

7th Judicial District Department of Correctional Services

ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2012

July 1, 2011- June 30, 2012

The Annual Report is prepared pursuant to Section 905.4 of the Code of Iowa. The report includes an overview of fiscal year 2011, proceedings of the Board of Directors, fiscal statements, and statistics illustrative of the Department's general workload and case activities.

Additional information about the Department of Correctional Services may be obtained by contacting:

James Lee Wayne, District Director
Department of Correctional Services
605 Main St.
Davenport, Iowa
563-484-5839

The Department's Budget and related information is also available for review.

Steve Flynn
Chair-Board of Directors

James Lee Wayne
District Director

Introduction

The Department continued to operate at a reduced level due to budget cuts and decreased state revenues During FY12. The fiscal year started with the determination that sufficient funds were not available to operate at the July 2011 staffing level for the full fiscal year. All of the corrections operations in the state were in the same circumstance due to underfunding by the Legislature and Governor. The Department was asked to attempt to manage with the funds available and if needed a supplemental appropriation would be recommended. A supplemental was recommended by Governor Branstad and eventually approved in April 2012. Unfortunately the reductions adopted by the Department in the interim will represent lost funding since the supplemental only reflected the need after further reductions were implemented. As the financial reports in this report show, the budget and expenditures for FY12 are approximately \$350,000 less than 4 years ago despite increased personnel and operational costs.

Because of the budget cuts, despite the supplemental funding, and lack of funding for new building related expenses; the Department did have to make some operational budget cuts and eliminate several vacant positions. Currently the lack of funding for the new building has resulted in Department employees performing janitorial duties to keep offices and common areas clean – this is misuse of personnel. Temporary reassignment of personnel to ensure minimum staffing of residential officers for each facility was continued. This was done to ensure that a minimum of two staff members were working as residential officers at all times. One Probation and Parole Officer, Cathy Hart, volunteered to take a temporary assignment to work as a residential officer which helped greatly with staffing issues. The unfortunate side effect was that it reduced the work time of PPO's to perform their normal duties. Even after the temporary assignments, the residential officer staffing is lower than 1987 when the Department increased capacity to 60 residents and it is now over 80 residents. This unfortunately has a negative effect on public safety.

The Department is currently operating with approximately 20% less employees that it had almost ten years ago with the same or an increased workload in most operational areas. I have no doubt that the reductions have resulted in less positive outcomes and less public safety – it is almost impossible to measure or assess accurately but is obvious anecdotally.

The process of budget reductions, cost savings measures, employee turnover, supplemental funding has resulted in disparate funding in government and specifically Iowa community corrections. The Fourth and Seventh District are the only districts with state funding for FY13 less than the funding for FY08 – five years earlier – with the 7th District loss being approximately \$400,000. If a district or program had a vacancy or implemented a voluntary cost savings plan while a supplemental or increased funding was under consideration, the reward was loss of funding in the future.

Despite the difficult funding status, Department employees have continued to work hard to achieve the mission of this Department. I think they have continued to do a tremendous job but I am still concerned about the future. Too little training and staff development occurred. We have not participated in many statewide activities due to the lack of funding for travel and the time that is lost. We have reduced both drug and alcohol testing. We have not been able to pursue many organizational improvement activities due to lack of funding. We have been limited in our ability to test and implement new technologies, policies, and procedures. The imposed span of control has had a negative impact and eventually the supervisory bumping prohibition may result in less quality of staff supervision. I am also afraid that we may have developed a standard of expectations which is lower and will be difficult increase in a short period of time.

Thank You to the employees of this District and others that we work with for all your outstanding hard work during difficult circumstances. I know we are all hoping that FY13 will result in improved funding for the Department but it may take many more years before staffing and operations become as effective and functional as before.

James Lee Wayne, District Director

Annual Report

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PURPOSE AND GOALS OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Section 905.2 of the Code of Iowa authorizes the Seventh Judicial District Department of Correctional Services to furnish or contract for services to assist individuals who have been ordered by the courts, or the Parole Board or the authority of the Interstate Compact Services to participate in correctional programs designed to modify their behavior. The goals of the Department are:

- To support public safety
- To provide alternatives to the incarceration of offenders
- To protect and ensure the rights of persons who are charged with or convicted of a public offense
- To provide programs and services that assist individuals to become productive and law-abiding citizens
- To provide cost effective programs and services
- To avoid costly duplication of services by utilizing community resource agencies
- To provide accurate and useful information to the courts to assist in prudent decision-making

MISSION

Protect the Public, the Employees, and the Offenders

The “**Public**” is listed first since they are actually our employers and represent the reason for our employment. The “**Offenders**” are listed last since they represent the final product of our work and “**Protect**” not only includes from harm but also includes protect a good future for the offender. In between are listed “**Employees**” since they are the vehicle and method for accomplishing the other two components of the mission and are the most important component.

VISION

- Every offender makes it and our communities are safe
- We invest in partnerships so that all members of the community have hope of succeeding
- Individual growth is encouraged and expected, and achievement is recognized
- Shared decision-making and team participation demonstrate our mutual respect
- We measure our results and do what we know "works"

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- Innovation is valued; Diversity is our strength; Offenders are held accountable

PHILOSOPHY

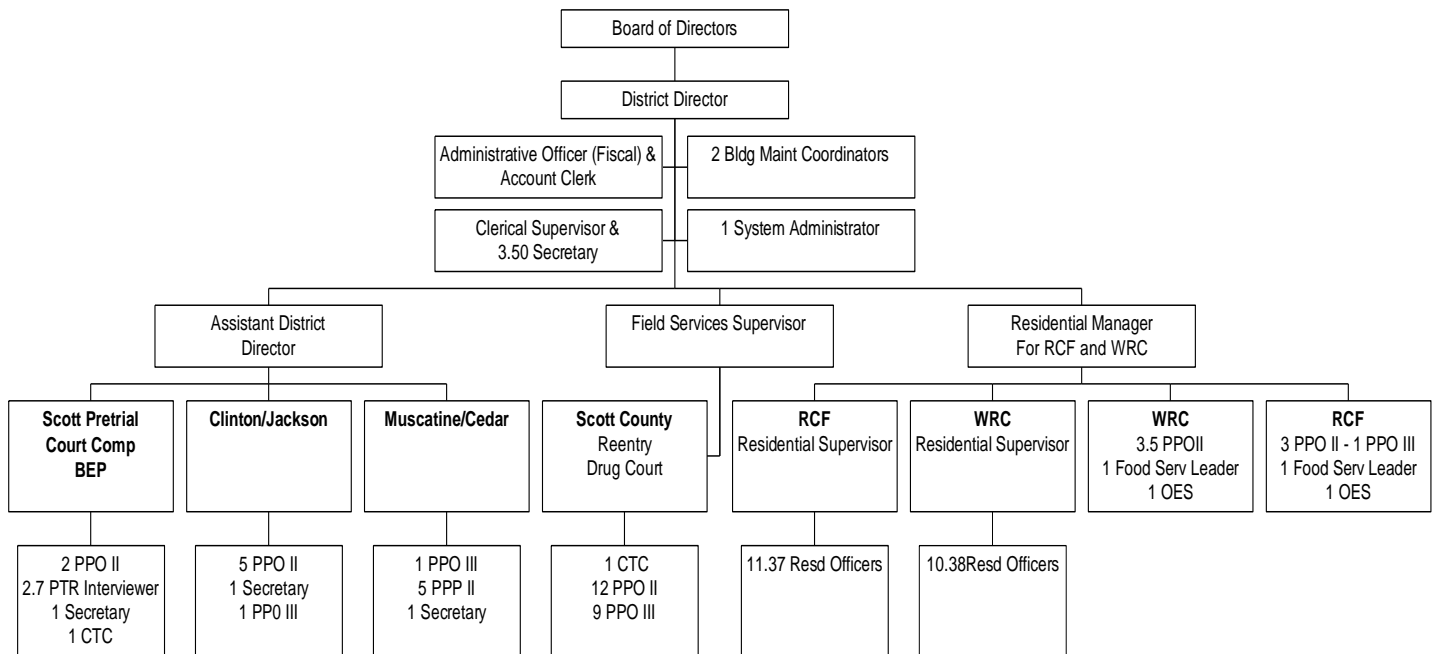
An underlying philosophy of our Department that is tied to our goals, mission, and visions is that for each offender we seek the least punitive sentence and sanctions to be used consistent with the need to promote public safety while modifying the offender's behavior. The Criminal Justice System has as its responsibility the need to provide for public safety and to assist other social systems with maintenance of an orderly society where individuals may strive to achieve their own objectives so long as they do not infringe upon the rights of others. Community-based corrections has a special role to prevent further involvement with law enforcement and the courts.

Community-based corrections is based on several principles:

- ❖ Crime is a community problem and can best be solved in the community.
- ❖ Alternatives to incarceration should be used when possible. The expense and debilitating effect of incarceration does not justify its use when appropriate alternatives are available in the community.

Organizational Chart

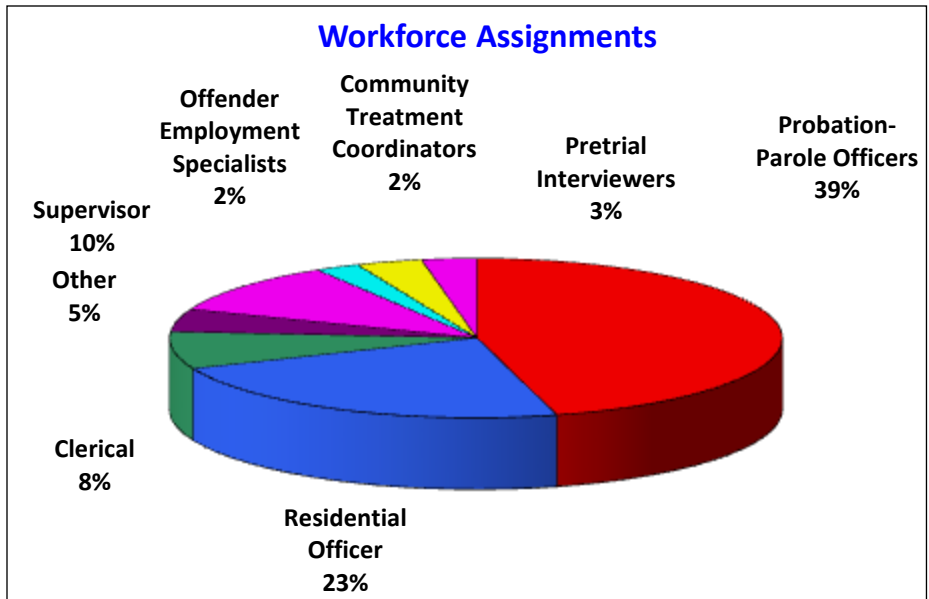
**Seventh Judicial District Department of Correctional Services
Table of Organization [Approved July 2010](#)**



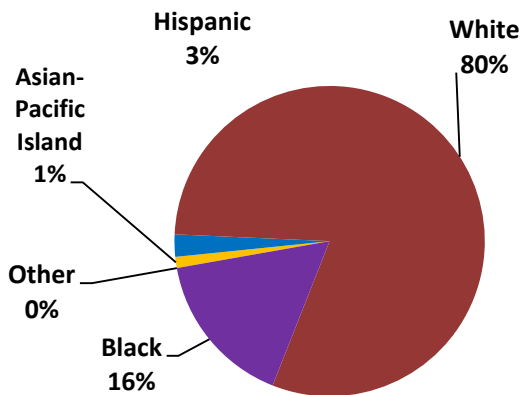
District Workforce (June 2012)

The department continues to adjust how it does business in efforts to maintain the high level of services it provides to the community and offender population. Our staff continues to demonstrate their leadership skills by initiating new ways to do business; utilizing assessment tools to assign appropriate resources in assisting offenders address negative behaviors. While continuing to work towards a seamless relationship with prison staff and local community resources in an effort to get offenders into services they need in a short time span. In reviewing the previous organizational charts, it is evident with budget issues and staff loss over the past three years, it is

impacting the services provided by this department. Staffing levels across the department have declined substantially over the past three years from 104.7 in FY 2008 to **86.25** at the end of FY 2012.



AA/EEO Report June 2012



Department leadership is cognitive of the disparity in minority hiring and promotions in Iowa Government. The department has set a goal to create a workforce reflective of the population under supervision. The department is proud of its efforts it has made over the past four years in creating a more diverse workforce. The department continues to focus on diversity needs at all levels of the department. While being cognitive of the need to have a transparent promotional process that does not promote discrimination or biases. The department will continue to address disparity of minority promotions as budget constraints and promotional opportunities develop. The department should be seen as a leader in its

efforts in developing and maintaining a diverse workforce. The above chart reflects the percentage of minority staff has almost reached 20%; the department is cognitive that the number of minority staff still fall below the number of minorities under department supervision.

Departments and Facilities

Administrative Office

605 Main St.
Davenport, IA 52803-5244
(563) 322-7986

Scott County Field Services

605 Main St.
Davenport, IA 52803-5244
(563) 322-7986

Pretrial Release Unit

Scott County Courthouse
400 W. 4th St.
Davenport, IA 52801-1030
(563) 326-8791

Muscatine County Field Services

101 W. Mississippi Drive, Suite 200
Muscatine, IA 52761
(563) 263-9168

Cedar County Field Services

Cedar County Courthouse
Tipton, IA 52772
(563) 886-3449

Clinton County Field Services

121 – 6th Avenue South, Suite 101
Clinton, IA 52732
(563) 243-7943

Jackson County Field Services

Jackson County Courthouse
Maquoketa, IA 52060
(563) 652-2751

Work Release/OWI Center

605 Main St.
Davenport, IA 52803-5244
(563) 322-7986

Residential Corrections Facility

1330 W. 3rd Street
Davenport, IA 52802
(563) 324-2131

2012 Board of Directors

Steve Flynn-Chairperson

Supervisor from Jackson County

Greg Adamson

Citizen Board Appointee

Larry Minard

Supervisor from Scott County

Kas Kelly

Judicial Appointee

Kathy Laird-Vic Chairperson

Supervisor from Muscatine County

Brian Schmidt

Supervisor from Clinton County

Dennis Boedeker

Supervisor from Cedar County

Marie Christian

Judicial Appointee

Robert Petersen

Citizen Board Appointee

Summary of the Board of Directors Meetings

The Department's Board of Directors meet monthly on the morning of the second Friday of each month except when meetings are rescheduled or cancelled as approved by the Board or the Board Chairperson. This is a brief summary of key items and significant actions taken at each meeting.

July 2011

- ❖ Discussed Justice System Budget: Omnibus appropriations bill spreadsheet was reviewed
- ❖ Discussed possible Staffing Plans and Reductions for FY12 due to budget reduction estimates
- ❖ Approved raises for the nine (9) non-contract staff; 2% increase effective 7/1/11 and a 1% increase effective 1/1/12
- ❖ Discussed new building construction-asbestos abatement and demolition of building

August 2011

- ❖ Discussed State and DOC budget issues: outlined possible layoff of positions and reassignments of staff
- ❖ Approve the FY12 contract with CADS (Center for Alcohol & Drug Services) for drug court coordination work
- ❖ Discussed District Director's Performance Evaluation: Board members personal evaluations to be submitted and reviewed
- ❖ Building Status Update: A ribbon cutting ceremony/open house planned for Friday, October 14, 2011 at 11:00 a.m.

September 2011

- ❖ Approved FY 2011 budget report
- ❖ Presented temporary staffing reassignments to meet the security needs of the Work Release/RCF facilities
- ❖ Discussed DOC FY2013 Budget Priorities and Additional Funding Considerations
- ❖ Discussed new building construction-landscaping and outside lighting-review HVAC concerns being addressed

October 2011

- ❖ Discussed the combined audit report of the eight judicial district departments of correctional services dated June 30, 2010
- ❖ Discussed new building construction: updated the Board on the status of the building- continues to be outstanding issues with HVAC

November 2011

- ❖ Follow up discussion regarding feedback on Opening and Dedication Ceremony
- ❖ FY 2011 Annual Report presented: approved the FY11 Annual Report as presented
- ❖ Discussed Labor/Management meeting reviewing span of control

December 2011

- ❖ Legislative/Budget Information & Issues: Discussed Revenue Estimating Committee will be meeting and depending on their projections, our funding may be affected accordingly
- ❖ Discussed building status update on HVAC: Dave Jasper, Project Manager for Estes Construction, updated the Board on the HVAC problem resolution progress

January 2012

- ❖ Discussed new building construction: Johnson Controls and Air Control have resolved most of the outstanding heating issues
- ❖ Election of Officers & Executive Committee: Chair: Larry Minard nominated Steve Flynn as Chair for 2012. Kathy Laird seconded and the motion carried unanimously. Vice Chair: Greg Adamson nominated Kathy Laird as Vice Chair for 2012 and was approved
- ❖ Legislative/Budget Information & Issues: reviewed handout of Preliminary Summary Governor's FY13 budget recommendations

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February 2012

- ❖ Discussed legislative and budget issues: Justice System House Subcommittee General Fund spreadsheet; Office of Auditor of State report (State Auditor Vaudt reviews Governor Branstad's FY 2013 budget proposal); Senate Study Bill 3137
- ❖ Reviewed the Iowa Department of Corrections 2012-2016 Strategic Plan
- ❖ Presentation on the Department's mental health grant– Waylyn McCulloh

March 2012

- ❖ Discussed legislative and budget issues: additional funding appropriated to DOC=\$228,000 for the 7th district
- ❖ Discussed developing district strategic plan: It was the consensus of the board members that the plan states priorities locally for this district and creates a list of goals, funding permitted, for the next five years

April 2012

- ❖ Discussed Legislative/Budget Information & Issues: The LSA NOBA for the Justice System Appropriations Bill, House File 2335; House/Senate Comparison
- ❖ Discussion of RCF Tour: Steve Flynn commended Cheryl Lunardi, Residential Supervisor, for the cleanliness of the facility and her leadership over that program

May 2012

- ❖ Discussed Legislative/Budget Information & Issues: 1) Budget for FY2013: The conference committee report adopted at the end of the session provided funding in the Justice Appropriations bill for this Department at the level recommended by Governor Branstad in January and did not include funding for staffing to expand the capacity of the WRC or to restore staffing lost in earlier years budget cuts. Funding was also not provided for increased personnel costs for FY12 or FY13. This level of funding represent a "status quo" level of funding, which if all other funding continues and other operational expenses remain similar to past experience, should permit this Department to maintain current staffing levels
- ❖ Discussed the new Anderson Ruling and avenues being worked to fix the loop hole in sentencings
- ❖ Grant Application Review & Approval: A grant application for Federal funding (Smart Probation Grant) to create two case manager positions and one supervisory position to oversee the management of a targeted population of probation status offenders with higher risk/needs and will allow improvements in training of officers in the implementation of evidence-based practices was reviewed
- ❖ Approved Appointments of Director's Evaluation Committee

June 2012

- ❖ FY13 Budget: The Board reviewed the FY13 budget spreadsheet. This department received funding in the Justice Appropriations bill at the level recommended by Governor Branstad but did not include funding for additional staff to expand the residential capacity of the Work Release Center or to restore staffing lost in previous years due to budget cuts
- ❖ Non-Contract Pay for FY13: Jim recommended all non-contract employees' pay be adjusted in the same manner as contract covered employees; a 2% increase effective 7/1/12 and a 1% increase effective 1/1/13 and within pay grade increases as scheduled
- ❖ Staffing plans for FY13: Jim updated the Board that due to a shortage in the budget, the "temporary" work assignments of some staff to alleviate the shortage of residential coverage will be continued
- ❖ Approved contract with Scott County Court Compliance Program; Vera French and Scott County Community Service Program
- ❖ Discussed FY 2014 budget requests; the request will include funding for refilling staff vacancies.

In addition, the Board takes action at each meeting, on routine items of business such as review and approval of meeting minutes, review and approval of fiscal reports, approval of District Director's travel expense claim, announcements, and other items.

District Services

PRETRIAL SERVICES

The Courts are served with information and services to provide for the early release of offenders prior to sentencing either with or without supervision. Pretrial Release provides an alternative to the traditional bail bond system. Arrestees are assessed for their public safety and flight risk pending disposition of their criminal case. Recommendations are made to the court regarding appropriateness for release from jail that may include release on own recognizance (ROR), release with supervision (RWS), release with bail (RWB), etc., or no release. If release is ordered with supervision, the defendant's whereabouts and activities are monitored to ensure that all court appearances and obligations are met.

PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS

The presentence investigation is primarily a tool to assist judges in determining appropriate sentence alternatives that most effectively serve the offender and wisely utilize correctional resources. The report submitted to the district court includes an extensive history of the defendant's criminal, social, family, education, employment and psychological background. Sentencing alternatives are presented to the court based on the investigation. This department also provides criminal history record checks to the courts for the Judge's consideration in sentencing.

PROBATION SERVICES

Probation is the supervised release of adjudicated adult individuals in the community as a result of a suspended sentence, a deferred sentence or a deferred judgment. Probation provides a major alternative to institutionalization, whereby convicted misdemeanants and felons remain in the community under supervision. Probation supervision includes risk and needs assessments, case planning and referral to community agencies. Offender behavior is monitored through urinalysis testing, breath analysis, and electronic monitoring/GPS, surveillance and collateral contacts. Officers maintain regular contact with the offender and their significant others.

RESIDENTIAL CORRECTIONS FACILITY SERVICES

Residential services provide supervision of offenders demonstrating an inability or unwillingness to function under less restrictive program supervision.

There are two residential correctional facilities in the Seventh Judicial District. The residential facilities provide highly structured live-in supervision of problematic, high risk and/or high need offenders. A myriad of treatment, education and related services are provided by the facilities. The offenders are referrals from court, parolees, work release and Federal contract residents from the Bureau of Prisons.

The Residential Corrections Facility (RCF) is located at 1330 W 4th Street, Davenport, Iowa and the Work Release Center (WRC) is located at 605 Main Street, Davenport, Iowa. The RCF houses sixty-four (64) male offenders. The WRC houses eighty-one (81) male/female offenders. The average stay at the facilities is between three (3) and six (6) months. Offenders are required to obtain employment and address treatment needs as directed by the court or identified by assessments that are required to complete each offender's individual reentry case plan. Offenders are required to meet financial obligations such as child support, victim restitution, court costs, etc. while in the facilities.

OPERATING WHILE INTOXICATED (OWI) PROGRAM

The OWI Program is provided for offenders convicted of a second or subsequent Operating While Intoxicated charge, as authorized by the Iowa Code, Chapter 904.153. Offenders in these programs are considered state inmate status but are able to serve their sentences and participate in treatment in community corrections residential facilities in lieu of prison. These offenders are under the jurisdiction of the Iowa Department of Corrections and, unless they discharge their sentence while in the facility, must be released by the Iowa Board of Parole.

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OWI programming is provided to offenders in the Work Release Center located in Davenport. Substance abuse treatment services are provided through contracted services with the Center for Alcohol & Drug Services.

PAROLE SERVICES

Parole is the supervised conditional release of offenders released from the state's correctional institutions by the Board of Parole. Parole can also be granted directly from a Residential Correctional Facility after the offender has served residential facility time on work release. This program is very similar to probation and in many instances the probation and parole officers are one and the same.

INTERSTATE COMPACT

Interstate Compact is the supervision of offenders transferred to Iowa from another state. Iowa, likewise, transfers offenders to other states for supervision. Offenders supervised are usually on probation or parole and are handled similar to Iowa offenders under probation supervision.

COMMUNITY SERVICE SENTENCING

This tool connects the offender with the offended community through significant work to benefit the community, and has been used extensively by the courts.

BATTERER'S EDUCATION PROGRAM (BEP)

This program provides a group education process for men and women who practice a pattern of abusive behavior. As required by Iowa law, the department provides batterer's education groups for persons convicted of domestic abuse. After an extensive orientation session, batterers are placed in groups which meet weekly, men meet for twenty-four (24) weeks, women (16) weeks.

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (ISP)

Intensive Supervision (ISP) is a specialized program of greatly enhanced supervision of high risk offenders on probation or parole. Specialized Probation/Parole Officers are assigned a small caseload of high risk offenders to supervise. Instead of having face-to-face contact with the offender monthly under normal supervision, ISP officers have numerous contacts with the offender weekly. Drug testing, curfew surveillance and offender accountability are emphasized with most officer activity occurring in the evening. Officers are equipped with a vehicle, radio equipment and electronic monitoring equipment.

High risk offenders include those convicted of violent crimes or having a history of violent crimes. Sex offenders and Drug Court participants are also considered to be high risk and are supervised by ISP officers.

ISP may also be used as an intermediate sanction for non-compliant offenders on regular supervision caseloads. ISP caseloads are held to a maximum of twenty-five (25) offenders so the officer can spend more time with the offender. ISP officers visit these offenders on the weekends and evenings, as well as during the day. The time spent with the offender can be in helping the offender change, or if the offender is unwilling to change, to monitor the offender for compliance.

The District operates (5) Intensive Supervision Programs:

- **Intensive Supervision Program (ISP)**—Specializing in supervising high risk offenders on parole supervision.
- **Sexual Abuse Treatment Program (SOTP)** – Supervising sex offenders and facilitating SOTP groups.
- **Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)** – Specialized supervision for offenders with history of substance abuse problems that directly lead to criminal activities.
- **Transition Phase (RCF)** –Transition component for high risk probation offenders transitioning from the RCF to field supervision.
- **Drug Court (DC)**-Prison diversion program designed to supervise offenders with chronic substance abuse histories.

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INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM (ISP)

The crisis of prison overcrowding and evidence-based practices in Iowa has forced those charged with the administration of correctional programs for high-risk offenders to consider their early release and/or supervision in the community. The ISP program is designed to explore accelerated release to parole and an alternative to incarceration for selected probationers. The goal is to increase monitoring, treatment intervention and enforcement of stringent conditions of release to facilitate the successful completion of the parole or probation period.

The major program objective is the reduction of prison crowding without increasing risk to the community and the reduction of further offender criminal behavior and victimization. ISP offers the opportunity to provide close community supervision to selected offenders who would normally enter or remain in prison.

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (SOTP)

The Sex Offender Treatment Program was specifically designed to help reduce sexual abuse victimization by providing treatment to those offenders who commit sex crimes. To address the increasing number of sex offenders assigned to supervision, the department has developed a comprehensive supervision and treatment program that utilizes specially trained staff (GPS Officers) to monitor high risk sex offenders assigned to GPS monitoring to ensure public safety. The SOTP program involves assessment, evaluation, professional counseling, perpetrator treatment groups (active and maintenance) and intensive supervision of sex offenders either within the residential facilities or under intensive supervision.

The goal of treatment is to reduce the risk of re-offending and make self-management possible. The outcome of treatment lies with the offender. By admitting their crime fully, acknowledging and accepting responsibility for their behaviors, feeling remorse and developing empathy with their victim, new skills can be learned so that there will be no new victims. Sex offender treatment appears to be a major factor in reducing future criminal behavior.

TRANSITIONAL PHASE PROGRAM (TPP)

Transition Phase was developed to assist in the transition of high risk offenders moving from the RCF program to field supervision. The program is very similar in nature to ISP that involves close supervision of a specialized high risk caseload. The TPP officer utilizes community resources and has the ability to return offenders to the RCF if it is determined that public safety or the offender is in need of more services. The goal of the program is to ensure reentry goals are met by the offender while ensuring public safety.

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC)

Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) provides an objective and effective bridge between this department and the local substance abuse treatment community. The *TASC Intensive Supervision Officer (ISP)* is assigned to the Scott County Field Office. The TASC ISP Officer supervises an intensive caseload of probation and parole offenders who are involved in ongoing treatment following the Relapse Prevention model.

The TASC ISP Officer completed complex courses of study in substance abuse and has substantial experience in working with persons with substance abuse addictions. The role of TASC is to intervene in the pattern of criminality manifested by the offender. That pattern is described as: **Addiction – Arrest – Prosecution – Conviction – Incarceration – Relapse – Re-addiction- Re-arrest**

TASC ISP Officer assists substance abusers by providing special assistance in coordinating referrals and services. In an effort to reduce the cost of supervision by directing the offender to the most appropriate treatment program based on ASAM PPC-2R.

DRUG COURT

Drug Court is a special court with the responsibility of handling cases involving offenders with drug related convictions and those offenders that have criminal histories tied to drug addiction. Drug court has the capability of comprehensive supervision, drug testing, treatment services and immediate sanctions and incentives. It is a diversion program designed to divert non-violent substance abusing offenders from the criminal justice system (Prison). Drug court officers utilize numerous community partners to assist the offenders dealing with recovery and rehabilitation issues.

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Drug Court is an Eighteen (18) month, four-phase program involving an intensive treatment continuum with weekly interaction with each participant. Participants initially attend weekly Court Hearings where their progress is reviewed by the Court.

The Drug Court is a post adjudication model. Following a plea by the offender, the offender is “sentenced” to Drug Court to comply fully with the program. Failure to do so may result in serving the initial sentence. Successful completion of the program in some cases will result in a dismissal of the criminal offense.

COURT COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

This program was developed with funding from Scott County to address the failure rate of offenders granted unsupervised probation for misdemeanor offenses. The failure rate increases the average daily jail population unnecessarily. Although not providing full probation supervision of the offender; the program works to ensure and assist offenders with compliance with Court ordered conditions. In addition, to acting as a liaison between the Court and this department in court related matters.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Electronic Monitoring is an adjunct to other community based correctional supervision and treatment requirements. It is primarily utilized for high risk offenders (sex offenders) and those required by law or by the court as a condition of supervision. The department is utilizing the latest innovations in electronic surveillance to more effectively monitor high risk offenders. The department currently uses active monitoring units, mostly utilized by offenders in SOTP. Through the use of these units, the safety of the community can be greatly enhanced and the accountability of the offender is maintained.

Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) is the most innovative electronic surveillance technology used by criminal justice agencies. The system combines GPS technology and advanced wireless communication protocols, flexible reporting and unique mapping capabilities to effectively track offenders twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week. The Central Command Center (CCC), located in Des Moines, Iowa, is the main information area.

The goal of electronic monitoring is to minimize the risk to the community through monitoring offender’s movements 24 hours a day.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE LIAISON

The Substance Abuse Liaison position is responsible for assessing the extent of an offender’s substance abuse problem using the American Society of Addiction Medicine Patient Placement Criteria-2R (ASAM PPC-2R). After gathering extensive information from the offender and their supervising officer, the appropriate level of care is determined, a formal report written, treatment is scheduled and all information is forwarded to the treatment provider and supervising officer. The Substance Abuse Liaison staffs parolees with the Re-entry Coordinator to determine the substance abuse needs of the offender returning to the community. When identified by offender needs (LSI-R) or required by the Court the Substance Abuse Liaison completes substance abuse screening on RCF and WRC admissions.

The department discontinued this position in FY 2010 due to State budget issues that have impacted funding availability for a number of department positions.

REENTRY COORDINATOR (RC) Community Treatment Coordinator

The Reentry Coordinator works with the Institution staff to facilitate the release of offenders that have been granted or have the possibility for being granted parole. The RC verifies the offender’s release residence and support network before release. In addition the RC coordinates services in the community for the offender and sets appointments before the offender leaves the institution. This effort is believed to enhance the released offender’s probability of having a successful transition from prisons to community supervision. The RC also meets with the offender and completes a number of assessments used to determine the offender’s needs and risks before case assignment to a field officer. This allows for the field officer to have the assessments

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available to use in the negotiation of the offender's reentry case plan. The development of this position has improved the delivery of services to this population and has had a positive impact on their transition to community supervision.

VICTIM IMPACT GROUP

The Victim Impact Program is designed for offenders to grasp the concept that crimes are committed against real people and that a victim is forever changed. The program consists of (10) weekly groups discussing the impact crimes have on victims. The key component is the victim panels that allow for victims to address offenders and discuss in an open forum the impact crime has had on them; personalizing the effect of crime to the offender.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY GROUP

In 2008 Residential Officer, Sharita Couch, former Residential Manager, Mark Matkovich along with Pastor Roger Kirk from the First Missionary Baptist Church in Davenport, Iowa developed a group to work with African American offenders because of the limited resources available to address their needs. Their overall goal is to address the overrepresentation of African Americans in the Iowa Criminal Justice System, through addressing the needs unique to the African American offender in the Iowa Criminal Justice System. The group is open to both male and female offenders; pre or post incarceration. The group has significant support from the community from local facilitators to the ability to hold the groups off district grounds at the First Missionary Baptist Church. The ability to hold groups off site of district property allows for offenders to have a more open forum to discuss personal issues they face on a daily basis. The group is (10) weeks long, focusing on the value of daily life experiences, including: family, relationships, parenting, peer association, addictions, batterer's education and how to move forward in life after incarceration. The group incorporates a variety of techniques including role playing, small and large group activities and support network building.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AFTERCARE GROUP (TASC ISP OFFICER)

Substance Abuse Aftercare Groups are held at the Work Release Center on a weekly basis. They are facilitated by the TASC ISP Officer that is a certified substance abuse counselor. The group discusses relapse and maintenance issues that are unique to offenders addressing recovery issues.

CONTROLLING ANGER & LEARNING TO MANAGE IT (CALM)

CALM is a (12) session cognitive restructuring group with a (6) week aftercare component. Participants identify and work on changing thoughts and beliefs that cause negative emotions that result in hurtful, illegal and sometimes violent acts. CALM teaches duration of their anger as well as other negative emotions that may lead to criminal activity.

OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS (OES)

The department secured a 2 year grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistants for the Second Chance Act Grant in FY 2010, allowing the department to hire (2) Offender Employment Specialists (OES). The OES' primary function is to assist offenders with securing and maintaining employment, primary focus is with residential offenders. The OES establishes relationships with local employers in an effort to build a partnership to employ offenders housed in the residential facilities. The OES also offers assistance for offenders under field supervision but are not being housed in either of the residential facilities. The OES works directly with offenders to monitor efforts in obtaining and, maintaining employment. OES provides offenders with assistance in resume and application preparation.

Key Statistical Information FY 2012

PRETRIAL RELEASE INVESTIGATION

(PTR):

FY 2010	3,538
FY 2011	3,604
FY 2012	2,984
Cost per Interview	<u>\$60.97</u> (FY 2012)

PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS (PSI):

FY 2010	865
FY 2011	1002
FY 2012	1068
Cost per Investigation	<u>\$353.35</u> (FY 2012)

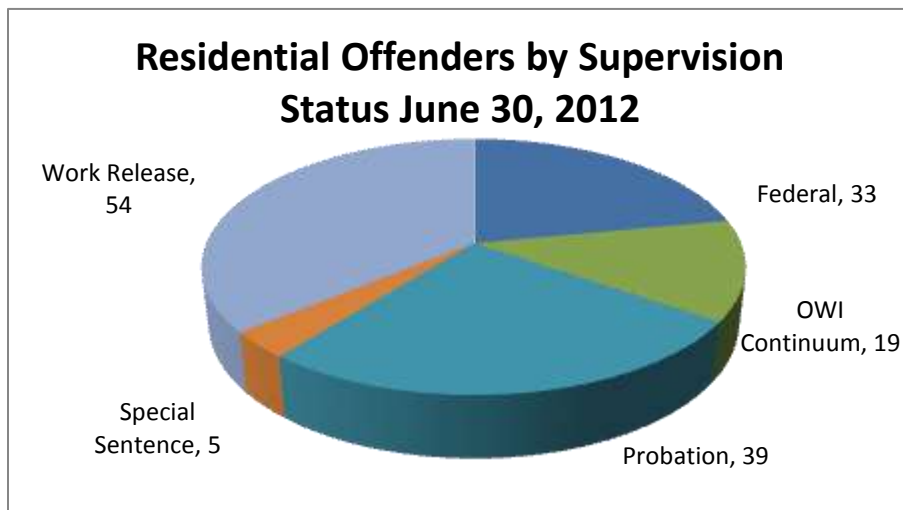
ENROLLMENT FEE:

Enrollment Fees collected by this Department: FY 2003 to FY 2011.

2003	\$194,135	2008	\$227,166
2004	\$205,135	2009	\$199,938
2005	\$202,150	2010	\$202,111
2006	\$182,705	2011	\$189,448
2007	\$216,526	2012	\$197,206

RESIDENTIAL SUPERVISION:

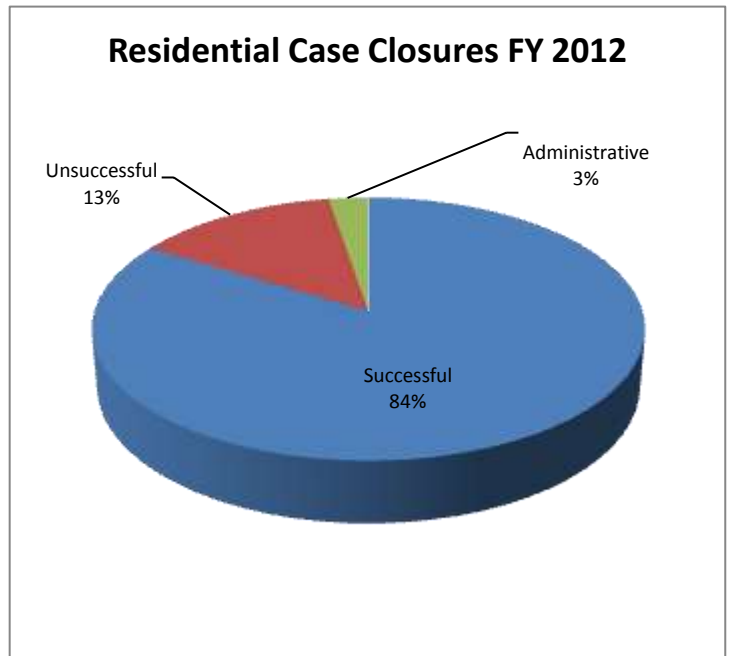
There were **150** offenders on active supervision in the two Residential Facilities on June 30, 2012. The following graph illustrates those offenders by supervision status. The department’s residential facilities served **584** offenders in FY 2011; 503 male and 81 female offenders served. Residents served by the department’s two residential facilities paid **\$89,637.49** in restitution in FY12.



Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Report

RESIDENTIAL CASE CLOSURES

Residential correctional facilities across the State play a major role in offender reentry efforts. The correctional facilities allow for a transitional environment for offender’s returning to the community from prison. The semi-structure environment assists in the offender’s transition to the community by giving the offender time to secure employment and establish a support network before returning to the community on a full time basis. In addition residential facilities offer offenders on field supervision a structured environment as an option to address negative behaviors while essentially remaining in the community. In FY 2012 there were **263** offender case closures in the two residential facilities, with **221** being considered successful. The following graph illustrates the percentage of case closures in the residential facilities.



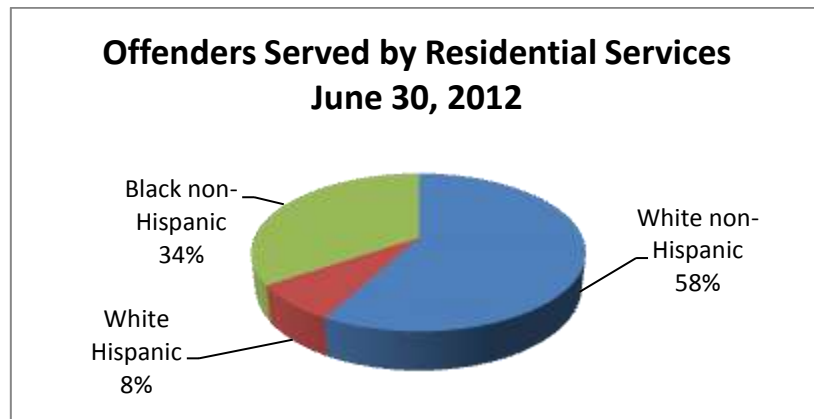
RESIDENTIAL LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) BY SUPERVISION STATUS:

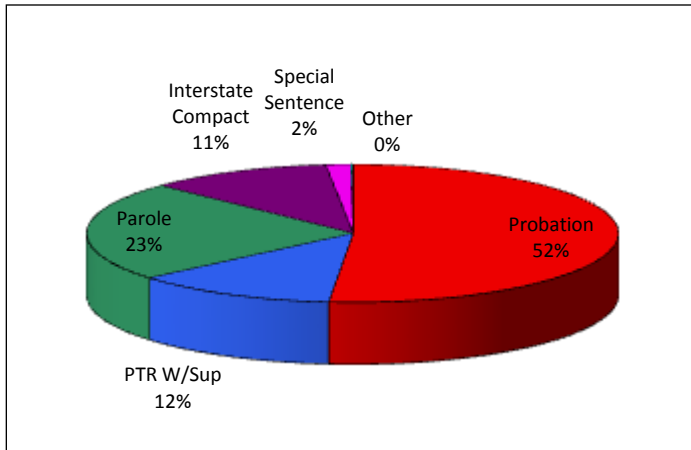
The following information contains residential cases successfully closed by supervision status. The average length of stay by offenders in the two residential facilities operated by this department was **4.6** months. The number of days served by offenders in the residential facilities- cases successfully completing residential program, either through successful discharge or placed on field supervision.

Supervision Status	LOS Days	Count Closures	Successful Closures
Work Release	8,432	67	4.1
OWI Continuum	6,579	50	4.3
Special Sentence	977	5	6.4
Federal	106	1	3.5
Probation	13,225	88	4.9

OFFENDERS SERVED BY RACE IN THE TWO RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES:

There were 150 offenders being served in the department’s two residential facilities on June 30, 2012: 55 White non-Hispanic, 55 Black non-Hispanic, 11 White Hispanic.



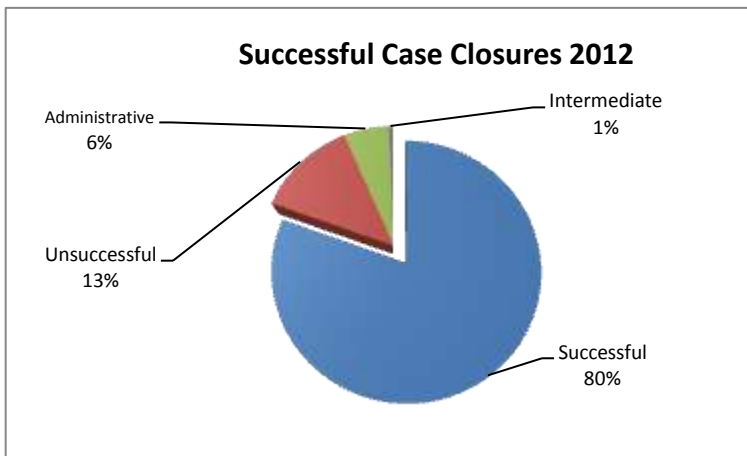
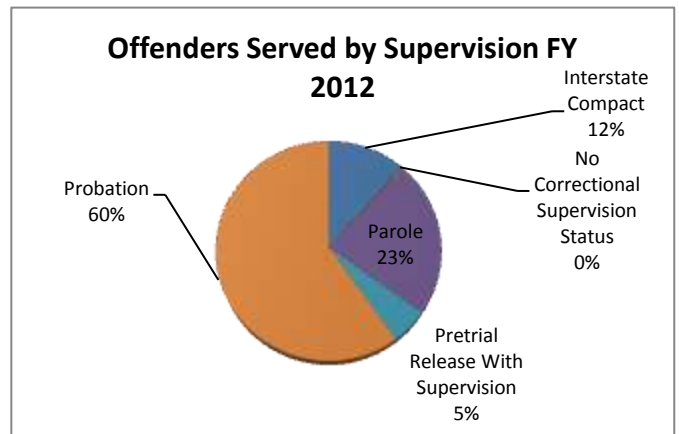


FIELD SUPERVISION-OFFENDERS SERVED BY SUPERVISION STATUS:

Field Supervision includes those offenders on Pretrial Release, Special Sentence, Probation and Parole supervision. The total number of offenders receiving services on field supervision in FY 2012 was **2,839**. The following graph illustrates the total number of offenders served by supervision status.

OFFENDERS SERVED BY SUPERVISION STATUS
JUNE 30, 2012

The Supervision status of offenders under supervision on June 30, 2011 is shown below. Compact Supervision is supervision transferred from another state to Iowa. There were **1631** offenders on field supervision June 30, 2012. The supervision status breakdown: 953 probation, 366 parole, 183 Interstate Compact Services, 84 Pretrial Release, 4 Special Sentence.

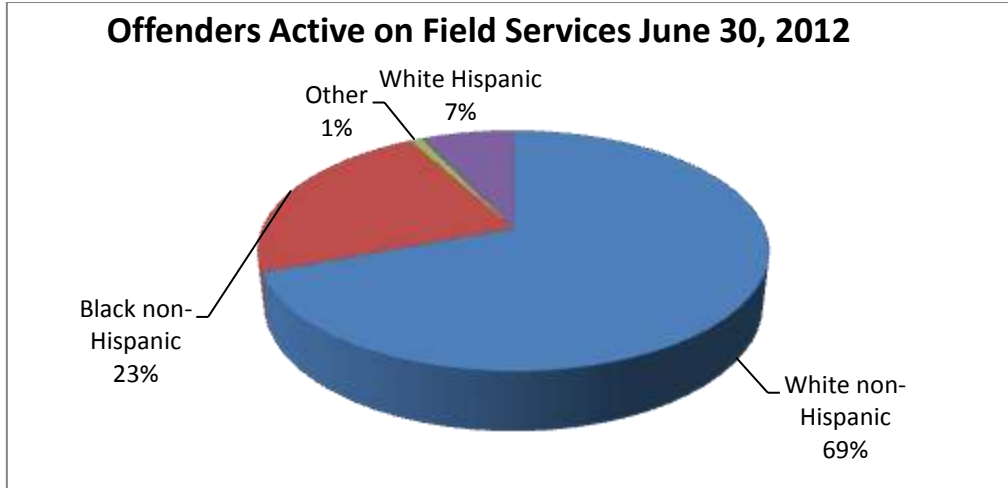


FIELD CASE CLOSURES

The following chart represents field case closures in FY 2012. Successful includes discharge from supervision; unsuccessful includes revocation due to technical violations or new criminal offenses. Administrative includes amended charges, special court orders and death. Intermediate sanctions includes, offenders remaining under field supervision after intermediate sanction imposed.

OFFENDERS SERVED BY RACE BY FIELD SERVICES:

There were 1631 offenders being served by field services on June 30, 2012: 1129 White non-Hispanic, 373 Black non-Hispanic, 114 White Hispanic. Other includes 4 American Indian, 4 Asian/Pacific Island, 2 Black Hispanic, 2 Unknown.

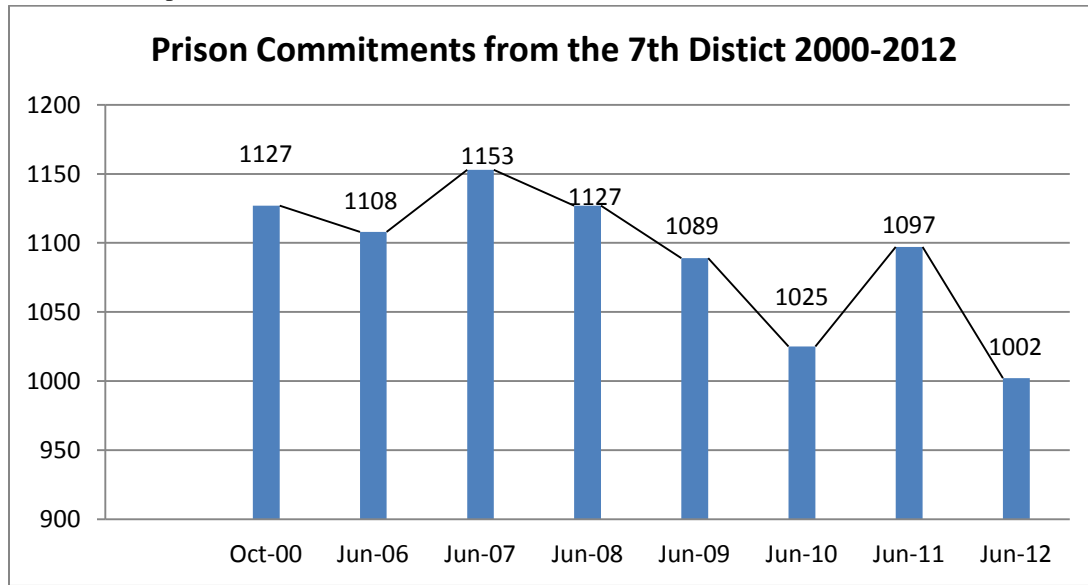


OFFENDER POPULATION FACTS

The district is cognitive of the disparity of minority representation in the Iowa Criminal Justice System and has taken positive steps in combating the high rate of minorities being on supervision. These steps include efforts to create a diverse workforce through the Departments Workforce Diversity Committee. A more diverse workforce will create opportunity to lead the way in addressing the high minority supervision rates.

COMMITMENTS TO PRISON

Prison commitments from the five counties in the 7th District at the end of FY 2012 were 1,002, reflecting a decrease of 95 prison commitments from June 30, 2011.



Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Report

SPECIALIZED INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

The following list of specialty programs provides the number of offenders served by program and the statistical success rate in FY 2012.

Programs	Offenders Served	Total Case Closures	Successful Completion	Percent of Successful Completions
Batterer's Education Program	659	361	249	69%
Drug Court Program	33	13	8	61%
OWI Program	127	73	63	86.3%
Restorative Justice Program	66	38	32	84.2%
Sex Offender Program	92	21	9	42%
Intensive Supervision	Unavailable			
TASC Program	27	8	7	87.5

ASSESSMENTS

The department values the use and benefits of assessment tools in determining the best approach to work with offenders. The main tools utilized by this department are used to determine the Risk the offender has on the community and the Criminal Needs met by their illegal behavior. The graph below illustrates the three major tools used in measuring an offender's risk and needs. There has been an increase in offenders risk and need scores over the past three years.

<u>Assessment Tool</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Average</u>
LSI-R (criminogenic needs)	2012	1559	26.36
IA Risk Assessment (Risk)	2012	1043	12.43
IA Risk Reassessment (Risk)	2012	2556	9.89

Financial Reports

Balance Sheet June 30, 2012

	ACCOUNT GROUPS		
	GENERAL FUND	GENERAL FIXED ASSETS	GENERAL LONGTERM OBLIGATIONS
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	147,090	0	0
Accounts Receivable	178,820	0	0
Prepaid Expense	0	0	0
Fixed Assets	0	1,738,620	0
Amount to be provided for retirement of long-term obligations	0	0	891,431
TOTAL ASSETS	325,910	1,738,620	891,431
LIABILITIES			
Accrued Payroll	155,133	0	0
Accounts Payable	84,200	0	0
Due to State Treasurer	767	0	0
Compensated Absences	0	0	891,431
Obligations Under Capital			
Lease Agreements	0	0	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	240,100	0	891,431
FUND EQUITY			
Investment in Fixed Assets	0	1,738,620	0

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Unreserved Fund Balance	85,810	0	0
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	<u>85,810</u>	<u>1,738,620</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	<u>325,910</u>	<u>1,738,620</u>	<u>891,431</u>

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
Comparison of Actual Revenues and Expenditures to Budget
For Year Ended June 30, 2012

	ACTUAL	BUDGET
<u>REVENUES BY SOURCE</u>		
State POS	6,716,588	6,716,588
Carryover Funds	72,427	72,427
Interest	1,466	4,000
Residential Client Fees	277,152	310,000
Work Release Client Fees	170,934	212,974
Federal Client Fees	1,034,464	881,284
OWI Client Fees	169,177	148,000
County Support	183,087	183,087
Enrollment Fees	197,206	209,881
Miscellaneous Income	8,021	8,200
Batterers Education Program	86,251	84,632
Empl & MH Serv Grants	112,579	113,236
Total Revenues	<u>9,029,352</u>	<u>8,944,309</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE</u>		
State POS	6,715,055	6,716,588
Interest	1,466	4,000
Residential Client Fees	277,152	310,000
Work Release Client Fees	170,934	212,974
Federal Client Fees	949,420	881,284
OWI Client Fees	169,177	148,000
County Support	183,087	183,087
Enrollment Fees	197,206	209,881
Batterers Education Program	86,251	84,632
Miscellaneous Income	8,021	8,200
Carryover Funds	72,427	72,427
Empl & MH Services Grants	112,579	113,236
Total Expenditures	<u>8,942,775</u>	<u>8,944,309</u>

Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Report

FY12 EXPENDITURES	1110	1140	1160	1200	1210	1220	1260	1270	1310	
Account Class/Program	Admin	Field Services	Residential	TASC	DRUG COURT	VIOL	Sex Offender	BEP	ISP	TOTAL
101 Personnel Services	682,923	2,939,549	2,807,644	165,842	102,019	0	635,553	96,261	202,925	7,632,716
202 Personal Travel	1,581	1,397	4,333	0	454	0	3,720	0	333	11,818
203 Vehicle Operation	0	0	37,729	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,729
301 Office Supplies	7,298	22,838	9,257	994	0	0	32	1,345	840	42,604
302 Bldg Maint Supplies	0	0	20,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,810
304 Prof & Sci Supplies	0	5,357	478	4,000	560	0	0	0	0	10,395
306 Housing & Substist Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
308 Other Supplies	0	0	4,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,936
311 Food	0	0	334,431	0	0	0	0	0	0	334,431
401 Communications	234	18,562	9,586	357	0	0	1,539	0	234	30,512
402 Rentals	0	61,419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,419
403 Utilities	7,126	33,409	110,540	0	0	0	0	0	141	151,216
405 Prof & Sci Services	0	36,857	181,696	0	24,372	0	18,406	55,520	0	316,851
406 Outside Services	0	5,816	33,373	0	0	0	0	0	22	39,211
434 Intrastate Transfer	10,538	2,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,266
409 Outside Repairs & Services	0	0	8,219	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,219
414 Reimburse Other Agencies	298	8,944	3,960	398	199	0	498	119	298	14,714
416 ITS Reimbursements	1,178	37,981	22,851	2,458	0	0	0	0	1,767	66,235
417 Workers Compensation	400	4,775	4,775	200	200	0	200	100	200	10,850
501 Equipment	0	14,718	34,286	0	0	0	0	9,599	0	58,603
503 Equip: Non-inventory	0	5,341	10,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,559
510 Data Processing	4,986	9,259	10,134	0	1,121	0	2,478	0	2,401	30,379
602 Other Exp & Obligations	0	0	30,302	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,302
604 Securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
901 Capitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	716,562	3,208,950	3,679,558	174,249	128,925	0	662,426	162,944	209,161	8,942,775

Comparative Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

For Year Ended June 30, 2012

	2012	2011	2010	2009
General Fund Balance Beginning of Year	72,427	0	90,976	98,355

Revenues by Source:

State Appropriations	6,716,588	6,492,814	6,920,774	7,265,034
Intrastate Transfer	0	19,265	75,000	256,608
Interest	1,466	3,292	5,074	18,872
Client Fees	617,263	674,167	573,568	558,643
County Support	183,087	158,699	169,448	169,448
Enrollment Fees	197,206	189,449	202,111	199,939
Batterer Education Program Fees	86,251	75,667	76,430	72,371
Federal Work Release Contract	1,034,464	791,227	661,676	723,063
Employment & MH Serv. Grants	112,579	233,229	119,794	0
Miscellaneous Income	8,021	9,561	6,261	8,778
Total Revenues	8,956,925	8,647,370	8,810,136	9,272,756

Expenditures by Program:

Administration	716,562	675,969	539,010	394,878
Field Services	3,208,950	3,090,185	3,465,527	3,774,663
Residential Corrections Services	3,679,558	3,532,886	3,524,907	3,533,264
TASC	174,249	166,292	214,908	309,422
Drug Court	128,925	99,996	209,759	214,027
Violator	0	0	0	96,092
Sex Offender	662,426	636,285	601,197	599,331
Batterers Education	162,944	165,718	156,136	162,180
Intensive Supervision	209,161	198,884	189,668	196,228
Total Expenditures	8,942,775	8,566,215	8,901,112	9,280,085

Other Uses of Funds

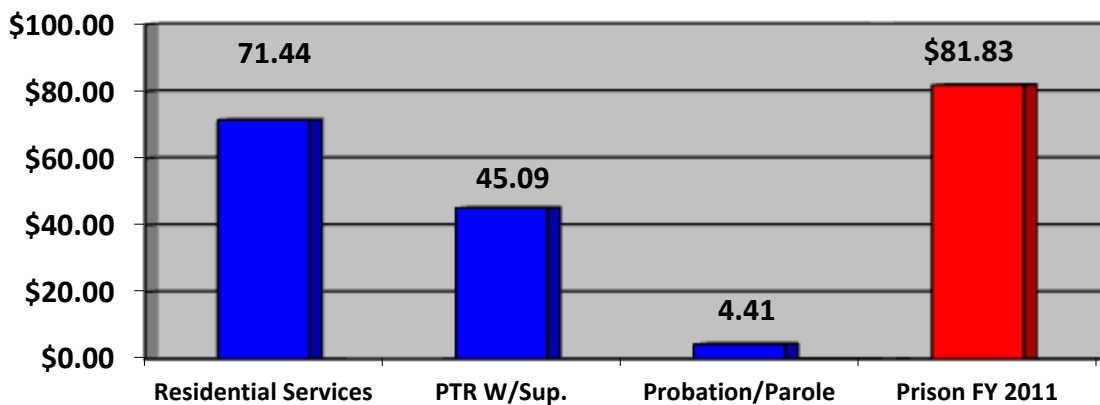
Reversion to State	767	8,728	0	50
General Fund Balance End of Year	85,810	72,427	0	90,976

Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Report

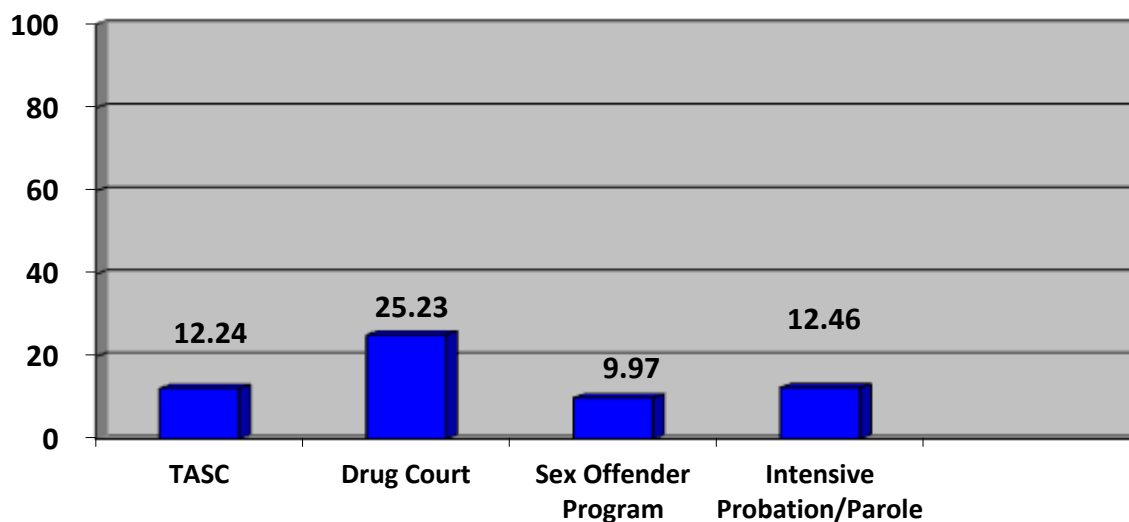
The cost of services is one of the key factors that drives for improvements and growth in community based corrections. The cost of incarcerating offenders in prison is becoming increasingly alarming; without further growth in community based corrections we will see increasing pressure on prisons to release violent and high risk offenders early from prison. Studies have proven that incarceration has a negative impact on offenders and in many cases increases the risk of recidivism. Community Based Corrections across the United States has proven to lower the risk of some offenders while ensuring the safety of

the community. One factor driving the growth of community based corrections is the overall cost savings community supervision has compared to incarcerating offenders. According to the Iowa Department of Corrections in FY2011 the average daily cost to incarcerate an offender in the Iowa Prison System was \$85.72. The following graph illustrates the Department's average daily cost of services per offender under community supervision.

Daily Cost of General Services



Daily Cost of Specialized Services



Staff and Programming Highlights

'605 Center' becomes a Reality in the 7th District



The 7th Judicial District held a Dedication and Opening Ceremony October 14th for the new '605 Center'. The facility will allow for future expansion of field and residential services. Several local, state and federal representatives were present at the ceremony and made positive comments on the functionality and esthetics of the new building. Board Chairman, Greg Adamson commented on the building designs and the improvements it has made to the downtown area and skyline of Davenport. Simply, the 605 Center will eventually expand the residential bed capacity at this location to 120, an increase of 40 from the former facility.

Most importantly, the new facility allows for an increase in the space necessary for offender programming, meetings, and training. This completion represents ten years of work to resolve health and safety concerns with the former building at the same location. This has been a win-all for everyone in the community. The offender now has more opportunity to receive services, the improved security for department staff, and a building that local leaders can be proud of in the downtown area.



Remember to enjoy the small stuff!



Remembering Supervisor Delbert "Del" Jones, pictured in the center, as he is standing with many of those that helped shape the 7th District's policies and general philosophies of how to do the business of change. He passed away suddenly in March reminding us of the frailties of life. His efforts in creating a seamless system to deliver services to offenders can be seen in the work being done today across the state. Just the other day we were talking about "What Works" and in Corrections there is always a new idea. Del's simple rules of offender supervision applied common sense and compassion to those we work with: "KISS-Keep it Simple STUPID". He believed over-complicating offender's lives created obstacles; "Just the Facts Jack" was his

philosophy. He thought more effort in supervision was the key to offender success, not how it was written on reports. He believed in fighting for offender rights, spoke his mind, and supported his staff in those times of uncertainty. In the past, I have heard it time after time that Iowa is considered by many as a leader in Corrections. That is because of the work we do and the value we place in doing it. Del is one just one example of the many hard working people doing this job every day.

SUPER BOWL LUNCHEON

The brain child of Probation/Parole Officer Brian McDevitt, the department's first annual Super Bowl luncheon was conceived as a vehicle toward building relationships and letting out some of that stress we work through on a daily basis. Brian came up with a great way to step away from the day-to-day stress in having a Super Bowl luncheon. I don't believe his team won but I think for all those staff that attended and had a few minutes to relax, it was a win. A fun time was had by all, including those few that thought the Patriots were going to outlast the NY Giants.





Saving lives is the name of the Game!

Debbie James, Residential Counselor and department member for over 25 years, has headed up the Annual Blood Drive through the Mississippi Regional Blood Center for many years. Debbie has knocked on doors, worked the halls and made great strides in getting staff informed on the importance of donating blood. In October seven units were collected! Those units have the potential of saving 21 lives! Those staff that helped save lives at the most recent blood drive: Sally Bednarik, Bob Behm, Kim Crandall, Joe James, Linda Russell, Tom Russell (husband of a department staff member), Lewis Washington, Jim Wayne, and Tony Willis. The department has collected 274 units since 1989, impacting over 800 lives.

POLAR PLUNGE GOES OLD SCHOOL

The Flintstones is about as old school as you can go; Residential Officers Jennifer Wirtjes and Carli Larson along with PSI Writer Bob Behm represented the department at the Annual Polar Plunge at West Lake in Davenport. The event is a fundraiser for the Iowa Special Olympics. The team was a little light but the three of them took first prize in the costume contest, taking the title from the Davenport Police Department that has held that title for several years. They “rode” into the chilly waters by way of their Flintstone’s car (built by Jennifer Wirtjes’ husband). Jennifer Wirtjes won the most online donations equaling \$470, while Team DOC raised \$703 total.



You don’t want to make our “TOP TEN LIST”



Probation/Parole Officer III, Rich Aleksiejczyk developed the 7th District’s 10 Most Wanted list. The purpose of this list was to create a tool to notify local law enforcement of absconders on community supervision. The list is updated weekly and sent out via email to all law enforcement agencies and is posted within our residential and work release centers. The list is also displayed in the field office waiting area. This is intended to get the word out to those who have fled supervision that they are being sought out. The hope is the pressure that they get from being on the list will motivate them to surrender to the warrant. The statistics speaks for itself, 94.5% of the absconders in 2011 were captured, 144 placed on list with 132 apprehended. The efforts of Rich Aleksiejczyk and numerous others within all levels of corrections and law enforcement have worked together to make this list a priority. Twenty different law



enforcement agencies within Iowa and bordering states along with the states of Maryland and Texas have assisted in bringing those offenders into custody. The 7th District works hand and hand with law enforcement partners to create a safer community for everyone.

Probation/Parole Officer III, Tom McNamara said there is not a week that goes by that one of the offenders under his supervision makes a comment about the list of someone they know that was on it or had been captured. The big thing is getting the word out that we mean business when it comes to being accountable on community supervision.