

With the help of a correctional planning team, we examined our investment in correctional services and their effectiveness in changing criminal values. Together we are working to improve cognitive learning, sex offender treatment, substance abuse services, and work-related skills. If we can expand these services, low risk offenders can transition to the community more rapidly and reduce the demand for new beds. The net effect of this strategy is improved public safety and improved community services.

With an operating budget exceeding \$250 million and demand increasing, we remain committed to limiting offender costs while improving services.

With nearly 7,800 inmates straining the demand for prison beds, reducing probation violators makes sound economic sense and reduces future bedspace demand. Simply put, intensive supervision costs \$8 per day while an institution bed costs \$50 per day. If we can extend community supervision for only half of the lowest risk probation violators for 12 months, policy makers can avoid capital and operating costs for 300 inmates. More importantly, we need to supervise offenders using available technology such as global positioning systems.

Current projections place prison growth in the year 2010 at 12,400. Although the projections declined from last years staggering 14,000 level, responding to this projected growth will require improved risk management. More precise decisions require more precise data and the systems to manage that data. Careful team planning is underway to expand ICON, a relational database, which ties institutions and judicial district workload with the needs of Iowa's courts and the Department of Public Safety. At the same time, both institutions and judicial districts are using a standard risk assessment tool - the Level of Service Inventory - Revised (LSI-R).

During the next year, our strategic focus will be on interagency cooperation and navigating to improve program effectiveness in substance abuse treatment and mental health services. We plan to:

- Improve community-based capacity in Dubuque and Council Bluffs,
- Improve risk management in community and institutions using the LSI-R,
- Continue construction of the Special Needs facilities at the Iowa State Penitentiary and Iowa Medical and Classification Center,
- Expand programs for low risk female offenders,
- Work with the mental health researchers at the University of Iowa to determine mental health needs in Iowa's correctional institutions and judicial districts.

To ensure public safety, we must commit formula driven resources to substance abuse programs, medical and mental health treatment, and sex offender interventions. Our search for solutions must remain a thoughtful partnership directed at balancing public safety against the growing costs of the criminal justice system.

# **Overview of Iowa's Correctional System**

**Corrections' Operations  
Prison Population Forecast  
Prison Population Profile**



## Corrections' Operations

*Iowa Code requires the Department of Corrections to supervise and treat offenders committed to state penal institutions and community-based programs.*

*Policy and budgets for the Department are governed by a seven member Board of Corrections. Members are appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation, and serve staggered four-year terms. As the chief executive officer for the Department of Corrections, the Director implements the*

### **Administration**

Budget management, accounting, information technology, human resource services, training, and facility services for institutional and Community-Based Corrections.

### **Correctional Operations**

To improve coordination between CBC and Institutions, the Department's management structure provides one Deputy Director for the Western Region and one for the Eastern Region. Each region works with both CBC Districts and Institutions.

Institutional operations include security, food service, maintenance, work, and training activities for 9 institutions housing 7,900 offenders.

Community-Based operations include community supervision, and residential services for 8 judicial districts serving an average of 25,000 offenders monthly.

### **Offender Services**

Risk management and offender movement are critical parts of the system. Coordinating classification and program services ensures system dynamics.

### **Legal Services**

Policy changes must be managed in a growing department. Internal audits improve performance and move both institutions and community facilities to the next level. Jail inspections, grievances, and implementation of court orders are managed by this division.

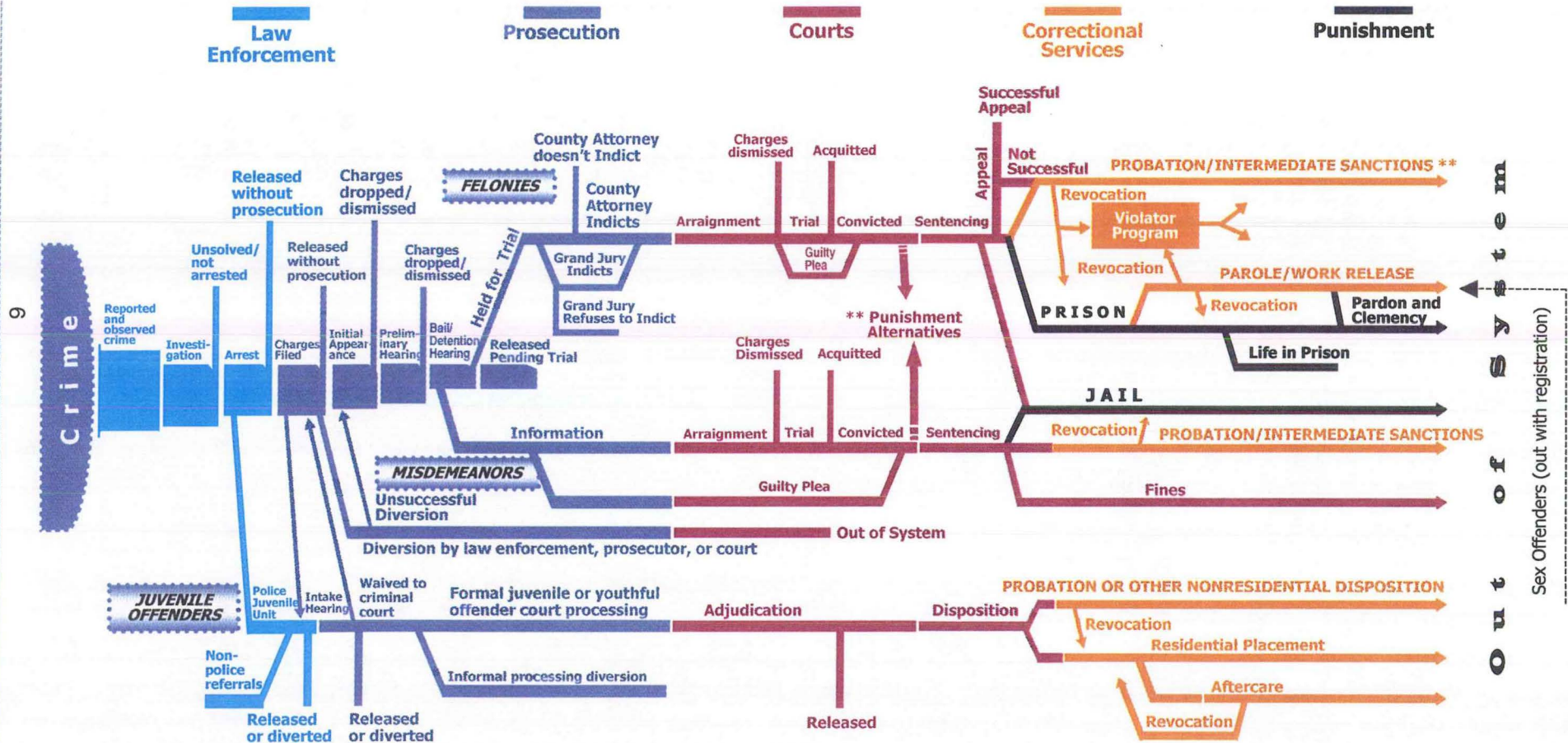
### **Prison Industries**

A self-sustaining industrial complex of private sector work programs. Work and training in public and private sector for institutionalized offenders.

*policies set by the Board of Corrections establishes goals, provides operational direction for the Department, implements long-range planning and programs, and develops policy and strategy to achieve goals.*

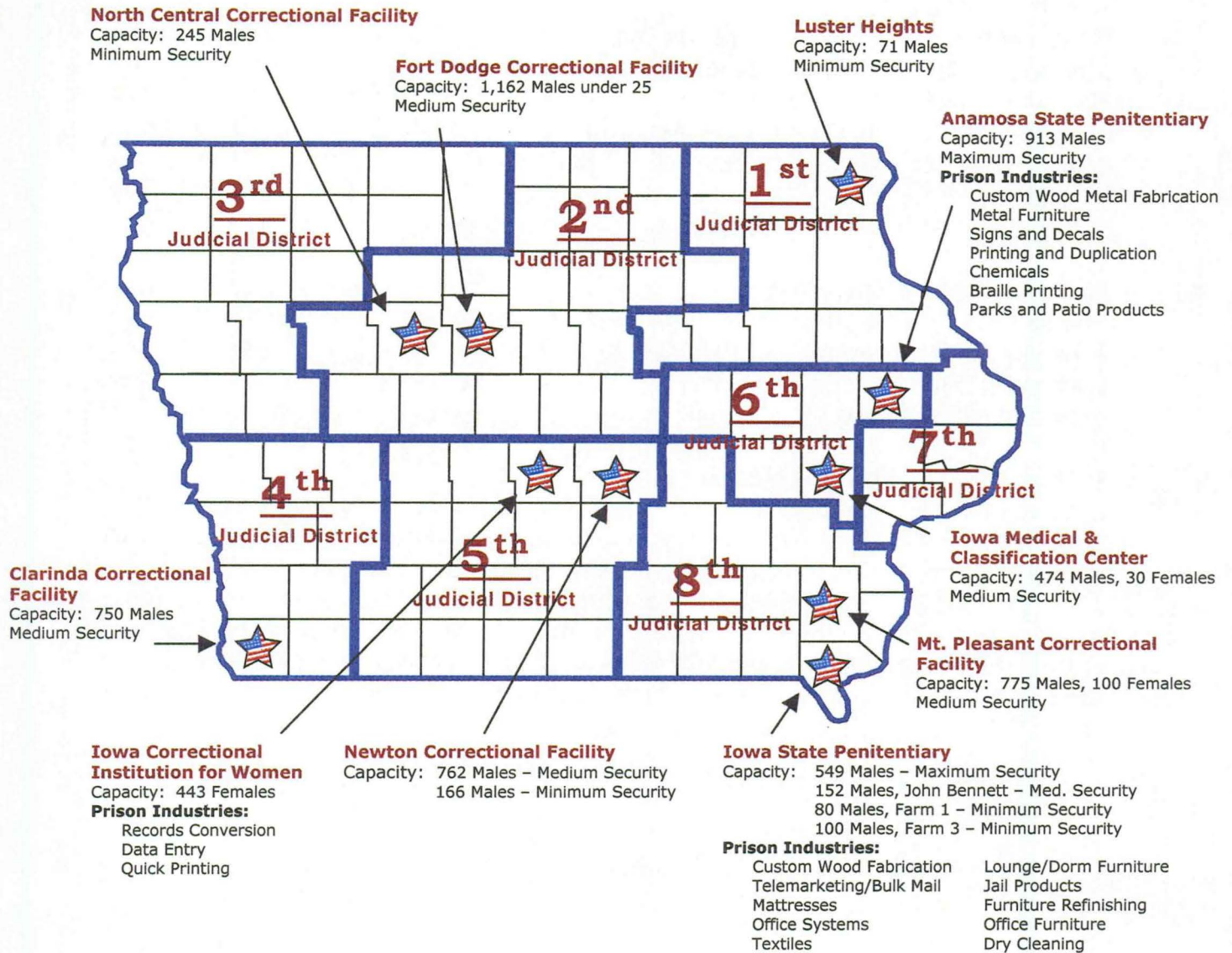
*To meet our strategic goals for an expanding correctional system, the Department provides services in five separate divisions -- Administration, Correctional Operations, Offender Services, Legal Services, and Prison Industries.*

# The Iowa Criminal Justice Process



\*\* Continuum of Sanctions  
Youthful Offenders  
Drug Court  
OWI

# Iowa Correctional Institutions and Judicial Districts



The locations of Department of Corrections' institutions in relation to the eight (8) judicial district's Departments of Correctional Services are depicted above.

The eight judicial district departments operate twenty-one (21) residential facilities and fifty-one (51) field service offices across the state. Iowa's Community-Based Corrections' programs employ one thousand, one hundred, twenty (1,120) staff and serve fifty-one thousand (51,000) offenders annually.

# Prison Population Forecast

## Projected Populations

### Total Inmates

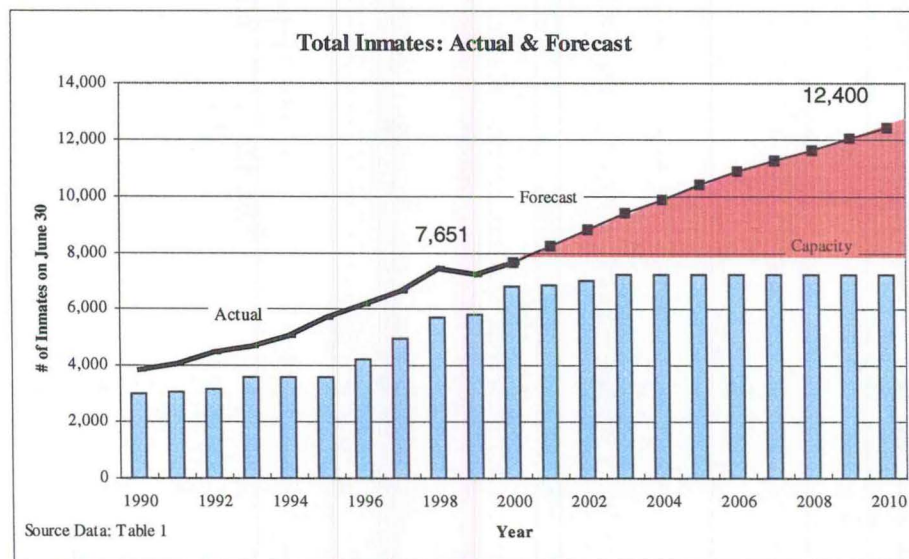
If current justice system trends and judicial practices continue, Iowa's prison population may be expected to increase from 7,646 inmates on June 30, 2000 to about 12,400 inmates on June 30, 2010, or by about 62% over the ten-year period (Table 1).<sup>1</sup> According to the administrative office of the courts, district courts processed 92,000 cases in FY 99. New court commitments total 2,200 (45%) of the 4,920 admissions to Oakdale. The balance of admissions resulted in probation and parole revocation.

### Male & Female Inmates

The female inmate population is projected to increase from 604 inmates on June 30, 2000 to about 1,029 inmates by mid-year 2010, or by about 70% each year over the ten-year period (Table 2). The male inmate population is expected to increase by about 61% during this same period (Table 3).

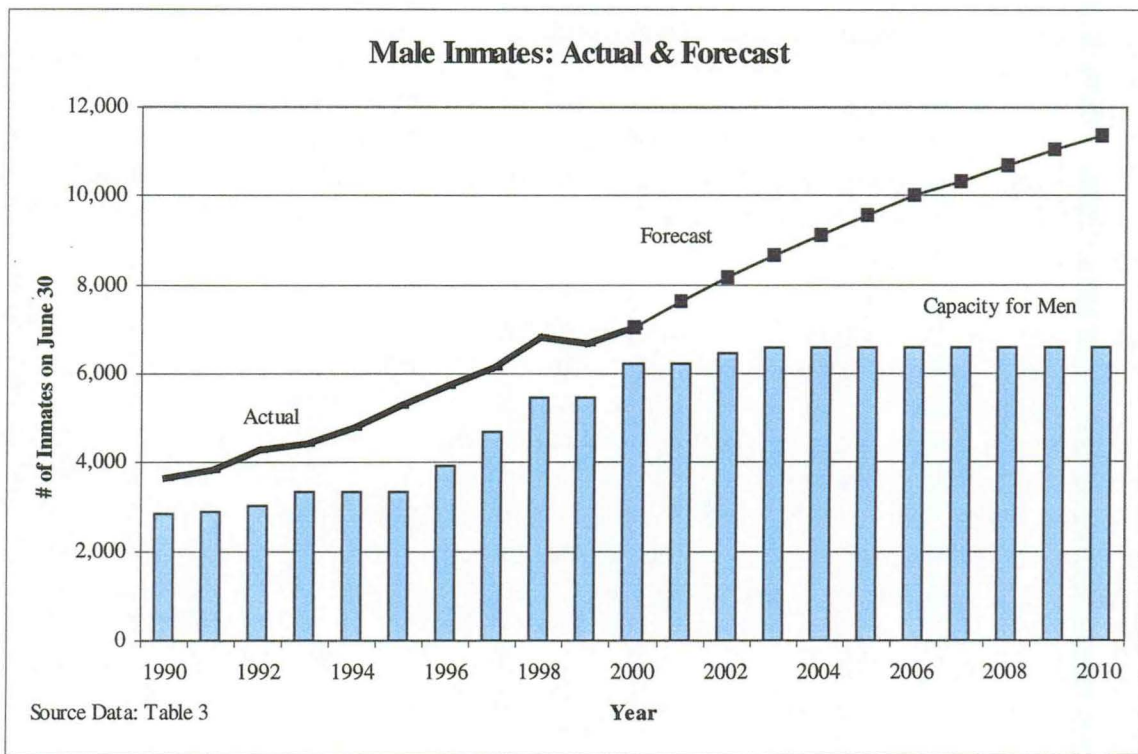
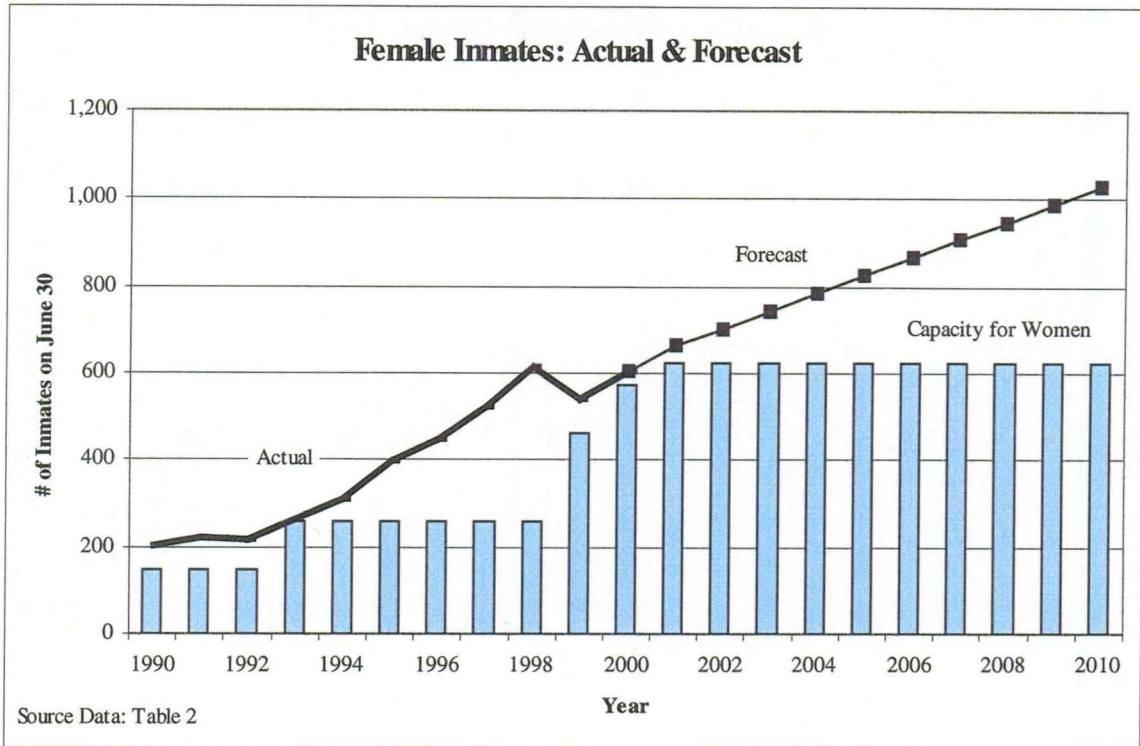
### Inmates With Special Needs

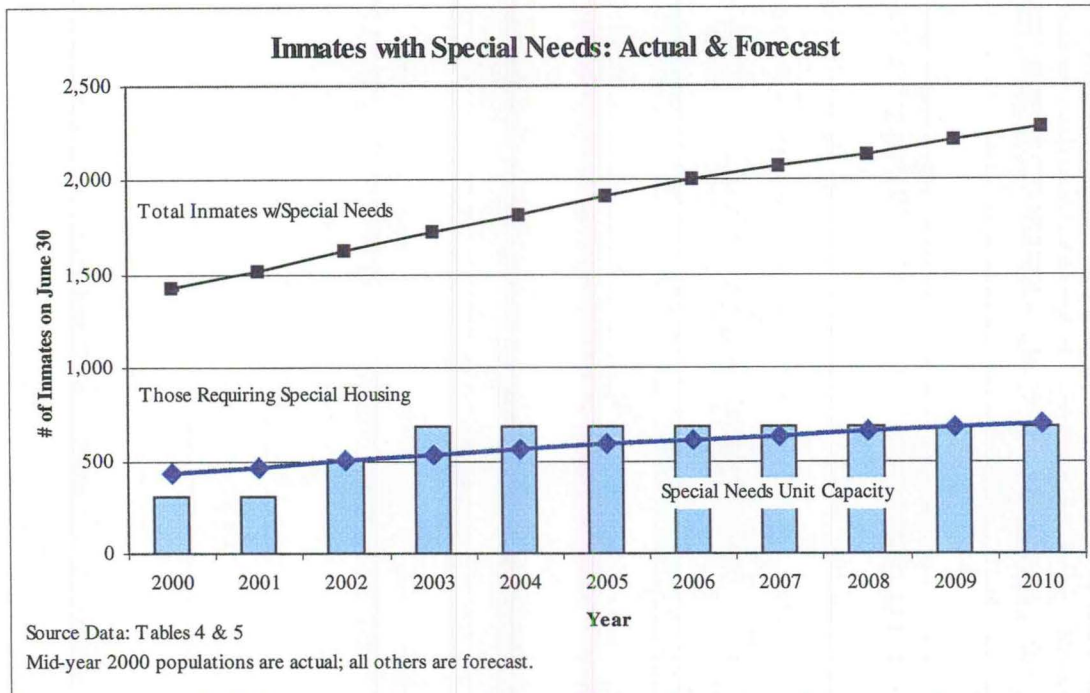
Inmates with mental illness, mental disorders, mental retardation, borderline intellectual functioning and behavioral disorders are expected to increase from 1,424 inmates at mid-year 2000 to about 2,280 inmates on June 30, 2010. If this 60% increase occurs over the ten-year period, Iowa must prepare for a significant investment in medical and mental health care within the correction system (Tables 4 and 5).<sup>2</sup> The number of inmates with special needs who may require placement in special housing is estimated to reach 705 inmates by mid-year 2010.



<sup>1</sup> Tables may be found in the appendix.

<sup>2</sup> Table 4 contains projected counts by each special needs category.





## Prison Population & Capacity

### Capacity for Male & Female Inmates

A comparison of projected demand with planned increased prison capacity resulting in currently authorized prison construction projects assumes that current offender behaviors and justice system trends, policies and practices will continue. Without new construction by mid-year 2010, the female inmate population will exceed capacity by about 66%, and the male inmate population by about 72%.

### Capacity for Inmates With Special Needs

The majority of inmates with special needs are integrated within the general inmate population, just as they are within society. According to information provided by corrections officials, about 31% of all inmates with medical and mental health needs require placement in special needs housing. Based on this estimate, medically and mentally disabled offenders requiring special housing may exceed special needs housing capacity by about 4% by mid-year 2010. Depending on how the Department of Corrections chooses to utilize the 170 additional special needs beds to be constructed at the Oakdale prison, this amount of crowding may be apportioned equally between male and female inmates (Table 5).

# Prison Population Profile

Iowa Prison Population  
June 30, 2000

## POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE

Offense Type	Total	%	By Offense Class:											
			A Fel	BF-85%	B Fel	CF-85%	C Fel	D Fel	Of-85%	O Fel	Misd	Viol	Other	
Arson	66	0.9			17		42	4		3				
Assault	647	8.5	1	9	63		195	217		9	149	4		
Burglary	938	12.3	1		104		253	492		54	18	16		
Compact	44	0.6												44
Drug Crimes	1,611	21.1			308		888	211		151	20	33		
Escape/Flight	36	0.5						29		7	0			
Federal	116	1.5												116
Forgery/Fraud	357	4.7					3	308		18	12	16		
Kidnapping	159	2.1	85	11	29		29	2			2	1		
Murder/Manslaughter	640	8.4	387	22	150		60	14		3	3	1		
Other Crimes	129	1.7			5		55	32		3	31	3		
OWI/Traffic	424	5.5						321		19	76	8		
Prostitution/Pimp.	11	0.1									11			
Robbery	574	7.5		62	191	208	69	34	3	4	0	3		
Safekeepers	4	0.1												4
Sex Crimes	1,020	13.3	12	47	280		471	166	8	14	20	2		
Theft	723	9.5					302	272		36	92	21		
Vandalism	47	0.6					5	30			10	2		
Weapons	100	1.3					2	74		17	5	2		
<b>State Total</b>	<b>7,646</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>164</b>	
<b>% By Offense Class:</b>			<b>6.4%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	

## Iowa Prison Population Comparisons

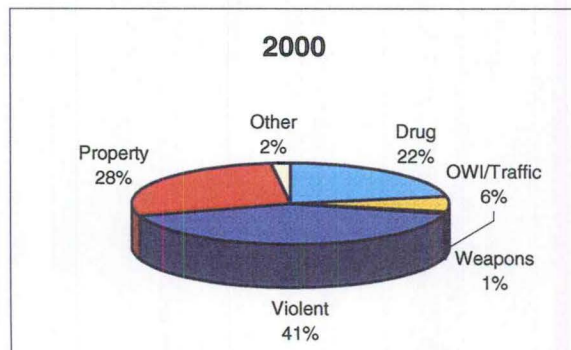
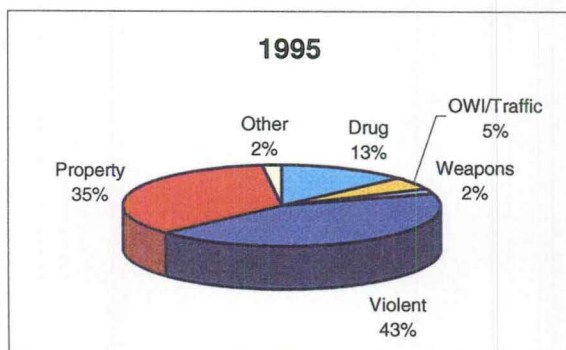
### Inmates on September 30, 1995 and June 30, 1999 and 2000

Source: CJJP

#### Most Serious Offense

Offense Type	1995	1999	2000	In Last Year		In Last 5 Years	
				Net Change	% Change	Net Change	% Change
Arson	73	70	66	-4	-5.7	-7	-9.6
Assault	410	640	647	7	1.1	237	57.8
Burglary	1,086	934	938	4	0.4	-148	-13.6
Drug Crimes	773	1,393	1,611	218	15.6	838	108.4
Escape/Flight	29	34	36	2	5.9	7	24.1
Forgery/Fraud	316	382	357	-25	-6.5	41	13.0
Kidnapping	131	166	159	-7	-4.2	28	21.4
Murder/Mansl.	498	627	640	13	2.1	142	28.5
Other Crimes	68	115	128	13	11.3	60	88.2
OWI/Traffic	276	422	424	2	0.5	148	53.6
Prostitution/Pimp.	29	9	11	2	22.2	-18	-62.1
Robbery	572	588	574	-14	-2.4	2	0.3
Sex Crimes	857	1,039	1,021	-18	-1.7	164	19.1
Theft	533	705	723	18	2.6	170	30.7
Vandalism	38	43	47	4	9.3	9	23.7
Weapons	113	105	100	-5	-4.8	-13	-11.5

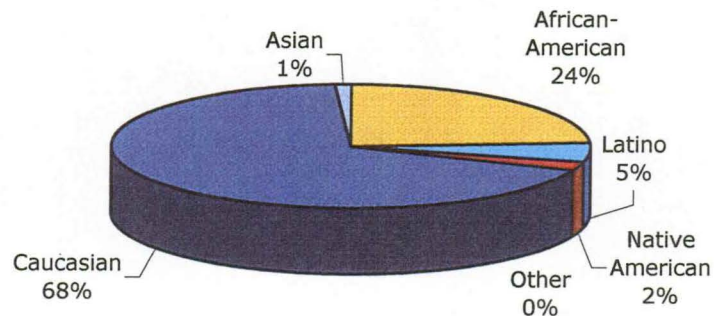
Note: Compact prisoners and safekeepers are excluded.



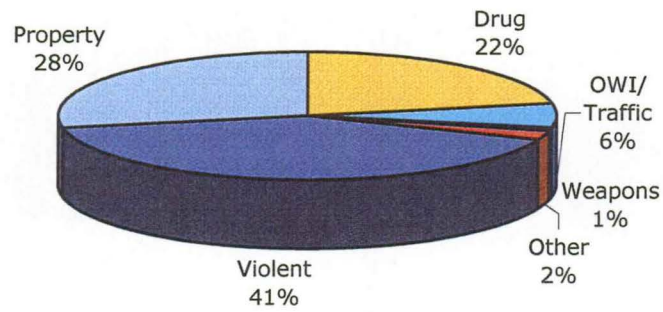


## Inmate Population – July 2000

### Race/Ethnicity

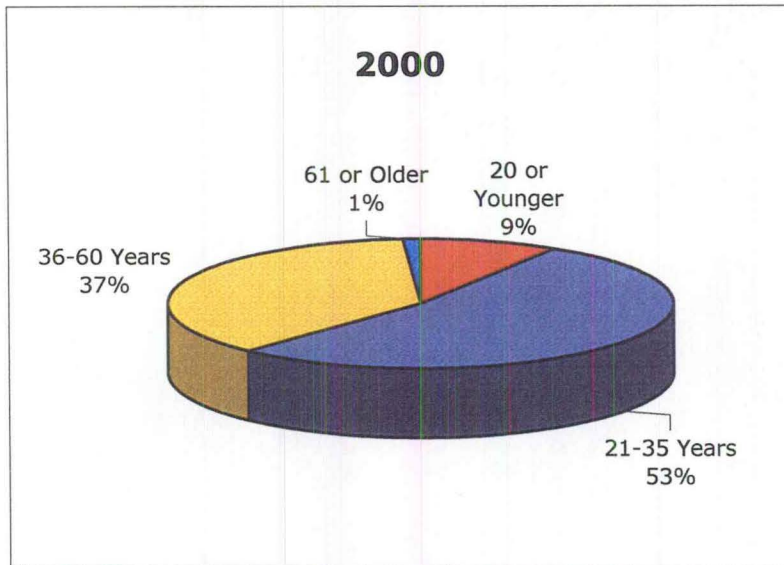
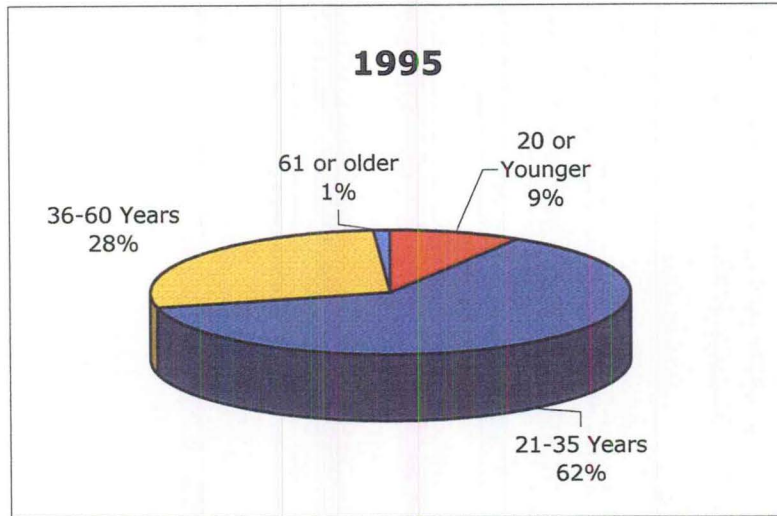


### Offense Types



Median age – 32  
Median Custody Score – 6  
Average Education – 11.6  
Average Reading Level – 9.6

## Aging Inmate Population



### INMATES SERVING LIFE TERMS

Midyear Populations:

1995	1999	2000	In Last Year		In Last 5 Years	
			Net Change	% Change	Net Change	% Change
403	504	512	8	1.6%	109	27.0%

# **Overview of Correctional Operations**

**Institutions  
Community-Based Corrections  
Iowa Prison Industries**

## Institutions

The Department of Corrections administration works in partnership with institutions and community corrections providers to manage Iowa's offenders.

The Department of Corrections currently has 9 institutions confining over 7,900 inmates. The Iowa Correctional Institution for Women, Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility, and Iowa Medical and Classification Center house a growing female population. The Iowa Medical and Classification Center provides initial classification and serves as a medical hospital for both genders including inmates requiring intensive psychiatric treatment. The remaining institutions house male inmates of varying security levels.

### *Education*

All institutions offer GED or Adult Basic Education programs. College level courses are offered at all of the institutions via the Iowa Communications Network (ICN) or through correspondence.

Increasingly, institutions are restoring vocational education or apprenticeship programs to improve offender employability. Specialized treatment for drug and alcohol dependency, sex offenders, seriously mental ill inmates, and anger management are an essential public safety service.

### *Work Opportunities*

Iowa Prison Industries' shops are located in many prisons, providing opportunities for inmates to learn valuable work skills in programs such as printing, welding, auto body, and custom woodworking. The Anamosa State Penitentiary provides the most extensive range of industries including a state of the art license manufacturing, metal fabrication and cleaning chemical manufacture. The Iowa State Penitentiary specializes in furniture manufacturing and textiles.

Printing and specialized data handling are coordinated at the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women.

Private sector jobs and development of new business opportunities have progressed at a rapid rate and provide inmate work skills in areas such as welding, telemarketing, printing, plaster molding and food processing.

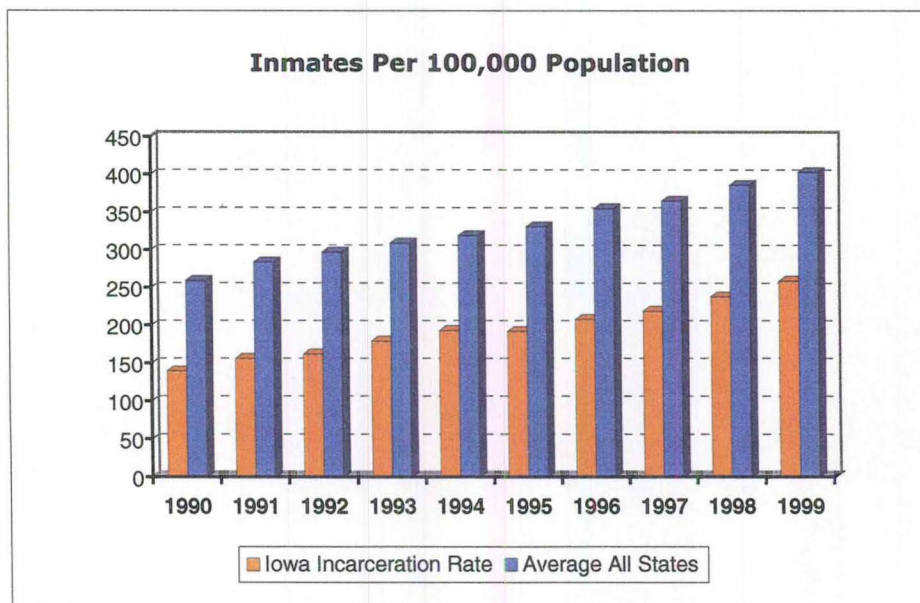
Both the Iowa State Penitentiary and the Anamosa State Penitentiary operate large farms that provide vegetables and meat to reduce operating costs in our prisons.

### *Community Service*

All prisons participate in community service projects that teach inmates accountability for their crimes. These projects involve employment or service with a state or local governmental entity. Inmate community service projects range from repairs and cleaning facilities to transferring books and articles onto audio tape and preparing Braille copies for visually impaired persons, repairing bicycles for children, and performing clerical tasks.

## Institutions

LOCATION	PRISON TYPE	CAPACITY	JULY 2000 POPULATION	EXCESS/ SHORTFALL OF CAPACITY
Iowa Medical and Classification Center (Oakdale)	Male Medium Security	474	712	(238)
	Female Medium Security	30	42	(12)
Iowa Correctional Institution for Women (Mitchellville)	Female Medium Security	443	441	2
	Violators	32	31	1
Iowa State Penitentiary (Fort Madison) John Bennett Farm 1 Farm 3	Male Maximum Security	549	563	(14)
	Male Medium Security	332	311	21
	Male Minimum Security			
	Male Minimum Security			
Anamosa State Penitentiary (Anamosa) Luster Heights (Anamosa)	Male Maximum/ Medium Security	944	1,182	(238)
	Minimum Security	71	49	22
Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility (Mt. Pleasant)	Male Medium Security	775	935	(160)
Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility (Mt. Pleasant)	Female Medium Security	100	91	9
North Central Correctional Facility (Rockwell City)	Male Medium Security	245	322	(77)
Clarinda Correctional Facility (Clarinda)	Male Medium Security	750	720	30
Newton Correctional Facility (Newton)	Male Medium Security	762	775	(13)
	Male Minimum Security	166	220	(54)
	Violators	74	77	(3)
Fort Dodge Correctional Facility (Fort Dodge)	Male Medium Security*	1,162	1,029	133
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,909</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>(591)</b>



## FY 2000 Admissions and Releases

<b>ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>Avg. FY 99</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sept</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
New Court Commitments	171	161	177	184	172	170	196	190	192	192	190	196	183	2,203
Probation Revocations	80	58	76	80	92	63	104	76	89	101	80	84	102	1,005
Parole Returns	27	37	29	27	31	26	49	32	34	41	31	35	32	404
Suspensions (Violator Program)	48	28	48	38	42	38	30	30	21	21	13	21	35	365
Shock Probation Return	7	5	10	7	9	10	3	9	11	9	3	9	6	91
Escape Returns	11	18	18	9	11	13	21	12	17	29	11	12	14	185
Work Release Returns	8	12	12	17	10	10	12	9	11	12	12	8	18	143
OWI Facility Returns	7	4	5	9	5	4	6	4	2	3	1	4	3	50
Other Admissions	12	22	24	66	17	11	57	12	14	36	83	68	64	474
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>4,920</b>
<b>RELEASES</b>	<b>Avg. FY 99</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sept</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Parole (In-State)	76	87	86	89	52	69	81	45	61	61	55	66	46	798
Parole to Imm. Discharge	20	19	11	11	3	14	6	5	2	6	7	4	8	96
Parole to Detainer	18	15	15	16	6	13	24	23	14	26	6	7	17	182
Final Discharge (EOS)	65	81	80	65	72	64	91	71	70	61	83	89	77	904
Release to Work Release	79	99	95	99	95	108	109	74	96	108	95	96	106	1,180
Transfer to OWI Facility	26	24	22	33	33	22	19	31	25	37	23	33	18	320
Release to Shock Probation	22	17	16	20	14	15	25	19	20	22	21	16	20	225
Interstate Compact (Parole)	12	16	14	19	16	18	15	10	14	10	7	19	19	177
Violator Return to Probation	32	35	40	21	24	31	42	34	6	6	7	15	14	275
Other Releases	38	32	28	35	33	26	12	18	11	14	32	48	59	348
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>4,505</b>
<b>Monthly Difference</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>415</b>

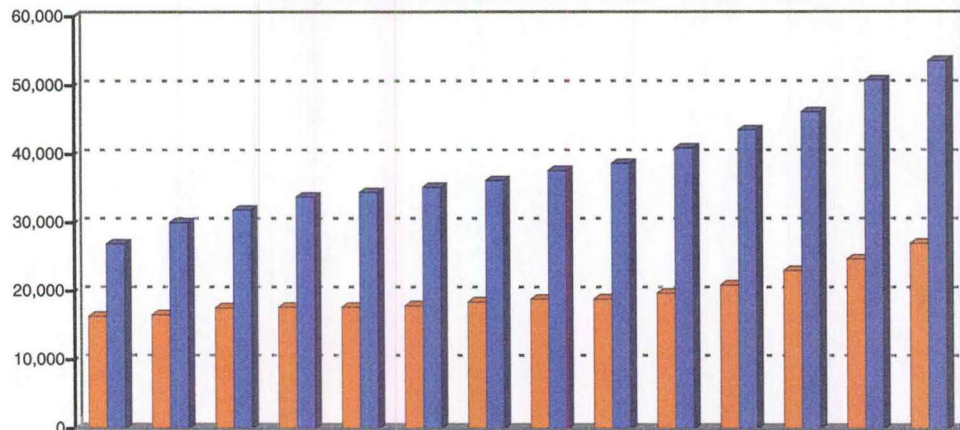
Other = Appeal Bond, Death, Safekeeper, Violator Release (unsuccessful/administrative), Violator Return to Parole, Violator Return to Work Release, Escape from Confinement.

## Community-Based Corrections

The Department of Corrections works with Judicial District Departments to provide a continuum of criminal justice sanctions. Statewide planning, budget oversight, and development of program guidelines and outcome measures provide high quality community-based services.

Judicial Districts coordinated services to 53,589 offenders in Iowa's community-based correctional system during FY 00. Iowa's correctional system manages approximately 75% of offenders in community-based settings.

**Offenders Served FY 1987 – FY 2000**



Offenders on Supervision at Fiscal Year End	16,325	16,574	17,599	17,716	17,705	17,920	18,467	18,860	18,887	19,749	20,934	23,059	24,744	27,031
Total Offenders Served During Fiscal Year	26,937	30,039	31,920	33,816	34,468	35,204	36,194	37,667	38,708	40,949	43,541	46,205	50,770	53,589

CORE SERVICES	INVESTIGATIONS/ INTERVIEWS
Pre-Trial Interviews	16,565
Pre-Sentence Investigation	10,020

FIELD SERVICES	OFFENDERS SERVED
Probation (includes ISP)	37,310
Parole (includes ISP)	5,493
Release With Services	5,455

RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (21)	FY 00 CAPACITY	OFFENDERS SERVED
Work Release	253	1,566
Residential	526	2,636
OWI	289	1,129
Total	1,068	5,331

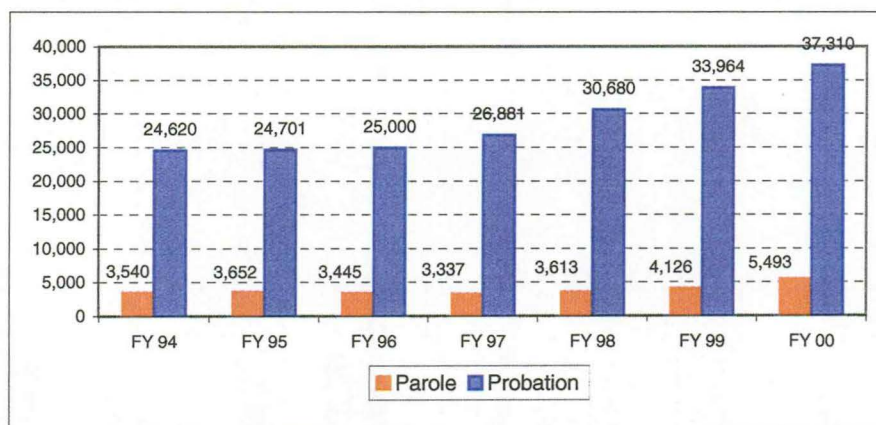
## Probation and Parole

Probation allows misdemeanants and felon offenders to remain in the community under the supervision of a probation agent. Probation officers evaluate each offender's risk using a standard risk instrument (LSI-R) and refer them to local treatment agencies to manage case planning needs. Officers maintain contact with their clients and monitor the progress of an average caseload of 100. During FY 00 there were 37,310 (includes intensive supervision) probationary offenders served in this program.

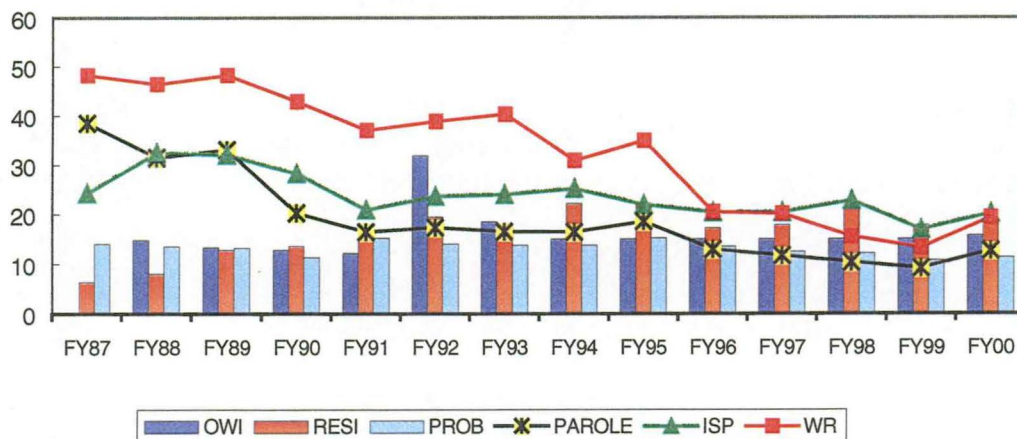
### Parole Services

The Board of Parole authorizes conditional release of offenders from the prison system. Parole is similar to probation and in many instances the probation and parole officer are one and the same. During FY 00 there were 5,493 (includes intensive supervision) offenders served in this program. At any time community officers supervise approximately 2,000 paroled offenders.

**Parole and Probation Offenders Served  
FY 1994 through FY 2000**



### Historical Revocation Rates





## Revocation Analysis

Revocation rates for Work Release, Parole and Intensive Supervision have steadily declined:

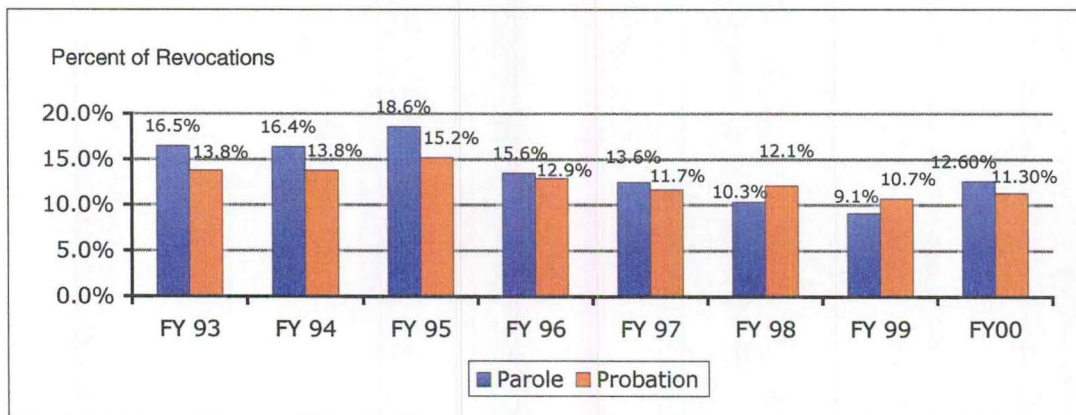
- Work Release from 48% to 19.6%
- Parole from 39% to 12.6%
- Intensive Supervision from 24% to 20.4%

Probation and OWI revocation rates have remained stable.

## Performance Outcomes for Iowa Citizens

1. The probation revocation rate for FY 00 was 11.3% (jail, prison, etc.).
2. The parole revocation rate for FY 00 was 12.6%.
3. There were 11,688 successful discharges from Probation and Parole supervision in FY 00.
4. Less than one in five Iowa parolees return to prison again, compared to one in three nationally.
5. Probation and Parole offenders paid \$4.8 million in restitution in FY 00, up from \$3,030,658 in FY 97 in addition to state and local taxes.

## Revocation Rates



Revocation rates remained stable from FY 93 to FY 95 for both Probation and Parole. However, a reduction of revocation rates started in FY 96 for both probation and parole and that pattern has continued throughout FY 99 with a modest increase in FY 00.

## ***Iowa Prison Industries***

### **Prison Industries Mission**

**Iowa Prison Industries' mission is to employ staff and inmates who are dedicated to providing EXCEPTIONAL SERVICES, REASONABLE PRICES, & QUALITY PRODUCTS/SERVICES. It is this commitment to excellence that will allow our business to achieve growth, provide more jobs for staff and inmates, and assume national leadership in Correctional Industries.**

*Iowa Prison Industries develops traditional prison industries, private sector inmate job opportunities, and supervision/ development of the Iowa Farm Operations.*

Traditional prison industries operate at three institutions: Anamosa State Penitentiary, Iowa State Penitentiary, and Iowa Correctional Institution for Women. Private sector employment is underway at six institutions: Iowa Correctional Institution for Women, North Central Correctional Institution, Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility, Newton Correctional Facility, Fort Dodge Correctional Facility, and Clarinda Correctional Facility. Prison farms are operational at the Iowa State Penitentiary and Anamosa State Penitentiary.

IPI inmates work a full 40-hour week.

#### **PRISON INDUSTRIES**

<b>OPERATION/LOCATION</b>	<b>OFFENDERS EMPLOYED</b>
Traditional Industries	426
Private Sector Work	231
Farm Operations	26
<b>Total Employed IPI Inmates</b>	<b>683</b>

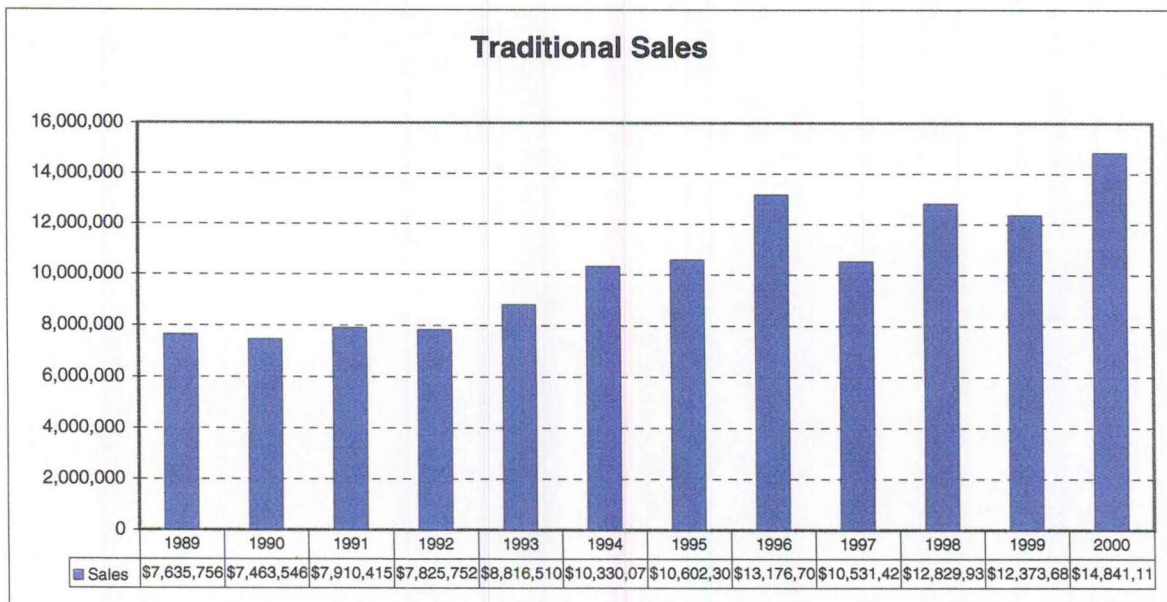
Iowa Prison Industries' commitment to reducing the cost of imprisonment is reflected in these charts.

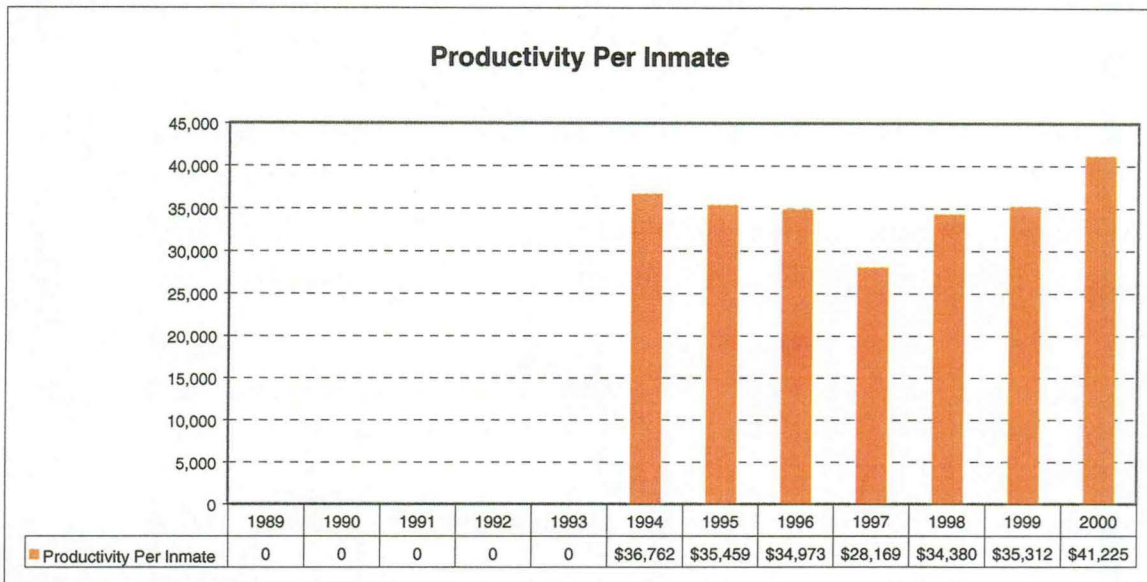
#### **Private Sector Income Distribution**

<b>Distribution of Inmate Income</b>	<b>1996/1997 Dollars</b>	<b>1997/1998 Dollars</b>	<b>1998/1999 Dollars</b>	<b>2000 Dollars</b>
Inmate Account	78,999	243,885	444,527	528,228
Taxes	59,221	264,899	483,701	573,901
Victim's Compensation	20,775	60,352	106,162	137,370
Restitution	31,996	127,421	241,010	225,463
Inmate Savings Account	49,459	20,638	7,634	21,353
Room and Board	29,842	429,670	866,267	1,075,323
Family Support	64,971	66,402	130,169	197,480
<b>Total Disbursements</b>	<b>\$335,263</b>	<b>\$1,213,267</b>	<b>\$2,279,470</b>	<b>\$2,759,118</b>

## Iowa Prison Industries – Sales Financial Statement Summary

	SALES		CHANGE	
	FY 1999- 2000	FY 1998 - 1999	Amount	Percent
<b>Anamosa</b>				
Metal Stamping	1,104,401	976,976	127,424	13%
Sign	2,506,674	2,469,547	37,127	2%
Graphic Arts	957,779	905,767	52,012	6%
Housekeeping/Laundry	1,307,428	1,213,349	94,078	8%
Metal Furniture	1,651,649	1,539,251	112,398	7%
Custom Wood	198,485	153,768	44,716	29%
<b>Anamosa Total</b>	<b>\$7,726,416</b>	<b>\$7,258,658</b>	<b>\$467,755</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Fort Madison</b>				
Furniture	4,933,562	2,733,051	2,200,511	81%
Textile	681,114	757,699	-76,584	-10%
Tourism/Call Center	355,528	548,302	-192,775	-35%
Dry cleaning	33,726	36,218	-2,492	-7%
Surplus Property	190,998	161,316	29,682	18%
Moving and Installation	161,553	98,014	63,539	65%
<b>Fort Madison Total</b>	<b>\$6,356,481</b>	<b>\$4,334,600</b>	<b>\$2,021,881</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Mitchellville</b>				
Mitchellville Printing	429,444	338,711	90,732	27%
CD Rom	165,491	288,820	-123,329	-43%
MV Panels and Seating	163,285	0	163,285	
<b>Mitchellville Total</b>	<b>\$758,220</b>	<b>\$627,531</b>	<b>\$130,688</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$14,841,117</b>	<b>\$12,220,789</b>	<b>2,620,326</b>	<b>21%</b>





## Five Year Strategic Plan

### Traditional Industries

1. Insure IPI remains self-funding.
2. Develop inmate and staff work opportunities through new item offerings and expanding traditional industries business lines. Total inmate work hours exceed 1 million hours for the first time in history.
3. Insure every inmate working in Industries is properly trained in a skill that will encourage them to return to society with an education and strong work ethic.
4. Work with policy makers to expand traditional industry opportunities under the Iowa Code. IPI offers substantial savings and high quality products.
5. Transform the present production space into modern/safe work facilities. Improvements over the next two years are budgeted at over 3 million dollars. **No state appropriations will be required to achieve our goal.**
6. Expand the IPI core business to other state agencies. Four agencies account for 49% of sales. Focus will be on legislative support.
7. Continue to expand IPI sales opportunities beyond state agencies. Opportunities include jails, hospitals, universities, and other non-profit agencies.
8. Implement bonus system.

### **Private Sector Work**

1. Secure Legislative approval to retain 10% of the inmate wage for operational expenses – maintenance, utilities, and security.
2. Continue to expand private sector jobs.
3. Offer innovative assistance to companies that request the use of inmate workers.
4. Coordinate private sector inquires with the director, wardens, legislators, Iowa Workforce Development, local law enforcement, and private business.
5. Ensure compliance with Bureau of Justice Assistance federal guidelines.
6. Ensure every inmate completes his or her GED before they are eligible to work with a private company.

### **Farm Operations**

1. Ensure farms remain self-funding.
2. Ensure farm staff and inmates maintain all equipment in safe working order.
3. Seek new ways of creating farm jobs for inmates through gardens, livestock management, fence mending, building repairs, and grounds work.
4. Present to the Legislature a suitable farm program that employs inmates in large numbers.
5. Open the Newton Farm in FY 2001.

# **Iowa's Correctional Programs FY 2000 Program Initiatives**

**Substance Abuse  
Drug Court  
Sex Offender  
Special Needs  
Youthful Offender  
Education  
Cognitive Learning  
Restorative Justice**

## **Substance Abuse Program Initiative**

### **Community Treatment Facility**

**Goals:** To reduce the number of probation revocations to prison of non-violent, technical violators; and

To improve the outcome and efficiency of substance abuse treatment for offenders.

These goals will be accomplished by expanding offender services under the Corrections Continuum (Iowa Code Section 901B.1). Iowa Code allows the judiciary to sentence offenders directly to the continuum. Intermediate sanctions would be designed to reduce probation revocations to prison through the use of incremental, community-based sanctions including Drug Courts.

Governor Tom Vilsack has consistently supported Drug Courts as a strategy to keep low risk drug users out of prison. Drug Courts are operational in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts. Planning is underway in the First, Sixth, and Seventh Judicial Districts.

According to research, lower risk substance abuse offenders respond more positively to community treatment programs. Community-based treatment is not only more effective, but also reduces the need for new prison beds. The Centralized Substance Assessment project at IMCC reports that 94.32% of inmates that were sentenced to ten years or less admitted to having a drug and/or alcohol problem. Newly admitted inmates reported that they were incarcerated for or had committed a use-related crime within the previous 12-month period. FY 99 statistics reflect that a total of 743 offenders were revoked for new charges and 904 for technical violations. Of these, approximately 73% were substance abuse related. Currently, community based corrections does not provide any licensed substance abuse treatment within a residential setting for this type of offender. The Department of Corrections proposes to divert low-risk, non-violent offenders to structured intensive substance abuse treatment programs in the community. If 600 of the current 1,300 drug offenders can be diverted, the State can invest \$10,950,000 in education, health care, and roads and avoid the \$35 million capital cost for new prison construction.

A 100-bed, male and 50-bed, female facility will be established and licensed treatment programming will be provided by contract with the Department of Public Health. Offenders who have chronic substance histories at the time of sentencing could be placed immediately into the program for intensive treatment. Offenders who experience substance abuse problems while under supervision could be referred on an as-needed basis, thus allowing probation officers the latitude to preemptively deal with the behavior.

The substance abuse treatment facilities would operate under a therapeutic community model. This means intensive treatment lasting nine to twelve months. The existing therapeutic communities operating at Anamosa and Mitchellville will serve as models for this new program.

#### Five Year Strategic Plan

The following plans are underway to provide a community substance abuse treatment center at a total of \$3,713,353.

1. A total of \$1,856,676 will be requested from the General Fund in FY 03 with offsets from federal receipts.
2. Forty-nine (49) Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions will be requested to provide services and staffing for the Center.



## **Drug Courts**

- Goals:** To provide intensive treatment and supervision to substance abusing offenders,  
To provide a holistic approach in treatment delivery, and  
To provide a community alternative to prison placement.

Drug Courts have emerged as an innovative method of integrating treatment, punishment, and rehabilitation to substance abusing offenders. The first Drug Court in Iowa began as a pilot project in the Fifth Judicial District, Des Moines, in August of 1996. During the summer of 1998, the Third Judicial District, Sioux City, in conjunction with Juvenile Court Services, began their Drug Court. This court utilizes a unique community panel approach. Instead of using the court model, the Third District chose a community panel to provide court oversight. The Fourth Judicial District, Council Bluffs, initiated their Drug Court in January of 2000. These three courts work in close collaboration with their respective judges, prosecutors, defense counsel and treatment providers to ensure intensive treatment and supervision to identified offenders.

### **Program Description**

As an alternative to prison, Drug Court participants invest in a twelve to eighteen month program that focuses on maintaining a substance free lifestyle. Participants must be employed during the time that they are involved in programming. This programming will include not only substance abuse treatment, but also identified areas of concern for each individual offender (parenting/family issues, financial management, living arrangements and others). Drug Courts allow for intensive services early in the program and transition to decreasing levels of services. The process allows for aftercare planning and relapse prevention.

### **Planning**

The Second Judicial District, Marshalltown, Iowa, will be initiating a community panel in September of 2000 in collaboration with Juvenile Court Services. The panel will review adult cases initially and juvenile cases will start in November of 2000. The Second Judicial District has selected Cerro Gordo County for their second Drug Court site. This court is tentatively scheduled to begin January of 2001.

Four additional districts have initiated the planning process for local Drug Courts, the First Judicial District in Waterloo; Sixth Judicial District in Cedar Rapids and the Seventh Judicial District in Davenport. The Eighth Judicial District is opening discussions regarding the ability to provide a rural Drug Court.

### Five Year Strategic Plan

The following reflects the budget requests for Drug Courts in FY 02.

First District	\$125,000	General Fund FY 02 Request
	\$125,000	Reallocation of US Marshall Funds
Second District	\$264,591	General Fund FY 01 Carry-over
Third District	\$105,356	General Fund FY 01 Carry-over
	\$9,204	General Fund FY 02 Request
	\$9,204	Reallocation of US Marshall Funds
	\$35,359	Tobacco Funds
Fourth District	\$191,731	Tobacco Funds
Fifth District	\$255,693	Tobacco Funds
Sixth District	\$125,000	General Fund FY 02 Request
	\$125,000	Reallocation of US Marshall Funds
Seventh District	\$125,000	General Fund FY 02 Request
	\$125,000	Reallocation of US Marshall Funds

Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Positions = 13.5 (4.5 each in 1<sup>st</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>)

## Sex Offender Treatment Programs

**Goals:** To enhance and maintain an effective treatment program at the Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility so that inmates who have committed sex crimes can participate in treatment specific to their problem and,

To continue development of Community-Based sex offender treatment programs which address assessment, primary treatment, and aftercare needs.

### State Treatment Philosophy

Sex offender treatment begins in the institution and continues in the community. Because sex offenses are traumatizing acts of aggression, coercion, and control, they victimize the individual's family, the community, and society. The priorities of intervention are safety of the community and the victim, prevention of victimization, and restoration of the physical and emotional integrity of victims and families. Sexual offending is not a mental disorder. Treatment includes training and education and, although it is not counted as a cure which will eliminate all future probability of offending, individuals do have the capacity to make internal changes which have an impact on their behavior. Treatment programs and treaters must recognize therapy for sexual offenders often is coerced. The offender is seen as continuing at some risk after treatment, the aim of treatment being to reduce that risk and make self-management possible. Formal treatment (intervention) should include options for long-term follow-up care.

### Program Components

#### Assessment

- Psychosexual Interview
- Social Competence
- Personality Assessment
- Risk Assessment
- Polygraphy
- Plethysmography
- Biological Factors

#### Treatment

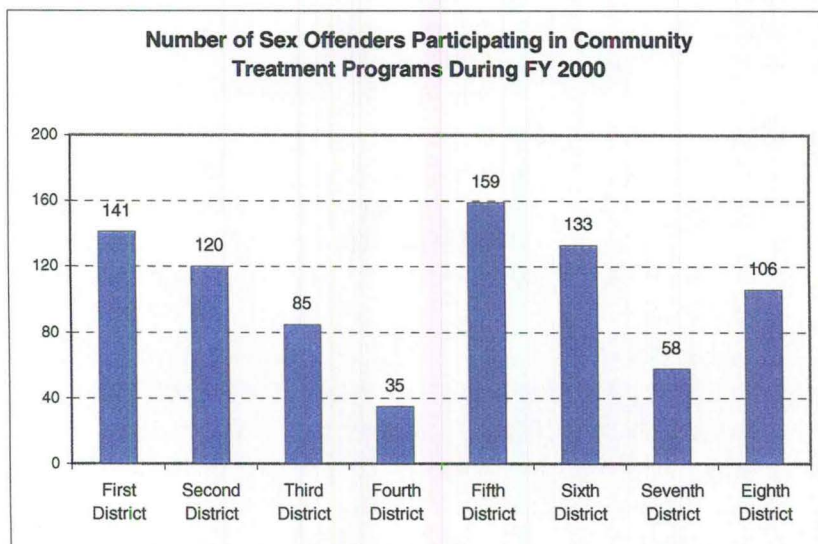
- Cognitive Factors
- Relationship Skills (i.e., social, assertiveness, anger managements, dating)
- Victim Empathy
- Relapse Prevention to develop acceptable responses and to provide offender with skills to use their alternatives
- Hormonal Intervention Therapy
- Appropriate Use of Medicine
- Modification of Inappropriate Sexual Arousals

### Treatment Programs

- 230 treatment beds at Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility
- 1,265 sex offenders in prison as of June 30, 2000
- 18 CBC programs provided through a variety of service delivery agencies
- 55 residential corrections beds available statewide
- 854 on CBC supervision as of June 30, 2000

## Number of Sex Offenders in Iowa Corrections' System as of June 30, 2000

Code Section	Offense Type	Number of Inmates	Number of Offenders Under Supervision
698.1	Rape	4	0
698.4	Assault to Rape	0	0
709.2	Sexual Abuse - 1 <sup>st</sup> Degree	14	0
709.3	Sexual Abuse - 2 <sup>nd</sup> Degree	351	42
709.4	Sexual Abuse - 3 <sup>rd</sup> Degree	425	137
709.4(2C,4)	Sex Abuse 3 <sup>rd</sup> - Not Forcible Felony	85	24
709.8	Lascivious Acts with Child	181	159
709.9	Indecent Exposure	4	55
709.11, A	Assault to Sex Abuse/Serious Injury	4	2
709.11, B	Assault to Sex Abuse/Injury	36	14
709.11, C	Assault to Sex Abuse/No Injury	32	102
709.12	Indecent Contact with Child	30	70
709.14	Lascivious Conduct with Minor	3	8
709.15(2)	Sex Abuse by Therapist, Pattern	1	1
709.15(3)	Sex Abuse by Therapist	0	2
709.16	Sexual Misconduct with Offender	0	1
725.1	Prostitution	20	102
725.2	Pimping	2	1
725.3(2)	Pandering, Involving Minor	1	0
726.2	Incest	14	16
28.12(1)(2)(3)	Sexual Exploitation of Minor	21	0
728.2	Disseminate/Exhibit Obscene Material to Minor	5	2
728.5	Permitting Indecent Exposure	0	1
1100	NCIC - Sexual Assault	0	43
3600	NCIC - Other Sex Offense	0	21
4000	NCIC - Commercial Sex Offense	0	1
692a.7(1.a)	Fail to Register/Sex Offender	13	29
692a.7(1.b)	Fail to Register (2 <sup>nd</sup> degree) Sex Offender	2	1
692a.7(1.c)	Fail to Register/Sex Offender - Reoffend	1	0
725.3(1)	Pandering	0	1
725.3(2)	Pandering, Involving Minor	0	0
28.12(1)(2)(3)	Sexual Exploitation of Minor	16	15
901A.2(1), A	Sexual Predator, Prior Conviction Sexual Predator	0	4
		1,265	854



Total = 837

## Sex Offender Treatment Program FY 2000 Statistics

Program Location	TREATMENT PROGRAM			POLYGRAPHY				PLETHYSMOGRAPHY			
	Total Number Participating in TX Program	Average Monthly Number Participating in TX Program	Number Program/ Group/ Locations	Total Number Polygraph Tests Conducted	On-Staff Polygrapher or Contract for Services	Cost Per Test	Cost Charged to Offender	Total Number Plethysmograph Tests Conducted	On Staff Plethysmographer or Contract for Services	Cost Per Test	Cost Charged to Offender
Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility	430	297	N/A	90	On-staff	N/A	N/A	2	On-staff	N/A	N/A
		173 completions									
First District	141	120	3	125	On-staff	\$100/Full Disclosure \$75/Maintenance	\$50/Full Disclosure \$25/Maintenance	60	On-staff	\$500 includes Psychosexual assessment	\$500 includes Psychosexual assessment
Second District	120	120	4	120	On-staff	N/A	\$20/week*	0	On-staff	\$150	\$150
Third District	85	42	4	29	Contract	\$150/Full Disclosure \$125/Maintenance	\$150/Full Disclosure** \$125/Maintenance**	5	Contract	\$400	\$150
Fourth District	35	35	2	25	On-staff	N/A	\$20/Week*** \$5/Week ***	1	On-staff	N/A	\$20/Week*** \$5/Week ***
Fifth District	159	121	4	74	On-staff	\$300/Full Disclosure \$150/Maintenance	\$300/Full Disclosure \$150/Maintenance	69	Contract	\$250	\$250
Sixth District	133	75	2	89	On-staff	\$325/Full Disclosure \$150/Maintenance	\$325/Full Disclosure \$150/Maintenance	21	On-staff	\$100	\$100
Seventh District	58	58	2	20	Contract	\$300/Full Disclosure \$200/Maintenance	10%	0	Contract	Fee not yet established	N/A
Eight District	106	106	5	94	On-staff	\$300 flat fee for all tests during supervision	\$3.00/week	7	Contract	\$60	\$60
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>666</b>				<b>165</b>			
* Includes group, psychosexual assessment and polygraph.											
** Cost charged to probationers only. Department pays for RTF offenders.											
*** Includes group, psychosexual assessment, polygraph, and plethysmograph (RCF / field supervision rates respectively).											

## **Iowa Board for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (IBTSA)**

Under the leadership of the Department of Corrections, this multidisciplinary Board has been established to:

1. Provide for program coordination and direction.
2. Develop open communication among professionals about the treatment strategies for sexual abusers.
3. Enhance the quality of treatment by establishing standards for the treatment of sexual abusers.
4. Administer the certification process for sex offender treatment professionals in the State of Iowa which establishes minimum standards for education, experience, and training.
5. Encourage individual professional development through education and training programs.

### **State Treatment Program Standards/Staff Pre-Service Training and Certification Program**

1. Minimum standards of responsibility and service expectations for program providers implemented.
2. Forty-hour Pre-Service Training Program provided through the Iowa Corrections Training Center.
3. Staff Certification Program established through the Iowa Board for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers.

### **Five Year Strategic Plan**

1. Extend mandatory supervised release provisions, made effective in FY 00 for those convicted of Lascivious Acts with a Child (Iowa Code Chapter 709.9), to all Chapter 709 offenses

For misdemeanor offenses, the language should stipulate that the mandatory supervised release period shall be imposed only in cases where judges sentence the offender to prison.

FY 02 funds in the amount of \$288,120 for 12 additional Intensive Supervision officers is being requested to provide specialized supervision for this increased caseload.

2. Fully fund the Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility and Community-Based Sex Offender Treatment Programs to provide one counselor/supervision officer for every 25 offenders.
3. Continue validation and development of the Iowa Sex Offender Risk Assessment.
4. Mandate state treatment program standards as a component of all state funded contracts for adult and juvenile sex offenders.
5. Insure that all state funded programs are certified through the accreditation review process established by IBTSA.

## Special Needs Offender Program

**Goals:** To identify medically and mentally ill offenders who require special care or programs,

To provide specialized services or programs that meet professional standards without exceeding the bounds of appropriate correctional control and risk to the public.

Mentally ill or medically disabled offenders now make up nearly 20% of the state's prison population. A 1998 study suggested that one in six offenders has special medical and/or mental health needs and the need would expand. Mentally ill offenders are often highly disruptive and require special security or supervision to reduce the danger of unanticipated responses. From a housing perspective, special needs inmates are those who require either segregated or modified mainline housing. Mentally disturbed inmates or those with medical conditions often present serious management problems. Because current special needs housing is insufficient for the numbers of inmates who need segregated housing, most special needs inmates are dispersed to facilities in the Iowa prison system that cannot respond to special needs.

The federal court in Goff agreed that a new facility for special needs offenders would resolve conditions of confinement issues at the Iowa State Penitentiary. The opening of the 200-bed Special Needs Unit at Fort Madison will ensure safety within our correctional institutions and protect Iowans from the most violent offenders. Start-up funding and staffing for the 200 new beds to house high security inmates who require medical or mental health services will begin in FY 02.

### Five Year Strategic Plan

The following plans are underway to address special needs offenders within the Department of Corrections.

1. Special Behavioral Needs Program at Iowa State Penitentiary – construct a 200-bed Special Needs Unit.
  - New building to respond to immediate and long-term mental health needs; plus provide more staff and energy efficiency.
  - VOI/TIS funds, in addition to a \$6.5 million State appropriation, to underwrite costs.
2. Special Medical Needs Program at Iowa Medical and Classification Center (IMCC) – 170 beds.
  - Medical and consulting services of University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics to continue on IMCC site.



- Coordination point for all medical and mental health services in the Department of Corrections.
- Geriatric inmate issues
- A total of \$6,250,000 in State funds to be requested to provide State match for \$5,750,000 in VOI/TIS funds.
- Replaces 50 beds for violent sexual predators provided at the Iowa Medical and Classification Center.

## Youthful Offender Program

### RIVERS

#### *Redirecting Inmate Values, Energy, Relationships and Skills*

**Goal:** To promote positive change in the lives of young men by encouraging self-discipline and personal integrity by challenging destructive beliefs and through the development of skills necessary to live productively in the free community.

#### **Program Description**

Intensive programming for young adult offenders is a priority in the Department of Corrections. RIVERS offenders live in Emmet, a 200-bed living unit within the Fort Dodge Correctional Facility, and are segregated from the general population offenders. Rivers is a structured, therapeutic community environment that begins with physical training in the morning, followed by classes and group treatment during the day and evening. There are limited privileges concerning television, visits, commissary and free time. RIVERS participants are issued separate clothing and abide by strict hygiene and grooming guidelines. At the conclusion of the six months, offenders who complete the program successfully are recommended for early release consideration to the Board of Parole.

#### **Criteria**

- Offenders age 25 and younger
- 10 year sentence or less
- No mandatories
- LSI-R scores over 15
- Voluntary participants
- Offenders returning to the institution following revocation for a non-violent offense.
- Offenders with violent offenses that have received a B8, B10 and B9 code and are nearing release. Those with a B10 that the board does not choose to release at their annual will be considered for movement to minimum security at NCCF.
- Second time offenders will be considered on an individual basis depending upon percent of time served and programming needs.
- Offenders with detainers will be considered depending upon the type of detainer and ability of the detainer to be resolved.
- Corrective Thinking classes will be completed during orientation, prior to admission to RIVERS.

## **Programming**

The six-month program is divided into three, two-month phases:

### **Phase 1**

Thinking for Success (Cognitive Restructuring)

Clear Thinking (Emotional Management)

Substance Abuse Education

Life Skills Classes: Communication, Motivation, Goals and Values and Self-Discovery

### **Phase 2**

Violence Intervention Program (VIP)

Victim Empathy

Substance Abuse Education

Life Skills Classes: Time Management, Health Issues, Coping Skills, Parenting and Marriage and Relationships

### **Phase 3**

Work Readiness

Substance Abuse Education

Life Skills Classes: Release Issues, Parole Planning, Educational and Vocational Planning

## **Teams**

Rivers consists of three groups of 50 offenders each. Team leaders consist of counselors, activity specialists, correctional officers and management staff.

## **Discipline**

Offenders are responsible for their actions, decisions and behaviors. Major reports will be written when serious behaviors occur and dealt with on an individual basis. Learning Experiences or Thinking reports will minor reports to address and change behaviors.

## **Release**

Upon entering Phase 3, offenders will be reviewed for staff initiation to the parole board. The offender will develop a release plan for either parole or work release. Following completion of Rivers, the offender will be prepared for release back into the community.

## Correctional Education Programs

*The Correctional Education mission is to provide incarcerated individuals with educational opportunities and skills necessary to function successfully and responsibly in society upon their release.*

Correctional education provides comprehensive/standardized educational programs for Iowa offenders through Iowa's community college system. To accomplish this goal, the Department contracts with local community colleges and Area Education Agencies for general and special educational services. This cooperation results in the provision of literacy, ABE/GED, high school completion, vocational classes, and special education classes.

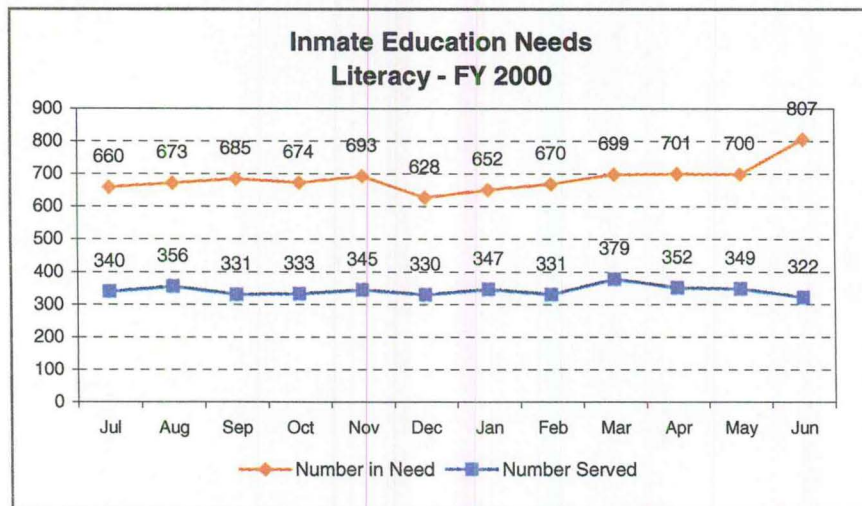
### Literacy Programs

Offenders with a reading level below the sixth grade are required to participate in the Literacy Program. This program is a functional literacy program that provides offenders the opportunity to develop the educational skills necessary to function independently in society. These skills include, but are not limited to, reading, writing, and comprehension.

*During FY 00, the Correctional Education Program:*

1. Served 1,110 offenders in literacy classes
2. Provided 96,870 hours of instruction in literacy
3. Awarded 320 literacy completions

As in previous years, the literacy programs were filled to capacity and waiting lists for entry into programs grew longer. The need continues to outweigh the availability of services as detailed in the following graph.



### ABE/GED Programs

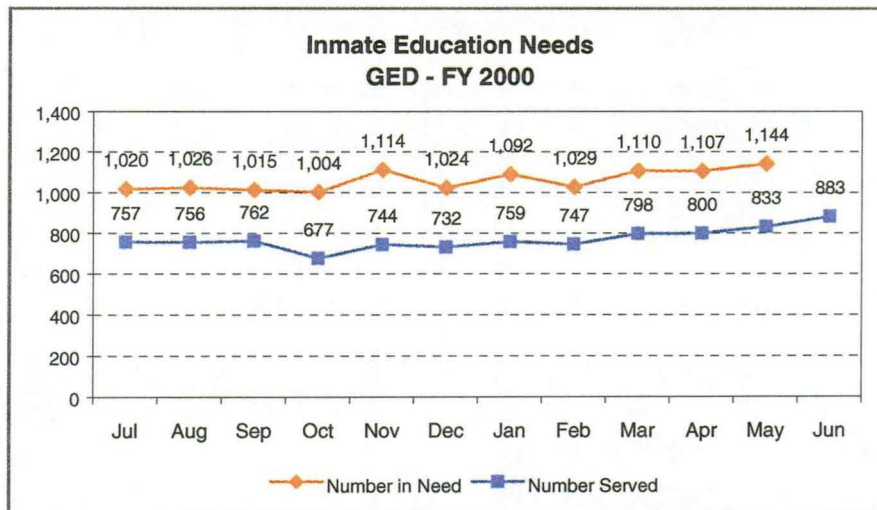
The ABE program, in cooperation with the Literacy program, provides instruction for students who score below the 9th grade on the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE). The instructional focus is on developing basic skills in reading, language arts, and mathematics.

Students with ninth grade skill levels can apply for the GED program to prepare for the General Education Development Test. Subject areas include reading, writing skills, mathematics, social studies, and science.

*During FY 00, the GED Program:*

1. Served 1,953 offenders
2. Provided 258,900 hours of instruction in GED
3. Awarded 519 GED certificates

During FY 00, enrollments in ABE/GED, programs were at capacity and waiting lists were present the entire year. The need for these programs is detailed below.



### **Special Education Programs**

The Department of Corrections meets the individual education needs of handicapped offenders through a comprehensive special education program designed to provide equal access to individuals under the age of 21. These services are provided by means of contractual agreements between the Department of Corrections, Department of Education, and Area Education Agencies.

*During FY 00, Special Education Programs:*

- Conducted over 300 special education assessments.
- Provided services to 106 inmates who were staffed into special education.

### **Vocational Education/Work Readiness Programs**

A Work Readiness Program provides offenders with job skills and has been expanded to four additional facilities. Vocational education programs will be implemented at Fort Dodge Correctional Facility and Clarinda Correctional Facility during FY 2000, with plans for continued implementation throughout the system during the coming years.

## **Five Year Strategic Plan**

The Department of Corrections Education Program will expand literacy skills to 1,000 offenders annually and vocational programs to 1,000 offenders. Specifically, agency-wide and school-level efforts will be devoted to the following components considered essential to the further development of DOC education programs:

1. Expand ICN access to community college training program.
2. Support private sector work programs with vocational training.
3. Implement a life skills program.
4. Expand course offerings through the fiber optics network.
5. Evaluate existing education programs and revise as necessary.
6. Ensure that a comprehensive educational program continues to be implemented and improved.
7. Establish continuity of programming between institutions and CBC.

## Cognitive Learning

**Goals:** To provide thinking, reasoning and decision making activities which enhance the development of cognitive skills,

To aid the offender in making positive behavioral changes which are both rewarding and socially acceptable; to alter the attitudes, values and thinking patterns that lead to criminal behavior; and

To provide cognitive learning experiences to inmates with disciplinary histories by reintegrating lock-up offenders.

Research indicates that offenders often have difficulty solving problems and making decisions as a result of criminal thinking patterns. These individuals either fail to recognize when a problem exists or act impulsively without considering the outcomes of their actions. *Cognitive learning allows offenders to identify and change unacceptable behavior patterns.* The cognitive learning approach addresses these reasoning and thinking deficiencies. They incorporate "problem solving" curriculums which provide a process to develop the following skills:

- Recognizing when a problem exists
- Identifying the difference between facts and opinions
- Choosing the right problem
- Brainstorming positive and negative outcomes of each solution
- Evaluating positive and negative outcomes of personal behavior
- Identifying criminal thinking patterns
- Recognizing irresponsible and destructive behavior
- Altering the attitudes, values and thinking patterns that lead to the behavior

Cognitive activities enable participants to use real life situations to practice problem-solving skills. The method for delivering the material is based on known principles for teaching adult learners:

- Use of small group projects and activities that encourage cooperation,
- Utilization of life experiences, and
- Application of the material to the present.

Role play, practice, homework, feedback and praise are also important reinforcements in this approach. Finally, involving the offenders family or significant others are an important link to continuing the change process.

Cognitive learning is an approach and not a specific program. Because it is highly effective in dealing with criminal offenders, the department is building this approach through training in all of the core programs offered in both the institutions and the judicial district programs.

## Five Year Strategic Plan

1. Each institution and judicial district will provide cognitive skills programming for those identified as moderate risk and higher. This approach will occur through existing programs such as the Youthful Offender Program, Day Program, Drug Courts, Batterers Education, and institutional programs that address criminality.
2. Reintegration programs at Newton allow disciplinary offenders from Ft. Madison and Anamosa to be managed using specialized cognitive programs in Building B at Newton.
3. The Department will reintegrate offenders from disciplinary to general population using cognitive learning. Cognitive learning ensures that inmates with disciplinary histories have an opportunity to change. In addition to the cognitive learning classes, positive behavior will be reinforced and negative behavior will be addressed using intermediate sanctions such as thinking reports in lieu of automatically issuing a major report for some behavior.
4. Each institution and judicial district will reinforce pro-social skills and thinking utilizing the cognitive approach by monitoring the daily activities of offenders and by positive interactions with staff.
5. Those receiving cognitive programming within the institutions will continue that program through aftercare services in the judicial districts.
6. The judicial districts will identify offenders in need of cognitive programming at the front end of their sentence by using assessments to identify the need for programming.



## Victims and Restorative Justice

**Goal:** To build mutual understanding and open communication among Department of Corrections employees, victims, their families and community victim advocacy groups.

This program restores victims' input in the criminal justice system by giving them opportunities to participate in decisions concerning an offender's liberty and providing them support, information and restorative justice programs as appropriate.

During the 1996 National Conference of the National Institute of Justice, the following were identified as "Guiding Principles of Restorative Justice".

1. Crime is an offense against human relationships.
2. Victims and the community are central to justice processes.
3. The first priority of the justice process is to assist victims.
4. The second priority is to restore the community, to the degree possible.
5. The offender has personal responsibility to victims and to the community for crimes committed.
6. The offender will develop improved competency and understanding as a result of the restorative justice experience.
7. Stakeholders share responsibility for restorative justice through partnerships for action.

The Department incorporates these principles into its programs. The principles allow the Department to administer a system that prioritizes the needs of the victims and the harm done by the offender. Victims' needs are the center of the process by which we sanction and hold the offender accountable.

Cognitive learning approaches in the Iowa Department of Corrections focus on criminal thinking errors. Only recently have we considered the impacts of crime on victims as a learning tool. As a correctional system, the value of connecting offenders with the harm they have done to victims should be the foundation for our programs. Restorative Justice programming provides that link in the corrections system.

A restorative justice model reframes the Department's work with the victims of violent crimes to focus offenders on the harm they have done. Notably, offenders have trouble making changes in their lives until they understand that they have harmed another person. As offenders begin to internalize treatment goals, they struggle with the need for change and often times an abusive past.

Iowa's first steps to improve the understanding of criminal harm to victims through Victim Impact Panels have proven worthwhile for violent offenders as well as property offenders. Victim Impact Panels permit victims and offenders to learn together when restorative justice principles guide the efforts. By working with victims and victim advocates for Victim Impact Panels, the Department is increasing communication and improving understanding of their respective roles in the criminal justice system. This may help begin to repair misunderstandings and mistrust. Victim panels give victims a voice in the corrections system. Victims serve as "teachers" as part of classes that sensitize offenders to the human impact of their criminal offenses. Offenders learn that the victim and the community, and their families are the central concern of communities.

By using restorative justice principles, the victim is permitted to give the offender a chance to release the shame and then accept responsibility for the crime, and finally to stop committing further criminal acts. Victims see hope of recovery and offenders learn to accept responsibility for behavior through the Victim Panels. And finally, the process creates a balance for the human beings who participate in these programs.

#### Five Year Strategic Plan

1. Improve the direct services provided for victims/victim families through the Department of Corrections.
2. Promote awareness of available victim services to address the needs and concerns of victims and their families by:
  - Advocating for the victim
  - Providing direct services to victims (i.e., restitution collection, victim/offender meetings, registration, victim notification of offender's release, death, etc.)
  - Protecting victims from intimidation or harassment by offenders
  - Training staff regarding sensitivity to victims' issues
  - Holding the offender accountable for his/her behavior
  - Educating offenders about the impact of crime on victims
  - Responding to workplace violence and staff victimization
3. Continue to develop restorative justice based programs for the Department of Corrections based on the NIJ guiding principles.

## IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

420 Watson Powell Jr., Way ■ Des Moines, IA 50309 ■ 515/242-5702  
Fax: 515/281-7345 or 515/281-4062

### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

W. L. "Kip" Kautzky, Director ..... 515/242-5708  
John R. Baldwin, Deputy Director, Administration..... 515/242-5704  
Roger Baysden, Deputy Director, Iowa Prison Industries ..... 515/242-5705  
Lowell Brandt, Assistant Director, Offender Services..... 319/626-4247  
Michael Savala, Assistant Director, Policy and Legal ..... 515/242-5715

### INSTITUTIONS

Jeanette Bucklew, Deputy Director, Correctional Operations  
Western Region (W).....515/242-5713  
Larry Brimeyer, Deputy Director, Correctional Operations  
Eastern Region (E) ..... 319/398-3675

Anamosa State Penitentiary (E)  
John Ault II, Warden  
319/462-3504 ■ 319/462-4962 (Fax)

Clarinda Correctional Facility (W)  
Mark Lund, Superintendent  
712/542-5634/5635 ■ 712/542-4844 (Fax)

Newton Correctional Facility (E)  
John Mathes, Warden  
515/792-7552 ■ 515/792-9288 (Fax)

Fort Dodge Correctional Facility (W)  
John Thalacker, Warden  
515/574-4700 ■ 515/574-4750 (Fax)

Iowa Correctional Institution for Women (W)  
Diann Tomlinson-Wilder, Warden  
515/967-4236 ■ 515/967-5437 (Fax)

Iowa Medical and Classification Center (E)  
Russell Rogerson, Warden  
319/626-2391 ■ 319/626-2141 (Fax)

Iowa State Penitentiary (E)  
Leonard W. Graves, Jr., Warden  
319/372-5432 ■ 319/372-6967 (Fax)

Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility (E)  
Ken Burger, Superintendent  
319/385-9511 ■ 319/385-8828 (Fax)

North Central Correctional Facility (W)  
James McKinney, Warden  
712/297-7521 ■ 712/297-7875 (Fax)

### COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS

First Judicial District (E)  
Michael Havenstrite, Director  
319/236-9626 ■ 319/236-3947 (Fax)

Fifth Judicial District (W)  
Dorothy Faust, Director  
515/242-6600 ■ 515/242-6656 (Fax)

Second Judicial District (W)  
Linda Murken, Director  
515/232-1511 ■ 515/232-9453 (Fax)

Sixth Judicial District (E)  
Gerald Hinzman, Director  
319/398-3675 ■ 319/398-3684 (Fax)

Third Judicial District (W)  
Linn Hall, Director  
712/252-0590 ■ 712-252-0634 (Fax)

Seventh Judicial District (E)  
James L. Wayne, Director  
319/322-7986 ■ 319/322-2063 (Fax)

Fourth Judicial District (W)  
Kent Ellithorpe, Director  
712/325-0782 or 712/325-4943  
712/325-0312 (Fax)

Eighth Judicial District (E)  
Curtis Campbell, Director  
515/472-4242 ■ 515/472-9966 (Fax)