

Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Plan 2006 Update

**Submitted by:
The Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council**



Introduction

Iowa Code Section 216A.135 requires the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council (CJJAC) to submit a long-range plan for Iowa's justice system to the Governor and General Assembly every five years and to update this plan annually. The Council's most recent long-range plan was prepared and submitted in February 2005. This plan and the goals it lays out for Iowa's criminal and juvenile justice system can be found at the website maintained by the Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), which provides staff support to the CJJPAC. Also at CJJP's website is a general overview of the duties and activities of the CJJP along with numerous reports and information about criminal and juvenile justice programs and operations. [VISIT CJJP'S WEBSITE](#)

This report discusses a number of topics and presents data and other information in response to Iowa Code Section 216A.135's mandate for an annual Plan Update. It was prepared as an e-document and relies mainly on links to other documents which, when combined, make up the complete report. The outline that follows names the issues being presented this year by the CJJPAC and is both a table of contents and a "site-map" for the report.

NOTE: This "Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Plan – 2006 Update" is a PDF file containing links to the report sites and locations. If you experience any difficulty accessing any of these sites from this document, please try going directly to CJJP's publication web page: <http://www.state.ia.us/dhr/cjip/publications/index.html> or call CJJP at 515-242-5823.

Long-Range Goals for Iowa's Criminal and Juvenile Justice System

Every five years, the CJJPAC develops long-range goals for Iowa's justice system. February 2005 was the release date of the report containing CJJPAC's most recent goals. The report was prepared to provide helpful information to policy makers, system officials, practitioners and others interested in improving Iowa's justice system, and it is structured around the following planning areas:

- **VIOLENCE REDUCTION AND CRIME PREVENTION**
- **PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM**
- **MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM**
- **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**
- **SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES**
- **VICTIM SERVICES**
- **CORRECTIONAL RESOURCES**
- **INFORMATION SYSTEMS -- PLANNING AND MONITORING**
- **SANCTIONS, SUPERVISION, TREATMENT AND SERVICES FOR ADULT OFFENDERS**
- **SANCTIONS, SUPERVISION, TREATMENT AND SERVICES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS**

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Prison Population Forecast

Prison admissions in Iowa have more than doubled over the last ten years. Average lengths of stay in prison also have increased during the last decade. Over 8,700 people are now being housed in Iowa prisons, compared to the 5,692 that were in prison on June 30, 1995. If current offender behaviors and system policies and practices continue, Iowa's prison population would be expected to continue growing. The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning regularly collects and analyzes data with which to describe and project Iowa's prison population. An annual CJJP report describes the forecast model used by CJJP and includes data describing the nature and trends of prison admissions and lengths of stay in Iowa.

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Monitoring the Impact of Recent Legislation

The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning issued its first state legislation monitoring report in February 2002, covering the first six month's impact of Senate File 543 (which enacted a number of sentencing changes) on the justice system; monitoring of the correctional impact of this bill was at the request of several members of the legislature. Since then, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council has requested that CJJP continue to monitor the correctional impact of enacted legislation it has deemed of particular interest. This year's report describes the use and impact of these new laws: a) changes in speed limits and increases in scheduled fines; b) requiring civil penalty impositions in deferred judgments; c) eliminating prison "good time" for offenders refusing sex offender treatment; d) new life sentence for repeat sex offenders with child victims; e) providing for parole eligibility at 70% of time served for persons sentenced under "85% law" provisions; f) new Class C lascivious acts against minors offenses; g) new co-habiting with sex offender child endangerment offense; h) impact of 2005's S.F. 169 (pseudophedrine and related methamphetamine issues).

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Iowa Sex Offender Treatment and Supervision Studies

With the enactment of H.F. 619, 2005 Regular Session of the Eighty-first General Assembly, the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning was required to establish a task force to study a variety of sex offender-related issues and begin periodically reporting findings and recommendations to the General Assembly. During its 2005 meetings, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council reviewed and guided CJJP's efforts to establish and provide staff support to the Iowa Sex Offender Treatment and Supervision Task Force. On January 15th, this task force issued its first report which made recommendations and outlined further study plans for the following issues related to sex offenders:

- Electronic Monitoring
- Updating Addresses on the Sex Offender Registry
- Risk Assessments
- Treatment
- Impact of Special Sentence (new 10 year or life-time supervision)

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