

Iowa Department of Corrections

FY2010 Annual Report

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Message from the Director



John Baldwin, Director
Department of Corrections

Dear Fellow Iowans,

The U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that Iowa is one of the very lowest among the fifty states in the number of full-time equivalent state correctional employees per capita. Yet through our offender reentry efforts, Iowa also enjoys one of the lowest offender recidivism rates (three-year return to prison) compared to other states.

Though restricted by our limited resources as to the quantity of offender interventions we can offer, Corrections has greatly improved the quality of interventions. The percent of medium to high risk offenders receiving evidence based interventions for at least one of their top four criminogenic needs more than doubled to over 20 percent in FY 10 in comparison to the previous year.

In 2009, Governor Culver issued Executive Order 15 requiring all state agencies to collaborate on offender reentry and creating an Ex-Offender Reentry Coordinating Council to oversee these efforts. The membership of the Council, which includes policy level representatives from state agencies responsible for corrections, release planning, drug abuse treatment, housing, education, social services, victim services and employment (among others), helps to ensure coordination of services and responsiveness to a broad spectrum of offender needs.

The Council identified five barriers to successful reentry: housing, employment, substance abuse, mental health and education. In October 2010, the Council submitted to the Governor a comprehensive report that included 23 specific recommendations. Some of the above recommendations will require an investment of additional resources, which during times of tight budgets will be difficult to find. However, other recommendations can be addressed through enhanced collaboration with existing resources, and can be implemented even during periods of fiscal constraints.

Meanwhile, the Department continues to work internally to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of operations and offender programming. All Corrections pharmacy operations, previously spread throughout the state's nine correctional institutions, were centralized in one location during the summer of 2010, with an annual savings in drug costs alone expected to be \$100,000 - \$150,000. And patient care is expected to improve through standardized dispensing methods.

In addition, the Department is in the process of reconstituting internal "focus groups" comprised primarily of Corrections staff and originally formed to address areas of need identified in 2007-8 by the Durrant Group-led systemic study of Iowa's correctional system. Many good proposals resulted from the original focus groups and were subsequently implemented. During this phase, six focus groups are being formed: Mental Health, Basic Security, Disproportionate Representation, Sex Offenders, Women Offenders and Redesigning Corrections.

During the year, the Department broke ground on the new maximum security prison at Fort Madison, the improved women's correctional facility in Mitchellville, and additions at the three residential correctional facilities in Sioux City, Ottumwa and Waterloo. The Legislature eliminated \$18.1 million previously appropriated for expanding the 5th Judicial District residential facility capacity by 178 beds.

While staff levels decrease, offender caseloads and medical and mental health needs increase. Yet I am confident that Corrections will continue to rise to the challenge to protect the public, staff and offenders from victimization.

Respectfully,

John R. Baldwin, Director

Message from the Board of Corrections

To the Citizens of Iowa,

In the midst of this challenging time of reduced state revenues and budgets, the Iowa Department of Corrections continues to provide the state with correctional services that ensure security and safety for the public, staff and offenders while striving to continue to improve services and programs through evidence based practice, offender reentry and LEAN initiatives that demonstrate positive results and deliver the vision statement: ***An Iowa with no more victims.***

Per *US Bureau of Justice Statistics*:

Iowa ranks 49th in corrections spending.

- In 2006, Iowans spent \$121 per capita on corrections. Compared with other states, only North Dakotans spent less (\$116 per capita).

Iowa ranks 40th in imprisonment rates.

- Nine states had lower prison incarceration rates than Iowa in 2008, yet spent between \$5 and \$121 more on corrections per capita than Iowa in 2006. Perhaps the most comparable of these states, Nebraska, spent \$45 more per capita on corrections than Iowa. However, Nebraska incarcerates 247 offenders per 100,000 residents, while Iowa's incarceration rate is 291.



The Iowa Board of Corrections

Left to Right: Rev. Michael Coleman, Michael Sadler, Chair—Robin Mills, Vice Chair—Art Neu, Sheryl Griffith, David Erickson, and Johnnie Hammond

Through our efforts in **evidence-based practices and reentry**, we have lowered the return rate to prison by 2% compared to the rate three years ago, achieving a 32% recidivism rate. Special attention to reentry for women offenders and African-American offenders has paid off.

Recidivism rates for female offenders were cut by 7%. Returns to prison due to new conviction for African-American offenders fell by 6.9%, outpacing an overall drop of 3.6% in this type of return.

The Department of Corrections has worked tirelessly to stay within budgeted funding levels. The current budgeted realities have had a negative impact on staff. We, as a Board, are committed to making sure that decision makers fully understand the importance of an appropriately staffed corrections system. Our Corrections system, both from a public safety and legally mandated services perspective, demands that the Department have the necessary resources to achieve its mission.

Respectfully,

Robyn Mills
Chair

Arthur A. Neu
Vice-Chair

VISION

The Iowa Department of Corrections will be recognized as a national leader in providing a fully integrated corrections system. As the nation's leader, we will provide the most sophisticated and strongly supported continuum of community and institution programs and services.

We will be seen as an organization that delivers research driven correctional programs of the highest quality while utilizing the most effective communication and technology resources to provide "best practices" management.

We will be known as an organization that is driven by a strong value system that recognizes the intrinsic worth of all human beings, respects and recognizes the needs of victims, and holds the belief that offenders can change their lives.

We will be known for our staff development and training programs that engender the strong ethics, diversity and professional nature of this Department.

We will be known for keeping operational costs low, while providing high-quality programs in a safe environment.

We will be seen as a highly credible Corrections Department that focuses on its mission and takes care of its people.

MISSION

Public

- Prevent escapes and maintain accountability of offender
- Increase community safety in support of a vital economy
- Reduce recidivism and increase the self-responsibility of offenders
- Keep citizens informed about corrections issues and activities
- Make responsible decisions about the use of taxpayer dollars
- Attend to the needs and concerns of victims
- Treat members of the public with respect

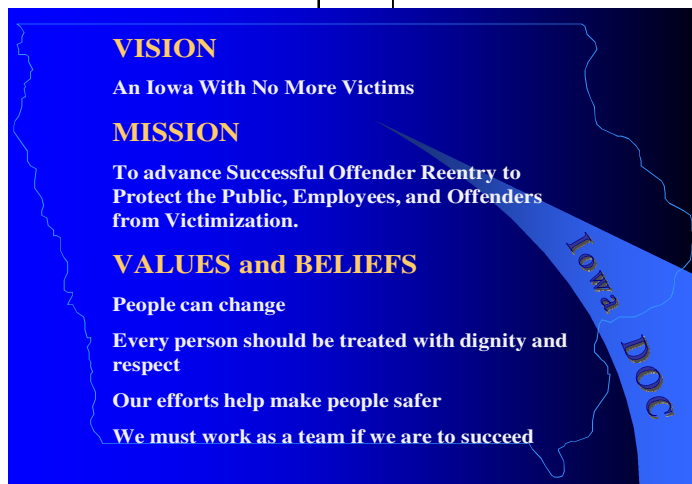
Employees

- Provide current equipment and staffing to ensure employee safety
- Provide for a safe working environment
- Attend to emotional and physical well-being of employees
- Maintain high levels and standards for training
- Ensure policies are sound, current and consistently and fairly enforced

- Treat employees with respect

Offenders

- Provide a physically, mentally safe and healthy environment for offenders
- Manage offenders in a firm, fair and consistent manner
- Promote pro-social thinking with contemporary programming
- Keep offenders informed about current corrections policies and procedures
- Develop community support and partnerships that foster reintegration
- Treat offenders with respect
- Provide programming, training and education to encourage good work habits and positive-social interaction



Agency Overview

“The Department is charged with the supervision, custody and correctional programming of convicted adult offenders”

The Department of Corrections is a public safety agency within the Safe, Just and Inclusive Communities enterprise of the executive branch of state government. The Department is charged with the supervision, custody, and correctional programming of convicted adult offenders who are sentenced by the state Courts for a period of incarceration in State prisons.

The Department has funding and oversight responsibilities for the State’s eight Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services, which provide the community supervision and correctional services component of Iowa’s adult correctional system across the state. The legislatively appropriated budget is administered and allocated by the Department of Corrections, and the Department oversees the Districts’ compliance with requirements of the Iowa Administrative Code through an annual purchase of service agreement with the Department of Corrections which sets forth programming, administrative, financial and operational requirements

Under the leadership of John Baldwin, the Department is structured into five main divisions: Administration, Western Region, Eastern Region, Offender Services and Iowa Prison Industries. Support process operations include Policy and Legal, Training and Professional Development, Information Technology, Human Services, Offender Services, Security, Education, Safety and Health, Victim Services, Media and Public Relations and Investigative Services. The Department oversees a General Fund budget of over \$365,000,000.00.

DOC activities and operations are administered by a Director, appointed by the Governor and advised by the Corrections Board, and a DOC executive staff. A Director appointed by the District Board administers each of the District Departments.

Iowa’s corrections system, comprised of institution and community services, provides a continuum of custody, supervision, and correctional programming for adult offenders. Recognition of the ultimate release of most offenders makes targeted programming, release preparation and planning, and transitioning key. Effectively and efficiently managing offenders in accordance with their risk and criminogenic need (those needs that contribute to criminality) is an ongoing focus.

Currently the Iowa corrections system employs approximately 4,100 staff, houses approximately 8,600 offenders in prison, and supervises 30,000 offenders in the community.

Programming, housing and services must address the myriad of needs presented by the growing offender population. Special programming and supervision needs are provided for offenders with medical, mental health, developmental needs as well as the special legal requirements that may be called for because of the nature of the offender’s crime (sex offenders, methamphetamine offenders, etc.)

The Department operates nine major correctional institutions that provide custody ranging from maximum to minimum and operate twenty-four hours a day throughout the year. The Department is responsible for providing “control, treatment, and rehabilitation of offenders committed under law” to its institutions.

This is accomplished by the classification of offenders to identify their security risk and their individual offender needs that contribute to their criminality, and assignment to supervision levels and correctional interventions that will address those needs.

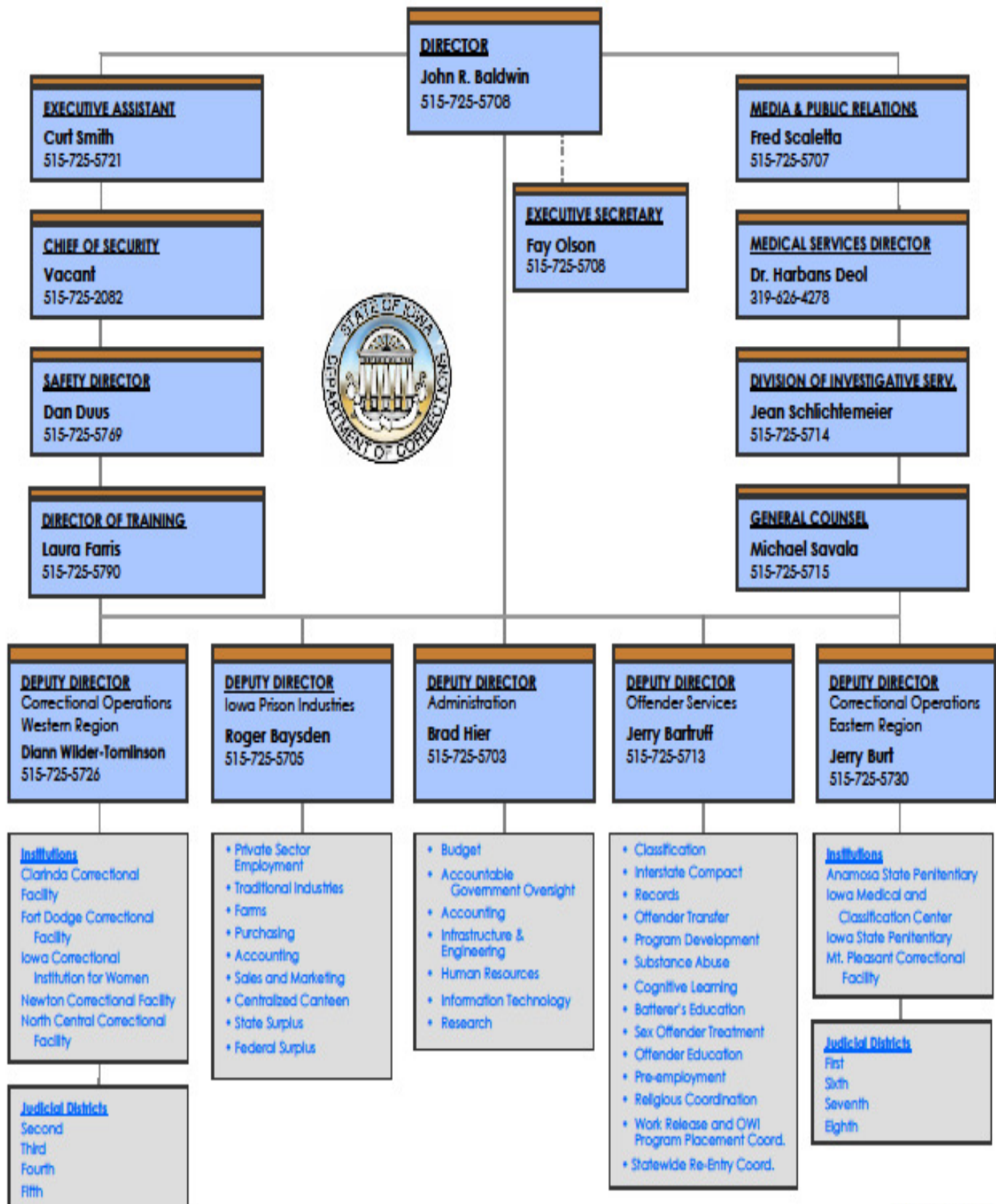
Iowa’s eight Judicial District Departments of Correctional services provide correctional supervision in all ninety nine counties that range from minimum to intensive and residential housing. These correctional services are provided to offenders of pre trial release, probation, parole, OWI or work release legal status. Each district has a number of satellite offices in communities around the state and operates twenty residential facilities. Judicial District programs utilize the resources of community partners (such as mental health, substance abuse, education) that exist in those communities.

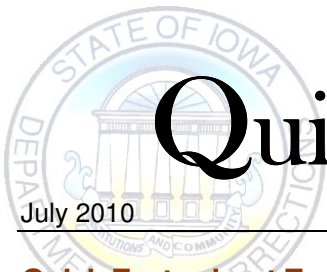
Offender case planning creates the road map that guides the corrections system as the offender moves through the correctional continuum. This Reentry Case Plan not only ensures that each offender is managed and transitioned in a manner that is most effective for that offender but also that correctional resources are aligned where and when offenders most require them.

Iowa Prison Industries operates offender training and employment opportunities at Iowa’s institutions and in the private sector. Work programs include furniture, farming, printing, and private sector employment projects. Work programs develop work skills and attitudes that can enhance an offender’s ability to maintain employment upon release as well as to meet their financial obligations to their families and victims of their crimes.

Organizational Chart

Iowa Department of Corrections – Central Office





Quick Facts

July 2010

Visit our Website at www.doc.state.ia.us

Quick Facts about Employees

(Employee Counts as of July 1, 2010)

Number of Employees

	<u>Filled FTE's</u>
Institutions	2,702
Community	1,050
Central Office	40

Diversity Profile of Full-Time Employees

	<u>Prisons</u>	<u>CBC</u>
Female	31.4%	53.6%
People of Color	5.8%	10.0%

Quick Facts about Finance

Operating Budget FY 2011

General Fund	\$344,570,302
Other Revenue	\$26,046,809

Quick Facts about Offenders

(Offender Counts as of July 1, 2010)

Offenders Supervised in the Community (includes offenders in virtual tracking)

Probation	22,391
Parole	3,217
Special Sentence Parole	188
Pretrial Release w/Supervision	1,336
Residential Facilities	1,681
Other	4
Total	28,817

Offenders in Prison 8,603

Offenders Served (FY 2010)

Community	57,957
Prisons	13,216

Prison Population Forecast

July 2011	8,522	July 2016	8,912
July 2012	8,601	July 2017	8,958
July 2013	8,678	July 2018	8,999
July 2014	8,801	July 2019	9,025
July 2015	8,852		

Community-Outcomes (FY 2010)

Successful	73%
Unsuccessful	17%
Administrative	9%
Intermediate Sanction	1%
(includes field and residential)	

% Victim Restitution Paid in Full at Discharge (FY 2010)

Prisons	21.4%
CBC	31.6%

Quick Facts about Offender Profile

(Offender Counts as of July 1, 2010)

Demographics of Offenders

<u>Gender</u>	<u>CBC</u>	<u>Prison</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Women	7,319	707	8,026	21.4%
Men	21,366	7894	29,260	78.2%
Unknown	132	2	134	.4%

Race

Asian	272	76	348	.9%
African American	4,046	2,184	6,230	16.7%
Hispanic	1,404	589	1,993	5.3%
American Indian	336	153	489	1.3%
White	22,479	5,595	28,074	75.0%
Unknown	280	6	286	.8%

Age

Under 31	14,523	3,421	17,944	48.0%
31-50	11,678	4,122	15,800	42.2%
Over 50	2,614	1,060	3,674	9.8%
Unknown	2	0	2	0%

Crime Type

Violent	4,612	3,868	8,480	22.7%
Property	7,104	1,597	8,701	23.3%
Drug	7,515	1,840	9,355	25.0%
Other	565	572	1,137	3.0%
Public Order	9,021	656	9,677	25.8%
Unknown		70	70	0.2%

Quick Facts Additional Information

Prisons

Average Daily Cost (FY 2010)	\$85.72
Per meal cost	\$1.77
Inmates with	
Life Sentences	648
Mandatory Minimums	1,820

Community

Average Daily Cost (FY 2010) (no treatment costs included)	
Residential Facilities	\$65.55
Probation/Parole	\$3.24

Recidivism

Return Rate to Prison:	31.8%
Post-Release Reconviction Rate:	
Parole	20.4%
Prison	36.5%
Probation	9.4%

Reconviction rates are for felony/aggravated misdemeanors only.

Each offender was followed for three years after release or discharge

Iowa Department
Of Corrections

The mission of the
Iowa Department of
Corrections
is:

Advance successful offender
reentry to protect the public,
staff,
and offenders from
victimization.

People

In Memory



ICA
Awards

Golden Dome



In Memory

This section is dedicated to the memory of those loved ones that have passed away and to those of us left behind who miss them.

Iowa State Penitentiary

Jay Ingrham, Registered Nurse 6-7-2010



Jay Ingrham, 61, of Dallas City, Illinois died Monday, June 7 at Great River Hospice in Burlington, Iowa after a long battle with cancer. Before coming to work for the Department of Corrections as a registered nurse, Jay had retired from Champion Sparkplug in Burlington, Iowa. Jay was a very private person but always pleasant to be around. He was very dedicated to the medical field and his work as a registered nurse. He is greatly missed.

Iowa Medical & Classification Center

George Sauers, Correctional Officer 1-3-2010



George was a correctional officer at the Medical Classification Center for 30 years, retiring in 2009. He was a member of St. Thomas More Church, and enjoyed coin collecting, studying Spanish, reading, playing pool, cooking, and spending time with his family. He devoted his life to being a wonderful son, brother, husband, father, and granddaddy. He will be remembered for his infectious laugh and the love he showed them.

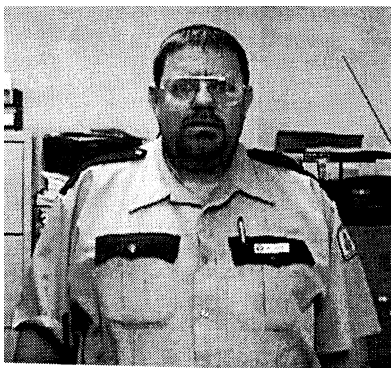
In Memory

Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility
Otis E Roberts 11-27-2009



Otis E. Roberts, Power Plant Engineer 3 passed away November 27th, 2009 at the age of 79. He had worked for the Mt. Pleasant Treatment Campus for 28 years. He is survived by wife, Edna and several children.

North Central Correctional Facility
Ronald Hunt 7-24-2009



Ron started as a Correctional Officer at ICIW on 4-14-2000; transferred in same job class to NCCF on 12-8-2000 and died on 7-24-09.



In Memory

Newton Correctional Facility
Susan Watt 12-28-2009



Susan began her career with the Department of Corrections on January 16th 1998 as a Clerk Typist 3, working directly on the living units assisting the unit staff. She promoted quickly and two months after hire, she was assisting the Deputy Warden as her secretary.

Susan promoted again to the personnel office in 1999, where she worked for the next ten years. Susan saw many changes in staff from this position and worked very hard to assist everyone.

Susan was very dedicated to her job and spent countless hours working to ensure accuracy in everything she did. She enjoyed working with people and treating everyone who walked through her door equally. She served as a member of the Affirmative Action Committee and on the Staff Appreciation Committee. She assisted in the hiring process and volunteered much of her time to help others...just because. Susan was dependable, through, and fair. She was a pleasure to supervise!

Susan passed away on 12/28/2009, while employed with the Department of Corrections in Newton. She will be missed as an employee, co-worker and friend.



Golden Dome Awards



The Golden Dome Awards are the highest form of employee recognition. All Executive Branch employees are eligible for nomination by any state employee familiar with the nominee's accomplishments.

Governor's Excellent Award

Recognizes employees for exemplary service to their respective agencies.

Recipients:

Pamela Benson-Iowa Medical and Classification Center

Julie Cline-Anamosa State Penitentiary

Tim Darr-Iowa Correctional Institution for Women

Dr. Edward Miller-Fort Dodge Correctional Facility

Kim Guthrie-Iowa Correctional Institution for Women

Lt. Governor's Employee Volunteer Award

This award recognizes the contribution of employees who volunteer personal time or services to nonprofit or charitable organizations.

Recipients:

Richard Palmer-Fort Dodge Correctional Facility

Rhonda Phillips-Iowa Medical and Classification Center

Colleen Shay-Iowa Medical and Classification Center

Shannon Sorenson-Fort Dodge Correctional Facility

Badge of Courage Award

The award recognizes the accomplishments of employees who have risked personal health or well being or performed other acts of heroism to provide outstanding service to the citizens of Iowa. It also includes employees who have sustained serious injury or death while following safe operating procedures in the line of duty.

Recipient:

James Flint-Anamosa State Penitentiary

Team of the Year Award

Recognizes outstanding contributions of teams in state government.

Recipients:

Clarinda Correctional Facility Dietary Department

Iowa Corrections Association

IOWA

ICA addresses the full range of our state's correctional issues. Since its inception in 1957, ICA has done so with a competent, skilled, and enthusiastic membership. The Association prides itself as being one of the strongest state correctional organizations in the nation, with nearly 400 dues paying members in 2010.

CORRECTIONS

ICA spans a broad base of correctional programs: adult and juvenile, institutional and community, male and female. Whatever your professional realm, there is a place and need in ICA for YOU.

ASSOCIATION

ICA is effective because its members are actively involved. Our mission is to enlighten, educate, serve, and support. ICA is corrections in Iowa.

The current Board

President

Julie Vantiger Hicks
7th District CBC

President Elect

Bruce VanderSanden
6th District CBC

Vice President

Steve Zdrazil
Ft. Dodge Correctional Facility

Secretary

Sundi Simpson
8th District CBC

Treasurer

Jane Jansen
1st District CBC

At Large

Elizabeth Clark
1st District CBC



At Large

Robin Allbee
2nd District CBC

At Large

Bryan Reicks
Iowa Correctional Institution for Women

At Large

Todd Roberts
6th District CBC

At Large

Sarah Farrell
7th District CBC

Iowa Corrections Association

Committees

Awards

Sally Kreamer
Sheryl Lockwood

Membership

Rita Mueggenberg
Russ Martin

Registration

Steve Zdrazil
Julie Vantiger-Hicks

CEU's

Elizabeth Clark
Sarah Farrell

Multi Cultural Issues

Mary Avaux
Tennette Carlson

Training and Workshop

Todd Roberts
Brian Reicks

T-Shirts

Denise Ramsey
Rob Humphrey

Elections

LeAnn DeBord
Whitney Mann

Nominations

Sundi Simpson

Vendor

Janet Harms

Legislative

Robin Malmberg

Publicity

Kelly Overton
Don Wolter

Women's Issues

Arlene Anderson
Cheryl Hannah

Rap Sheet

Jen Foltz
Jean Johnson





ICA Awards

The Awards Committee honors individuals and/or groups who have made significant contributions in the categories below. These awards were presented at the Spring Conference 2010

Outstanding Correctional Program—5th District Women’s Residential Facility

This award is given to a group of correctional workers or a program which has shown outstanding achievement, perseverance, dedication, and/or a vision in an area of endeavor. The recipients should be employed directly in the field of corrections in the state of Iowa.

This year’s outstanding program award was presented to the 5th Judicial District Des Moines’ Women’s facility. Members of this staff are Jeff Bartelsen, Bates Carr, Marqueta Henegan, Jessica Hernandez, Darren Jackman, Ahsley Mickle, Barb Riley, Chad Roby, Cal Sams, Liz Chapin, Julie Cullen, Cabeletta Pritchett, Bob Pedersen, Jacinda Gibson, Kariann Mikesell, Lyn Hawthorne and Peggy Urtz. The facility was chosen for their continued pursuit of evidence based practices and work with women and their small children despite challenging budgetary issues.

Lowell Brandt Iowa Corrections Association Member—Sheryl Lockwood, Central Office

This award is named in honor of the memory of Lowell Brandt, Warden of IMCC and 1982 ICA Member Award Recipient. An individual who has been instrumental in the development, organization and/or planning of ICA activities, programs or functions, and who is currently an active member, having been an active member for at least three years is eligible for this award.

Sheryl Lockwood, Assistant Deputy Director in Des Moines is this year’s recipient and has been deserving of this award for many years. Congratulations and thank you for your long term commitment to ICA. Sheryl has co chaired two conferences and served on several committees over the years. She has been in charge of the t shirts in the past and last year volunteered for the awards committee. The committee pulled off the “big one” by surprising her with this award.

Outstanding Multi-Cultural Issues Award—Janet Butz, 1st District


This recipient exemplifies the spirit this award intended – by exhibiting a constructive role in multi-cultural issues and striving to innovate positive changes in corrections.

Janet Butz , Secretary in the First Judicial District Waterloo Residential Correctional Facility. Janet goes above and beyond in both her employment duties and all the extras that make the workplace productive, meaningful, and enjoyable. She will be retiring in June and in one of her final efforts for her department, she is completing the coordination of a Diversity Cookbook to share with each employee.

Larry Brimeyer Exceptional Leadership Development Award—Linda Murken, Retired Director 2nd District

The Exceptional Leadership Development Award is named in honor of Larry Brimeyer who was the Deputy Director for the Department of Corrections Eastern Division. The winner of this award is chosen based on his or her exceptional leadership and has promoted value added activity or service to the agency. This person must also be an Iowa Corrections Association Member and have achieved an outstanding accomplishment during the year.

Linda Murken, retiring Director of the Second Judicial District in Ames is this year’s winner and has been an inspiration for both men and women in corrections and is known nationally for her knowledge and the exceptional programs that her district has developed. What makes her deserving of this award is her tireless efforts to better the field of corrections and does so without ever asking for credit or praise





ICA Awards

Outstanding Women's Issues Award—Brenda Miller, ICIW

This award was established to recognize an individual or group who has made a substantial positive contribution to women's issues in the field of corrections which may include issues related to women employees, offender, or victims. The recipient is not limited to paid corrections professionals; therefore, they may be a volunteer, legislator or other individual who has gained distinction through their accomplishment.

Brenda Miller, Unit Manager at the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women is this year's winner. She has had a significant and positive impact in the area of gender specific practices and mental health services and she continues to advocate for gender responsive considerations for all female offenders. She has championed to ensure the safety and well being of all female offenders on all levels.

Outstanding Correctional Worker—Linda Bellinghausen, NCCF

The Outstanding Correctional Worker is given in honor and memory of Bernie Vogelgesang, a Des Moines Fifth Judicial District corrections worker. It is given to an individual who has shown outstanding achievement, perseverance, dedication and/or vision in one of several areas of endeavor.

Linda Bellinghausen, Reentry Coordinator at the Rockwell City North Central Correctional Facility is this year's winner and embodies those attributes. As we all know, quality re-entry is essential in successful offender change. Developing appropriate and acceptable housing options, along with medical and mental health referrals are areas of concern. Understanding that the DOC can no longer do all of this alone and collaborating with other agencies is one way to obtain the necessary help that offenders need and Linda has risen to the top in this area.

Outstanding Victim Assistance—Jennifer Reynoldson, 5th District

This award is presented to an individual or group of individuals who has had a significant, positive impact on victim's issues, including but not limited to length of service, volunteer work, accomplishments and recognition by the community, particularly victims' groups. Recipient may be a paid corrections employee.

Jennifer Reynoldson, Probation/Parole Supervisor in the Des Moines Fifth Judicial District is this year's recipient. Her work involved criminal and civil court advocacy for survivors of domestic abuse and sexual assault. She did counseling and made referrals for victims of violence prior to coming to work in community based corrections. She has conducted community training and education on violence against women issues. A common theme from her staff was, "she always has time for victims".

Outstanding Public Official - Rob Hogg

This award is presented to a group or individual, elected or appointed to public office or employed by a public agency or contractor who has shown excellent support for the progressive goals of corrections. This recipient need not be an Iowan to win.

Senator Rob Hogg, Vice Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee which addresses many of Iowa's criminal codes and also serves on the Justice System Appropriations Committee that oversees and appropriates corrections funding is this year's recipient. Through all of his advocacy efforts, Senator Hogg is well deserving of the Iowa Corrections Association Outstanding Public Official award. Senator Hogg always has time to listen, recognizes good ideas and his personal leadership and vision are a credit to the corrections profession and Iowa.



ICA Awards

Outstanding Citizen Award—Deacons Bill Hickson and Tom Lang

This award is presented to an individual or group who has had a significant, positive impact on corrections in the State of Iowa. The recipient should not currently be a paid corrections employee. Their efforts, whether in the public or private sector, may have been relatively unsung or widely acclaimed presently or previously within a community or statewide.

Tom Lang and Bill Hixson of the Dubuque Catholic Diocese are this year's recipients. They have been very instrumental in assisting with training of volunteer offender mentors from across the state. Their sense of determination to develop strong effective circles of support around the state has greatly benefited corrections. The connection between the Dubuque Diocese and Corrections has been a strong, positive model. This group is willing to accept offenders, community volunteers and crime victims.

ICA Miscellaneous

2010 ICA Scholarship Recipients



Jena Martin received one of two "child of an ICA member" scholarships. She is the daughter of Russ Martin, 2nd District Probation/Parole Officer. Jena will be attending Iowa State in the fall of 2010.



Katelyn Rathjen received one of two "child of an ICA member" scholarships. She is the daughter of Julie Rathjen of the 6th District Toledo Probation/Parole Office. Katelyn will be attending the University of Northern Iowa in the fall of 2010.

Iowa ICA Conferences

The 2010 ICA Fall Conference with the Sheriff's Association was a huge success. Chair Jill Dursky, Newton Correctional Facility, and planning committee are to be commended!

The Spring Conference will be held in Davenport, IA, May 11 - 13, 2011 at the Isle of Capri Resort. The event will be chaired by Angie Morris, Tom McNamara and Jennifer Rice.



2010 Legislative Session

The department worked with legislators during the 2010 legislative session on a number of issues, but the six priority issues for the department were, budget, Senate File 2088, Senate File 2303, Senate File 2344, Senate File, 205 and Senate Study Bill 3041.

Budget

The Governor and the legislature restored much of the 10% cut that was made prior to the session.

Senate Study Bill 3041

An act relating to the increase in the supervision fees of person's under supervision of a judicial district department of correctional services.

No consideration was given to the Bill by the General Assembly consequently the supervision fee for offenders remain the same.

Senate File 2344

"The correctional facility at Newton shall be utilized as a correctional facility. The facility may include minimum security facilities and violator facilities pursuant to section 904.207."

Passed by the General Assembly

Signed by the Governor April 21, 2010.

The General Assembly in 2009 cut funding for the violator programs at the institutions but left the requirement that the Newton facility have a violator program. This language strikes "shall" and inserts "may" instead.

Senate File 2303

"A person paroled who has a detainer lodged against the person under the provisions of Chapter 821 may be paroled directly to the receiving state rather than to a residential facility operated by a judicial district department of correctional services in this state."

Passed by the General Assembly, signed by the Governor March 19, 2010.

Prior to this legislation a person serving a sentence under Section 902.12 had to begin their parole in a CBC facility before they could be released to the state holding a detainer for the offender. This legislation allows the department to release the parolee directly from the institution to the state holding the detainer rather than the offender being paroled to a CBC facility and then sent to the state holding the detainer. The department felt that this was a public safety issue.

Senate File 2088

Concerning State Government Reorganization and Efficiency.

Passed by the General Assembly

Signed by the Governor March 10, 2010

Requires the judicial districts to use the state budget system in reporting their financial data.

Consolidation information technology.

Span of control requirements.

The Board of Corrections may reduce the number of board meetings.

The department may implement a disciplinary fee.

Sale of farm ground.

Close farm one and farm three.



2010 Legislative Session

Senate File 205

“A person under supervision of a district department, who assaults another person as defined in Section 708.1 by biting, casting bodily fluids, or acting in a manner that results in the exchange of bodily fluid, shall submit to the withdrawal of a bodily specimen for testing to determine if the person is infected with a contagious infectious disease.”

Passed by the General Assembly

Signed by the Governor March 19, 2010

Prior to the passage of Senate File 205 judicial districts could not order the testing of offenders under their supervision who assaulted employee's of the district. This language allows for such testing.



Jerry Burt, Deputy Director
Eastern Region
Diann Wilder-Tomlinson,
Deputy Director Western Region

Regional Operations

FY 2010 proved to be challenging for Community Based Corrections (CBCs) and Institutions as budget reductions impacted staffing levels and our efforts to improve both processes and results.

Operational Overview/Audits

Institutional and CBC Staff continue to focus on the implementation of Evidence Based Practices. The 1st and the 5th Districts have participated in a grant funded pilot project providing One-Stop Reentry services to African American male offenders. These projects have shown encouraging results in reducing recidivism of medium to high risk offenders. Five Judicial Districts CBCs: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th; and ICIW continue collaboration on the Woman Offenders Case Management Model (WOCMM) which provides female offenders with a consistent probation/parole officer while they are involved with the criminal justice system. All Staff have received training on Motivational Interviewing and the Department continues to encourage the use of these techniques system-wide.

Re-entry initiatives continue to develop across CBCs and Institutions. The DOC Re-entry Team is developing a re-entry auditing tool that will provide a baseline measure for the Institutions and CBC Districts and will be used to ensure quality and consistency in our re-entry efforts. Six Institutions: CCF, FDCF, ICIW, MPCF, NCCF and NCF; have an on-site Iowa Workforce Development Specialist who work to assist offenders in securing employment prior to release. The percentage of offenders from these facilities having verified employment at the time of release has improved significantly. National studies have shown a strong correlation between employment and long term successful transition to community life.

Security Audits were completed at all 9 institutions. The auditing process has been enhanced and expedited through the use of electronic records. This year's audits included a review of all National Institute of Corrections security standards and, despite the challenges, compliance with the standards continues to improve. It is clear the audit process benefits the Department by addressing safety and security issues within each facility.

The annual CERT (Correctional Emergency Response Team) Challenge, a competition involving response teams from the Department of Corrections and other agencies, was held in the Spring at Brushy Creek State Park. The team representing the Storm Lake Police Department finished first in the point total followed by teams from ICIW, IMCC, FDCF, and NCF.

Recognizing the value of joint training, K9 handlers from throughout the Department began meeting once per month and conducting searches at the institution where they meet. In addition to their institutional duties, upon request for assistance, DOC canines and their handlers provided support to local law enforcement agencies.

In response to an upsurge in STG (Security Threat Group) activity and the need for increased collaboration, staff that monitor STG activity began meeting six times a year. In addition to gathering and compiling STG intelligence, the group works to update our electronic records and to collaborate with law enforcement officials.



Regional Operations

The DOC's State-wide HNT (Hostage Negotiation Team) conducted three joint training sessions in FY 2010. Two of the training sessions were scenario based and the third involved a thorough review of hostage taking case studies. The Statewide Team Leader assisted the Southeastern Iowa Area Crime Commission in conducting Hostage Survival Training for Jails and County Sheriff Departments.

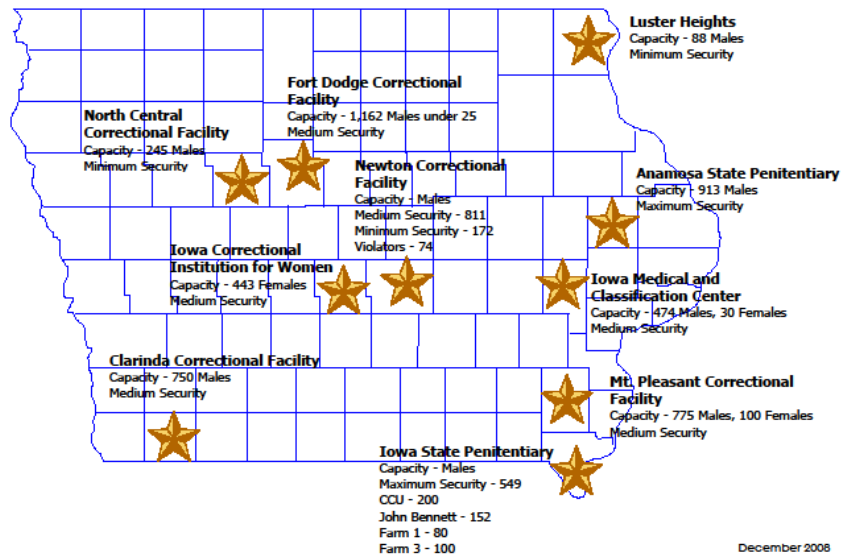
As part of the DOC's Emergency Preparedness Program, several exercises based of the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program Methodology were conducted throughout the Department. Full-scale exercises involving the Iowa State Penitentiary and the Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility along with their local County Emergency Services were conducted. These exercises are designed to enhance our ability to protect the public from, and mitigate the consequences of, an incident within any Correctional Facility that requires assistance from outside resources.



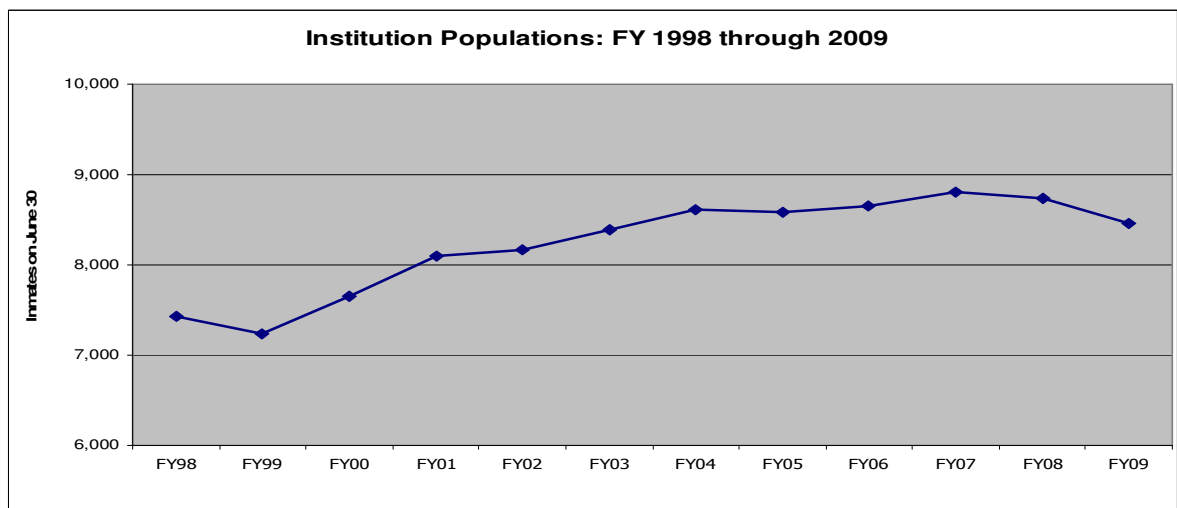
Iowa Prisons



LOCATION OF IOWA PRISONS



The Changing Face of Iowa's Prison Population (from CJJPs 2009-2019 forecast report)



Iowa's prison population has grown from 2,890 offenders at mid-year 1988 to 8,603 offenders at fiscal year end 2010

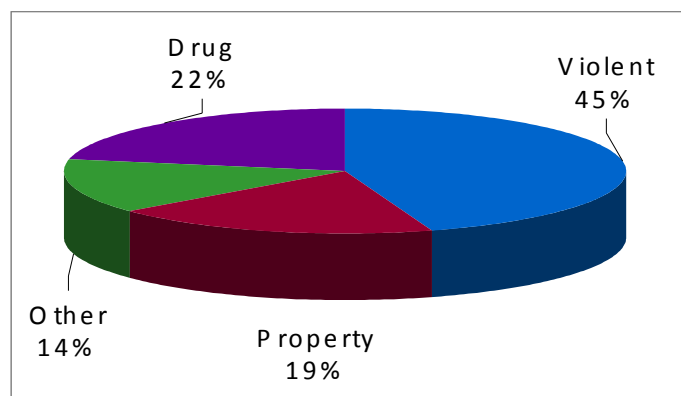
Iowa's prison population has grown from 2,890 offenders at mid-year 1988, to 7,431 offenders at mid-year 1998, to 8,603 offenders at fiscal year end 2010.

Regarding offense types, the percent of offenders serving sentences for drug crimes (as their most serious offense) has increased from two percent in 1988, to 17 percent in 1998, to 22 percent in 2009 (after reaching a high of 26 percent in FY2005). As commitments for drug offenses continue to slide, CJJP expects their representation in the prison population to also drop.

As drug offenses increased, there was an accompanying drop in property offenders over the period (40 percent in 1988 to 22 percent in 2009).

The percentage of violent offenders in Iowa's prison population, however, has remained relatively stable, although a new high was reached in FY09.

Institution Population by Offense Type 2010



Institution Established Locations

Iowa operates 9 correctional institutions located at:

Fort Madison Iowa State Penitentiary, Est. 1839 – cap 1,081
Anamosa Anamosa State Penitentiary, Est. 1872 – cap 1,001
Oakdale Iowa Medical and Classification Center, Est. 1969 – cap 688
Mt. Pleasant Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility, Est. 1977 – cap 875
Newton Newton Correctional Facility, Est. 1963 – cap 944
Rockwell City North Central Correctional Facility, Est. 1982 – cap 245
Clarinda Clarinda Correctional Facility, Est. 1980 – cap 975
Mitchellville Iowa Correctional Inst. for Women, Est. 1982 – cap 443
Fort Dodge Fort Dodge Correctional Facility, Est. 1998 – Cap 1,162

Total Capacity is 7,414

Total facilities space is 3,787,000 square feet.

What are the characteristics of an “average” institution offender?

Race Breakdown

White	5,579	64.97%
African American	2,194	25.55%
Native American	158	1.81%
Asian	77	0.91%
Hispanic	573	6.68%
Unknown	6	0.08%

Education Level –

Average Education is 11.7

Iowa Adult Commitments

1 –	5,669
2 –	1,649
3 –	691
4 –	326
5 –	119
6 –	41
7 –	19
8 –	10
9 + –	04

Average Age is 35

Offenders with...

Life Sentences	648
Mandatory Minimum	1,820

No. of Sentences Per Offender

1 –	3,073	6 –	227
2 –	2,554	7 –	105
3 –	1,234	8 –	73
4 –	777	9 +	147
5 –	364		

Sentences (Years)

< 1 year	1
1 to < 3 yrs.	350
3 to < 5 years	116
5 to < 10 years	1,749
10 to < 20 years	2,875
20 to < 40 years	2037
40+ years	717
Life	648
Unknown	95

Dependents

Average Dependents per offender who have visited – 23

Average Reading Level – 9.5

Crime Types

Violent	3,868	45.0%
Drug	1,840	21.4%
Property	1,597	18.5%
Public Order	656	7.6%
Other	642	7.5%

Data as of 6/30/10

Prison Services Statewide—Snapshot

Supervision Status	Active at Start 7-1-09	New Admits FY10	Closures FY10	Active at End 6-30-10	Offenders Served
OWI Continuum		2	2		2
Parole	212	282	43	161	494
Prison	7943	4207	4130	8261	12150
Prison Compact	36	4	7	33	40
Prison Safekeeper	148	36	72	81	184
Probation	96	191	249	41	287
Special Sentence	8	18	7	20	26
Work Release	11	15	96	6	26
Totals:	8454	4755	4606	8603	13209

*Offenders Served is defined as Active at Start plus New Admits

Prison Services Statewide—New Admit

New Admit Type	New Admits	%
New Court Commitment	1952	41.0%
Probation Revoked	1355	28.5%
Parole Revoked	390	8.2%
Escape Returns	0	0
Work Release Revoked	389	8.2%
OWI Continuum Revoked	74	1.6%
Violator Program Placement	204	4.3%
Special Sentence Revocations	35	0.7%
County Jail Holds	305	6.4%
Other	51	1.1%
Admit Type Totals:	4755	100.0%

Prison Services Statewide—Closure Reason

Closure Type	Closures	%
Release to Work Release	1173	25.5%
Release to OWI Facility	185	4.0%
Parole Releases	1334	29.0%
Release to Shock Probation	110	2.4%
Releases from Violator Program	264	5.7%
Escapes	0	0%
Expiration of Sentence	1266	27.5%
Release to Special Sentence	45	1.0%
County Jail Holds	107	2.3%
Other Final Discharges	28	0.6%
Other Releases	94	2.0%
Totals:	4606	100.00%

Prison Services Statewide—Closure

	Administra- tive	Successful	Unsuccess- ful	Other	Totals
OWI Continuum		2			2
Parole	0	35	3	5	43
Prison	34	4093	1	2	4130
Prison Compact	6	1			7
Prison Safekeeper	62	9	1		72
Probation	4	244	1	0	249
Special Sentence	0	5		2	7
Work Release	0	96	0		96
Closure Category Totals	106	4485	6	9	4606

Prison Services Statewide—Intervention Programs

	Active at Start 7/1/09	New Admits FY10	Clo- sures FY10	Active At End 6/30/10	Offenders Served*
Ad Seg 8	3			3	3
RIVERS	5		1	4	5
Sex Offender Program	206	173	203	175	379
Sex Offender Program – Short Term	11		3	8	11
Sex Offender Program – Short Term (Spanish)	9		9		9
Sex Offender Program – Special Needs	64	52	71	48	116
Violator Program – Regular (prison data entry)	102	171	254	49	273
Total:	400	396	541	287	796

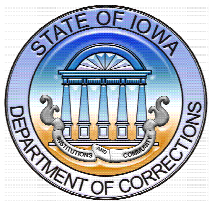
*Offenders Served is defined as Active at Start plus New Admits

Prison Services Statewide-Intervention Programs by Closure Category

	Administrative	Successful	Unsuccessful	Total
RIVERS	1			1
Sex Offender Program	15	144	44	203
Sex Offender Program – Short Term		2	1	3
Sex Offender Program – Short Term (Spanish)	1	8		9
Sex Offender Program – Special Needs	10	43	18	71
Violator Program – Regular (prison data entry)	7	198	49	254
Totals	34	395	112	541

ASSESSMENTS SUBMITTED FY10

AssessmentTool	ASP	CCF	FDCF	ICIW	IMCC	ISP	MPCF	NCCF	NCF	Prisons	Districts	ICC	ISC	CO	Statewide Totals
ACUTE 2007										0	701				701
ASAM PPC2R			54	3	2,347		4			2,408	428				2,836
Beta II IQ					2,330					2,330	0				2,330
Board of Parole Ordered				1						1	24				25
CASAS Employability Competency System				49	131		132		382	694	31				725
CASAS Functional Writing Assessment						12	16			28	0				28
CASAS Life Skills		781		46		74	121		86	1,108	27				1,135
Colors										0	163				163
Court Ordered										0	2,274				2,274
Criminal Sentiments Scale									224	224	659				883
Female Custody Classification				462	837		48			1,347	0				1,347
Female Custody Reclassification				831	78		74			983	0				983
Iowa Head Injury Screening Instrument	422				1,882					2,304	0				2,304
Iowa Risk Assessment					1				1	2	15,331				15,333
Iowa Risk Reassessment								1		1	33,120		1		33,122
ISORA	1									1	88				89
ISORA/Static-99-R Combined										0	35				35
ISORA8		1			1	2	26	1		31	218				249
Jesness			16		2,031				1	2,048	5,466				7,514
LSI_R	93	453	125	142	1,764	123	258	184	245	3,387	17,064				20,451
Male Custody Classification	83	114	586		7,160	183	171	723	440	9,460	0	1		27	9,488
Male Custody Reclassification	1,847	750	1,168		819	1,220	840	906	1,316	8,866	0	2		47	8,915
MIFVPP	10	118	60				58		85	331	0				331
MMPI		6								6	1				7
OWI Continuum Worksheet II										0	544				544
Professional Judgment				30	2	5	3			40	1,783				1,823
Psychological Diagnostic Impressions					1					1	0				1
Psychosexual Assessment										0	109				109
SASSI			2							2	42				44
Sexual Violence Propensity - Female Offender				17	559	1	4			581	98			9	688
Sexual Violence Propensity - Male Offender	38	56	29		4,382	271	25	15	74	4,890	486			39	5,415
SIR	1	4			3,795		3		11	3,814	0				3,814
Stable 2007							6			6	469				475
Static-99	24	7	24		12	8	506	5	4	590	618				1,208
Static-99-R	2						62	1		65	158				223
TABE	109	164	122	49	2,116	64	92	45	121	2,882	33				2,915
TCU Drug	70				4,555					4,625	0				4,625
URICA	428				1,913					2,341	1				2,342
Wais-R IQ		7	1			1		3		12	0				12
Total Assessments	3,128	2,461	2,187	1,630	36,716	1,964	2,449	1,884	2,990	55,409	79,971	3	1	122	135,506



Offenders on EMS

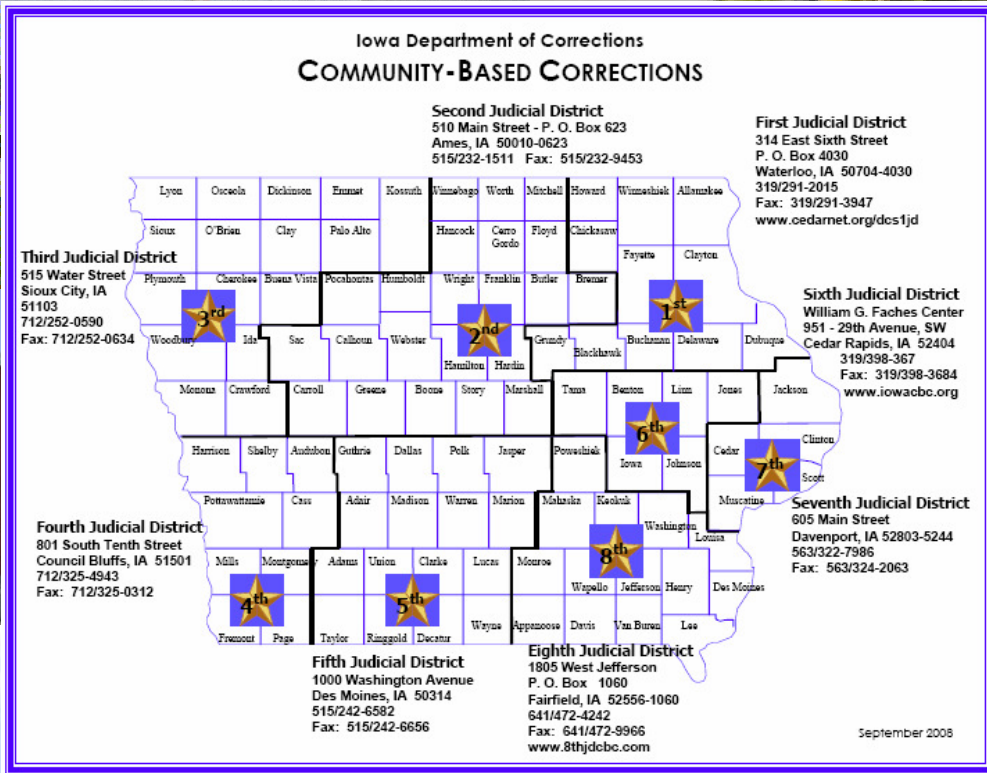
Beginning in FY2010 the Iowa Department of Corrections began an electronic monitoring program for prison inmates convicted of serious offenses who the Iowa Board of Parole indicated should begin preparing for reentry. The offenders are minimum custody inmates, and are required to be on EMS while working outside the secure perimeter of the institutions. A total of 5 prisoners were on EMS as of 6-30-2010.

EMS Type	Active at Start 7/1/09	New Admissions FY 10	Closures FY10	Active at End 6/30/2010
Global Positioning Satellite	0	7	2	5

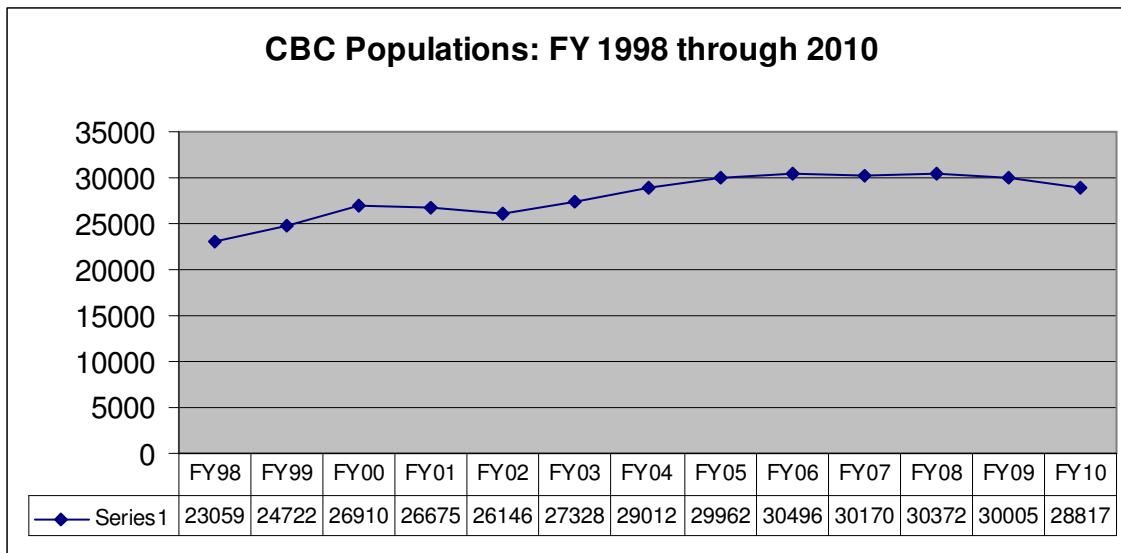
The two closures were successfully closed.



Community Based Corrections



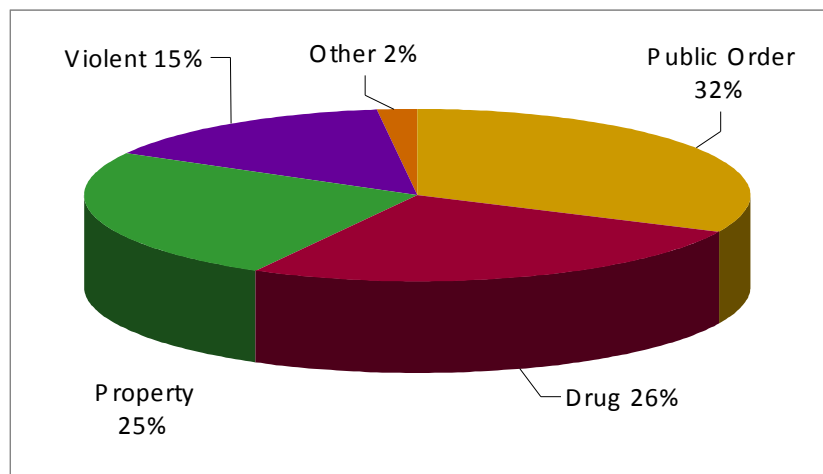
The Changing Face of Iowa's Community Based Corrections



Iowa's CBC population has grown from 16,574 offenders at mid-year 1988, to 23,059 at midyear 1998, to 28,817 offenders at fiscal year end 2010. In addition to the large increase in offender, the offender population has changed in regard to offense type, age, race/ethnicity and sex.

Regarding offense types, in 2010, the percent of Community Based Corrections offenders serving sentences for drug crimes (as their most serious offense) has decreased, while the percent serving sentences for property crimes has decreased, and the proportion of violent offenders has increased.

CBC Polulation by Offense Type 2010



Iowa's CBC population has grown from 16,574 offenders at mid-year 1988 to 28,817 offenders at fiscal year 2010

(Includes Interstate Compact supervised in Iowa)
Data Source FY2010 on: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

What are the characteristics of an "average" CBC offender?

Race Breakdown

White	22,479	78.01%
African American	4,046	14.04%
Native American	336	1.17%
Asian	272	0.94%
Hispanic	1,404	4.87%
Unknown	280	0.97%

Age

Under 31	14,523
31-50	11,678
Over 50	2,614
Unknown	2

Gender

Male	21,366
Female	7,319
Unknown	132

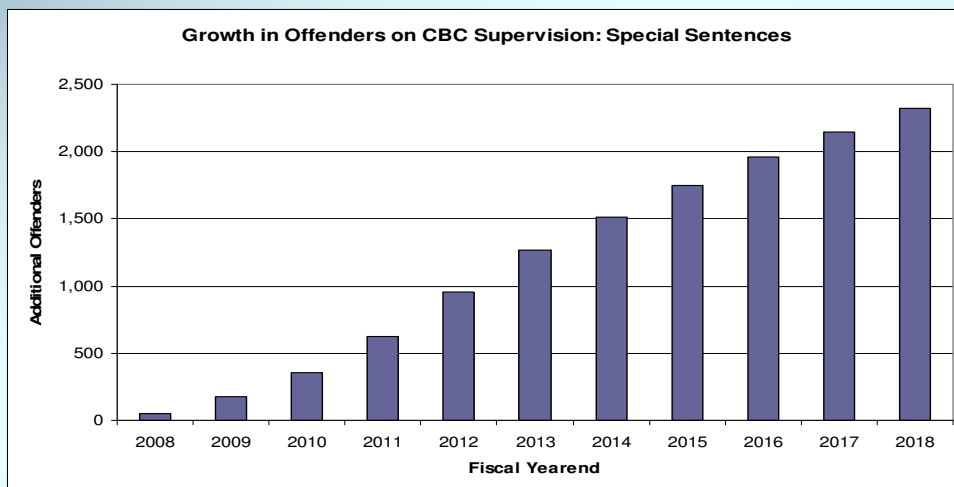
Crime Types

Public Order	9,021	31.30%
Drug	7,515	26.09%
Property	7,104	24.65%
Violent	4,612	16.00%
Other	565	1.96%
Unknown	0	0%

Data as of 6/30/10

Major Reentry Issue: Growth of CBC Sex Offenders

Increases in specialized caseloads, electronic monitoring costs, and treatment resources are expected.



CBC Field Services—Statewide Snapshot

Supervision Status	Active at Start 7-01-09	New Admits FY10	Closures FY10	Active at End 6-30-10	Offenders Served
Interstate Compact Parole	305	186	201	300	491
Interstate Compact Probation	1107	570	592	1086	1677
No Correctional Supervision Status	6	20	24	3	26
OWI Continuum	4	36	6	1	40
Parole	3085	2175	2126	2917	5260
Pretrial Release With Supervision	1408	4195	4222	1336	5603
Probation	22384	15750	15928	21305	38134
Special Sentence	97	104	24	188	201
Statewide Total	28396	23036	23123	27136	51432

*Offenders Served is defined as Active at Start plus New Admits

CBC Field Services Statewide Closure

	Administrative	Intermediate Sanction	Successful	Unsuccessful	Totals
Interstate Compact Pa- role	63		133	5	201
Interstate Compact Pro- bation	186		385	21	592
No Correctional Super- vision Status	7		14	3	24
OWI Continuum			3	3	6
Parole	25	182	1503	416	2126
Pretrial Release With Supervision	197		3239	786	4222
Probation	1250		11864	2814	15928
Special Sentence	4			19	23
Totals:	1733	182	17141	4067	23123

CBC Statewide Specialties

Specialty	Active at Start 7/1/09	New Admits FY10	Closures FY10	Active at End 6/30/10	Offenders Served *
Batterer's Education Supervision	22	28	24	25	50
Day Reporting – Residential	116	664	651	120	780
Day Reporting Supervision	1	10	9	2	11
Drug Court Supervision	332	278	293	321	610
Dual Diagnosis Supervision	71	56	80	46	127
Electronic Monitoring – Radio Frequency	1		1		1
Federal BOP	53	227	210	70	280
Federal Pretrial	3	27	20	10	30
Federal Public Law	17	63	64	16	80
Global Positional – Satellite	228	232	221	240	460
Global Positional Satellite – Cellular	321	400	393	326	721
Home Confinement – Federal Offender	29	121	129	21	150
Intensive Supervision	795	1236	1259	770	2031
Intensive Supervision – Low Functioning Offenders	37	38	34	41	75
Intensive Supervision – Pretrial Release	85	249	225	110	334
Intensive Supervision Sex Offenders	668	610	554	719	1278
Intensive Supervision—Team		46	18	27	46
Jail (Designated Site)	4	54	52	7	58
Low Risk Probation	4669	4388	5291	3825	9057
Mental Health Court		26	5	21	26
Mental Health Reentry	57	82	106	33	139
Minimum Risk Program	1923	1119	1750	1299	3042
One Stop Reentry	142	266	238	169	408
OWI Pre-Placement	6	106	106	4	112
Radio Frequency	64	244	222	87	308
SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring)	1	7	4	4	8
SWAP	1		1		1
Top 25	21	24	26	16	45
Video Display/Breath Alcohol Test/Radio Frequency	36	68	76	28	104
Voice Verification	2	1	2	1	3
WOCMM (Women Offenders Case Management Model)	80	254	104	230	334
Youthful Offender Program Supervision	86	52	100	43	138
Statewide Totals Specialties:	9,871	10,976	12,268	8,631	20,847

*Offenders Served is defined as Active at Start plus New Admits

CBC Statewide Specialties Closure

	Administra- tive	Successful	Unsuccess- ful	Other	Totals
Batterer's Education Supervi- sion	2	8	1	1	12
Day Programming Supervi- sion		2			2
Day Reporting – Residential	23	523	40	97	683
Day Reporting Supervision		7		4	11
Drug Court Supervision	28	130	80	12	250
Dual Diagnosis Supervision	32	24	15	9	80
Federal BOP	25	84	64	3	176
Federal Pretrial	5	11	8		24
Federal Public Law	2	47	21		70
Global Positional – Satellite	46	103	34	12	195
Global Positional Satellite – Cellular	74	127	43	37	281
Home Confinement – Federal Offender	14	86	26	9	135
Intensive Supervision	298	571	413	119	1401
Intensive Supervision – Low Functioning Offenders	4	10	4		18
Intensive Supervision – Pre- trial Release	34	139	52	4	229
Intensive Supervision Sex Of- fenders	142	192	98	20	452
Jail (Designated Site)	1	66	1	2	70
Low Risk Probation	327	4352	699	32	5410
Mental Health Reentry	6	51	14	6	77
Minimum Risk Program	230	844	40	60	1174
One Stop Reentry	5	7	9	2	23
OWI Pre-Placement	29	101	10	2	142
Radio Frequency	37	162	48	29	276
SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor)	2	10		1	13
Top 25	5	9	12	3	29
Video Display – Breath Alco- hol Test		1			1
Video Display – Breath Alco- hol Test	19	89	6	9	123
Voice Verification	1	6		1	8
WOCMM (Women's Offender Case Management Model)	6	2	3	2	13
Youthful Offender Program Supervision	45	37	34	15	131
Totals:	1442	7802	1775	491	11,510

CBC Residential Services—Statewide Snapshot

Supervision Status	Active at Start 7/1/09	New Admits FY10	Closures FY10	Active at End 6/30/10	Offenders Served*
Federal	137	511	474	174	648
Interstate Compact Parole	5	3	3	3	8
Interstate Compact Probation	1	1	1		2
Jail (Designated Site)	3	24	16	2	27
OWI Continuum	196	500	478	178	696
Parole	12	47	34	16	59
Pretrial Release With Supervision	12	34	22	12	46
Probation	843	2069	1732	838	2912
Special Sentence	23	52	48	20	75
Work Release	394	1656	1444	438	2050
Statewide Total	1626	4897	4252	1681	6523

*Offenders Served is defined as Active at Start plus New Admits

CBC Residential Services—Statewide Closure Type

	Administrative	Successful	Unsuccessful	Totals
Federal	43	305	126	474
Interstate Compact Parole		3		3
Interstate Compact Probation			1	1
Jail (Designated Site)		14	2	16
OWI Continuum	56	376	46	478
Parole	4	28	2	34
Pretrial Release With Supervision	10	10	2	22
Probation	292	1115	325	1732
Special Sentence	8	19	21	48
Work Release	243	963	238	1444
Totals:	656	2833	763	4252

All Residential charts include R, VC and VT beds

CBC Intervention Programs — Statewide Snapshot

Intervention Program	Active at Start 7/1/09	New Admits FY10	Closures FY10	Active at End 6/30/10	Offenders Served*
Batterer's Education Program	2822	2191	2518	2642	5013
Day Program	1882	1737	1852	2000	3619
Drug Court Program	366	271	303	367	637
Dual Diagnosis Program	113	84	104	101	197
Going Home: KEYS-Re Entry Program	0	0	0	0	0
OWI Program	418	268	328	386	686
Re Entry Court Program	34	14	29	2	48
Restorative Justice Program	124	78	103	111	202
Sex Offender Program	757	447	353	895	1204
TASC Program	176	138	199	139	314
Violator Program Aftercare	93	44	80	68	137
Women Offender Program	4	17	2	22	21
Youthful Offender Program	202	53	104	146	255
Totals:	6991	5342	5975	6879	12333

*Offenders Served is defined as Active at Start plus New Admits

CBC Intervention Programs — Closure Type

	Administrative	Intermediate Sanction	Success- ful	Unsuccessful	Totals
Batterer's Education Program	230	6	1979	303	2518
Day Program	177	36	1094	545	1852
Drug Court Program	97	3	101	102	303
Dual Diagnosis Program	6	2	55	41	104
Going Home: Keys Reentry Program	0	0	0	0	0
OWI Program	10	2	276	40	328
Re Entry Court Program	4	0	15	10	29
Restorative Justice Program	6	3	77	17	103
Sex Offender Program	45	3	188	117	353
TASC Program	28	15	116	40	199
Violator Program Aftercare	14	1	50	15	80
Women Offender Program	0	0	1	1	2
Youthful Offender Program	6	0	53	45	104
Totals:	623	71	4005	1276	5975

Pretrial Interviews

Type	Number of Pretrial Interviews	Percentage of Pretrial Interviews
Intensive	665	5.2%
Non-Compliant	211	1.7%
Regular	11,887	93.1%
Total	12,763	100%

Pretrial Interviews by Offense Class and Type

Offense Class	Intensive	%	Non-Compliant	%	Regular	%	Total	% of Total
A Felony	2	7.1%	2	7.1%	24	85.8%	28	0.2%
B Felony	115	12.9	10	1.2%	764	85.9%	889	7.0%
Other Felony					6	100.0%	6	0.1%
C Felony	144	10.0%	21	1.5%	1272	88.5%	1437	11.3%
D Felony	157	5.3%	47	1.6%	2740	93.1%	2944	23.1%
Aggravated Misdemeanor	121	3.6%	68	2.0%	3161	94.4%	3350	26.2%
Serious Misdemeanor	95	3.0%	47	1.5%	2989	95.5%	3131	24.5%
None	19	18.4%			84	81.6%	103	0.8%
Simple Misdemeanor	11	1.3%	16	1.9%	817	96.8%	844	6.6%
Other Misdemeanor	1	33.3%			2	66.7%	3	0.0%
Felony—Enhancement to Original Penalty					25	100.0%	25	0.2%
Felony—Mandatory Minimum					1	100.0%	1	0.0%
Misdemeanor—Old Code Year Prior to 1978					2	100.0%	2	0.0%
Statewide Total	665	5.2%	211	1.6%	11,887	93.2%	12,763	100.0%

Presentence Investigations

Form Type	Number of Pre-Sentence Investigations	Percentage of Pre-Sentence Investigations
Long	5293	60.1%
Short	2509	28.5%
Pre-Plea	267	3.0%
Post Conviction	731	8.4%
Total	8800	100.0%

Statewide Presentence Investigations by Offense Class and Type

Offense Class/Type	Vio-lent	%	Prop-erty	%	Drug	%	Public Order	%	Ot-her	%	Un-kno-wn	%	Total	% of Total
A Felony	7	100.0%											7	0.1%
B Felony	116	44.6%	2	0.8%	106	40.8%			36	13.8%			260	3.0%
C Felony	320	21.8%	393	26.8%	733	49.9%	6	0.4%	16	1.1%			1468	16.7%
D Felony	336	8.2%	1592	38.6%	1162	28.2%	981	23.8%	49	1.2%			4120	46.8%
Felony—Mandatory Minimum									1	100.0%			1	0.0%
Felony—Enhancement to Original Penalty					75	44.4%			94	55.6%			169	1.9%
Other Felony	2	66.7%					1	33.3%					3	0.0%
Aggravated Misdemeanor	204	24.9%	229	28.0%	49	6.0%	333	40.7%	3	0.4%			818	9.3%
Serious Misdemeanor	140	7.9%	77	4.4%	486	27.6%	1058	60.0%	2	0.1%			1763	20.0%
Simple Misdemeanor	13	28.3%	18	39.1%			14	30.4%	1	2.2%			46	0.5%
Special Sentence 2005	23	100.0%											23	0.3%
N/A											122	100.0%	122	1.4%
Total/Percent	1161	13.2%	2311	26.3%	2611	29.6%	2393	27.2%	202	2.3%	122	1.4%	8800	100.0%

ASSESSMENTS SUBMITTED FY10

AssessmentTool	1JD	2JD	3JD	4JD	5JD	6JD	7JD	8JD	Districts	Prisons	ICC	ISC	CO	State-wide totals
ACUTE 2007	29	33		30	4	442	160	3	701	0				701
ASAM PPC2R				27		231	170		428	2,408				2,836
Beta II IQ									0	2,330				2,330
Board of Parole Ordered			22	1				1	24	1				25
CASAS Employability Competency Sys					26			5	31	694				725
CASAS Functional Writing Assessment									0	28				28
CASAS Life Skills					23			4	27	1,108				1,135
Colors		21			142				163	0				163
Court Ordered	369	265	340	22	396	299	332	251	2,274	0				2,274
Criminal Sentiments Scale	343				316				659	224				883
Female Custody Classification									0	1,347				1,347
Female Custody Reclassification									0	983				983
Iowa Head Injury Screening Instrument									0	2,304				2,304
Iowa Risk Assessment	2,120	1,740	1,255	614	6,370	1,234	1,051	947	15,331	2				15,333
Iowa Risk Reassessment	4,883	4,412	3,289	780	11,124	3,137	2,597	2,898	33,120	1		1		33,122
ISORA	1	3	3		16	39	16	10	88	1				89
ISORA/Static-99-R Combined			3			14	16	2	35	0				35
ISORA8	29	17	13		57	35	4	63	218	31				249
Jesness	946	789	248	284	1,616	891	473	219	5,466	2,048				7,514
LSI_R	2,897	1,538	1,298	729	5,053	2,532	1,770	1,247	17,064	3,387				20,451
Male Custody Classification									0	9,460	1		27	9,488
Male Custody Reclassification									0	8,866	2		47	8,915
MIFVPP									0	331				331
MMPI					1				1	6				7
OWI Continuum Worksheet II	99	61	87	6	85	88	51	67	544	0				544
Professional Judgment	82	69	56	16	403	851	93	213	1,783	40				1,823
Psychological Diagnostic Impressions									0	1				1
Psychosexual Assessment		68		1	12	28			109	0				109
SASSI				38				4	42	2				44
Sexual Viol Propensity - Female Offend-		43	8	14	23			10	98	581			9	688
Sexual Viol Propensity - Male Offender		215	118	7	75			71	486	4,890			39	5,415
SIR									0	3,814				3,814
Stable 2007	12	175		29	71	75	50	57	469	6				475
Static-99	103	145	29	16	153	41	26	105	618	590				1,208
Static-99-R	10	16	3	37	14	52	19	7	158	65				223
TABE								33	33	2,882				2,915
TCU Drug									0	4,625				4,625
URICA						1			1	2,341				2,342
Wais-R IQ									0	12				12
Total Assessments	11,923	9,610	6,772	2,651	25,980	9,990	6,828	6,217	79,971	55,409	3	1	122	135,506



Electronic Monitoring Report—Community Based Corrections

Offenders on EMS

On 6-30-10 687 offenders were on some form of electronic monitoring (EMS), per the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON).

The Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning continues to project a large increase in offenders admitted to community supervision who will be required to be on EMS. Their updated projections estimate about 2,324 additional offenders on EMS by mid-year 2018.

Statewide Electronic Monitoring, FY10, FY09, FY08 & FY07

EMS Type	Active at Start 7/1/09	New Admits FY10	Closures FY10	Active at End 6/30/10	Offenders Served	Active at End 6/30/09	Active at End 6/30/08	Active at End 6/30/07
Video Display – Breath Alcohol Test	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Video Display/Breath Alcohol Test/Radio Frequency	36	68	76	28	104	37	56	37
Voice Verification	2	1	2	1	3	2	8	15
Global Positioning – Satellite	228	232	221	240	460	233	239	248
Global Positioning Satellite – Cellular	321	401	393	327	722	314	284	266
Radio Frequency	64	244	222	87	308	65	78	79
SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor)	1	7	4	4	8	3	1	0
Totals	652	953	918	687	1605	654	666	645

Closures of EMS

	Administrative	Intermediate Sanction	Successful	Unsuccessful	Total
Global Positioning – Satellite	118	25	28	50	221
Global Positioning Satellite – Cellular	197	68	49	79	393
Radio Frequency	155	29	21	17	222
SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor)	3	1	0	0	4
Video Display – Breath Alcohol Test					
Video Display/Breath Alcohol Test/Radio Frequency	42	11	8	15	76
Voice Verification	2	0	0	0	2
Totals	517	134	106	161	918

Offenders on EMS by Most Serious Offense

Below is information regarding the most serious offense for offenders on EMS on June 30, 2010. Please note many offenders whose prior sex offenses are no longer active are still required to maintain Iowa Sex Offender Registry registration, and may be required to be on EMS.

Offenders on EMS by Offense Classification and Offense, Year End 2010

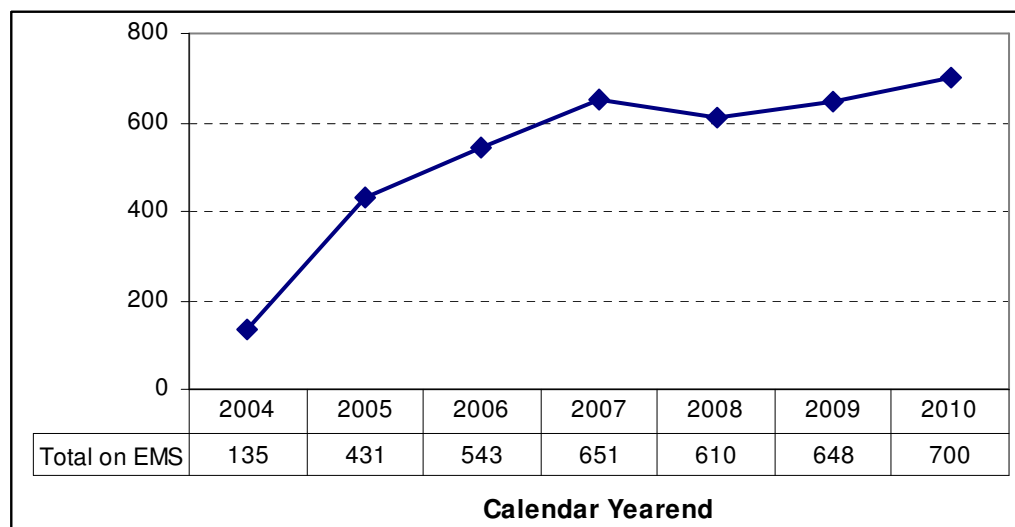


Violent Offense Category	Totals
Assault	11
Kidnap	7
Murder/Manslaughter	2
Other Violent	4
Robbery	4
Sex	532
Total: Violent Offenses	560
Property Offense Category	
Arson	1
Burglary	13
Forgery/Fraud	1
Other Property	0
Theft	5
Vandalism	3
Total: Property Offenses	23
Drug Offense Category	
Drug Possession	7
Other Drug	9
Trafficking	12
Total: Drug Offenses:	28
Public Order Offense Category	
Other Public Order	31
OWI	29
Flight/Escape	1
Weapons	7
Total: Public Order Offenses:	68
Offense Category	
Other Criminal	6
Other Violent	1
Animals	1
Total: Other Offenses:	8

Electronic Monitoring Report

Effective FY2006, the *Iowa Code* mandated a minimum of five years of electronic monitoring for persons under community supervision who had committed certain offenses against a minor, including sexually violent offenses. As a result of this law, the number of offenders on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) more than tripled in the first year, from 135 offenders at yearend 2004, to 431 at yearend 2005. Between 2005 and 2010 the EMS population grew by another 269 offenders, or by about 62.4%. Currently 700 offenders are on some form of electronic monitoring, and the vast majority are sex offenders.

Offenders on EMS: 2004-2010



Note: All populations are December 31 except 2009 and 2010, which are November 30.

In 2009 the law mandating electronic monitoring for certain offenders whose offenses involved minors was changed to permit discretion to the district departments of correctional services, to base these decisions on validated sex offender risk assessments and other factors. EMS populations continue to grow due to passage of legislation in 2005 establishing special sentences for sex offenders to commence upon completion of the sex offense (per *Iowa Code* §903B.1 and §903B.2); special sentences are for ten years or life, depending on the level of the sex offense.

Because the initial sentence is served first, the impact of special sentences on community-based corrections populations and EMS has been slow to build; only three offenders were admitted to special sentence in calendar 2006, and 36 in 2007. Since then, the numbers have grown substantially. Between November 30, 2009 and November 30, 2010 the total number of offenders on special sentence supervision increased by 75.1% (from 161 to 282). The Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) projects further, substantial increases in the numbers of sex offenders in the coming years due to special sentence provisions. In the short-term, CJJP estimates there will be 300 additional sex offenders under community supervision in FY2011, and DOC projects 84.0% or about 250 will require electronic monitoring. Longer term, CJJP estimates the total growth of sex offenders on community supervision due to special sentence laws will exceed 2,000 by the close of FY2017.

Beginning in FY2010 the Iowa Department of Corrections began an electronic monitoring program for prison inmates convicted of serious offenses who the Iowa Board of Parole indicated should begin preparing for reentry. The offenders are minimum custody inmates, and are required to be on GPS monitoring while working outside the secure perimeter of the institutions. A total of seven prisoners are currently on GPS.

Electronic Monitoring Report

Types of Electronic Monitoring Systems

Several types of EMS are currently in use:

Radio Frequency. A monitoring receiver unit in the home is attached to the offender's phone and plugged into the phone jack as well as an electrical outlet. The offender wears a waterproof transmitter on the ankle that detects and alerts for tampering (for example, if the strap is opened or cut, or if the transmitter is not against the skin). This unit monitors the offender's arrivals and departures and is useful in assessing curfew compliance.

Global Positioning Satellite (GPS). The offender wears the Radio Frequency transmitter described above. Additionally, this system reports: a) time and date of arrival and departure from home; b) the travel path and times while out of the home; c) any removal or tampering of the transmitter or monitoring unit; and d) any violations of exclusion zone criteria (designated area(s) the offender is restricted from entering, such as a victim's home). This unit will report in as soon as the offender arrives home. A cell phone can be added to provide capability for immediate reporting.

Video Display/Breath Alcohol Test/Radio Frequency. The offender wears the Radio Frequency transmitter described above. Additionally, a video display telephone in the home allows for visual verification of the offender's presence as well as confirmation of offender identity during the breath alcohol content test. This system is primarily used to assess compliance with alcohol consumption restrictions as well as curfew.

SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor). The offender wears a bracelet that uses transdermal technology to sample alcohol use as often as every half hour, which automatically sends that data to a modem in the offender's home. The modem transmits the data to the SCRAM service provider on a pre-determined schedule (at least once a day). This system is primarily used to assess compliance with alcohol consumption restrictions.

Voice Verification. A voice print template is made of the offender's voice. The offender receives random or scheduled calls at home, and/or the offender calls in as required from approved locations (such as work). No special equipment is needed by the offender to receive or make calls. The system is used to verify the offender is meeting curfew requirements, and/or is where they are supposed to be at a given time.

In addition to the growth in the numbers of offenders on EMS, there has been a shift to higher tech global positioning system (GPS) equipment. There was no GPS in use in 2004; offenders began to be placed on GPS in late 2005 and by the end of that year only about 1% of offenders on EMS were on GPS. Currently, about 83.4% of offenders on EMS are on GPS.







Office of Administration



**Deputy Director of
Administration
Brad Hier**

In response to shrinking state tax revenues, a 10% across-the-board cut in FY 2010 state appropriations was imposed. To the Department of Corrections, this represented a general fund reduction of \$35.7 million. Total FY 2010 general fund appropriations equaled \$356.6 million prior to the 10% ATB and once legislative adjustments for FY 2011 were final, DOC net general fund reductions totaled \$21.75 million. With continued economic downturn and only slight improvement in receipts, there is a strong likelihood the state will experience further reductions in FY2011.

DOC Administration has been working to manage these cuts while making sure the Department carries out our legally required mandates and adheres to the mission of the Department - ***To advance successful offender reentry to protect the public, staff and offenders from victimization.*** In particular, DOC Administration has been active in identifying savings throughout the Corrections budget. Recent cost savings measures and ongoing efforts include:

E-Learning

- Centralized offender records*
- Centralized offender banking*
- Vacancy & discretionary spending management*
- Retirement opportunities*
- Centralized pharmacy*
- Paperless electronic medical record system*
- Jail credit recovery*
- Ineffective offender intervention elimination*
- Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) upgrades*

- Master dietary menu and food service ICON*
- New offender custody classification tools*
- Energy management/green government*
- Better use of information technology*
- Offender reentry & employment collaboration with other state and outside entities*
- Improved safety measures*
- Offender correspondence system*
- Housing female offenders at one institution*

While the state budget has been shrinking, and our budget is essentially comprised of general funds, the DOC has aggressively pursued continuous improvement strategies. This past September, Offender Services along with executive and line staff across all disciplines converged in Des Moines for a lean event to further transform offender movement and reentry in our community through collaboration with community-based corrections and other key entities to ensure successful outcomes and continue reductions in the recidivism rate.

In December, a state-wide group comprised of staff from across all disciplines and levels began the process of redesigning corrections. We will look forward to their contributions as we continue to make our system the most efficient and cost effective as measured by the *US Bureau of Justice Statistics*, which ranks Iowa the second lowest cost (49th) per tax payer in the United States.

Office of Administration

Despite the contracting budgets, work on critical infrastructure improvements continues to progress. These include:

Iowa State Penitentiary (new 800-bed maximum security facility)
Iowa Correctional Institution for Women (888-bed expanded facility)
First Judicial District, Waterloo (45 bed expansion women's facility)
Third Judicial District, Sioux City (42 bed expansion)
Seventh Judicial District, Davenport (120 bed facility)
Eighth Judicial District, Ottumwa (25 bed facility expansion)
Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility (kitchen & warehouse)
North Central Correctional Facility (kitchen)

These projects have been the beneficiary of the I-Jobs and Justice Infrastructure Bills and have progressed from the design phase as constructions moves forward. Each project will be ongoing over the next few fiscal years. The DOC is grateful for the continued investment in corrections infrastructure.

As we progress through FY2011 and keep our sights on FY 2012, the DOC will continue to navigate through fiscal challenges. Our greatest asset is our dedicated staff and the professionalism they demonstrate in their work each day. We will continue to protect the public, staff and offenders and contribute to an Iowa with no more victims.



	ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FTE POSITIONS	
Correctional Officer	1,507.56
Total Staffing	2,766.30
RESOURCES AVAILABLE	
Appropriation	\$265,073,324.00
Salary Adjustment	-
Supplemental	5,830,151.00
Tobacco Settlement	-
FY 2008 Balance Forward	-
Appropriation transfer	4,163,178.00
Deappropriation	(26,507,332.60)
Re-Allocation	-
Intra State Transf	14,854,637.08
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,466,934.09
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	\$265,880,891.57
FUNDS EXPENDED AND ENCUMBERED	
Personnel Services	\$211,065,965.30
Personnel Travel I/S	118,788.95
State Vehicle Operations	605,843.68
Depreciation	(330,085.02)
Out-State Travel	2,971.66
Office Supplies	306,249.52
Facility Maint Supplies	1,360,962.75
Equipment Maint Supplies	717,334.41
Professional Supplies	981,149.25
Housing Supplies	2,702,561.12
Ag Cons Supplies	45,886.66
Other Supplies	543,785.21
Printing and Binding	-
Drugs & Biologicals	7,722,294.09
Food	9,927,333.15
Uniforms	1,404,355.43
Postage	92,897.19
Communications	540,607.98
Rentals	132,817.30
Utilities	8,458,412.36
Professional Services	2,149,773.10
Outside Services	1,412,784.18
Intra State Transfers	624,501.20
Advertising & Publicity	410.90
Outside Repairs	1,541,596.97
Data Processing	-
Auditor Reimbursement	-
Reimb Other Agencies	4,077,987.48
Facility Improvement Reimb	-
ITS Reimbursement	574,482.42
Workers Compensation	-
IT Outside Services	394,528.65
Equipment	361,283.56
Office Equipment	274,069.58
Equipment Non-Inventory	124,335.91
DP Inventory	-
DP Non-Inventory	1,114,333.65
IT Equipment	186,313.49
Claims	2,613,799.12
Other Expenses	447,343.44
Securities	7,169.37
Licenses	4,576.22
Fees	-
State Aid and Appropriations	-
Capitals	8,043.29
Legislative reduction	-
TOTAL EXPENSES AND ENCUMBRANCES	\$262,317,463.52

	ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FTE POSITIONS	
Total Staffing	1,050
RESOURCES AVAILABLE	
Appropriation	\$83,353,376.00
Salary Adjustment	
Supplemental	2,031,219.00
Tobacco Settlement	
FY 2008 Balance Forward	2,511,597.75
Appropriation transfer	1,976,748.00
Deappropriation	(8,335,338.00)
Re-Allocation	-
Intra State Transf	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	19,070,976.77
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	\$100,608,579.52
FUNDS EXPENDED AND ENCUMBERED	
Personnel Services	84,454,726.20
Personnel Travel I/S	289,235.58
State Vehicle Operations	342,979.71
Depreciation	-
Out-State Travel	3,299.60
Office Supplies	318,328.98
Facility Maint Supplies	92,667.16
Equipment Maint Supplies	-
Professional Supplies	157,005.45
Housing Supplies	286,281.98
Ag Cons Supplies	-
Other Supplies	89,946.12
Printing and Binding	-
Drugs & Biologicals	-
Food	1,968,568.69
Uniforms	-
Communications	684,706.58
Rentals	858,218.31
Utilities	1,058,491.21
Professional Services	3,390,357.70
Outside Services	820,898.86
Intra State Transfers	372,232.24
Advertising & Publicity	9,618.48
Outside Repairs	376,360.07
Data Processing	-
Auditor Reimbursement	983.00
Reimb Other Agencies	176,494.05
Facility Improvement Reimb	-
ITS Reimbursement	216,138.41
Workers Compensation	333,248.25
Equipment	87,539.17
Office Equipment	15,860.00
Equipment Non-Inventory	92,395.31
DP Inventory	15,691.00
DP Non-Inventory	60,262.00
IT Equipment	217,664.66
Claims	-
Other Expenses	271,511.51
Securities	243,801.34
Licenses	59,987.50
Fees	-
State Aid and Appropriations	-
Capitals	227,773.75
Legislative reduction	-
TOTAL EXPENSES AND ENCUMBRANCES	\$97,593,272.87

Average Cost Figures FY2010**Prisons**

\$85.72 per day cost

Length of Stay = 19.8 months

Community Based Corrections

Pretrial Interviews		\$50.73	per interview
Presentence Investigations	Long = \$358.08	Short = \$56.41	per investigation
Pretrial release with Supervision		\$2.55	per day cost
Low Risk Probation Supervision		\$0.53	per day cost
Probation/Parole Supervision		\$3.24	per day cost
Drug Court		\$15.73	per day cost
Sex Offender		\$18.15	per day cost
Batterers Education program		\$1.63	per day cost
Intensive Supervision Program		\$8.02	per day cost
TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime)		\$4.59	per day cost
Day Program		\$1.48	per day cost
Dual Diagnosis Male Offender Program		\$34.64	per day cost
Dual Diagnosis Male Aftercare Offender Program		\$16.12	per day cost
Day Reporting		\$5.35	per day cost
Residential (includes work release, OWI, probationers, etc.)		\$65.55	per day cost
Youthful Offender Program		\$37.27	per day cost
Cultural Specific Reentry Program		\$9.45	per day cost
Mental Health Court		\$18.55	per day cost
Electronic Monitoring Bracelets:			
Voice Verification		\$1.85	per day cost
Radio Frequency		\$2.28	per day cost
Vicap (alcohol)		\$5.00	per day cost
GPS (two piece)		\$7.00	per day cost
GPS (one piece)		\$5.50	per day cost
GPS (passive)		\$3.89	per day cost





Research



Research

The Iowa Department of Corrections continues to develop research partnerships with other state agencies, universities, and other organizations. Research is key to advancing successful offender reentry and improving the effectiveness of programs and supervision strategies.

FY 2010 Accomplishments

New Research Priorities. As the result of input provided in early FY2010 by wardens, superintendents, district directors, central office leadership and those involved in offender reentry initiatives, the following new research priorities were established:

1. Reentry and African-American Offenders
 2. Reentry and Other High Risk Groups
 3. Residential Facilities – Evidence Based Practices
 4. Inmate Discipline – Evidence Based Practices
- Family Involvement

Offender Reentry and Employment in Iowa. Iowa Workforce Development issued this landmark study, which provides the first comprehensive description of employment and wages of offenders exiting the Iowa prison system. Included were comparisons of employment rates, type of work and wages by gender, age, race/ethnicity, offender risk, and education level. Among the findings were offenders who had obtained GEDs or high school diplomas had higher post-release employment rates, and earned higher wages, than offenders who had not finished high school and had no GED. This latter finding was recently highlighted in *Corrections Today Magazine*, a publication of the American Correctional Association.

Adult Drug Courts Work. The Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) completed an evaluation of Iowa's drug courts. Overall the study found drug courts for adult offenders contribute to offender success and is cost-effective for taxpayers.

Sex Offender Risk Assessments Predict Future Violent and Sexual Crime. A statistical validation study completed by the DOC found both sex offender risk assessments used in Iowa – the Static-99 and ISORA – are effective in identifying high risk sex offenders. The study also resulted in a revised ISORA instrument.

FY 2011 Goals

A data sharing agreement with the Iowa Department of Human Services will provide information on mental health services received by offenders under community corrections supervision.

A research partnership with Princeton University will provide crucial findings on how prison (and its programs) affects the likelihood of recidivism for offenders during and after their incarcerations. To do this, researchers will look at interventions received while in prison, and look at score changes in the LSI-R risk assessments of each offender over time (during and after incarceration).

CJJP is evaluating the Dual Diagnosis Program for substance abusers with mental health issues in the first district department of correctional services.

CJJP is also evaluating the STAR inpatient substance abuse program at the Iowa Correctional Facility for Women.

A number of academics and doctoral candidates have received data from ICON to support their studies on topics that include domestic abuse, community sex offender supervision and treatment, and the effect of prison vocational training on post-release employment.

The DOC will complete a statistical validation of the Iowa Risk Assessment used to determine level of community supervision. Work is currently underway and includes an advisory group of community corrections professionals from several districts.

Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON)

Beginning on page 100 of this annual report is the full DOC Performance Report.

2010 Accomplishments

- Continued refinement of SharePoint website
- Continued analysis of Statistical Workbooks
- Deployment of a Batterer's Education Program monitoring module
- Statewide deployment of a prison grievance module
- Deployed an ICON offender badge
- Deployed statewide the CJIS Presentence Investigation exchange with the courts
- Deployment of SharePoint Research module
- Refinement of the security standards and offender attachment modules
-



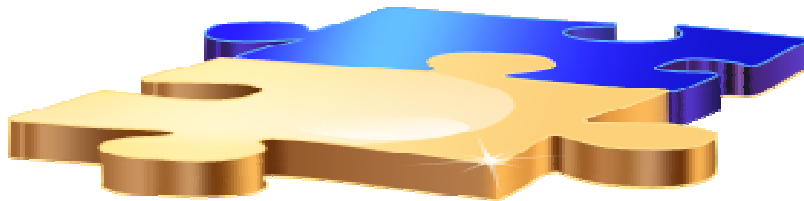
2011 Goals

- Deployment of an intelligence module
- Continued refinement of performance measures
- Deploy a state charge code table that all agencies will use: DOC, Public Safety, Courts, County Attorneys, Department of Transportation, etc. (CJIS effort)
- Deployment of High Risk Unit/Warrant Team module
- Deployment of a Cultural and Spiritual Practice screen
- Continue CJIS development
- The LiveScan system at IMCC, the offender fingerprint system for the Department of Public Safety, (DPS) will be fed data from ICON
- Offender DPS Rapsheets will be automatically updated from IOCN
- ICON and the Iowa Sex Offender Registry database will share data (CJIS effort)



ICON System Interactions with Other Iowa Agencies

- CJIS (Criminal Justice Information Systems)
 - DOC and County Attorneys: Victim information from county attorneys to ICON and offender release information from prison to county attorneys.
 - DOC and ICIS (Iowa Courts Information System) Electronic exchange of a PSI order and PSI returned to courts electronically
- DOC and BOP (Board of Parole) – ICON Case Management feeds the BOP docket, Board of Parole Release Plans and ICON in turn receives Review Dates, BOP Risk Scores and Decision Codes.
- DOC and ICIS – Offender recidivism is tracked through the Courts system where a 95% offender name match has been made
- ICON Medical and Banking information is pulled and placed in the ICON Case Management for manager usage.
- 30 outside agencies have access to ICON Case Management, such as local police departments, Federal probation/parole offices, Immigration, Child Support Recovery, DNA Crime Lab, Sex Offender Registry, etc.
- ICON sends Child Support Recovery (CSR) a file to assist with locating offenders
- ICON sends Medicaid a file to assist in the investigations of fraudulent usage of Medicaid
- ICON sends Iowa Vine data, which provides victims and other interested parties two important services: Information and Notification.



Justice Data Warehouse

Justice Data Warehouse

DOC has spent significant amounts of time and resources to develop standardized reports for CBC and Prison. DOC collaborated with Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) to establish the Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) enhancement efforts.

In FY10, CJJP enhanced the reliability of the various server platforms and are now using virtualized servers. The virtualized servers allow more to be done, with less hardware, which results in substantial cost savings.

Discussions continue about moving from a monthly ICON load to a more frequent timeframe, such as weekly or daily. As a reminder, the JDW stores ICON, Courts, Juvenile, and Public Safety data in one location. This allows us the functionality to tie our data into the court data for better recidivism rates than we've ever been able to compute historically. CJJP currently receives the Courts data daily and the Public Safety data weekly.

FY10 Accomplishments:

JDW reports designed and enhanced to meet the template designed for the submission of annual reports for CBC/Prison. This not only standardizes reports to provide the same kinds of data, but saves much staff time, statewide.

Created capability to alert probation/parole officers when offenders under their supervision receive a new Iowa charge, or traffic violation, during the month, by using the link between DOC offenders and Iowa Court Information System defendants. The result is improved monitoring and greater offender accountability, which enhances public safety.

Field Length of Stay calculations were improved, and now subtract supervision modifier days (such as time in absconder status) that were inflating average length of stay. The result is better information on average length of stay on supervision.

Education Groups were added to all universes to allow for improved statistical reporting of offender education in CBC and prisons, which enhances knowledge of this component of offender reentry.

Several business rules have been defined for programming for CBC and Prison Services. These were prioritized and programming will get underway in early FY11.

DOC has identified over 30 tables that need to be brought over to the JDW so that they can be utilized for reporting.

FY2011 Goals:

- Update Specialty reports for both CBC and Prison Services.
- Update the Prison Services new admission groups
- Create new Security Standards reports, to utilize the new tables, so these reports are more widely used.
- Continue to enhance reports used for CBC/Prison annual reports, and expand capabilities for reporting key information decision-makers.
- Create Recidivism Reports to target specific populations (i.e. Sex Offenders)
- Continued Research Priority reports. Programming changes to gain restitution information from the Courts.
- Create reports for employment data



Office of Offender Services



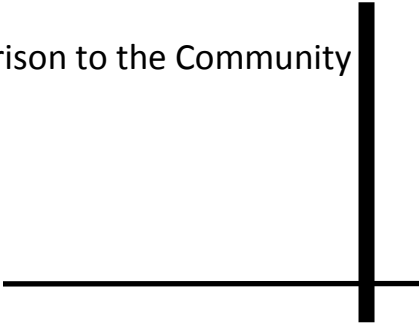
Jerry Bartruff
Deputy Director—Offender
Services

2010 Office of Offender Services – Annual Report Information

Offender Services continues to focus on implementing evidence based practices that manage and reduce risk and on advancing successful offender reentry to increase public safety. Community based corrections and institution staff continue to employ evidence based programs and supervision strategies that are proven to reduce risk and revocations to prison. Community based corrections and institution reentry coordinators have collaborated to develop and expedite effective reentry planning for offenders being recommended for release to the Board of Parole. These efforts led to a reduction in the prison population. During FY 08, there was a 4.1% reduction in the prison population and in FY 09 there was a decrease of 4.3%. There was a decrease in new court commitments, probation and parole revocations and work release returns to prison.

That trend continued in the first seven months of FY 10, and on February 10, 2010 the prison population reached an all time low of 8,265 since the record high of 8,940 on October 3, 2007. During the last five months of FY 10, new court commitments to prison increased and releases from prison took a sharp downturn resulting in an increasing prison population. The count at the end of the fiscal year was 8,595, 141 more offenders than were on count when FY10 began.

The Department continues the process of changing the culture of the DOC to focus on reentry and to “institutionalize” reentry as a guiding principle that guides our work. Elements in that process include:

- The efforts of the Ex-Offender Reentry Coordinating Council established by Executive Order 15.
 - The continuing partnership with IWD and the DOC.
 - The work that has resulted from the NIC Transition from Prison to the Community technical assistance grant.
- 



Office of Offender Services

Ex-Offender Reentry Coordinating Council established by EO 15


On July 15, 2009, Governor Culver signed EO 15 that established the Ex-Offender Reentry Coordinating Council. The primary goal of the Council is to integrate successful offender reentry principles and practices in state agencies and communities resulting in partnerships that enhance offender self-sufficiency, reduce re-incarceration and improve the safety of our communities. To improve the safety of our communities through successful offender reentry it is essential to have leadership at the very highest level of state government to bring the community together and stress the importance of collaborating to establish comprehensive offender reentry programs that make a difference.

Chairpersons of the Council are John Baldwin, DOC and Elisabeth Buck, IWD. The membership of the Council includes policy level representatives from the Board of Parole, Department of Corrections, Department of Education, Department of Human Services, Department of Public Safety, Department of Human Rights, Department of Veteran Affairs, Department of Workforce Development, Iowa Department of Correctional Services, Iowa County Attorneys Association, Iowa Finance Authority, , Iowa House of Representatives, Iowa Senate, Iowa Judges Association, Iowa Police Executive Forum, Iowa State Public Defender, Court Administration, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Office of the Governor and Lt. Governor, and representatives from Faith Based and Community Organizations.

The first meeting of the Reentry Coordinating Council occurred at the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women on 10-21-09.

SUBCOMMITTEES

Subcommittees identified and chairperson assigned to lead them:

- Employment
 - Housing
 - Substance Abuse
 - Mental Health
 - Education
- 



Office of Offender Services

GUIDELINES

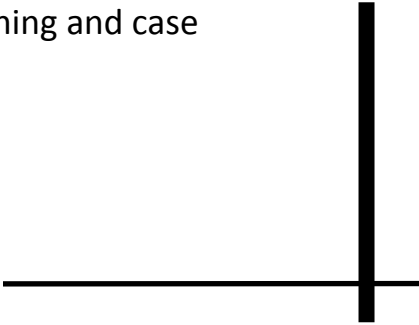
- Subcommittees to meet a minimum of 3 times between January and June 2010.
- Subcommittees must plan to conduct a public hearing or facilitate a way for a larger group of interested parties to share their thoughts and opinions.
- Subcommittee meeting minutes should be taken and formalized at each meeting.
- Subcommittees will prepare a written report to the Council outlining their findings and their recommendations for action as it pertains to the Executive Order.

SCHEDULE

- July 1, 2010 – All subcommittees will have their meetings completed.
- Mid July - Subcommittee reports completed and delivered to the Council Chairs
- End of July – The full Council will meet to discuss the subcommittee findings
- August, 2010 – Council reports to the Board of Corrections
- October 1, 2010 – Report due to the Governor

Linking Workforce with Offenders

Career Centers in Iowa Prisons are an innovative strategy to improve the ability of offenders to find and retain productive employment in Iowa.

- Iowa Workforce points of service in prisons at Newton, Mitchellville and Rockwell City
 - Iowa Workforce Development orientation – groups of 10-15 offenders meet with Workforce Advisor
 - Career and employment planning assessment
 - Registration in Iowa Jobs database for automated job matching and case management
 - Iowa NCRC (National Career Readiness Certificate) testing
 - Job referrals and interviews set-up upon release
- 

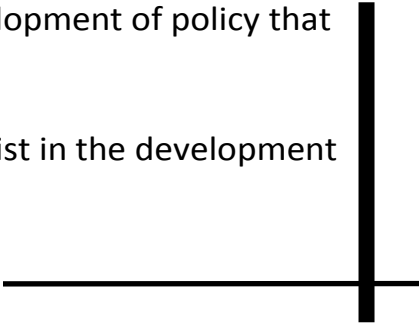


Office of Offender Services

- Host Lunch and Learn to educate employers on
 - tax credits
 - federal bonding
 - legal liability in hiring ex-offender
 - rehabilitative programs
 - job skills (hard and soft)
 - support systems provided to the offender upon release to community
 - showcase how offenders are prepared for reentry
- Hold annual Reentry Career and Community Resource Fairs

NIC Transition from Prison to the Community (TPC) technical assistance grant

Successful offender reentry will enhance public safety and save taxpayer dollars by equipping each offender with the skills necessary to successfully reenter their natural communities. Reentry must be comprehensive and address; health, housing, employment, mentoring and social adjustment needs; begin when placed on supervision in the community or at admission to incarceration; and provide for a smooth transition to support services in the community.

- Constructing a “map” of the existing reentry case management process that captures the various steps in the process as it exists now, and points out some of the “areas for work”.
 - Using the work on the mapping process to inform the development of policy that clearly describes the Iowa Reentry Model.
 - Disseminate to staff in the institutions and districts and assist in the development of procedures to implement the policy
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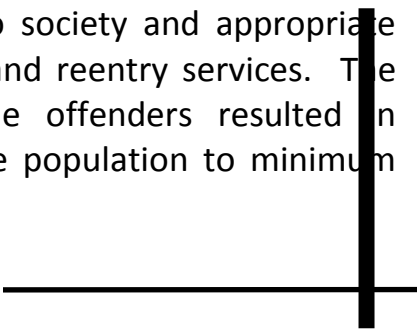


Office of Offender Services

- Develop statewide training for staff to support the Iowa Reentry Model and Case Management process to insure that it aligns with EBP and that it is consistently applied in the DOC and CBC.
- Charter a “pre-audit” team that would go out across the state to document current practices, policies, procedures, and perspectives of staff. Based on that “pre-audit” a baseline of current practice will be documented.
- The Iowa Corrections Reentry Team will then discern what further development in terms of clear policies, procedures, tools, etc., are needed to fully implement the model.
- Subsequent to those efforts, then, periodic “audits” will track performance and progress.
- Identify performance measures and use ICON and Justice Data Warehouse data to track systems change, reentry indicators and public safety measures

Central Classification

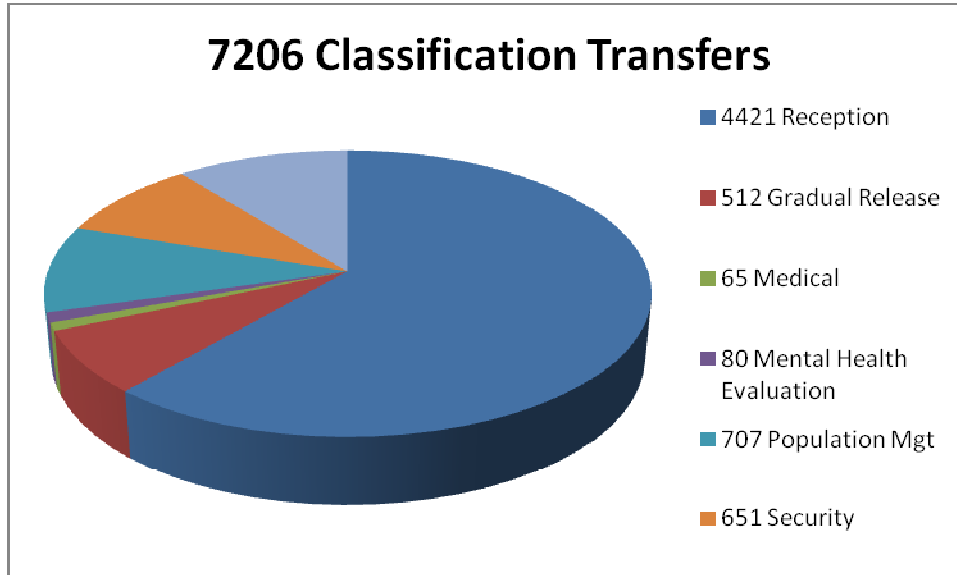
IDOC continues to use the Custody Classification instrument, implemented in 2009 on incoming offenders and reclassified all incarcerated offenders. The instrument is gender specific and structured to better assess risk to security and to society and appropriate incarceration custody level recognizing security, programming and reentry services. The new scoring instrument, utilized for both male and female offenders resulted in classification and re-classification of a significant portion of the population to minimum custody.



Office of Offender Services

This is the second year of the new Custody Classification instrument and the transition has gone well. A total of 21,748 custody scores were completed on the new scoring instrument during the 2010 fiscal year. Offender Services classified 7206 offenders for transfer.

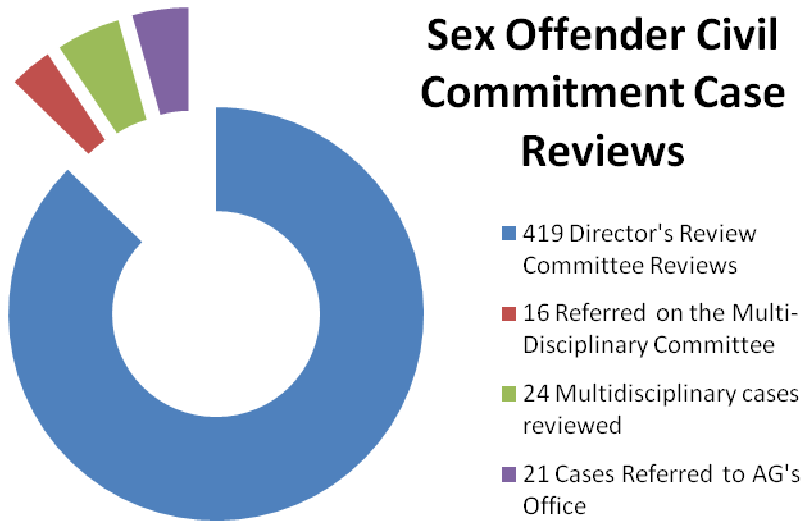
Transfers: 4421 Reception; 512 Gradual Release; 65 Medical; 80 Mental Health Evaluation; 707 Population Management; 651 Security; 770 Treatment = 7206 Total



Sex Offender Civil Commitment Case Reviews

A total of 419 Director's Review Committee (DRC) reviews were completed with 16 referred to the Multidisciplinary Team (MDT). MDT reviewed 24 cases for civil commitment, 21 were referred on to the AG's office for prosecution as a Sexual Predator.

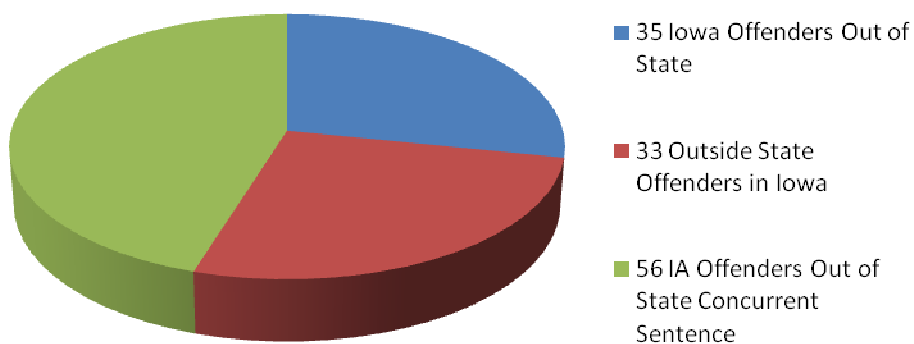
Office of Offender Services



Out of State Offender Supervision

- 35 Iowa offenders supervised Out of State Prison
- 33 Offenders from other states supervised in Iowa
- 56 Iowa offenders supervised Out of State/Concurrent sentence
- 64 BOP Release Plans submitted – 19 supporting parole (29.7%)

Out of State Incarcerated Offender Supervision



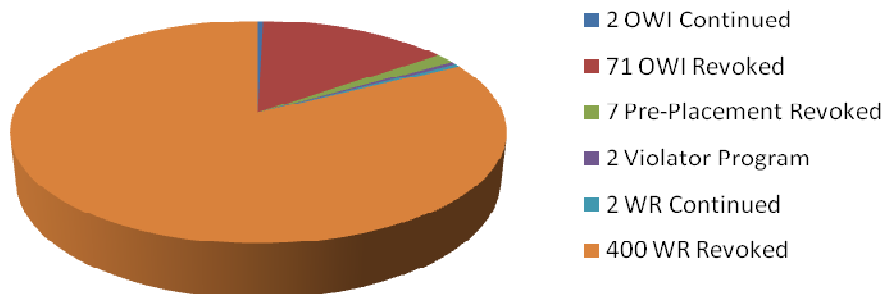
64 Offenders BOP Release Plans Submitted. 19 Supporting Release

Office of Offender Services

Community Placement- Work Release and OWI

Offender Services has completed 471 classification decisions for work release and OWI offenders in community based residential facilities. 400 Work Release and 71 OWI offenders were returned to prison for violations.

OWI, Work Release, Violator Program & Pre-Placement



Training continued throughout the year, conducted by an Offender Service Executive Officer & the DOC ALJ has resulted in improved Residential facility discipline reports & hearing decisions. The training was prompted by the Attorney General to address due process and other legal issues. The ALJ's who determine time loss for residential discipline reports indicate hearing decisions are more legally sound and there is evidence Residential staff benefited from training.

Interstate Compact

Throughout 2010 efforts continued to implement the Interstate Compact Offender Tracking System (ICOTS) the web based information system that supports the transfer of probationers and parolees under the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS). Currently 581 Iowa corrections staff are registered ICOTS users. According to ICOTS statistics 1,028 offenders are supervised by other states on Iowa's behalf



Office of Offender Services

under the compact while Iowa supervises 1,386 offenders for other states. Nationally, over 113,000 offenders are supervised under the auspices of the Interstate Compact. In 2010 Iowa's Compact Commissioner, Charles Lauterbach, served as a member of the ICAOS Executive Council and chaired the ICAOS Deputy Compact Administrator's Liaison Committee.





Office of Education



Sandra Smith
Director of Education

CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

**Division of Offender Services
Iowa Department of Corrections
Annual Report FY 2010**

The Correctional Education Mission is:

To provide individuals with educational opportunities and skills necessary to function successfully and responsibly in society upon their release

The Correctional Education Department is committed to developing comprehensive and standardized educational programs for offenders in the state of Iowa. In order to accomplish this goal, the department contracts with local community colleges and Area Education Agencies for regular and special educational services. This cooperation results in the provision of Literacy, ABE/GED, High School completion, Special Education classes, and Life Skills. Vocational programs were offered on a limited basis.

Overview of Correctional Education Services



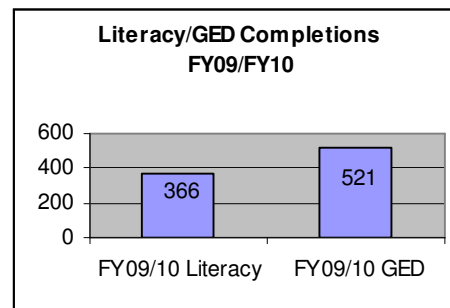
Office of Education

Literacy Programs

Offenders with a reading level below the 6th 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, along with an intensive phonics approach.

During FY 2009 the Literacy Program:

- ◆ Served **577** offenders in Literacy classes
- ◆ Provided **56,829** hours of instruction in literacy
- ◆ Awarded **366** literacy completions



ABE/GED Programs

The ABE program, in cooperation with the Literacy program, provides instruction for students who score below the 8th grade on the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE). The instructional focus is on developing basic skills in reading, language arts, and mathematics, in preparation for GED course work.

Students whose skill levels are ninth grade and above are served in the GED program and prepare for the General Education Development Test. Subject areas addressed through this program include reading, writing skill, mathematics, social studies, and science.

During FY 2010 the GED Program:

- ◆ Served **1,918** offenders
- ◆ Provided **221,998** hours of instruction in GED
- ◆ Awarded **522 GED** certificates

STAFF DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FOR CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION STAFF 2009 - 2010:

October 2009:

Correctional Educators participate in "Project Learning to Achieve" Throughout the workshop, participants received specific strategies To increase their knowledge and resources relevant to providing Services that are appropriate to the needs of adults with learning Disabilities.



Correctional Educators

Due to retirements and budget reductions, correctional education staff continues to decrease. Staff remain focused on GED and Literacy success for all.

May 2010

Community College Partners

Share with staff educational service they provide at the facilities they partner with.

Accomplishments: Eight of Iowa's Nine Correctional Facilities have received CEA accreditation (CONGRATS TO ALL!!)

CEA (Correctional Education Association) Accreditation Certificates were awarded to the following facilities July of 2010, at the CEA International Conference in Little Rock Arkansas:
Ft. Dodge, Rockwell and Oakdale received accreditation certificates Mt. Pleasant, Clarinda, Mitchellville, Anamosa, and Newton in FY 08 – 09. Eight of the nine Education Departments have now passed CEA Accreditation.

Life Skills Program (12 Re-Entry Program)

Life Skills curriculum is a holistic approach to transitional planning and life skills application. The curriculum is taught over a 12 week period, is a 188 classroom hours and 10 hours per week of homework.

The goal of the instructor is to help offenders integrate what they will learn into their lives in a way that allows them to make better decisions, with the most important choice being to conduct themselves in a way that they stay out of prison.

CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Iowa Department of Corrections

Annual Report FY 2010

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	Literacy	GED	Special Education	Life Skills	ESL / ELL	Work Place Readiness	Vocational Education
ANAMOSA	X	X	X			X	X
CLARINDA	X	X	X	X		X	X
FT. DODGE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MITCHELLVILLE	X	X	X	X		X	X
FT. MADISON	X	X	X			X	
OAKDALE	X	X	X		X	X	X
MT. PLEASANT	X	X	X	X		X	X
ROCKWELL CITY	X	X	X	X		X	X
NEWTON	X	X	X	X	X		X
STATEWIDE	X	X	X				X

EDUCATION PROGRAMS offered in 2010 – 2011 (by facility)

Correctional Education Goals: All Correctional Education goals were met.

Goals FY 2010 – 2011

- A. To offer Life Skills at all prison facilities.
- B. Identifying and Implementing Certificated Vocational Education Programs at all correctional facilities.
- C. To conduct four staff development workshops at DOC for correctional teachers and liaisons.
- D. To continue collecting Education / Life Skills data it's impact regarding recidivism and job placement.
- E. CEA preparation will continue at all institutions in anticipation of future audits.





Office of Learning Center



Laura Farris
Learning Center Director

Some of the Learning Center accomplishments for FY2010 included:

- Conducting 8 Pre-Services in Training Year 2010 for a total of 24 weeks of Pre-Service Training.
- Having 28 hours of eLearning training offered for a total of 77,130 hours of training hours completed via eLearning. (In training Year 2011, there will be 43 hours of training offered via eLearning.)
- Implementing an IDOC specific First Aid Training that is available via eLearning.
- Developing and conducting a state-wide Supervision/Management Training for first line supervisors and above.
- Implementing a new Personal Safety Training that was very well received by staff.

Training Year 2011 Training Goals/Objectives

The following goals and objectives have been identified for Training Year '10:

Goal: All employees within the Department will receive, at minimum, the mandatory training topics per policy.

Objective: ICLC will provide centralized monitoring of training hours to ensure all staff meet the minimum requirements. The ICLC also strongly encourages all staff to exceed the minimum.

Objective: To provide consistent training throughout the Department.


Goal: The ICLC will develop all non hands-on mandatory training (per policy) on eLearning for Department staff to utilize.

Goal: To provide staff training that is specific, relevant and enhances professional growth.

Objective: ICLC will work with the Training Consortium, IDOC Management and other key staff to identify additional job-relevant training needed.

Goal: The ICLC will continue to identify and implement new and innovative approaches to training delivery.

Objective: ICLC will research and develop new and interactive training delivery methods most specifically with eLearning, but through additional avenues as possible.

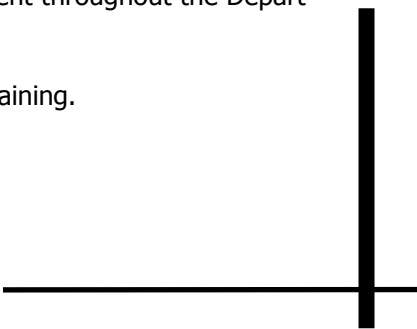




Office of Learning Center

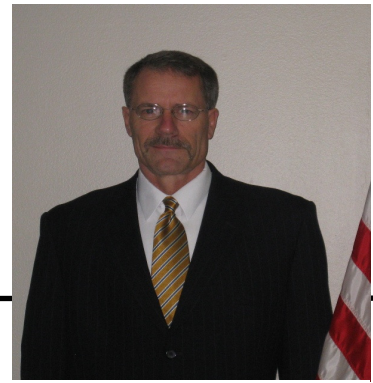
Priorities

The following are the priorities that have been identified by the Learning Center Director, Training Consortium and Central Office Executive Staff for Department training initiatives for Training Year 2011. They are listed in order of priority.

1. Offer a Pre-Service Academy that gives new staff the knowledge and skills to be proficient and effective in their everyday job duties while giving them an overview of the Mission, Philosophy and Values of the Iowa Department of Corrections.
 2. Develop and produce high quality eLearning training modules that meet the needs of staff for their in-service mandatory training topics per policy. This will also ensure consistency of mandatory in-service training throughout the institutions and CBCs.
 3. Develop and/or implement an effective communications course, including de-escalation skills, and teach it state-wide.
 4. Coordinate and/or conduct initial instructor certification and instructor re-certification classes.
 5. Continue to offer, as needed, the Supervision/Management courses that were taught throughout the institutions and districts in Training Year 2009 and 2010.
 6. Prioritize and begin the development of additional eLearning modules based on the identified need and number of staff that will benefit from the additional training.
 7. Continue to have a Training Specialist/Coordinator fulfill the duty of National Institute of Corrections Regional Director for Iowa.
 8. Conduct and coordinate LSI-R Training throughout the Department and continue to push for an expansion of trainers for this program, to include, Case Management Training.
 9. Provide coordination of Leadership training.
 10. Provide coordination of Victim Impact training.
 11. Assist with the maintenance and/or development of FTO Programs throughout the Department as requested. In addition, expand the current OJT Program and make it consistent throughout the Department.
 12. Provide assistance with coordination to Offender Services for treatment training.
- 



Office of Safety and Health



Dan Duus
Health and Safety Coordinator

Iowa Department of Corrections 2010 Annual Report

Dan Duus
Safety Director

Two of our Safety Officers took advantage of the State's Early Retirement Incentive Program. We remain hopeful those positions will be filled as soon as possible.

The annual facility safety audits have been modified this year. We are reviewing written programs to evaluate how they compare with the department's requirements. During previous audits walkthrough inspections have been conducted and we have been very pleased to learn from the few audits conducted to date that the change was very beneficial. Several revisions will be made to local policies due to the program review.

The Safety Officers remain challenged by current budget conditions but have made accommodations to satisfy training requirements. Elearning and blended training has certainly been a technique they have taken advantage of. This method of training saves valuable time and allows most staff to review portions of particular training in their office or at their post.

Site work at the new Ft. Madison facility has begun. As construction intensifies it will become increasingly difficult for the Safety Officer to devote necessary attention to safety issues at the existing facility while also remaining actively involved at the new site. A groundbreaking ceremony is scheduled at the Mitchellville institution and construction concerns will be prominent there as well as the three community based facilities scheduled for expansion.

The department's Hearing Conservation Program was put on hold temporarily due to furloughs, lay offs, budget deficiencies, and personnel challenges. We are in the process of implementing that program once again and look forward to establishing a functional and efficient program.

The department's worker's compensation claims continue to decline which results in increased savings. We are fortunate to have dedicated safety professionals.

Office of Victim & Restorative Justice Programs



Mary Roche—Director of
Victim & Restorative Jus-

Office of Victim & Restorative Justice Programs

Annual Report – FY2010

The office of Victim and Restorative Justice Programs assisted victims and communities in Iowa with direct services and training including: registration, notification, safety planning, information, and victim/offender dialogue sessions. The Office handled over **1500** phone inquiries, and **882** new victims were assisted with registration alone. Each of these new registered victims received information specific to Iowa DOC victim services, the Iowa Crime Victim Compensation Fund, and the VINE program. At the end of this fiscal year, **5,633** victims were registered with DOC.

The Victim Offender Intervention Services (VOIS) program allows for direct and indirect facilitated communication between victims and offenders. **Eleven victims** engaged in the Victim/Offender Dialogue preparation process. One completed a face-to-face dialogue, three completed indirect dialogue, and three are continuing the preparation process. In addition, two victims were provided direct advocacy services as they participated in the court system.

This past year, the Victim Advisory Council (VAC) reviewed a number of policies and practices of the DOC. With a new victim notification law specific to sex offenders, a notification letter was developed to notify registered victims of the electronic monitoring status of sex offenders supervised in the judicial districts. In addition, the DOC visitation policy was reviewed by the VAC, the Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault and the Iowa Board for the Treatment of Sex Offenders. All three support our visitation policy, particularly as it relates to minor victims of sex offenses. However, these improvements in monitoring offenders' contact with victims has greatly increased referrals to this office.

The Victim Advisory Council's Victim Fund, previously managed through the 1st Judicial District's BRIDGES non-profit, was transferred this year to the Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance (IOVA). IOVA's generosity allows us to continue reimbursing victims who speak on our Victim Impact Panels and those who participate in victim/offender dialogues for basic expenses they incur. In addition, IOVA, the Iowa Attorney General's Office and the Southern District of Iowa U.S. Attorney's Office all collaborated with the VAC for our annual Crime Victims' Rights Week panel at Central Office. This annual event was well attended by a variety of criminal justice professionals, crime victims and advocates.

Staff Victimization and Support Services (SVSS) teams provided **555** staff support contacts in the institutions and **213** in the districts during this fiscal year. A training session was provided at IMCC for new SVSS members. In addition, advanced training was provided for Workplace Conflict Resolution Program (WCRP) facilitators who continue to provide mediation services for individuals and groups requesting services. Ongoing training needs will continue into FY2011 for both the SVSS and WCRP programs.

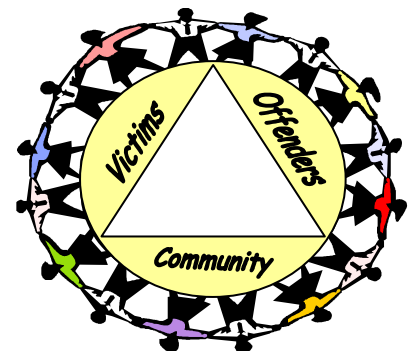
Office of Victim & Restorative Justice Programs

A number of trainings were provided this year for the judicial districts and various community groups and agencies. Violence-free Workplace workshops were provided to the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Districts. Victim Sensitivity training was provided to all staff in the 5th District. Victim Registration and Notification training was provided in the 2nd District. Educational presentations on Restorative Justice and DOC victim programs were offered to the University of Iowa's College of Law, the Des Moines Area Community College's criminal justice department, and the 2nd District's Re-entry Council. This office also provided a Victim Panel for the Fall 2009 Iowa Corrections Association (ICA) conference, and education on trauma, victims and restorative justice for the Spring ICA conference.

Victim Impact classes continue in the institutions. This office assisted in the provision of classes at IMCC. Combined with all VI classes, **865** offenders completed the class and attended victim panels as part of the curriculum. By the end of this fiscal year, all classes had adopted the updated Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) Listen and Learn curriculum.

In summary, this year demonstrated the DOC's commitment to crime victims through our direct services as well as ensuring the victim perspective in our Re-entry programs, our PREA (Prison Rape Elimination Act) standards and practices, and with our registration/notification practices. Collaboration with community-based victim services programs and agencies continues to grow, better ensuring crime victims' rights and needs are at the forefront of our criminal justice efforts.

Submitted by
Mary P. Roche, LMHC
Director of Victim and Restorative Justice Programs



Circles of Support and Accountability

Office of Policy and Legal



Michael Savala

Legal Services & Policy Division

The Department's Legal Services & Policy Division manages in-house legal concerns for the Department at both the institution and CBC level, including litigation strategy with the Attorney General's Office. During FY '10, the DOC had 183 lawsuits against the agency initiated by offenders in such areas including, but not limited to, medical care, use of force, loss of earned time, sex offender registry, and religious requests. Other duties of the Legal Division include reviewing contracts, consulting on personnel issues, reviewing policies, overseeing the State of Iowa jail inspection program, promulgating administrative rules, supervising Administrative Law Judges and responsible for the DOC offender discipline system. In addition, the Division serves as Iowa's coordinator for the *International Prisoner Treaty Transfer* requests and teaches all new DOC employees 4 hours of *Correctional Legal Issues* at pre-service training.

One new responsibility taken on by the Legal Services & Policy Division was that of the Department's Diversity Program, which was created as a result of the Governor's Executive Order #4. EO 4 directs state government to ensure equal employment opportunities for all Iowans and to enhance job recruitment efforts of people of color.

In order to fully incorporate EO 4 into the Department's employment practices, the Division undertook a detailed examination in three areas: Recruitment, Hiring and Retention. Approximately 90 DOC statewide Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action staff members volunteered to serve in this effort.

Accomplishments to date include the creation of a consistent recruitment brochure; a job applicant contact card for use at job fairs (this information is entered into a statewide data base that all institutions can utilize when an opening occurs); a recruitment video which provides an overview of all nine institutions and various staff performing their jobs (the video is also shown on the DOC Webpage); and selling points such as loan forgiveness are included in the recruitment brochure and DOC Webpage.

To further advance the intent of EO 4, the Division is leading the efforts to compile listings of all jobs fairs/college visits with a high proportion of minority enrollment; EEO/AA committee members will be attending job fairs/college visits to show that we employ persons of color and to give prospective job applicants an opportunity to personally visit with an employee of color; and DOC policy has been amended to require that institutional EEO/AA committees be comprised of all job classes.

In implementing EO 4, the Department has collaborated with a number of partners, including: the Division of Persons with Disabilities; the Division on the Status of African-Americans; Division on the Status of Latino Affairs, Division on the Status of Asian and Pacific Islanders, Division on the Status of Women, Division of Deaf Services, and the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation Services.

It is the intent of the Department to have a staff that looks like an increasingly diverse Iowa. To do so requires affirmative efforts on our part to break down barriers that have historically restricted opportunities for people of color. In addition, having a diverse corrections staff will better enable DOC to manage and treat the diverse offender population under our supervision. In short, the Department views EO 4 not as a burden, but as an opportunity.

Office of Media and Public Relations



Fred Scaletta
Media and Public Relations

The Office of Media and Public Relations is responsible for a range of duties that extends far beyond media and public relations. Yet many of these responsibilities relate to common theme: the proper dissemination of sensitive and critical information.

The Media and Public Relations Office receives immediate notification from all DOC offices and facilities regarding any matter that is or could be of public and/or media interest. It is then determined whether the information is appropriate for public release, or is confidential and/or politically sensitive in nature. The Office responds to media requests regarding the DOC including operations, programs or incidents. All media events are orchestrated by the office as well as press releases, news conferences, and media relations during emergencies along with a variety of other events.

The office also receives numerous contacts from outside law enforcement and prosecuting authorities at the federal, state, and local levels related to intelligence and criminal investigation. He provides direction and guidance to public information officers at all nine correctional institutions and eight community-based corrections agencies.

The office also supervises the Office of Victim Services and Restorative Justice Programs; serves as the first contact in Corrections for Homeland Security, Emergency Management and Emergency Preparedness issues; administers the Department's DNA program that obtains and delivers DNA samples for investigations; administers the Sex Offender Registry program with the Division of Criminal Investigation; provides and shares intelligence data regarding criminal and potential terrorist activity with federal agents; oversees the offender phone system; coordinates and schedules immigration deportation hearings with Immigration Services; and serves as the Department's legislative liaison to the General Assembly.

Another responsibility of the Office took on critical importance during the spring storms and flooding: first DOC contact for Homeland Security/Emergency Management. The Director spent many long days (and nights) coordinating emergency rescue and relief efforts, whether it be deploying offender work crews to assist counties or other public agencies with disaster preparation and clean up; transferring county jail prisoners to DOC facilities; rescuing official records from destruction; or any number of other emergency management missions. While the common temptation for people and organizations is to not plan for contingencies until it is too late, that is exactly what the Office does do, from updating and implementing the DOC Emergency Plan; assisting in the coordination of training DOC personnel in Emergency Preparedness and Emergency operations; and participating and providing input to Homeland Security and Emergency Management on command operations and preparedness manuals and operations. Additionally, the Office is responsible for the Department Duty Officer Schedule. It must be kept up to date and distributed to all DOC offices as well as necessary law enforcement offices.



Office of Investigative Services



Jean Schlichtemeier
Administrator

Division of Investigative Services Annual Report FY2010

The Division of Investigative Services (DIS) is committed to reducing sexual violence in IDOC institutions and facilities. DIS provides central coordination and oversight of responsibilities and programs related to addressing sexual violence in a correctional environment. DIS is responsible to ensure IDOC is in compliance with the requirements and intent of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA). In order to do so, DIS provides a statewide systematic approach to the issues caused by sexual violence in correctional settings.

The responsibilities of the Division are addressed by providing investigations in all nine IDOC facilities and in community-based residential facilities, provision of an e-learning training program for management and staff at all levels on sexual violence in correctional settings, classroom and one-on-one training on various topics, and implementation of programs necessary for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment for prison rape.

Leadership matters: "Strong leadership in state prison administrations is critical to changing prison culture. Zero tolerance for sexual violence and other predatory behavior was cited as the foundation for successful programs."

Strategies to Prevent Prison Rape by Changing the Correctional Culture, US Dept. of Justice, National Institute of Justice, October 2008.

Training

DIS had the privilege to provide e-learning training to institution and district staff on rape trauma syndrome and staff and management's roles and responsibilities if sexual violence occurs. As correctional employees, it is vital that the cycle of recovery from sexual violence is understood so that re-victimization does not occur. Also, as offender victim needs are met, the expected result is reduced recidivism. The DIS trainer also provided training for the Jail In-Service 20-Hour Schools through the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy on the basic requirements of the Prison Rape Elimination Act as it applies to county jails. She also participated in the certification of trainers for Seeking Safety. This program is a skill group for those suffering with PTSD and substance abuse issues. She also taught various subjects for IDOC's PreService classes for new employees.



Office of Investigative Services

Investigations

The two division investigators conducted administrative investigations of sexual violence as defined under the Prison Rape Elimination Act, civil rights complaints, and other investigations across the state in IDOC institutions and for the judicial districts. They worked together and with local investigators. Referral to criminal authorities were made when appropriate.

Program Implementation

The sexual violence propensity assessment that is utilized in making offender housing decisions underwent a quality assurance audit. The assessment aids in the detection of those offenders who may have a propensity for sexual aggression or to be sexually victimized by other offenders. DIS staff led the audit team that was comprised of experts in sexual violence from across the department. The audit continues in the next fiscal year.

DIS worked with leaders at the Newton Correctional Facility to establish a protective housing program within existing privilege levels and programs for offender victims. DIS also worked with a group of staff members from various institutions who are knowledgeable in sexual violence to design a proposal for protective housing of sexual predators.

Other Responsibilities

The Division fulfilled many other responsibilities as well. A DIS investigator is also the IDOC's Statewide Hostage Negotiator Team Leader. This investigator taught classes for the Southeast Iowa Area Crime Commission on 'Hostage Survival in Corrections' to Jailors and Deputies in that area. The other DIS investigator participated in the Victim Impact Program as a guest speaker. He discussed his experiences in law enforcement with assault, alcohol, drug- related, and other crimes that result in emotional and financial consequences on victims, their families, and on the community.

The trainer developed and maintained partnerships with community crisis response agencies and garnished their assistance in achieving sexual violence awareness within IDOC as required under the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

The Administrator assisted institutions with responses to complaints filed with the Iowa Civil Rights Commission and EEOC and led the publication review team.

Sexual abuse is "not part of the penalty that criminal offenders pay for their offenses against society." – U.S. Supreme Court in *Farmer v Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825 (1994).

Iowa Prison Industries



Roger Baysden
Deputy Director—IPI

IPI is a program that works by changing the lives of offenders so that they have a chance to become responsible, law-abiding, taxpaying individuals when they return to society.

Benefits of Offender labor:

- ◆ Provides Job Training
- ◆ Reduces Disruption and Violence
- ◆ Reduces Taxpayers' Costs
- ◆ Satisfies Citizens' Expectation

IPI provided almost 600 jobs throughout Iowa during FY2008. No other program is more important to the successful reentry of an offender than work ethic and interpersonal skills development.

IPI focuses heavily upon hard skill development by hands-on teaching of craftsmanship and on the soft skill development of cooperation and teamwork.

IPI offenders are among the finest craftsmen that can be found in a prison setting as is evidenced by our "Customer Report Card;" receiving 98.8% "Excellent" or "Good" rating on Service, Quality and Pricing with 96.5% of customers saying they would recommend IPI to others.

Message from the Deputy Director of IPI

On behalf of the Advisory Board for Iowa Prison Industries and the staff of IPI, I am pleased to present our Annual Operating Report for Fiscal Year 2010. This report provides an overview of our organization and a summary of the Fiscal Year's accomplishments, of which there are many. We have highlighted several significant events that will continue to help shape our future as we strive to expand our work opportunities for the offenders.

Although 2008 was the best year in IPI's history, we continue to have frustrations revolving around agencies not following the code, and the legislature's lack of will to enforce the code.

Two significant events occurred this year that will influence IPI for years to come. First, we are breaking the bonds of rent. We will move into our new sales office and showroom at no cost to the General Fund. Second is our new jail cell program; steel cells are the cells of the future.

IPI is uniquely structured and represents the true spirit of social entrepreneurship. Our success is measured against a "double bottom line." We operate under a business model, meaning we are financially dependent upon our competitiveness and creative management skills to ensure that we are financially able to carry out the goals of providing work for offenders in vocations that allow them to return to the community as taxpayers at some future date. At the same time, we must give credit to our dedicated staff and offender population who have chosen to work at IPI. They are truly dedicated to the mission and causes for which we are obligated.

As you review our accomplishments (of which there are many), we do hope that we have answered most of the questions in your mind about IPI. We truly appreciate the support of our governing bodies and look forward to achieving the goals and mandates for the citizens of Iowa.

What We Do

Iowa Prison Industries is the manufacturing division of the Department of Corrections adult correctional system.

Iowa Prison Industries is a supplier of goods and services to State and local government agencies, public educational systems, and not-for-profit organizations that receive tax dollars.

Iowa Prison Industries is self-supporting through its revenues from sales. IPI supplies quality products and services to government agencies at competitive prices.

Iowa Prison Industries supplies many of the needs of the correctional system (such as furniture, clothing, cleaning supplies, printing and modular panels), reducing the taxpayers' costs for operating the State's prisons.

Iowa Prison Industries is a correctional program: industrial production teaches work habits and skills to men and women who typically have no prior meaningful employment experience and who, once released, will need legitimate work. Correctional Industries contribute to higher post-release employment success and lower recidivism (return to prison) rates.



Iowa Prison Industries is part and parcel of the management and control of Iowa's ever increasing prison population. IPI represents the primary tool for eliminating idleness, a leading cause of disruptiveness and violence behind prison walls.

Iowa Prison Industries is a large-scale purchaser of goods and services, supporting many businesses in small and large communities throughout the State.

Iowa Prison Industries replicates outside working world conditions. IPI inmates punch time clocks and are paid an hourly stipend (depending on the job title and time in grade) with the additional possibility of productivity bonuses. An inmate's work shift is typically seven hours per day, five days per week. In extraordinary circumstances, overtime may be authorized to meet deadlines. Again to replicate outside realities, IPI inmate workers are required either to have a high school diploma or to be making progress toward earning an equivalency diploma.

Iowa Prison Industries employs 81 staff workers in various capacities of inmate management.

**Iowa Prison Industries Is
100% Self-Funding!**

11

Benefits of IPI

Iowa Prison Industries Is The Best Value In State Government!

Benefits To Taxpayers:

- Iowa Prison Industries is 100% self-funding.
- Iowa Prison Industries provided over 1.1 million hours of tax-free inmate training in FY2010.
- Iowa Prison Industries provides nearly 600 inmate jobs per day and in FY2010 trained over 1,500 inmates in work programs.
- Iowa Prison Industries is the single most important tool available that will impact recidivism. IPI provides hope.

**Iowa Prison Industries purchased over
\$16 million in raw materials, supplies &
services in FY2009.**

Benefits To Customers:

- 99.1% of Iowa Prison Industries' customers rated IPI an EXCELLENT or GOOD supplier in FY2010 and 98.5% said they would recommend IPI to others.
- Quality products.
- Real value for their money.
- Reliable labor at reasonable rates.
- Full-service operation.

**Satisfied customers keep coming back! 99.1% of our
customers rated us EXCELLENT or GOOD in FY2010!**

Benefits To Corrections:

Iowa Prison Industries programmatic benefits include:

- Security, inmate control, reduced idleness.
- Helps to prepare inmate for re-entry into society.
- Reduces operating costs for the prison.

"the analysis of the effect of prison industries participation on institutional behavior found a consistent pattern of lower rates of involvement in officially-recorded disciplinary violations among inmates assigned to industry programs"

*Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, State of New York at Albany

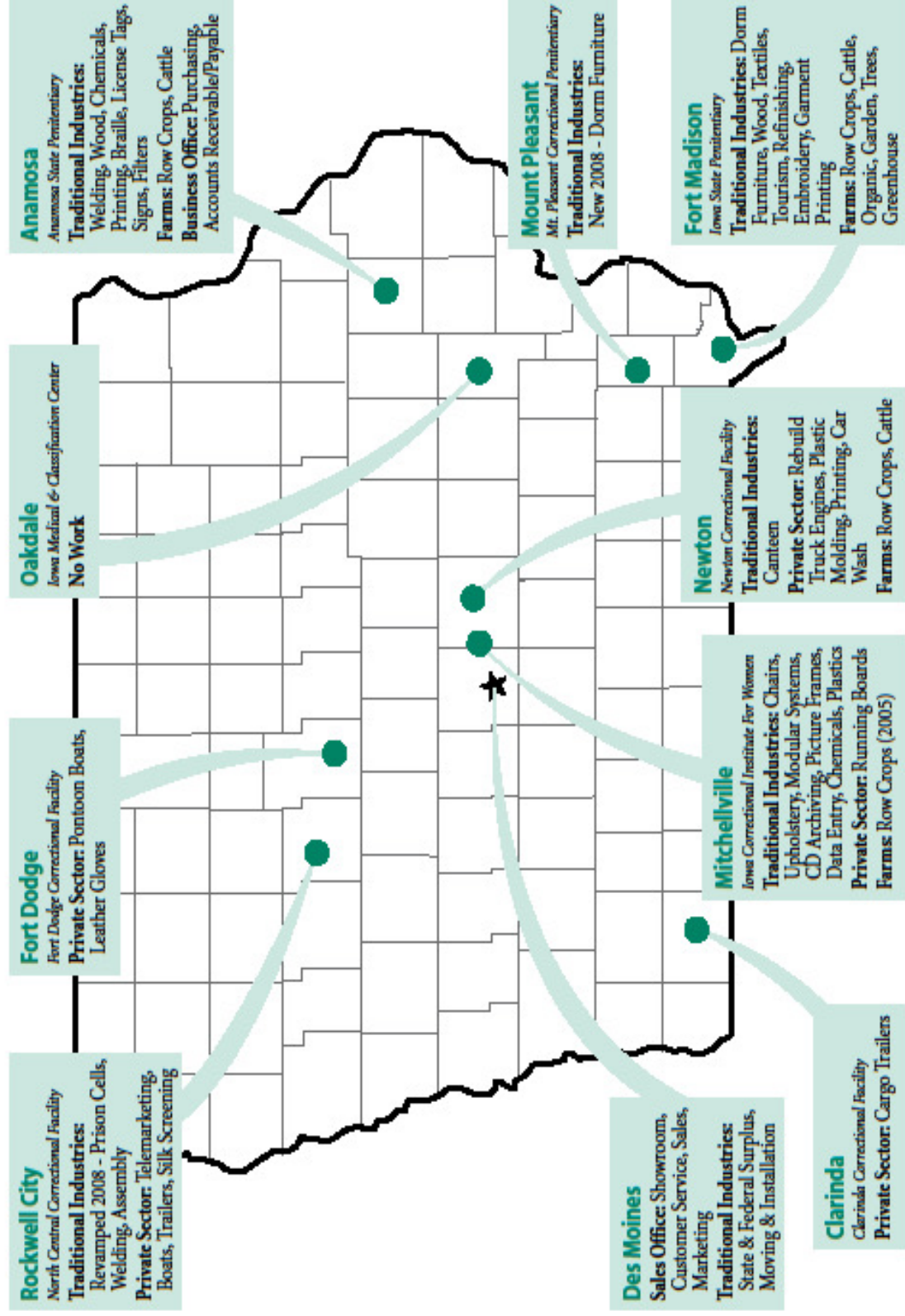
Benefits To Offenders:

- Marketable skills.
- Developing of a sound work ethic.
- Self confidence and pride of accomplishment.
- Savings and family support.

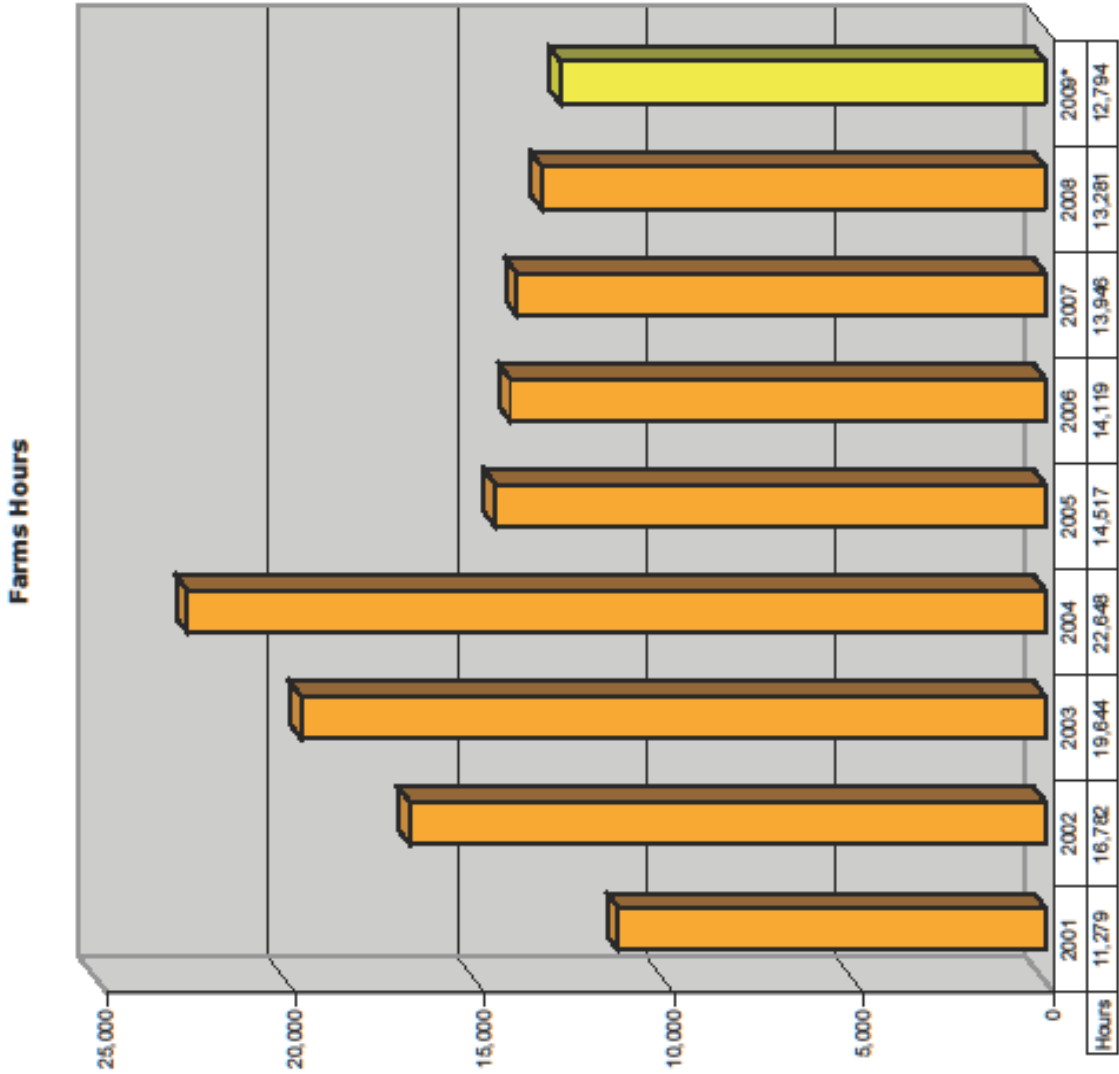
**Offenders are released with
a sparkle of hope!**

**Iowa Prison Industries Is A
Tax-Free Program!**

IPI Locations

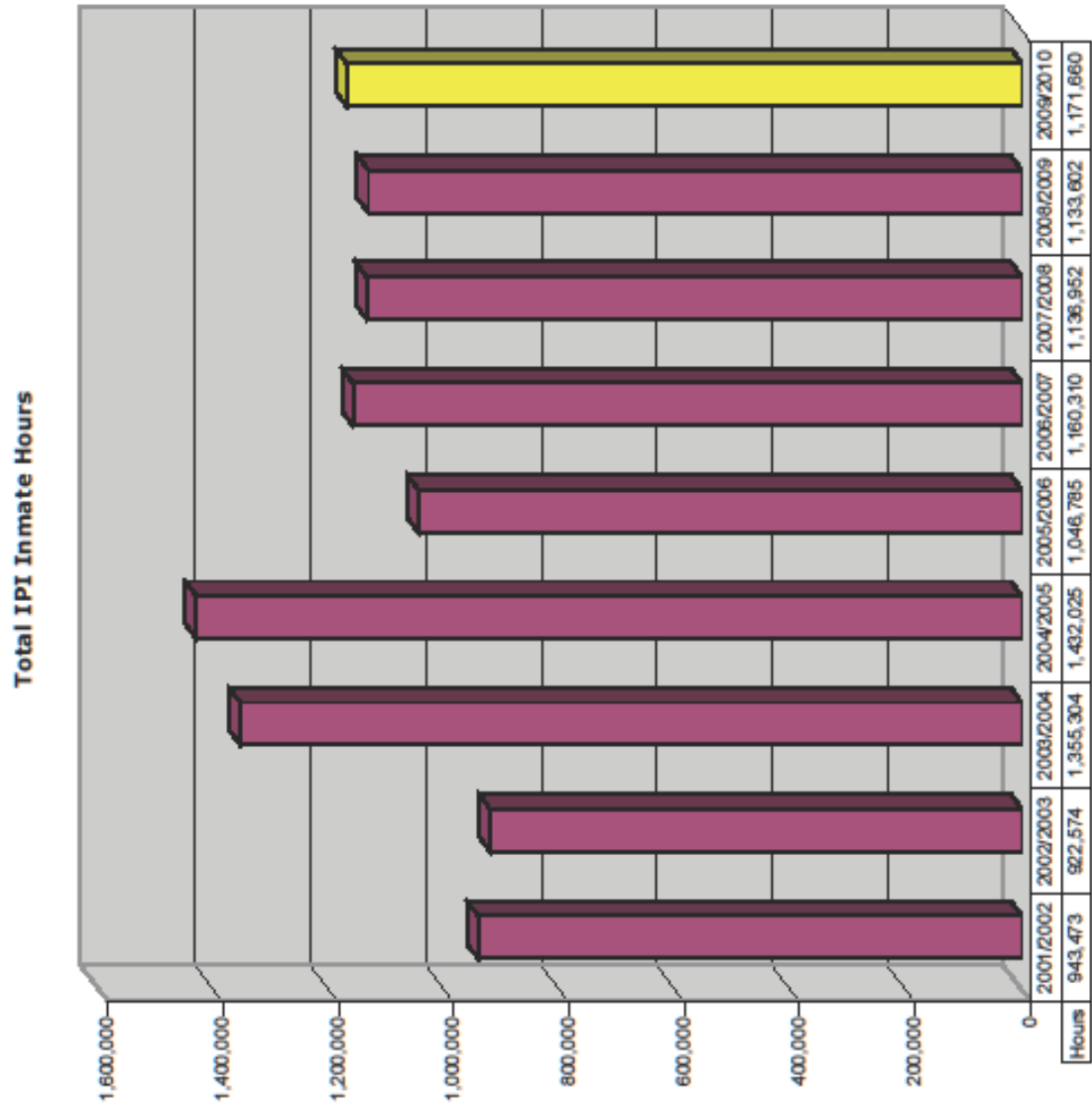


Farms Hours



*In addition, there were 47,303 garden hours

Total IPI Inmate Hours





Iowa Prison Industries

PRIVATE SECTOR

Private Sector is the fastest growing segment, now accounting for 30% of all inmate industry jobs. This is up 5% since 1997. Private Sector training is the most popular type of training with the inmates and the most affordable skill building program for the state. Private companies employ the inmates at prevailing wages. The private company is entirely responsible for inmate training. The state provides security only. Iowa Code 904.809 discusses in detail the flexibility of private sector work programs.

Private Sector Work Programs are the most volatile in terms of stability, since they are bound by federal laws of expansion during difficult economic times and in some cases mandate the closing of operations.

All offenders employed in Iowa by private companies are paid prevailing wages as determined by Workforce Development. The wages paid to inmates range from \$ 7.25- 12.68 per hour, depending upon the company.

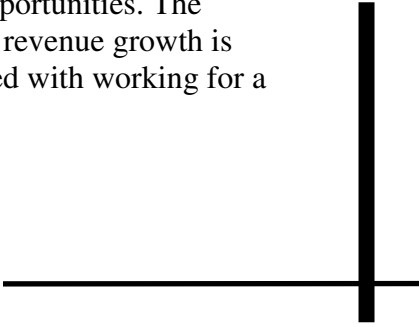
As previously mentioned, The University of Baltimore's study showed that inmates who were released, having worked in industries either private sector or traditional, had a recidivism rate of 4.9% versus inmates who had not worked in private or traditional industries of over 35%. IPI with the continued support of the governor and legislature will continue to seek out employers who are searching for labor and who are willing to employ offenders.

The private sector program has proven to be enormously popular with service and manufacturing operations. Over the next 24-48 months we anticipate a huge demand for farm labor to augment the increased pressure of H2A workers coming from the south of the border and will recommend to the 2011 General Assembly code changes that will prepare IPI for the anticipate increase for workers.

Private Sector operations are headquarter in Des Moines and managed by the IPI Director, with accounting at the local prison site.

The intent of the Private Sector Work Program is to allow inmates who are scheduled to be released in the near future the opportunity to learn a skills, develop a work ethics, and earn a wage thus making transition back into society easier. Each private sector company is encouraged to hire or at least offer full-time employment to all inmates working for their company. The private company must hire any inmate that is on their payroll, if the inmates request the job. There are 42 states in the U.S. that provides private sector work opportunities. California and South Carolina are the largest employers; Iowa is in the top 10. **Iowa does not actively seek inmate employers, they seem to find us.**

Private Sector work opportunities have fueled the growth of inmate work opportunities. The number of inmate jobs is reflected in the five-year comparison; however the revenue growth is 100% Traditional Industries. The jobs offered and the environment associated with working for a





Iowa Prison Industries

“non-correctional” person has proven to be enormously popular with the inmates and offer tremendous savings to the state.

Inmates want to work for private companies. They not only earn more money, they have better attitudes and tend to be better inmates. The privilege of working for non-correctional operations offers prestigious opportunities. Much like graduation from high school or college, the inmates recognize this as a one-step closer to civilian life. An inmate with a life sentence is not eligible to participate in the program.

IPI private sector partners have experienced the same decline in sales as regular businesses. Consequently the number of offenders working in private companies has declined over the past twenty four (24) months. During the spring of 2010, we have seen an uptick of demand and we expect this demand to continue to the point that Iowa will again lead the way in inmate jobs. While Iowa Prison Industries is responsible for administering the program for the state, IPI is not compensated for the administration. Cost, such as maintaining good records, structural improvements, lot changes, fence relocations, leaking roofs, and a host of other operating expenses are done and financed by IPI or the institution. Corrective code action is necessary to ensure the long-term program is not jeopardized.

Private companies that desire to employ inmates must complete a state application and meet stringent guidelines that are established by the Bureau of Justices and strengthened by state government. Once these guidelines have been met, the private company must provide production supervision at all times the inmates are working. The institution provides security. Counselors based upon their institution record and desire to work clear inmates to work. The employer then is allowed to interview the inmates and select those that most closely fit the needs of the employer.

The Private Sector Work Program has something for everyone. Inmates cannot displace civilians. And their wages are redistributed by the state. Inmates pay taxes, restitution, victim's compensation, child support, and room and board. The inmate keeps 20% of their wages. The balance either pays obligations or goes to the state.

Financial Impact of Private Sector Work Programs in Iowa

Since 1996, Iowa has averaged approximately 250 private sector jobs and have generated staggering wages, which have been redistributed as follows:

\$ 19,022, 658 Earned


\$ 3,889,108 Taxes Paid

\$ 6,816,487 Room and Board (to the General Fund)

\$ 1,656,715 Child support

\$ 1,824,425 Victims Compensation

Iowan offenders work on average 300,000 man hours per year.





Iowa Prison Industries

Private Sector companies and jobs have felt the impact of a downward directional economy. In 2009, Iowa has experienced the sharpest decline in private sector jobs since the inception of the self-funding program in 1992. In spite of the loss of inmate jobs, the program has worked as intended. Federal Law requires that offenders be the first to be displaced. When the economy returns to a robust growth, so will the private sector jobs. The unfortunate impact has resulted in lower restitution, child support and room and board payments.

***Private Sector provided
330,467 hours of inmate
contact in FY2009.***

Quick Facts:

- Over 150 inmates work in private sector.
- Private Employers may employ inmates in Iowa.
- Private Employers must pay prevailing wages. Inmates earn \$7.50 to \$12.64 per hour.
- Private Employers are obligated to offer inmates a job upon release from prison.
- Iowa inmates may keep no more than 20% of their wages. Refer to page 23 for wage distribution.
- Private Employers must provide all supervision. NO state assistance is available.
- IPI/DOC has local responsibility for program administration, under the guidance of the Federal Bureau of Justice.
- Private Sector inmates have paid over \$4.9 million in TAXES.
- Private Sector inmates have paid over \$2.4 million in restitution.
- Private Sector inmates have paid over \$1.4 million in Victims Comp.
- Private Sector inmates have paid back to the General Fund over \$9 million.
- Private Sector jobs are the fastest growing jobs nationally.
- Private Sector jobs are almost always service/manufacturing.
- Private Sector jobs are the most cost efficient jobs the state can offer.

Iowa Prison Industries

80% of an inmate's wages goes to satisfy obligations!

**Iowa Outperforms
The Nation!**

	Since Inception Iowa Inmates Have Paid	% Of Wages Earned	Nationally Iowa Ranks
Inmate Population			37th
Total Wages Earned	\$25,871,375.77		7th
Wage Redistribution			
Victims Programs	\$2,859,937.00	11.1%	5th
Room & Board	\$9,441,804.91	36.5%	6th
Family Support	\$2,369,822.62	9.2%	4th
Taxes Paid	\$5,219,012.41	20.2%	6th
Mandatory Savings	\$2,470,425.26	9.5%	3rd
Inmate Share	\$5,161,989.68	19.9%	11th

Iowa Private Sector Employment Works!

In a recent study conducted by Cindy J. Smith, Ph.D., of the University Baltimore, her final report submitted to NIJ described findings from a multi-state study, including Iowa. The following highlights the findings from the Iowa sample, which tracked 1,091 inmates who worked in private sector prison industries jobs and were released from prison between 1999 and 2001, and compared their results with similar offenders who had worked in either traditional prison industries or other institutional jobs. All offenders were tracked through mid-2003. This results in a follow-up period of slightly less than two years up to four and one-half years.

Fact #1: Private sector prison workers significantly more likely to get jobs following release. 80% of private sector prison workers obtained employment within the first quarter upon release, compared to 50% of the other groups. 11% of private sector prison workers did not have reported earnings on follow-up, compared with 21% and 27% of the other groups.

Fact #2: Private sector prison workers significantly more likely to be continuously employed following release. 49.2% of private sector prison workers were employed for one year or more continuously, compared to 43.9% and 45.6% of the other groups.

Fact #3: Private sector prison workers retained employment significantly longer than the comparison groups, based on survival analysis of the employment data described above.

Fact #4: Private sector prison workers earn more wages and higher wages. Mean wages for private sector prison workers over 6.6 quarters were \$4,381 to \$5,620 higher than the comparison groups.

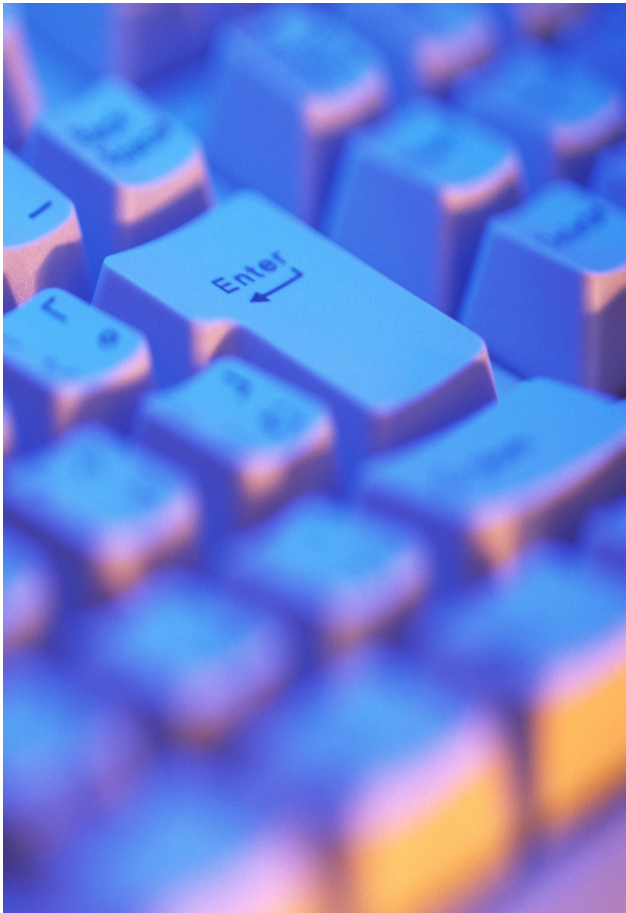
Fact #5: Private sector prison workers significantly more likely to stay out of prison, compared to offenders who were not involved in prison industries while incarcerated. 95.5% of private sector prison workers, and 95.6% of the traditional prison industries comparison group remained out of prison during the follow-up period, compared to 91.2% of the comparison group who had other institutional job assignments.

What this means: Iowa Prison Industries' private sector prison employment program helps released offenders become taxpaying citizens quicker and remain employed longer than similar offenders who did not work in private sector prison jobs, and reduces their likelihood of returning to prison. These findings demonstrate private sector prison employment is an effective means to successful offender reentry into the community.

Iowa Leads The Nation In Rehabilitation!



Management Information Systems



IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK(ICON) CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

An offender typically interacts with multiple Department of Corrections (DOC) personnel during the different stages of a crime's adjudication: pretrial interviewers, presentence investigators, counselors, etc. At each stage DOC personnel spend considerable time and resources collecting necessary information. The majority of information garnered is stored locally in paper files or incompatible systems that are inaccessible to other DOC personnel. The expense of repeated data collection may be incurred upward of ten times during the first 60 days of interaction with an offender. Further considering that a typical offender passes through the judicial and corrections system multiple times during their lifetime, the amount of redundancy that can be eliminated by a well-crafted central information system capable of supporting the various corrections services becomes overwhelmingly evident.

DOC typically represents one of the largest discretionary spending line items of a state budget. With offender population as well as cost of administering an offender rising rapidly, DOC needs a system that can help evaluate the effectiveness of various programs and help identify under-utilized resources. At the same time counselors need detailed individual information presented in a context that will aid in their efforts to reduce recidivism. A central information system designed to support such analytics enables the DOC to make more informed decisions and be more responsive to the legislature and other agencies.

Design Process

Case Management is specifically designed for the corrections industry. The design process included interviews with users representing all the different institution, residential, field, and central office services provided by the DOC. The representatives described in detail their operational processes and data collection needs.

The system was carefully crafted to support all workflows, screens and reports before the system was actually developed. Over the years, the system has incorporated feedback from hundreds of users, further improving usability.

All offender count data throughout this annual report comes from the ICON Case Management System.

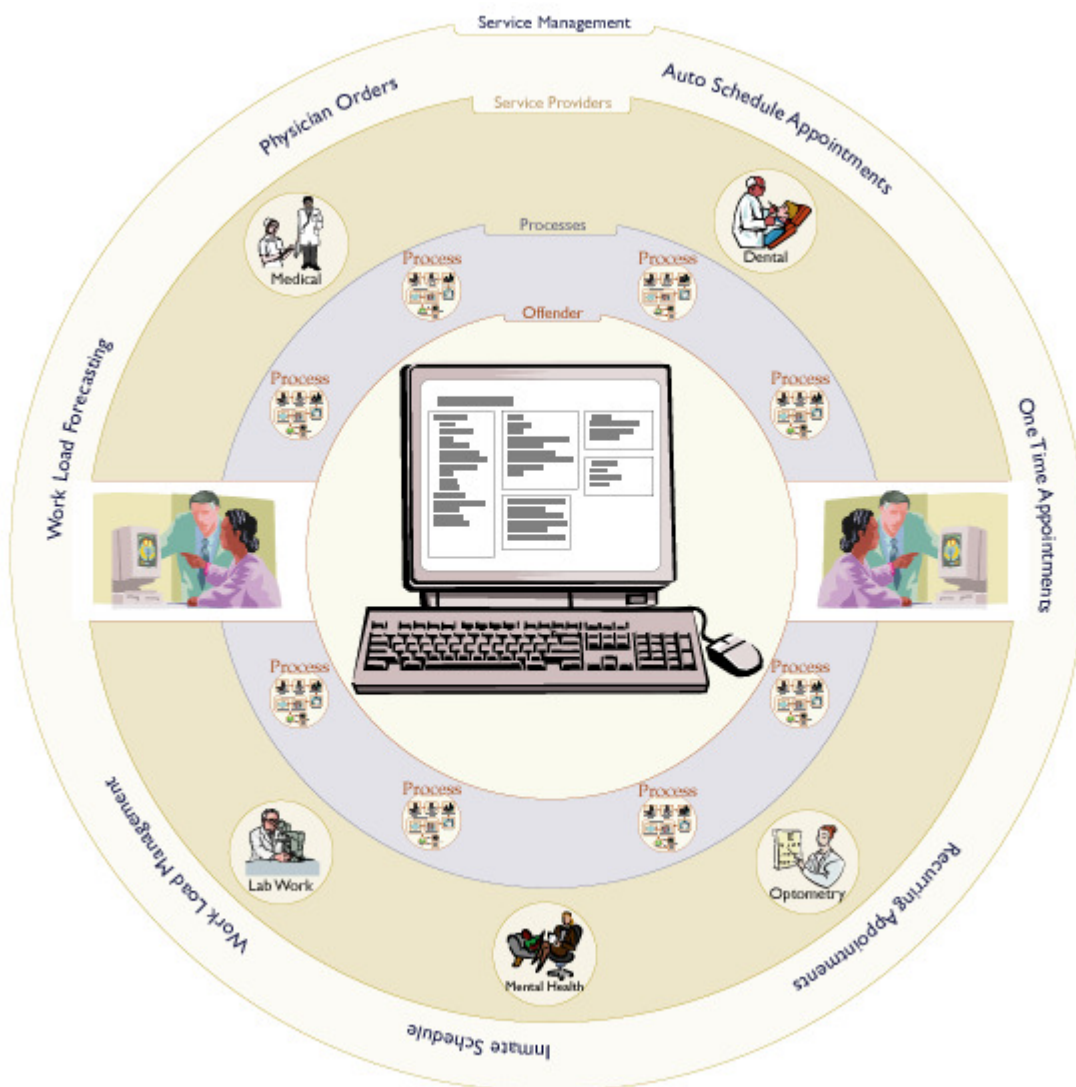


Source: ATG

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK(ICON) MEDICAL SYSTEM

Medical providers in the corrections industry face unique challenges including a population with a greater need for health care, increased documentation requirements, the need to transfer medical information quickly as inmates move between facilities, and the difference in the behavior and veracity of inmates as compared with typical patients. Offender Management Suite (OMS) Medical Services was designed by nurses, doctors, pharmacists, counselors, and central office personnel experienced in the corrections industry to address these special challenges.

The cornerstone of OMS Medical Services is a secure online medical information system that allows authorized personnel to easily review and update an inmate's medical record as well as use analytical tools while shielding sensitive information from unauthorized access. Its unique multi-level scheduling system enables the Department of Corrections (DOC) to efficiently utilize scarce medical resources. It also raises the level of care by using "wizards" to direct users to consistently collect all necessary information needed to make more informed assessments and diagnoses.



Total Encounters FY2010

An encounter requires lengthier medical record information and may not require actual offender contact.

Total Encounters by Discipline	ASP	CCF	FDCF	ICIW	IMCC	ISP	MPCF/MWU	NCCF	NCF/CRC	TOTAL
Physician	9,212	9,982	10,135	8,812	20,600	7,641	10,511	2,403	9,220	88,516
Physician Assistant	4	-	44	14	24,486	1	5	250	1	24,805
Nurse	76,129	36,873	43,653	29,492	170,634	58,576	36,583	16,904	56,237	525,081
Psychiatrist	1,148	2,120	2,178	1,330	10,474	2,135	1,450	567	2,336	23,738
Psychologist	6,150	3,206	5,600	5,227	7,610	10,048	8,387	2,126	10,770	59,124
Dentist	1,877	1,180	2,197	2,118	3,559	874	1,175	266	2,312	15,558
Dental Hygienist/Assistant	280	226	223	-	3,035	2,354	1,117	-	76	7,311
Social Worker	-	5,455	-	-	3,580	226	-	-	-	9,261
Dietitian	2	90	561	73	803	56	206	-	20	1,811
Psychiatric Nurse Practitioner	-	-	-	518	787	396	564	155	1	2,421
Optometry	431	510	519	515	975	1,003	741	66	635	5,395
TOTAL	95,233	59,642	65,110	48,099	246,543	83,310	60,739	22,737	81,608	763,021

Miscellaneous FY10

	X-RAYS	OFF-SITE VISITS	LABS
ASP	228	756	1767
CCF	151	234	2275
FDCF	279	481	1347
ICIW	60	696	1195
IMCC	1146	2469	6959
ISP	157	459	1435
MPCF	110	684	1750
NCCF	63	183	721
NCF	222	643	1518

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK(ICON) MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM

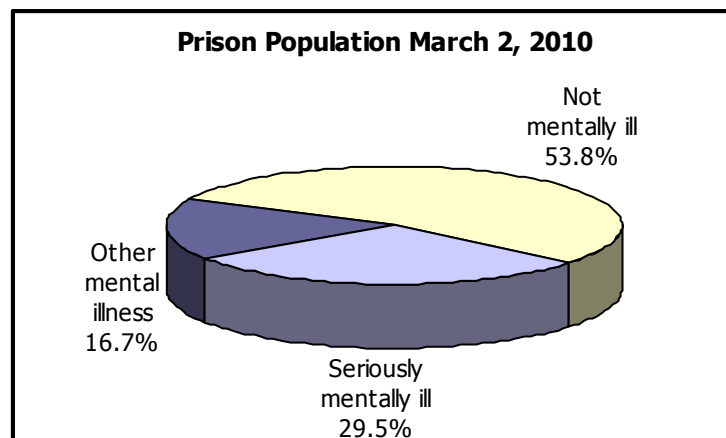
Over the last three years the Iowa Department of Corrections has done a careful analysis of data gathered from its own computerized records. Although initial data showed a lower percentage of individuals with mental illness within the system, the development of additional assessments like the mental health appraisal, which is given to all incoming offenders, has impacted outcomes. Also the use of an evidence based screening tool like the Modified MINI Screen, which screens for the need of increased assessment and observation in the areas of depression, anxiety and psychosis and which is given on admission and at every intra institutional transfer, has lead to increased awareness of mental health issues as they occur.

The data gathered has shown over the last two years that approximately 40 per cent of the prison population is diagnosed with a significant mental illness. Whether it is a simple depressive episode that requires short term medication and supportive treatment or it is a conversion disorder that requires frequent medical and psychiatric interventions, including appropriate consultations with the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, this group may not represent the core population of the mentally ill that is cared for but they do demand significant resources.

The data has also shown over the last two years that between 26 to 29 per cent of the prison population has been diagnosed with a serious mental illness. This includes all those diagnosed with an illness that is often characterized as a chronic and persistent mental illness. The focuses of this population are those diagnosed with:

- Chronic Schizophrenia
- Recurrent Major Depressive Disorder
- Bipolar Disorder
- Other Chronic and Recurrent Psychosis
- Organic Disorders

It should be noted that this population is difficult to treat, has cyclical episodes despite stability on medication, and often has a course that shows functional decline over the years despite the best of interventions the system uses to provide stability. It is this population that demands the most from the limited resources available.



Populations by Mental Illness Diagnosis

Institution	Capacity	Med/Seg	Count 3/2/2010	Number of Offenders with MH Diagnosis 3/2/10	% Offenders with MH Dx 3/2/10
Anamosa (ASP)	913	175	1,035	436	42.1%
Luster Heights (LUH)	88	-	55	6	10.9%
TOTAL	1,001	175	1,090	442	40.6%
Clarinda (CCF)	750	24	827	415	50.2%
Lodge (CCFL)	225	-	138	47	34.1%
TOTAL	975	24	965	462	47.9%
Fort Dodge (FDCF)	1,162	75	1,149	424	36.9%
TOTAL	1,162	75	1,149	424	36.9%
Mitchellville (ICIW)	443	57	551	408	74.0%
TOTAL	443	57	551	408	74.0%
IMCC	688	53	916	446	48.7%
TOTAL	688	53	916	446	48.7%
Fort Madison (ISP)	549	27	587	246	41.9%
JBU	152	-	147	66	44.9%
CCU	200	40	199	193	97.0%
Farm 1 (FM1)	80	-	68	26	38.2%
Farm 3 (FM3)	100	-	45	20	44.4%
TOTAL	1,081	67	1,046	551	52.7%
Mount Pleasant (MPCF)	775	44	852	351	41.2%
Woman's Unit (MWU)	100	4	81	69	85.2%
TOTAL	875	48	933	420	45.0%
Rockwell City (NCCF)	245	19	503	174	34.6%
TOTAL	245	19	503	174	34.6%
Newton-Medium (NCF)	762	49	845	395	46.7%
Minimum (CRC)	182	70	326	124	38.0%
TOTAL	944	119	1,171	519	44.3%
INSTITUTIONAL TOTALS	7,414	637	8,324	3,846	46.2%

Populations by Seriously Mental Ill Diagnosis

Institution	Capacity	Med/Seg	Count 3/2/2010	Number of Offenders with SMI Diagnosis 3/2/10	% Offenders with MH Dx 3/2/10
Anamosa (ASP)	913	175	1,035	256	24.7%
Luster Heights (LUH)	88	-	55	4	7.3%
TOTAL	1,001	175	1,090	260	23.9%
Clarinda (CCF)	750	24	827	248	30.0%
Lodge (CCFL)	225	-	138	25	18.1%
TOTAL	975	24	965	273	28.3%
Fort Dodge (FDCF)	1,162	75	1,149	205	17.8%
TOTAL	1,162	75	1,149	205	17.8%
Mitchellville (ICIW)	443	57	551	299	54.3%
TOTAL	443	57	551	299	54.3%
IMCC	688	53	916	311	34.0%
TOTAL	688	53	916	311	34.0%
Fort Madison (ISP)	549	27	587	136	23.2%
JBU	152	-	147	40	27.2%
CCU	200	40	199	157	78.9%
Farm 1 (FM1)	80	-	68	13	19.1%
Farm 3 (FM3)	100	-	45	7	15.6%
TOTAL	1,081	67	1,046	353	33.7%
Mount Pleasant (MPCF)	775	44	852	250	29.3%
Woman's Unit (MWU)	100	4	81	57	70.4%
TOTAL	875	48	933	307	32.9%
Rockwell City (NCCF)	245	19	503	90	17.9%
TOTAL	245	19	503	90	17.9%
Newton-Medium (NCF)	762	49	845	278	32.9%
Minimum (CRC)	182	70	326	82	25.2%
TOTAL	944	119	1,171	360	30.7%
INSTITUTIONAL TOTALS	7,414	637	8,324	2,458	29.5%

Populations by Sex/Race

Mentally III: Change in Numbers

Mentally III by Sex				
	2006	2008	2010	Change, 2006-2010
Female	530	438	516	-14
Male	3,005	3,142	3,330	325
<i>All Inmates</i>	3,535	3,580	3,846	311

Mentally III by Race				
	2006	2008	2010	Change, 2006-2010
American Indian or Alaska Native	52	53	66	14
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	13	18	7
Black	604	698	735	131
White	2,868	2,816	3,027	159

Mentally III by Ethnicity				
	2006	2008	2010	Change, 2006-2010
Hispanic	133	134	145	12

Mentally III: % of Inmate Population

Mentally III by Sex				
	2006	2008	2010	Change, 2006-2010
Female	67.2%	59.0%	75.6%	8.4%
Male	37.3%	39.5%	43.6%	6.3%
<i>All Inmates</i>	40.0%	41.2%	46.2%	6.2%

Mentally III by Race				
	2006	2008	2010	Change, 2006-2010
American Indian or Alaska Native	40.0%	33.5%	42.9%	2.9%
Asian or Pacific Islander	14.3%	18.3%	25.4%	11.1%
Black	28.8%	31.6%	34.7%	5.9%
White	43.9%	45.0%	50.6%	6.7%

Mentally III by Ethnicity				
	2006	2008	2010	Change, 2006-2010
Hispanic	24.4%	23.4%	25.8%	1.4%

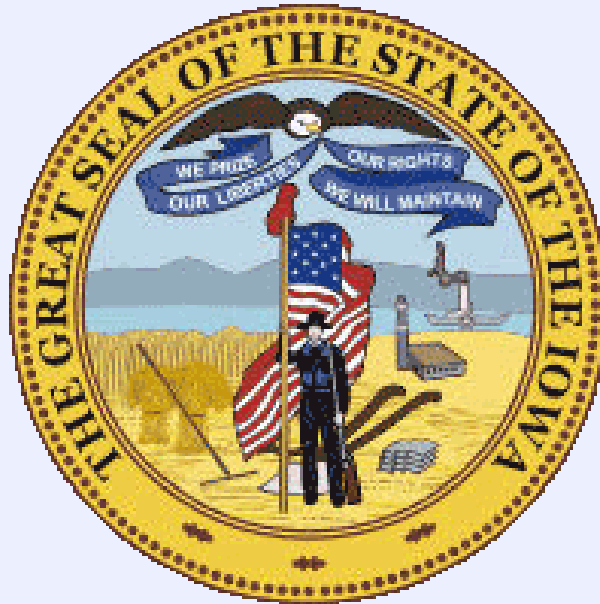
Populations by Diagnosis

TOTAL INMATES: Mental Illness Diagnoses Prison Population FY2010		
Diagnosis Category	N	%
Substance use disorders	1,963	23.6%
Depression and major depressive disorders	1,508	18.1%
Anxiety, general anxiety and panic disorders	1,105	13.3%
Personality disorders	978	11.7%
Psychosis/Psychotic disorders	662	8.0%
Bipolar disorders	485	5.8%
Other adjustment disorders (not PTSD)	415	5.0%
Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	299	3.6%
Schizophrenia	275	3.3%
Dysthymia/Neurotic dpression	235	2.8%
Impulse control disorders	218	2.6%
Sleep, movement & eating disorders	48	0.6%
Dementia/Organic Disorders	33	0.4%
Sexual disorders/Paraphelias	29	0.3%
Somatization disorders	2	0.0%
Each inmate is counted once per diagnosis category, but may be represented in more than one category. Percentages are based on total inmate population of 8,324.		
Total Prison Population 3/2/2010:		8,324



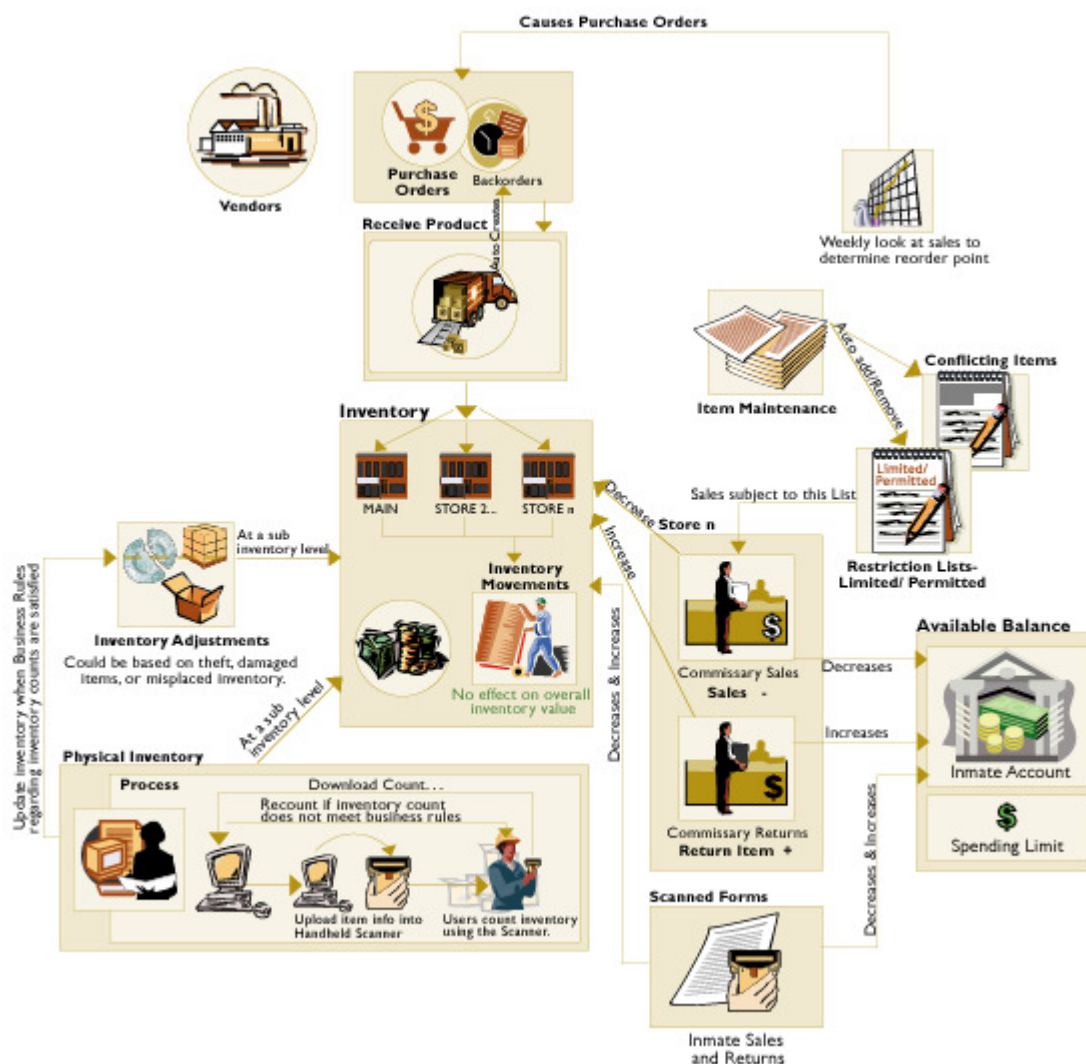
IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) ICON View

The goal of the ICONView application is to aid in detecting and preventing unlawful or security related violations by offenders through contact with the outside community. Various systems are currently in place to track financial transactions, phone calls, email messages, visits, and other offender interactions with the outside community. ICONView provides a single interface to view and analyze data from these multiple disparate applications. The system presents the data in a fashion that makes it easier for investigative staff to identify patterns.



IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) Commissary

OMS Commissary Operations is a state-of-the-art commissary system specifically designed for the unique requirements of the Corrections industry. It manages commissary operations and inventory for multiple correctional facilities. Through sophisticated automation routines for purchasing, inventory management and sales processes that support earned incentive programs, the system dramatically reduces personnel time needed to conduct business. At the same time it improves data accuracy and provides a comprehensive set of analytical tools to aid commissary operations and facility security. Pictured below is a high level overview of the application process:



IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) Commissary

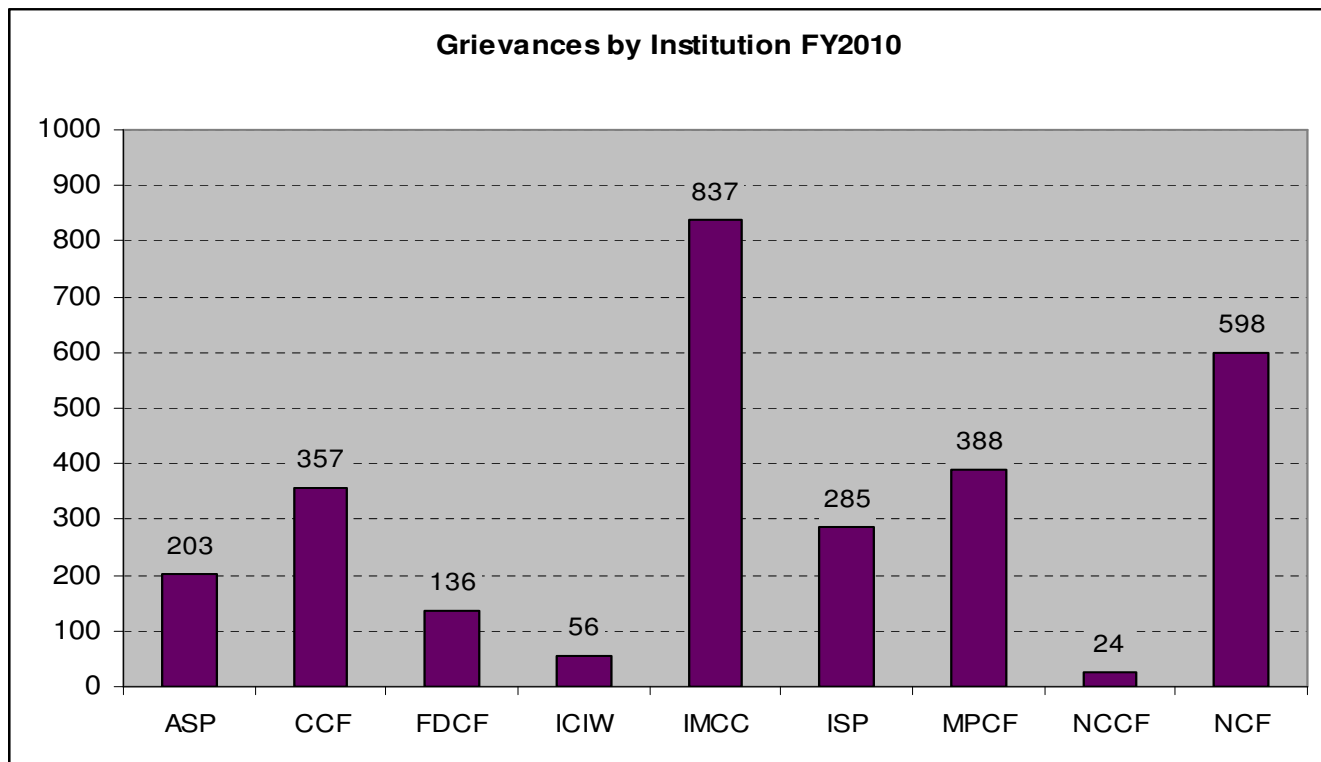
Average orders processed per day	940
Average orders processed per month	20,680
Average orders processed per year	248,160
Annual Sales	\$4,373,054
Number of orders processed since 2002	2,232,190
Total units picked in FY2010	4,480,542



Source: ATG

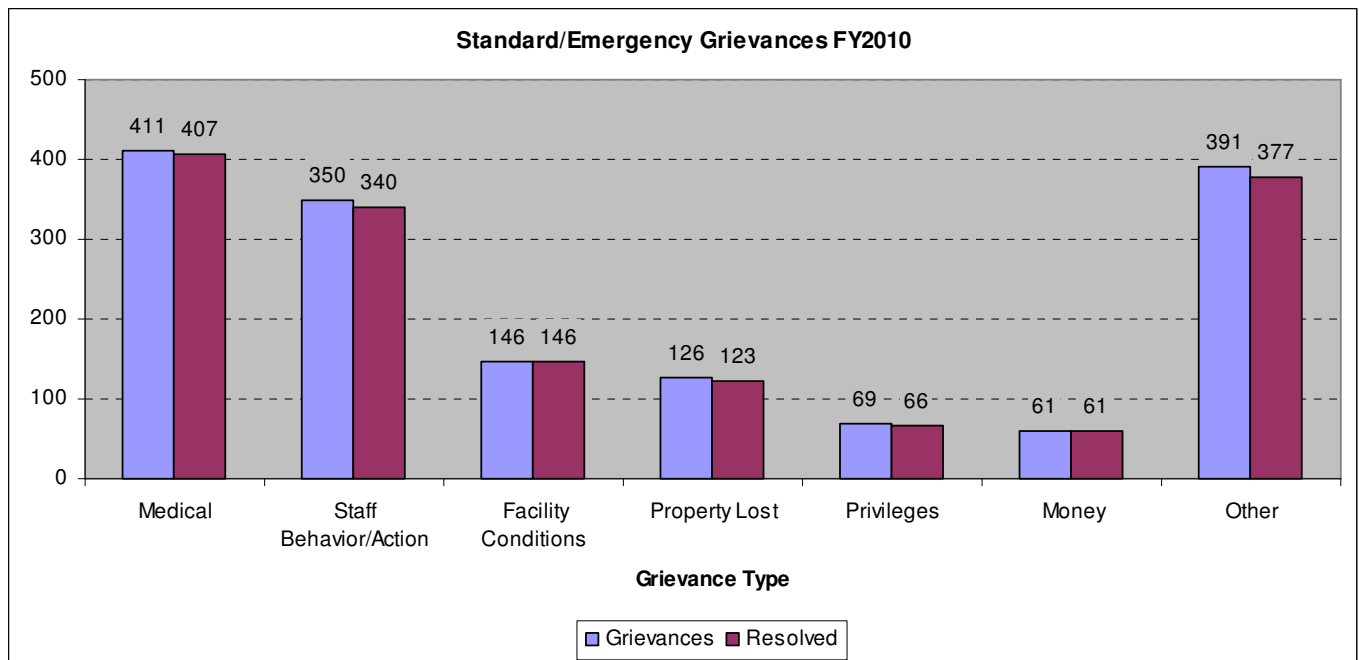
IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) Grievance

The ICON grievance module allows for complete management of grievances inclusive of receipt, grievance officer response, warden appeal, and central office appeal processes. Document management capabilities are embedded within the module to eliminate paper copies of offender originated forms and the module provides for automated creation of all staff response forms. The implementation of work queues within the module aid in prioritizing workload and ensuring due process guidelines are met. The module also provides for AG access eliminating the need for users to prepare documentation for legal review.



IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) Grievance

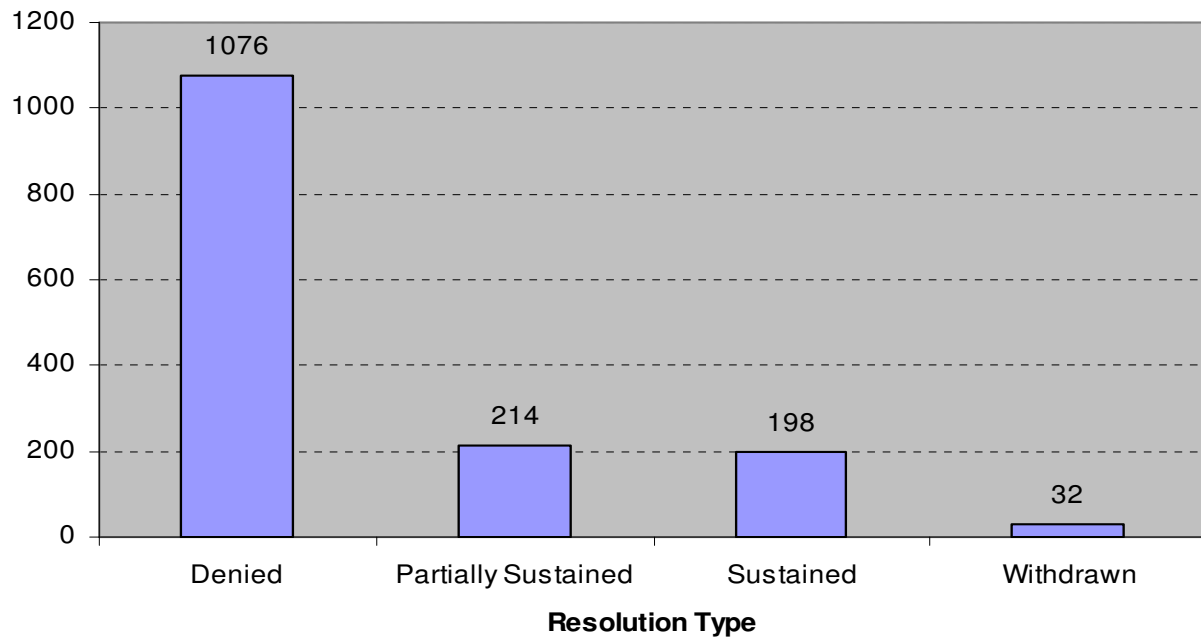
Grievances within the ICON system provide the Iowa Department of Corrections (IDOC) with a database for reporting and tracking all offender grievances. This is a mechanism for the resolution of complaints arising from institutional matters, so as to reduce the need for litigation and afford staff the opportunity to improve institutional operations. The module collects the offender grievance by type. The database is fully integrated with ICON Case Management to quickly and easily pull in existing offender and staff information such as current housing at time of incident and incident date. This module reduces the amount of time and effort required to fill out a grievance receipt, response or appeal by providing a standardized format for each institution. This allows the IDOC and Attorney General's Office to capture grievance information more accurately and in a timelier manner. This information, which is available at IDOC's fingertips, helps to determine where grievances are most prevalent and to be proactive in resolving issues at hand.



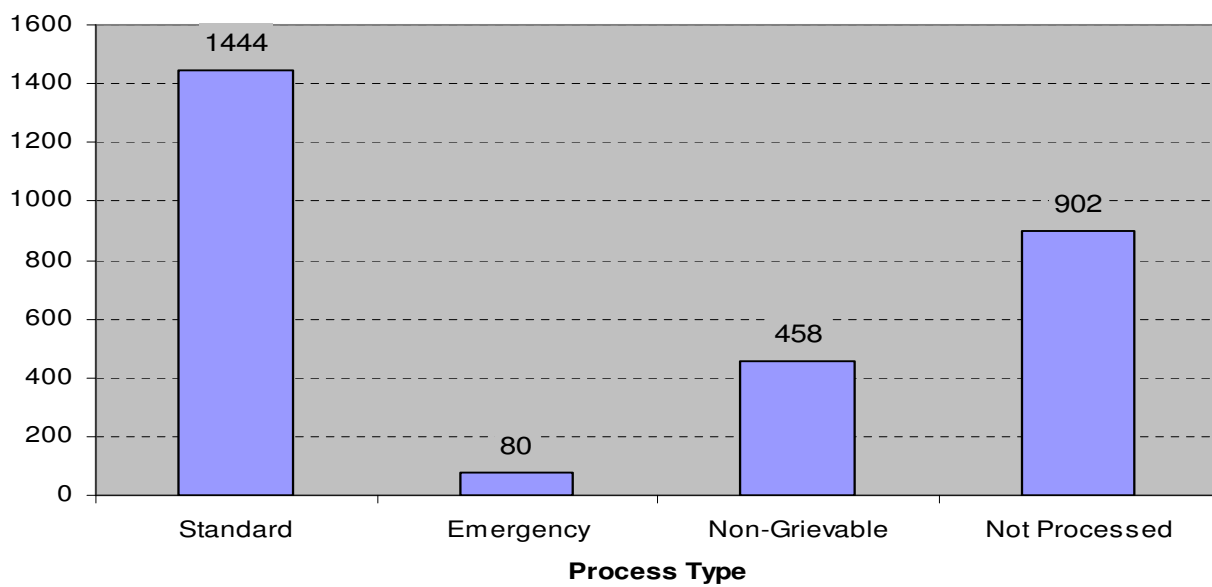
Note: Includes non-grievable if they had an appeal response

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) Grievance

Grievance Resolutions FY2010

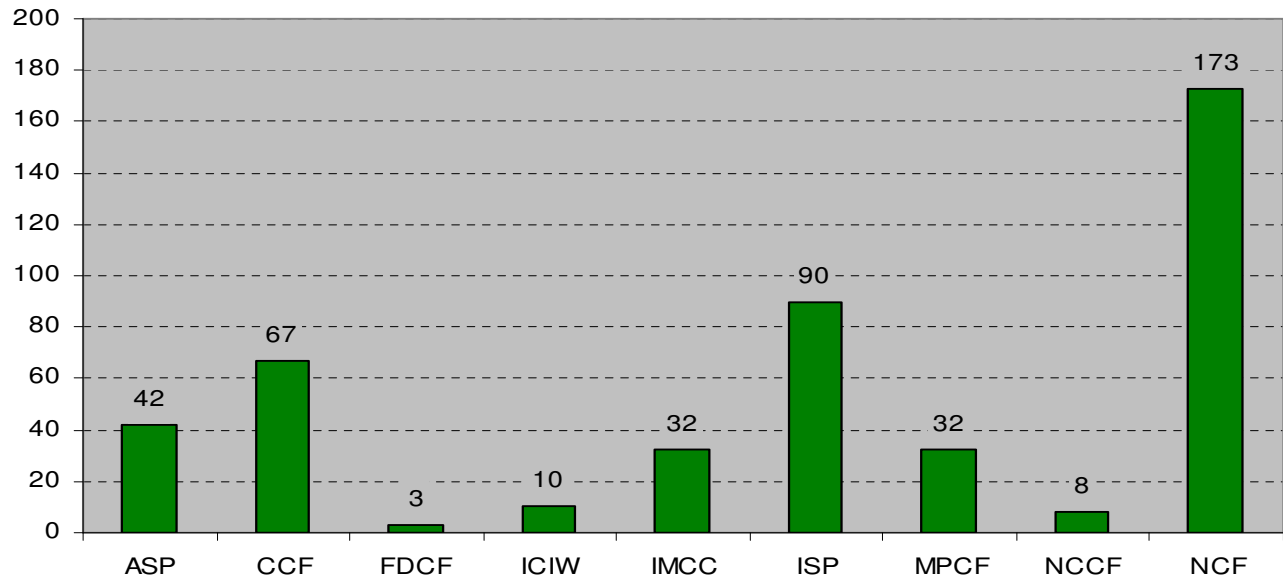


Grievance Process Types FY2010



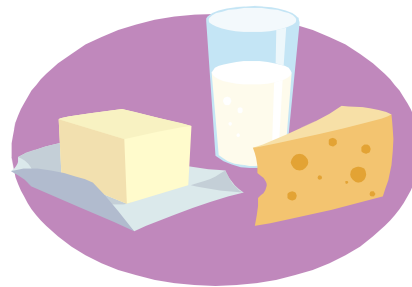
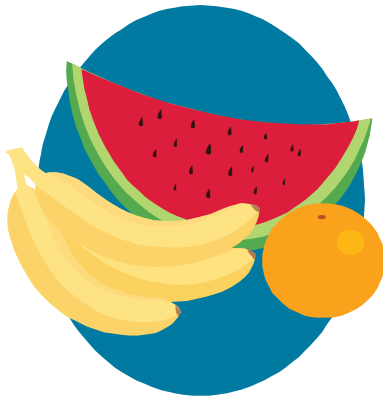
IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) Grievance

Warden Appeals by Institution FY2010



IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) Food Service

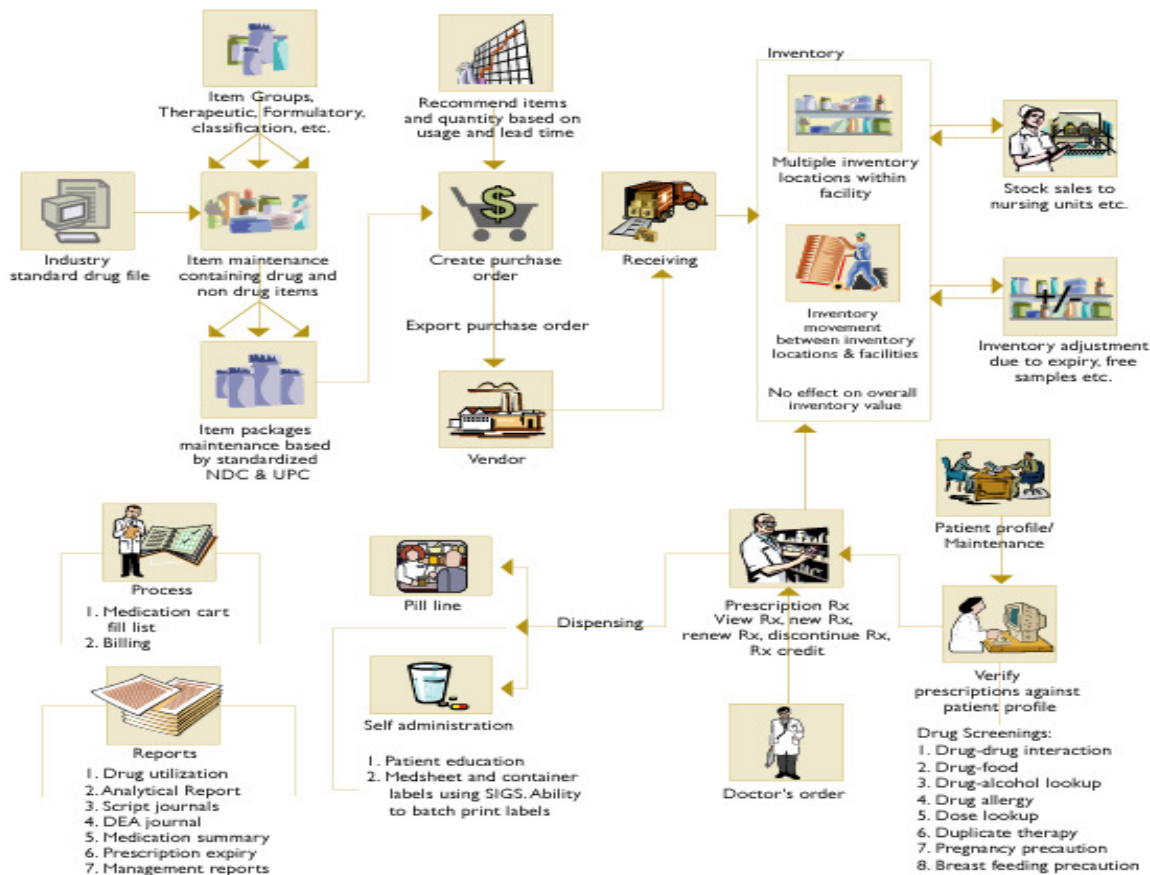
The ICON Food Service application is used for meal planning, inventory management and nutritional analysis. The system allows food service administrators to plan meals for both the general population of offenders as well as for special dietary and religious needs. The system allows the food administrators to perform nutritional analysis of the planned meals based on the USDA Nutrient Values. The system also provides mechanisms to order, receive, and issue the products needed for the production of the meals. The system also provides reports used for production and serving of the meals as well as meal cost information. All of these functions contribute to reducing the overall cost of providing nutritious food to the offenders.



IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) PHARMACY SYSTEM

Offenders tend to need more medical care than the average individual, making the corrections industry particularly vulnerable to the rapid rise in health care costs. In addition to tracking current prescriptions and providing patient education, corrections pharmacists have the extra burden of dispensing medications in an environment where security is paramount. These special challenges demand a custom-built system. Offender Management Suite (OMS) Pharmacy Administration was designed from the beginning with input from providers in the corrections industry to cater to its unique characteristics.

Pharmacy Administration elevates the quality of care while improving inventory accuracy and management and reducing maintenance time. Its core functionality automatically provides a full Drug Utilization Review (DUR), patient profile information and formulary/non-formulary checks as orders are being filled to help pharmacists choose the right medications. It also increases efficiency by automating many of the routine processes involved in filling orders. Extensive searching and reporting capabilities assist pharmacy personnel in managing inventory effectively, complying with applicable regulations, responding quickly to events such as recalls and applying for grants. The entire system is designed with security in mind so that authorized users can easily access the information they need while preventing access by unauthorized users.



FY2010 Medication Summary

2010	ASP*	CCF	FDCF	ICIW*	IMCC	ISP*
Average Inmate Census	1,107	976.12	1186.70	546	937.04	853
Average Active RX	2,277	2483.78	2024.83	2,408	3296.55	1,641
Average Psych RX	390	440.23	352.94	721	722.42	363
# of Offenders on RX	529	655	676	429	689	457
% of Offenders on RX	47.79%	67.10%	56.96%	78.57%	73.53%	53.58%
# RX per Offender	4.30	3.79	2.99	5.61	4.78	3.59
# Inmates on Psychotropic Rx	171.85	294.12	241.48	274	327.26	177
% of Offenders on Psych Meds	15.52%	30.13%	20.35%	50.10%	34.92%	20.70%
Average montly cost of Medications **	\$90,553.42	\$60,390.55	\$57,032.34	\$81,413.68	\$89,905.08	\$55,897.03
Total Net Cost of Medications	\$1,086,641.04	\$724,686.56	\$684,388.12	\$976,964.11	\$1,078,860.96	\$670,764.36
Total Cost per Offender per Month [†]	\$171.18	\$92.20	\$84.37	\$189.78	\$130.49	\$122.31
Average Annual Cost per Offender	\$2,054.14	\$1,106.39	\$1,012.41	\$2,277.31	\$1,565.84	\$1,467.76

ISP CCU*	MPCF (MPCF)	MPCF (MWU)	NCF STATE/ FED*	NCF CRC/RVP*	NCCF	Totals	DOC Totals	
202	890.25	86.95	825	293	496.44	8399.50	8,399.50	
975	1768.11	344.82	2,156	766	777.84	20,919	1,743	avg
551	368.17	126.62	481	169	123.10	4,808	401	avg
183	565	74	495	186	257	5,195	433	avg
90.59%	63.47%	85.11%	60.00%	63.48%	51.77%	61.85%	5.15%	
5.32	3.12	4.65	4.36	3.02	1.57	4.02	4	avg
164	231.52	60.03	213	81	84.32	2319	193.21	avg
81.07%	26.01%	69.04%	25.80%	27.70%	16.98%	27.60%	35%	avg
\$59,408.55	\$38,291.29	\$11,288.34	\$74,167.58	\$21,412.68	\$17,519.58	\$657,280.11	\$1,224,006.81	avg
\$712,902.55	\$459,495.51	\$135,460.05	\$890,010.98	\$256,952.19	\$210,234.92	\$7,887,361.35	\$14,688,081.6	
\$324.64	\$67.77	\$152.55	\$149.83	\$115.12	\$68.17	\$126.52	\$139.03	avg
\$3,895.64	\$813.27	\$1,830.54	\$1,798.00	\$1,381.46	\$818.03	\$1,668.00 (avg)	1668.40	avg

*Diamond Pharmacy

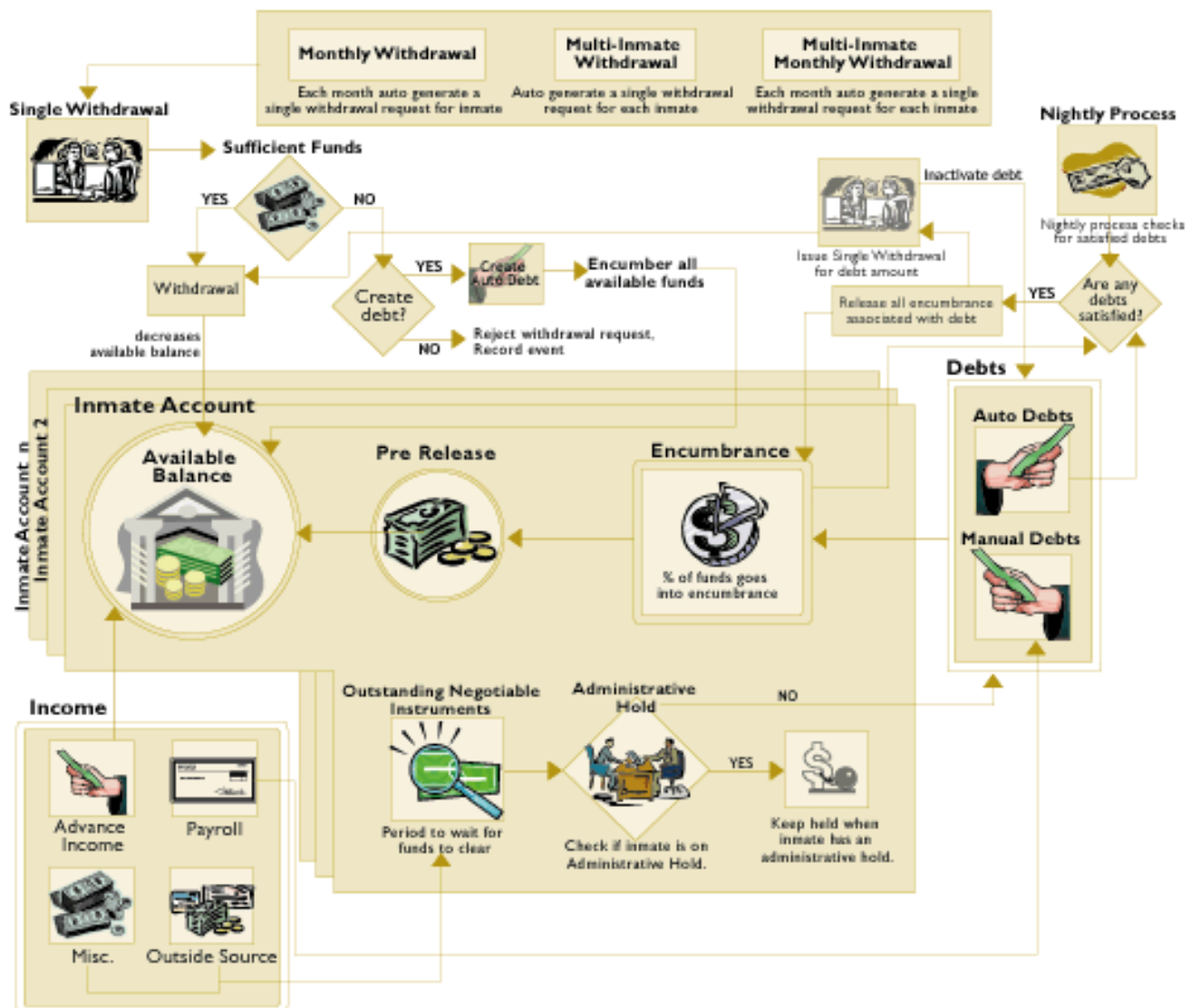
** Average Monthly Cost of Medications = Total Net Cost of Medications/12 months

† Total Cost per Offender per Month = Average Monthly Cost of Medications/ # of Offenders on Rx.

Note: Centralized Pharmacy locations include Health Services costs

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) BANKING SYSTEM

Offender funds administration is specifically designed to manage offender funds and trust accounts for institutions and community based correction residential facilities. It incorporates sophisticated transaction automation that dramatically reduces the time needed to perform these functions while enforcing consistent accounting processes. At the same time its extensive transaction integrity and security system ensures that the system inherently meets auditors requirements, thereby eliminating many non-productive tasks such as printing and filing daily transaction journals. It supports real time integration with other systems such as commissary, medical, telephone, case management so that offender accounts are always current. The extensive reports allow users to analyze information from any perspective, and also supports use of third-party analytical software.



FY10 Banking Data—Prisons and Community Based Corrections

Prison	Restitution Collected	Child Support Collected	Work Allowance Paid to Offenders
Anamosa	109,069.17	68,787.52	732,860.84
Clarinda	89,367.54	58,217.69	451,634.29
Fort Dodge	893,132.11	37,772.90	398,748.65
Fort Madison	94,913.77	53,259.25	630,897.98
Oakdale	38,731.95	24,297.27	297,676.15
Mount Pleasant	59,941.01	47,316.51	398,177.00
Mitchellville	35,524.49	17,937.48	253,645.63
Newton	129,551.67	40,261.26	326,857.00
Rockwell City	83,574.57	26,641.00	199,558.98
TOTAL	1,533,806.28	374,484.88	3,690,056.52

Community Based Corrections Residential Facilities	Restitution Collected	Child Support Collected
1st District Dubuque	25,819.93	0.00
1st District Waterloo	13,794.35	0.00
1st District West Union	29,943.22	0.00
2nd District Ames	12,421.17	0.00
2nd District Fort Dodge	22,879.39	0.00
2nd District Marshalltown	34,004.17	0.00
2nd District Mason City	14,003.08	0.00
3rd District Sioux City	39,186.79	491.80
4th District Council Bluffs	17,882.11	0.00
5th District Des Moines Womens	8,505.38	0.00
5th District Des Moines Residential	60,865.57	2,297.43
6th District Cedar Rapids	74,848.42	0.00
7th District Davenport	71,825.59	0.00
8th District Burlington	37,910.15	0.00
8th District Ottumwa	24,240.84	0.00
TOTAL	488,130.16	2,789.23

Work Allowance Paid to Offenders Definition:

Work done for the facility, Iowa Prison Industries and money paid for attending treatment/education (viewed as a “job”). The money reflected in this column does not include private sector pay.

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) Offender Email (Corrlinks)

The Inmate eMail assists the Department of Corrections (DOC) in their inmate re-entry initiatives by providing inmates with an email-like option to interact with family and friends. Inmate eMail also provides inmates with an opportunity to learn computer and keyboarding skills. The inmates use a very secure messaging application that tightly controls their correspondence; inmates can only send and receive email messages from approved addresses. Unlike typical electronic messaging systems, inmates are not allowed to send or receive any attachments such as pictures or documents.

Inmate eMail significantly reduces the amount of DOC personnel's time required to manage mail and simultaneously enhances DOC's mail monitoring capabilities. First, its built-in keyword search capability automatically marks all emails for review that meet DOC's security criteria, thus eliminating time wasted reviewing benign messages. Second, Inmate eMail reduces the amount of regular inmate mail that is handled by the institution, which in turn reduces the time spent reviewing contents and distributing mail.



Source: ATG

Offender Email (Corrlinks)

Incoming				Outgoing		
Institution	# of Messages Delivered	Charges to the Family	Commission to Iowa	# of Messages Delivered	Charges to the Facility	Commission to Iowa
Anamosa	7,016	\$1,754.00	\$771.76	0	0	0
Clarinda	10,641	2,660.25	1,170.51	0	0	0
Ft. Dodge	3,265	816.25	359.15	0	0	0
Mitchellville	2,708	677.00	297.88	3,247	\$357.17	\$454.58
Oakdale	8,421	2,105.25	926.31	0	0	0
Ft. Madison	2,359	589.75	259.49	0	0	0
Mt. Pleasant	3,595	898.75	395.45	0	0	0
Rockwell City	3,696	924.00	406.56	0	0	0
Newton	8,261	2,065.25	908.71	0	0	0
Total	49,962	12,490.50	5,495.82	3,247	357.17	454.58

All prisons were deployed for incoming email in FY2010
 Mitchellville deployed outgoing email in April 2010

Advantages of the Program

- It is cheaper for a family to send in a letter using a computer than regular mail (\$0.25 vs \$0.44 plus the envelope).
- Each time a letter is sent there is a charge of \$0.25 to the family's account with \$0.14 cents going to ATG and \$0.11 going to the institution
- The \$0.11 goes for us to pay for paper and toner which more than covers true cost.
- It is easier to read type-written letters than handwritten by staff.
- It is less work for mail room staff.
- It will save staff time opening and searching envelopes
- We can search for key words in a letter without reading the whole letter for security purposes (ie. Escape).
- We can block out certain folks from sending letters.
- Family pays for the service by creating an account at the website. They are charged \$1.25 for each en-stance they put money into the account.
- We can store the letters for possible investigative purposes for an indefinite period of time.
- No cost to the institution. ATG supplies the computer, printer, and cards for inmates to send out to family informing them of the program.
- There is no risk on inmates getting on the internet as this is a one way communication. Inmates will receive a printed letter from the mailroom like they now receive their mail.

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) Critical Incident Reporting (CIR)

Critical Incident Reporting (CIR) provides the Department of Corrections (DOC) with a flexible system for reporting, tracking and sending email notifications regarding incidents of all priority levels. In today's corrections environment it has become increasingly important to manage this information in order to identify trends, review the effectiveness of existing policies and practices, better train staff and prevent similar incidents from reoccurring. CIR provides instantaneous notification upon the submission of an incident. The system automatically generates this email and sends it to the appropriate personnel based on the priority level and the institution/Community Based Corrections District where the incident occurred.

The CIR system collects a vast array of information regarding the incident itself, offenders involved, staff involved, individual staff reports, use of force, medical attention, after action reviews and more. To ease the burden of data entry, the system is integrated with the case management and medicals systems to quickly and easily pull in existing offender and staff information. The system also provides a series of screens to manage core system information such as chemical agents, incident types, restraints, etc. The management of this data can be controlled by central office or delegated.

Incidents by Priority Community Based Corrections

Priority 1—555
Priority 2—71
Priority 3—804
Total—1430

Incidents By Priority Institutions

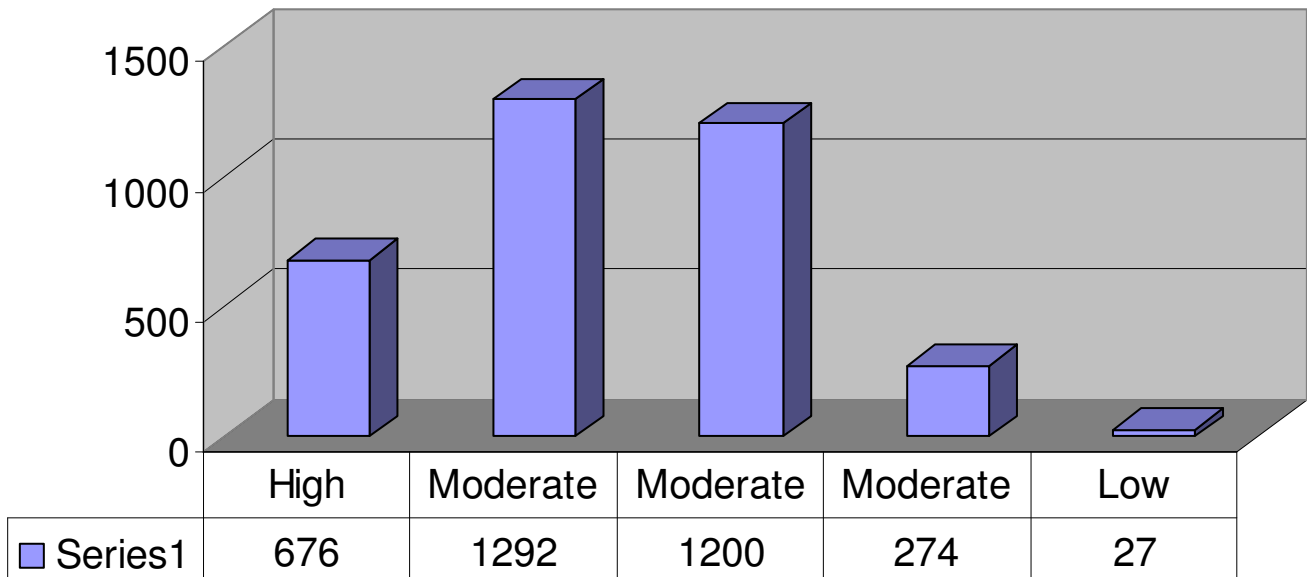
Priority 1 - 269
Priority 2—1266
Priority 3—559
Total—2094

CIR reduces the amount of time and effort required to fill out an incident report by providing a standardized reporting format for institutions, community based corrections, residential facilities and the field. Information is collected in a consistent format regardless of the facility type or type of incident. As an added benefit, it also simplifies training and provides a very user friendly environment. This in turn allows the DOC to capture incident information faster, yet more accurately, and to send critical staff notifications in a more timely manner.

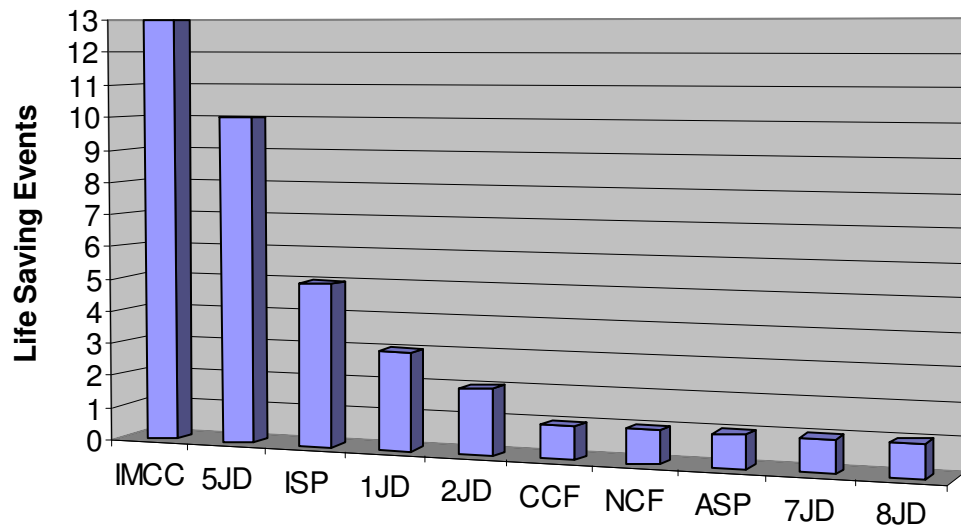
IMCC, Newton and 5th District began using the CIR module on 12-1-2008.
The Balance of the prisons on 3-1-2009 and the balance of the districts on 7-1-2009

CIR Incidents

Incidents by LSI Score
7/1/09 - 6/30/10

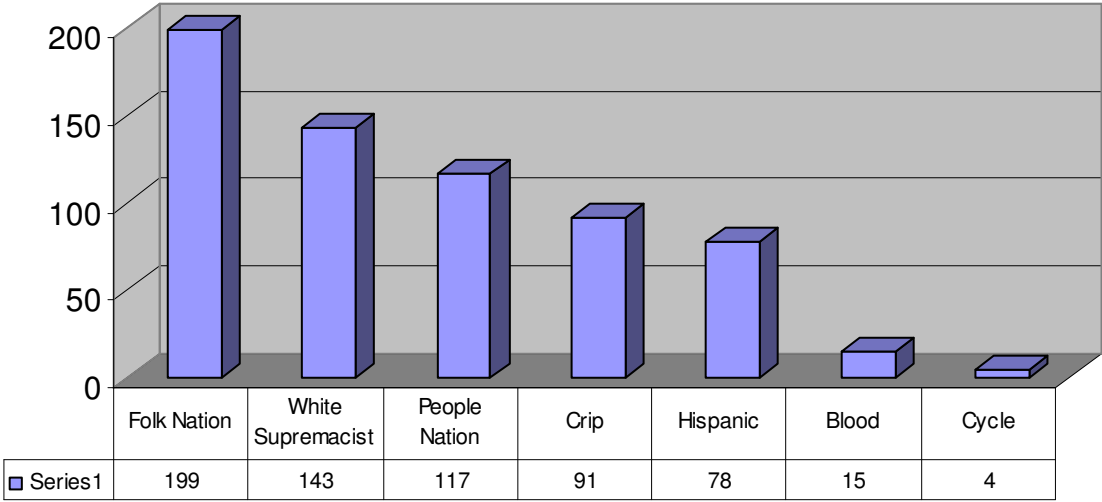


Life Saving Events by Region
7/1/2009 - 6/30/2010



CIR Incidents

Incidents by Threat Group
7/1/09 - 6/30/10



CIR Incidents

(Institution Offenders Only)

Incident Reports Involving Offenders with Mental Health Diagnosis From 7/1/2000 to 6/30/2010

Facility	Mental Health CIRs	% of Mental Health CIRs	% of All Institutions CIRs
Anamosa State Penitentiary	76	4.6%	3.6%
Clarinda Correctional Facility	104	6.3%	5.0%
Clarinda Lodge	7	0.4%	0.3%
Clinical Care Unit	186	11.2%	8.9%
Correctional Release Center	1	0.1%	0.0%
Fort Dodge Correctional Facility	97	5.9%	4.6%
Farm 1	4	0.2%	0.2%
Farm 3	4	0.2%	0.2%
Iowa Correctional Institute for Women	136	8.2%	6.5%
Iowa Medical & Classification Center	798	48.2%	38.1%
Iowa State Penitentiary	117	7.1%	5.6%
John Bennett Unit	6	0.4%	0.3%
Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility	49	3.0%	2.3%
Mount Pleasant Women's Unit	15	0.9%	0.7%
North Central Correctional Facility	5	0.3%	0.2%
Newton Correctional Facility	50	3.0%	2.4%
Total	1655	100%	79.0%



DOC Performance Report



DOC Performance Report

All data for the DOC Performance Report was obtained from the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) Case Management System.

An offender typically interacts with multiple Department of Corrections personnel during the different stages of a crime's adjudication: pretrial interviewers, presentence investigators, counselors, etc. At each stage DOC personnel spend considerable time and resources collecting necessary information. The majority of information garnered was stored locally in paper files or incompatible systems that are inaccessible to other DOC Personnel. The expense of repeated data collection may be incurred upward of 10 times during the first 60 days of interaction with an offender. Further, considering that a typical offender passes through the judicial and corrections multiple times during their lifetime, the amount of redundancy that can be eliminated by a well-crafted central information system capable of supporting the various corrections services becomes overwhelmingly evident.

DOC typically represents one of the largest discretionary spending line items of a state budget. With offender population as well as cost of administering an offender rising rapidly, DOC needs a system that can help evaluate the effectiveness of various programs and help identify under-utilized resources. At the same time counselors need detailed individual information presented in a context that will aid in their efforts to reduce recidivism. A central information system designed to support such analytics enables the DOC to make more informed decisions and be more responsive to the legislature and other agencies.

Case Management is specifically designed for the corrections industry. The design process included interviews with users representing all the different institution, residential, field, and central office services provided by the DOC. The representatives described in detail their operational processes

"With offender population as well as cost of administering an offender rising rapidly, DOC needs a system that can help evaluate the effectiveness of various programs and help identify under-utilized resources."





Performance Report Introduction

The Department of Corrections Annual Performance Report for fiscal year 2010 is provided in compliance with requirements of Iowa's Accountable Government Act.

The Department continued its focus on those operational and correctional practices shown by research, data, or results to be the most effective "best practice" in each area of the organization. By focusing on what is known to work, the agency has better directed limited resources to those strategies that produce the greatest value to Iowans. State-wide focus on and alignment with these best practices has been accomplished through communication of the leadership agenda, the Departments' Strategic Plan, Performance "Score Card", offender information system (ICON) and management information system, and the employee performance accountability system.

The Departments' key service areas include: the assessment and **identification of the risk** offenders pose to the community; the effective **management of individual offender risk** and **offender accountability**; the **reduction of future risk** from supervised offenders through the use of intervention and treatment programs that have been shown to impact criminal behavior; and efficient **management** of the facilities and resources that provide for **healthy, safe, and, humane environment** for staff and offenders.

The Departments **key strategies** are:

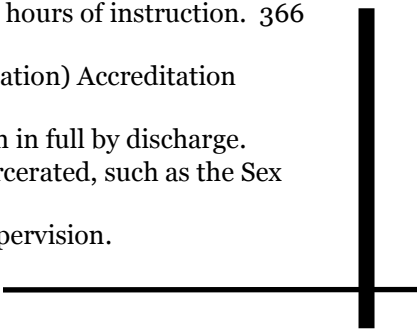
1. Offender Management – Best Practices Reentry Model
2. Population Management
3. Information Best Practices
4. Workforce Investment

Strategic Goals are:

1. Impact recidivism through provision of evidence based programs, interventions, case planning and reentry initiatives.
2. Improve operation effectiveness through utilization of "best practices"
3. Impact Corrections system grown in community and prisons
4. Reinvention of the way the department does business to manage resources in the most cost effective and productive manner to produce ultimate value for taxpayer dollars.
5. Use data and evidence to make fiscally responsible decisions.
6. Adequate and diverse human resources, financial resources and processes to maintain infrastructure and delivery of services.

The Departments' key accomplishments include:

1. Offender Management – Best Practices Reentry Model

- 41.37% of correctional treatment interventions have been designated as "Promising" or "Excellent".
 - Iowa has a low parolee return rate of 12.7% compared to 5 surrounding Midwest states and a national percentage of 16.5%
 - Currently 1,655 prison offenders have less than a high school education. The Department contracts with community colleges to provide GED classes to offenders in prison and in FY2010 522 offenders received their GEDs. The GED program provided 221,998 hours of instruction in GED.
 - The Literacy Program in the prisons served 577 offenders and provided 56,829 hours of instruction. 366 literacy completions were awarded.
 - Eight of Iowa's nine prisons have received CEA (Correctional Education Association) Accreditation Certificates.
 - 31.6% of offenders in community based corrections paid their victim restitution in full by discharge.
 - 79.4% of offenders are successfully completing treatment programs while incarcerated, such as the Sex Offender Program, etc.
 - 67% of community based corrections offenders are successfully completing supervision.
- 



- 69.7% of community based corrections offenders are successfully completing treatment programs, such as Batterer's Education, Drug Court, Dual Diagnosis, etc.
- 88.7% of DOC's offenders are completing treatment for their top 4 needs.
- Only 13% of DOC's offenders recidivate with subsequent convictions for felonies or aggravated misdemeanors who have discharged from corrections supervision.
- An evaluation of the STAR (Sisters Together Achieving Recovery) was conducted by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning agency. STAR is a licensed intensive inpatient substance abuse treatment program.

The evaluation revealed that both STAR groups obtained higher median wages than the control group for all years tracked. This disparity in wages increased over time, and by the third year the STAR groups earned a median wage nearly double that of the control group.

The data also showed 15% of the STAR groups having at least one positive drug test within the first year of release, compared to 27% of those tested in the control group. The most frequently occurring drug detected for all groups was amphetamines (including methamphetamines) followed by marijuana.

Finally, recidivism rates were markedly lower on both measures of recidivism studied (new convictions or returns to prison) for the STAR groups compared to the control group: 79.9% of the STAR groups had no new conviction compared to 67.1% of the control group; and 84.1% of the STAR groups remained out of prison compared to 67.1% of the control group.

Bottom line: The STAR program participants earned higher wages; were more drug-free and crime-free; and more likely to stay out of prison compared to offenders in the control group.

- The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) recently released its study of Iowa's six adult drug courts, all of which are administered by community corrections agencies. Making heavy use of DOC's ICON data base, CJJP examined completion rates, recidivism and substance abuse treatment. CJJP also compared drug court results with those of a group of offenders who were screened and declined or were rejected by drug court in 2003 (referred) and a sample of offenders starting probation in 2003 (probationers). CJJP tracked the offenders for approximately three years.

Among CJJP's findings were the following: 1. Appeared to work better for males, whites, methamphetamine users, those without earlier arrests, or prior prison admissions. 2. The Judge model had higher graduation rates compared to the Panel model on a variety of demographic, substance abuse, and criminal history measures. 3. The Judge model had the lowest recidivism rates of all groups examined (Panel model, referred and probationer groups) and had recidivism rates nearing that of program graduates. 4. Cost comparisons show the total average cost per participant in the Judge model was higher than the Panel model, referred, and probationer groups, with higher substance abuse treatment and drug court costs. 5. A cost comparison by discharge type and model shows dramatic cost differences between program successes and failures regardless of model. Cost differences between failures and graduates in both models ranged from \$25,000.00-\$36,000.00 more for failures. 6. Some caution is warranted with regard to findings presented by individual court as the numbers in some cases were extremely small. In addition, it should be noted that many differences exist across courts in the amount of resources, time involved in program, and type of participant serve

- Iowa's Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) recently completed an evaluation of the 2nd Judicial District's Rural Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI), which provided reentry services to offenders both while in prison and after release. For purposes of the evaluation, CJJP studied three groups:
 - ✓ Reach-In – The core of the rural reentry model. The offender meets twice with the 2nd District Reentry Coordinator and prison counselor prior to release to finalize a transition plan (e.g. treatment and aftercare needs, employment prospects, housing). An appointment is set for the offender to meet with the 2nd District Parole Officer and Reentry Coordinator on the first day of release.
 - ✓ Spectrum Wraparound – Those offenders meeting strict criteria, such as not having been convicted of a violent or sex-related crime, and who are over 18 years of age, received reentry services from this entity prior to release, and upon return to the community (e.g. job training, job placement). Due to the eligibility criteria, this group was comprised of lower risk offenders than the other two groups.



- ✓ Comparison Group – Offenders released before reentry services were provided by the District. CJJP's findings include the following:
- ✓ The preparation work done while individuals are still in prison appears to be effective. Individuals in the program groups began their community interventions much earlier than did the Comparison Group.
- ✓ A higher rate of employment was found for the program groups than the Comparison Group.
- ✓ Offender risk levels decreased while under community supervision, especially for the Spectrum group. New arrests were lower for the program groups than the Comparison Group:
- ✓ The CJJP evaluation is yet another demonstration that evidence-based offender reentry programming plays a critical role in reducing recidivism and improving public safety.
- The results of a recently conducted evaluation show that a gender-responsive program for women probationers holds promise in significantly reducing recidivism rates. The University of Cincinnati conducted the evaluation of the cognitive-behavioral program, *Moving On*, in which it compared recidivism outcomes for moderate to high-risk Iowa offenders completing the program with a similar group of offenders not having attended any cognitive program.

In conclusion, the evaluation found that:

Moving On is successful in reducing the recidivism of women probationers compared to women receiving no cognitive programming.

Moving On has significant treatment effects for high risk offenders and does not harm low risk offenders.

Whites might benefit more from this program compared to African Americans

- The Iowa Department of Corrections has set a goal to reduce the rate of return to prison – whether due to new convictions or technical violations – to 33.3%. Preliminary findings show that that goal has been achieved for FY 07 releasees, with recidivism rates the lowest among the three years studied. The return rate to prison decreased for both male and female offenders, though the biggest drop was for female offenders (25.4% in FY 07 vs. 32.5% in FY 04). In addition, the overall decrease was due entirely to a reduction in new convictions (19.2% in FY 07 vs. 22.8% in FY 04). The return rate due to technical violations actually *increased* (12.8% in FY 07 vs. 11.1% in FY 04).

Between FY 04 and FY 07, recidivism rates for non-Hispanic Blacks declined more than for most other races/ethnicities, and this was due to a large drop in returns as a result of new convictions.

Again, these are preliminary findings. However, they are an indicator that what we are doing – our increasing focus on evidence-based practices and successful offender reentry strategies – is increasing public safety and changing lives.

2. Population Management

- The Department of Corrections contracts with Spectrum Health Systems to conduct front-end substance abuse assessments at the inmate reception center – Iowa Medical and Classification Center. Such assessments are considered vital in so far as 80-85% of offenders in DOC institutions list alcohol/drug problems as one of their top three need areas. These assessments not only identify whether or not substance abuse treatment is needed, but also the appropriate level of care.

For both male and female offenders, the most common level of treatment needed is outpatient treatment.

However, the data also show that substance abuse treatment needs differ between male and female offenders. Higher percentages of male offenders were identified as needing inpatient or outpatient treatment, while higher percentages of female offenders were identified as needing aftercare and relapse.



In response to this information, DOC has realigned its inmate interventions to increase outpatient substance abuse treatment, and reduce inpatient treatment slots. Specifically, the inpatient program at the Clarinda Correctional Facility has been discontinued and a new intensive outpatient treatment program called CHOICES has been implemented there. Additional changes could be made as warranted by the data

- As of yearend 2008, about 41.2% of inmates had at least one diagnosis of a mental illness. The prevalence of mental illness among female offenders is higher than for men. However, it is important to look beyond these numbers to obtain a more accurate picture of the mentally ill inmate population and the challenges they pose for the Department of Corrections

Even seriously mentally ill offenders can often be successfully treated and managed while residing with the general population. Various factors such as placements in suicide/self-injury protocol, mental health observations, and number of times seen by a psychiatrist have been used to estimate the populations of mentally ill offenders needing each level of care within the mental health care continuum

The good news is that through proper diagnosis, treatment and medication monitoring, most mentally ill offenders can be appropriately managed in the general population

3. Information Best Practices

- A Grievance module for the prisons was deployed March, 2010
- Successfully deployed an offender e-mail (CorrLinks) system in the prisons statewide with two of the prisons deploying bi-directional email.
- **ICON: It's Not Just for Corrections Anymore**

The Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON) is a data collection system that was first deployed in community corrections in 2000 after two years of planning, and was integrated with the institutions in 2004. The purpose of ICON is to collect and organize the data necessary to make informed decisions.

Corrections owes it to the Iowa taxpayers to be good stewards with the funding they provide, and ICON helps accomplish that charge by telling us which correctional programs work and don't work, along with when, where, and with whom. ICON helps tell us what is the optimal level of security for each offender, both in the institutions and under community-based supervision.

Nationally, Iowa Corrections has one of the lowest rates of return-to-prison in the nation, and the information we receive from ICON is one of the reasons why. In recent years, the ICON system has begun interacting with other organizations and whole systems for the benefit of public safety and the taxpayers, including:

- ✓ Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) – County Attorneys obtain victim information and offender release information from prison, and DOC and the Iowa Courts Information System (ICIS) exchange Pre-Sentence Investigation orders and returned-to-courts information;
- ✓ Board of Parole (BOP) – ICON feeds information into the BOP docket and Release Plans, and ICON in turn receives Review Dates, BOP Risk Scores and Decision Codes;
- ✓ DOC and ICIS – Offender recidivism is tracked through ICIS;
- ✓ ICON sends Child Support Recovery a file to assist with locating offenders;
- ✓ ICON sends Medicaid a file to assist in the investigations of fraudulent usage of Medicaid; and
- ✓ ICON sends Iowa Vine data, which provides victims with information and notification.
- ✓ Future information system interactions include:
 - Exchanging offender address information between ICON and the Sex Offender Registry; and
 - Standardizing crime code language among justice system partners to improve sharing of information.
- ✓ Not only does Iowa Corrections depend on the information generated through ICON, but so do a number of other agencies. The results are taxpayer savings and improved public safety.

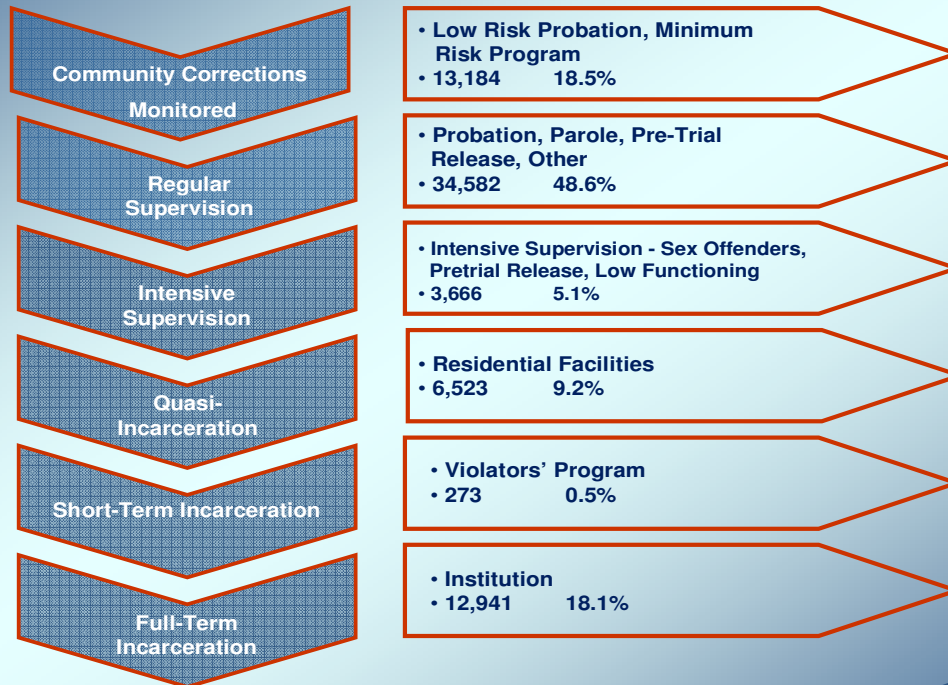


4. Workforce Investment

- E-Learning provided 77,130 training hours. In 2011, the number of training modules will increase to approximately 43.
- The Learning Center is developing and conducting a statewide supervision/management training for first line supervisors and above.
- A new round of focus groups have been named by the Director to develop leadership around the areas identified. The new groups are: Mental Health Diversion, Mental Health Treatment/Case Management, Mental Health Professionals, Mental Health Institutions, Redesigning Corrections, Disproportionate Representation
- DOC's usage of E85 fuel rose from 27.20% to 28.90% during FY2010.



Corrections Continuum FY 2010 Served



Community Based Corrections (CBC) & Prison Offenders Served FY10

CBC Field Services	Active at Start 7-01-09	New Admits FY10	Closures FY10	Active at End 6-30-10	Offenders Served
Interstate Compact Parole	305	186	201	300	491
Interstate Compact Probation	1107	570	592	1086	1677
No Correctional Supervision Status	6	20	24	3	26
OWI Continuum	4	36	6	1	40
Parole	3085	2175	2126	2917	5260
Pretrial Release With Supervision	1408	4195	4223	1336	5603
Probation	22,384	15,750	15,928	21,305	38,134
Special Sentence	97	104	24	188	201
Statewide Total	28,396	23,036	23,125	27,136	51,432

CBC Residential Services	Active at Start 7/1/09	New Ad- mits FY10	Closures FY10	Active at End 6/30/10	Offenders Served*
Federal	137	511	474	174	648
Interstate Compact Parole	5	3	3	3	8
Interstate Compact Probation	1	1	1		2
Jail (Designated Site)	3	24	16	2	27
OWI Continuum	196	500	478	178	696
Parole	12	47	34	16	59
Pretrial Release With Supervision	12	34	22	12	46
Probation	843	2069	1732	838	2912
Special Sentence	23	52	48	20	75
Work Release	394	1656	1444	438	2050
Statewide Total	1626	4897	4252	1681	6523

Prisons	Active at Start 7-1-09	New Admits FY10	Closures FY10	Active at End 6-30-10	Offenders Served
OWI Continuum		2	2		2
Parole	212	282	43	161	494
Prison	7943	4207	4130	8261	12150
Prison Compact	36	4	7	33	40
Prison Safekeeper	148	36	72	81	184
Probation	96	191	249	41	287
Special Sentence	8	18	7	20	26
Work Release	11	15	96	6	26
Totals:	8454	4755	4606	8603	13,214

Total Offenders Served by the Iowa DOC—71,169

Strategy: Offender Management: Best Practices Reentry Model

Strategy: Information Best Practices

GOALS:

Recidivism through provision of evidence based programs, interventions, case planning and reentry initiatives.

Operation effectiveness through utilization of “best practices.”

Use data and evidence to make fiscally responsible decisions.

Desired Outcomes:

Enhanced public and staff safety, crime reduction

Payment of debt to victims and society

Offender accountability

Provision of information, technology and information analysis to ensure access to complete, accurate, timely and useful information

Sustain and improve best practice data and information

Description: Iowa’s corrections system is moving to ensure that evidence based correctional intervention programs and practices are in use across the system.

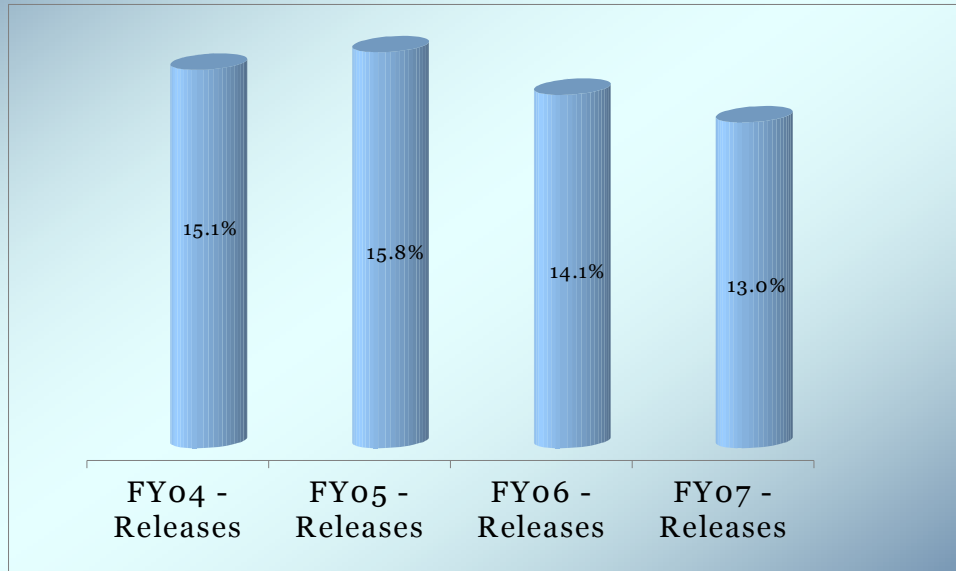
Why we are doing this: Research has shown that future offender risk can be reduced by appropriate supervision and receiving appropriately delivered and timed interventions that are directed toward the needs that contribute to that offender’s criminal behavior. Release planning and reentry transition services help to insure that the offender can more safely be returned to their community.

What are we doing to achieve results: All programs and practices are undergoing scrutiny to assess their level of compliance with evidence based principles. Corrective action plans are being deployed. Resources are being realigned with those programs that contribute to this effort.

Results

FY10

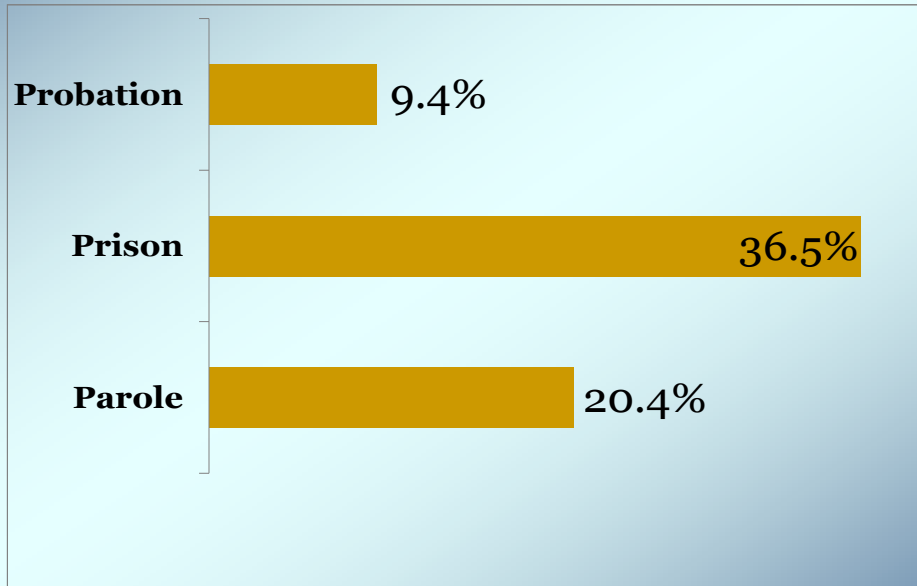
Percentage of offenders who are convicted for a new aggravated misdemeanor /felony within 3 years of discharge from the system.



Results

FY10

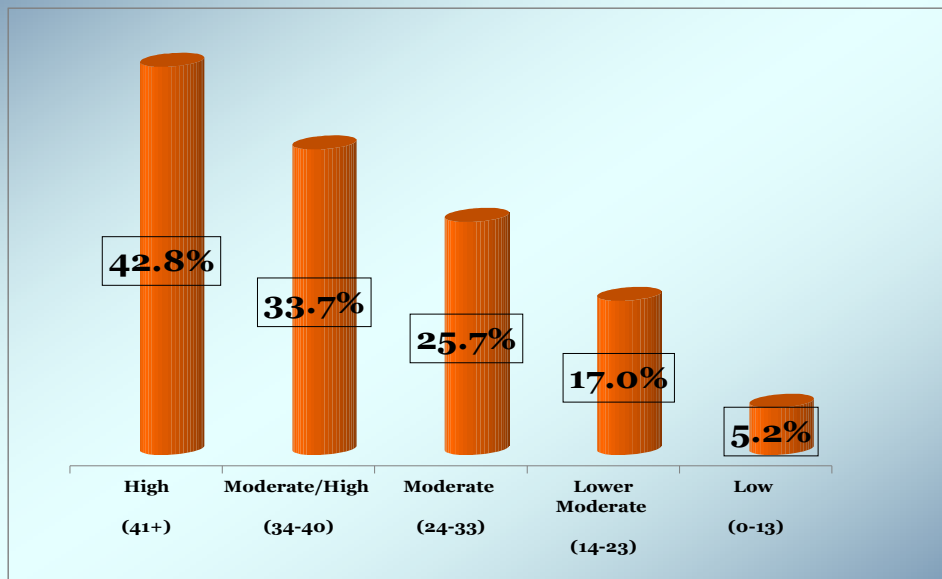
Recidivism by Legal Status



Results

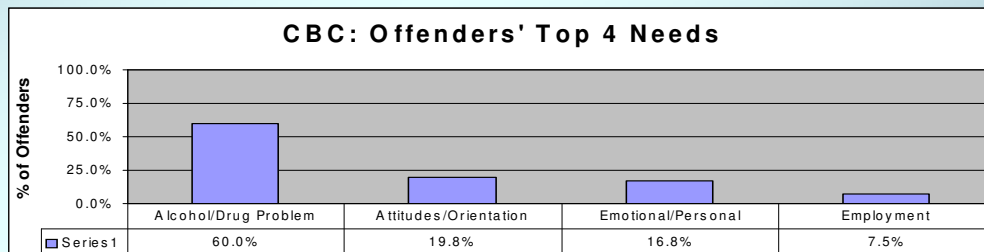
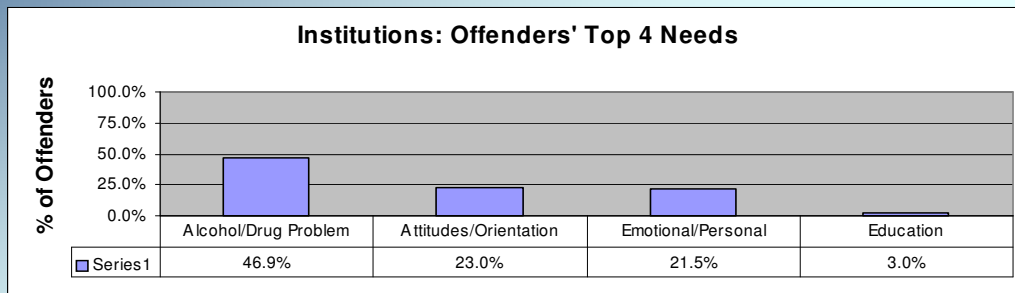
FY10

Recidivism by LSI Score



Risk Identification: FY10

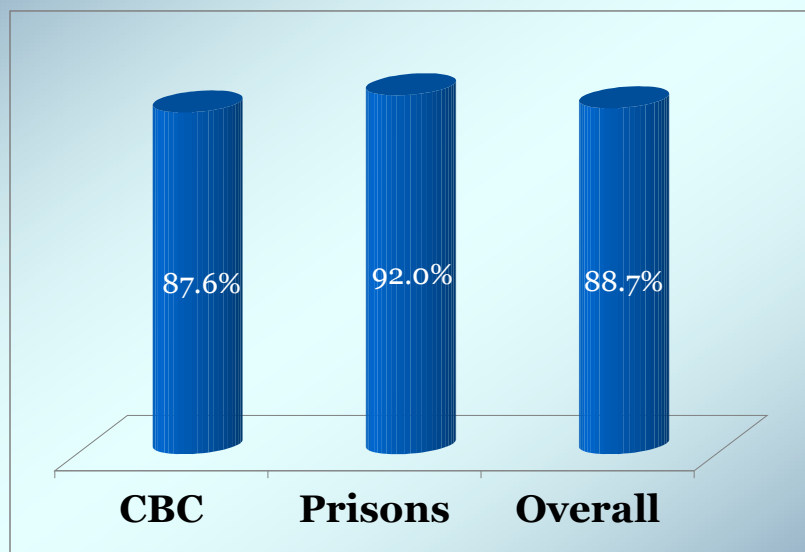
Institution and CBC Top Priority Needs



Includes offenders with an identified need only

Results

Percentage of medium/high risk offenders who successfully complete case plan programming for each of their top criminogenic needs before final release from the correctional system

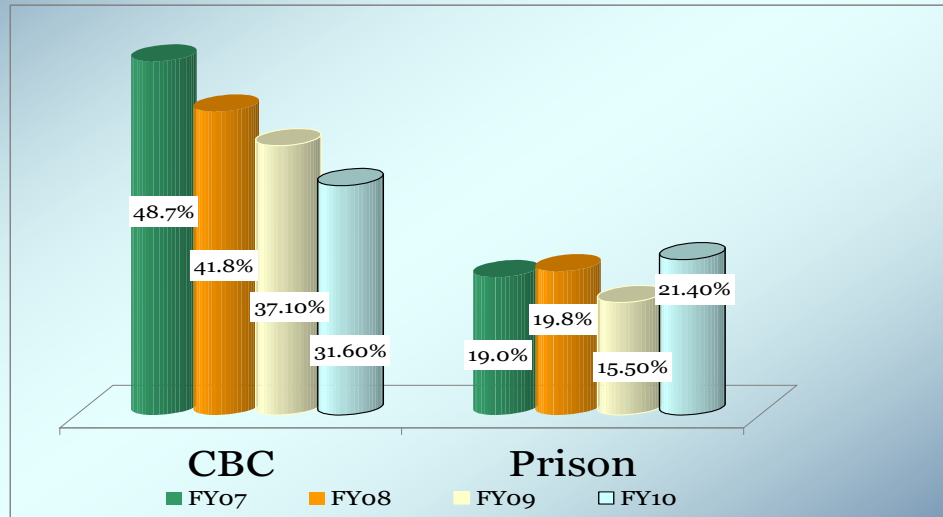


Measure 84

Results

FY10

Percentage of offenders who had their victim restitution paid in full at time of discharge from prison or CBCs.

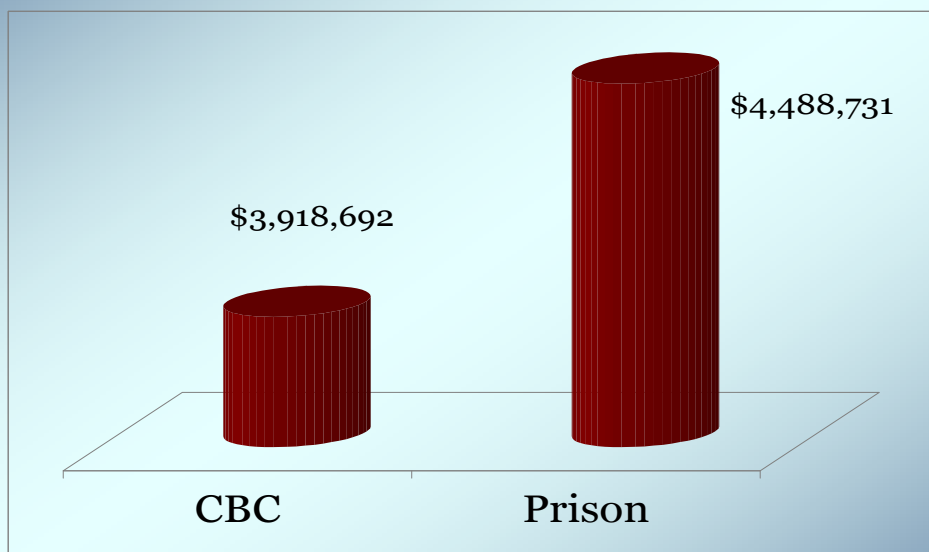


Measure 80

Results

FY10

Balance owed by victim restitution at time of discharge from CBC or prison.

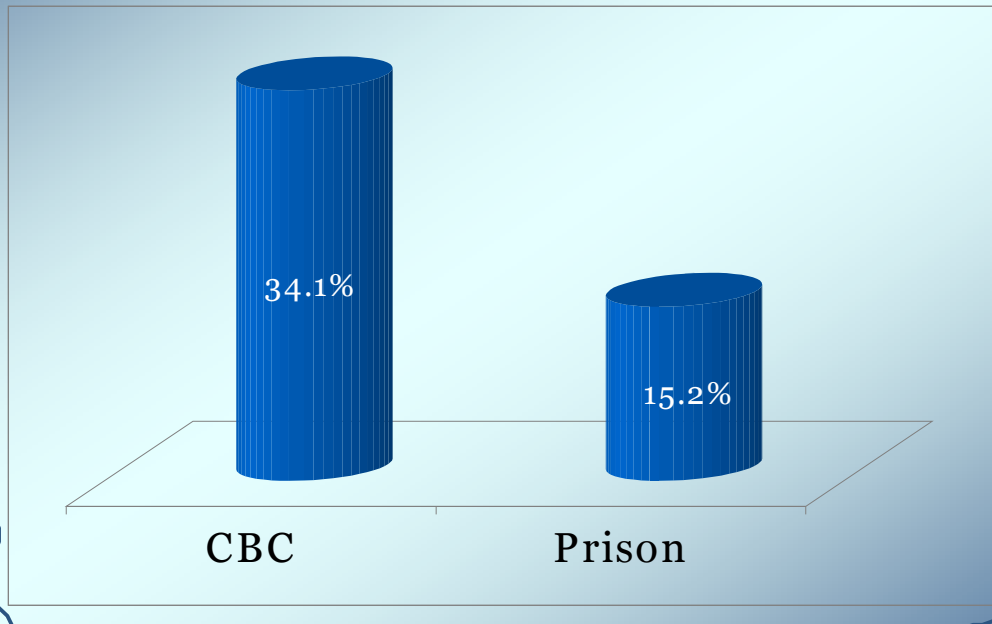


Measure 80b

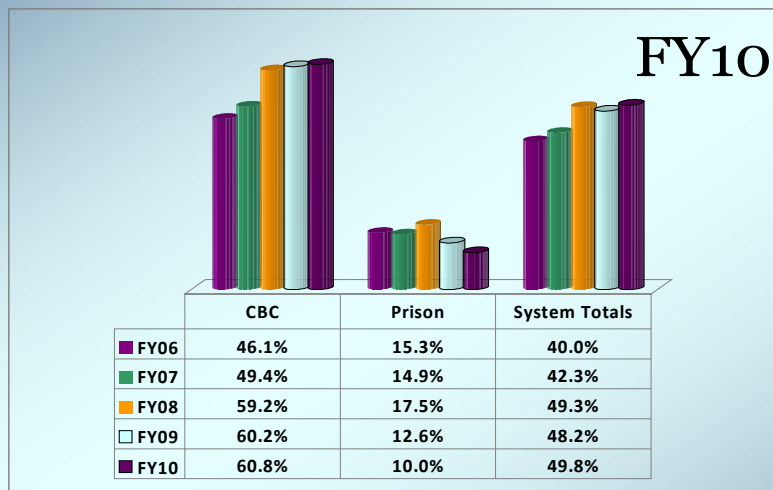
Results

FY10

At time of discharge from CBC or Prison, the collective restitution payment rate is:



Reducing Risk: Measuring Assessment Score Drops During Custody/Supervision

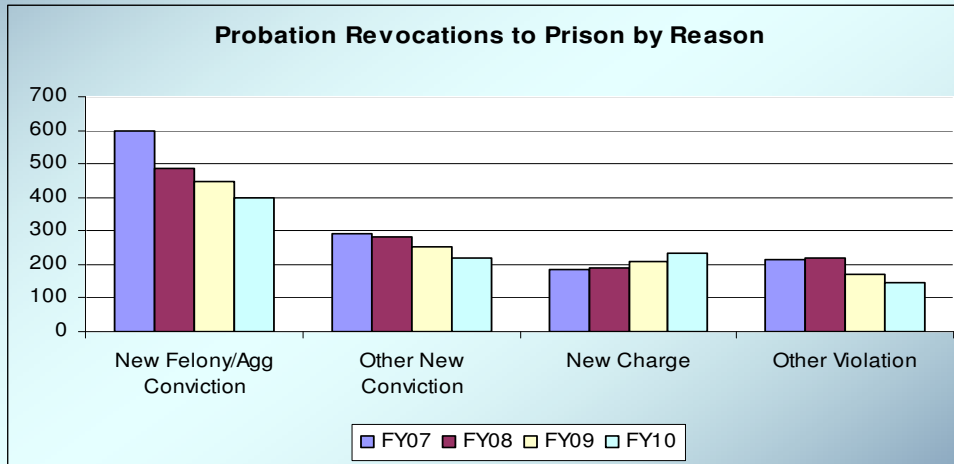


Overall, more offenders are exiting Corrections supervision with a lower likelihood of re-offending than when they first came in.

Results

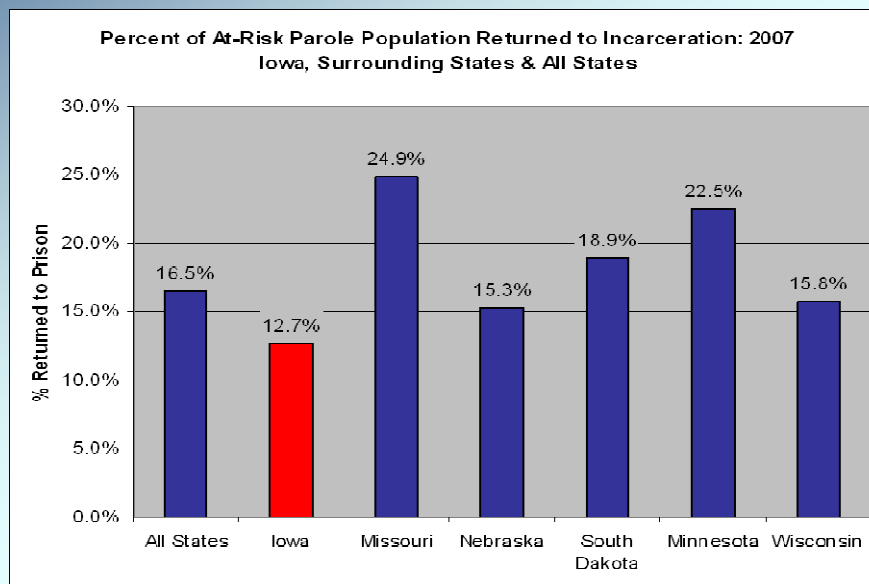
FY10

The number of probation revocations to prison dropped during the past fiscal year – mostly due to fewer new felony/aggravated misdemeanor convictions.



59

Results



Illinois did not report.

Results

FY10

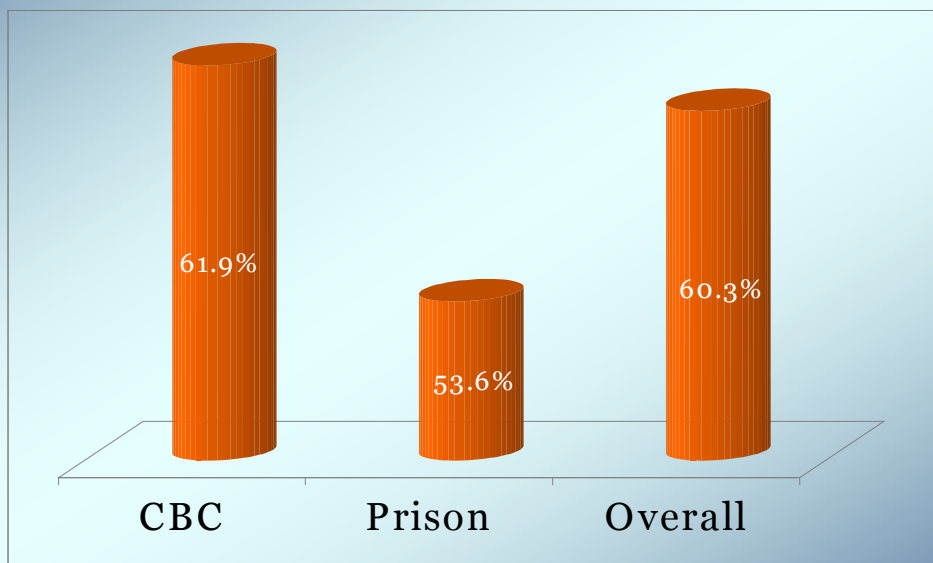
Number of GED completions by Iowa offenders per community college contract.



Results

FY10

Percentage of offender reentry case plans completed per policy.



Strategy: Population Management

GOALS:

System corrections growth in community and prisons

Reinvention of the way the department does business to manage resources in the most cost effective and productive manner to produce ultimate value to taxpayer dollars

Desired Outcomes:

Offender population

Improved population master plan

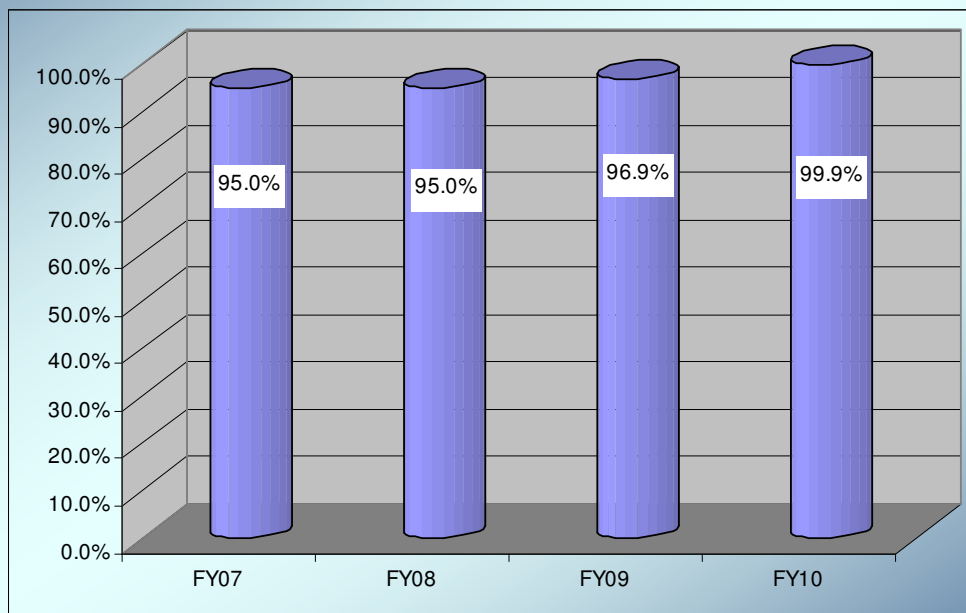
Constitution system

Description: Aligning resources to need such as utilizing staffing studies and formulas, and aligning offender supervision and programming resources in accordance with demand. Managing offenders at the least restrictive level consistent with their risk enables to divert offenders from more costly prison beds.

Results

FY10

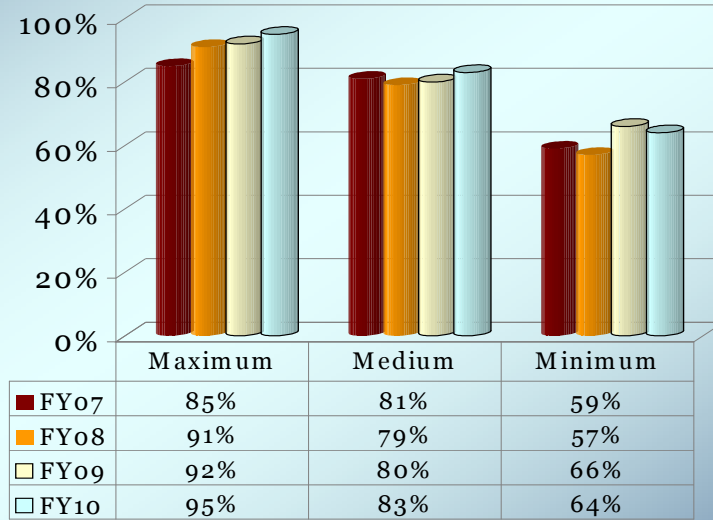
Percentage of required Custody Classification completed.



Results

FY10

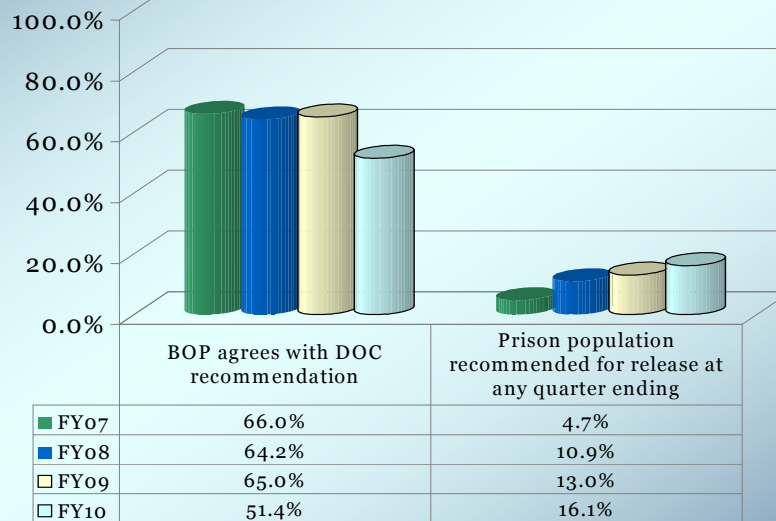
Number of offenders assigned/supervised in accordance with risk assessment/classification instruments.



Results

FY10

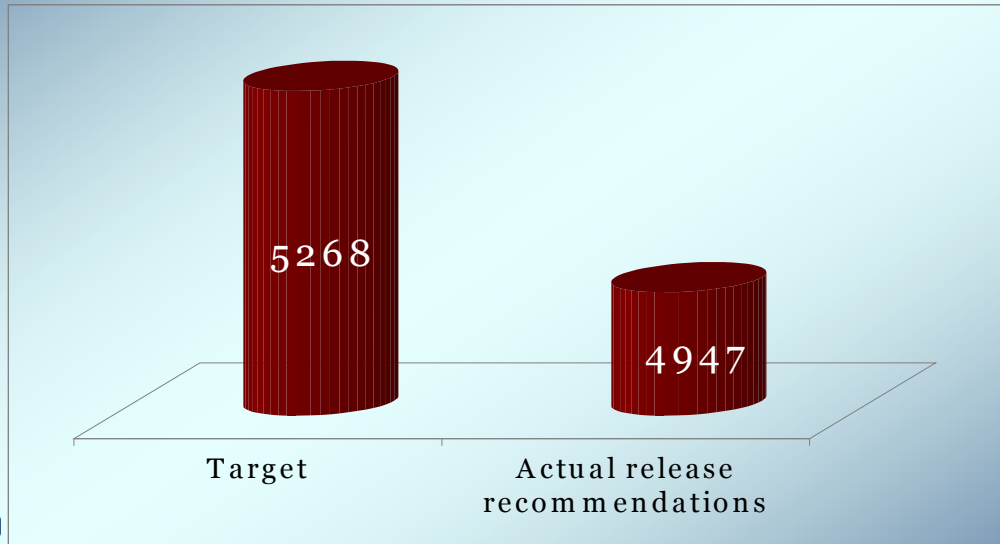
***Percentage BOP agrees with DOC recommendations/
Percentage of prison population recommended for release.***



Results

FY10

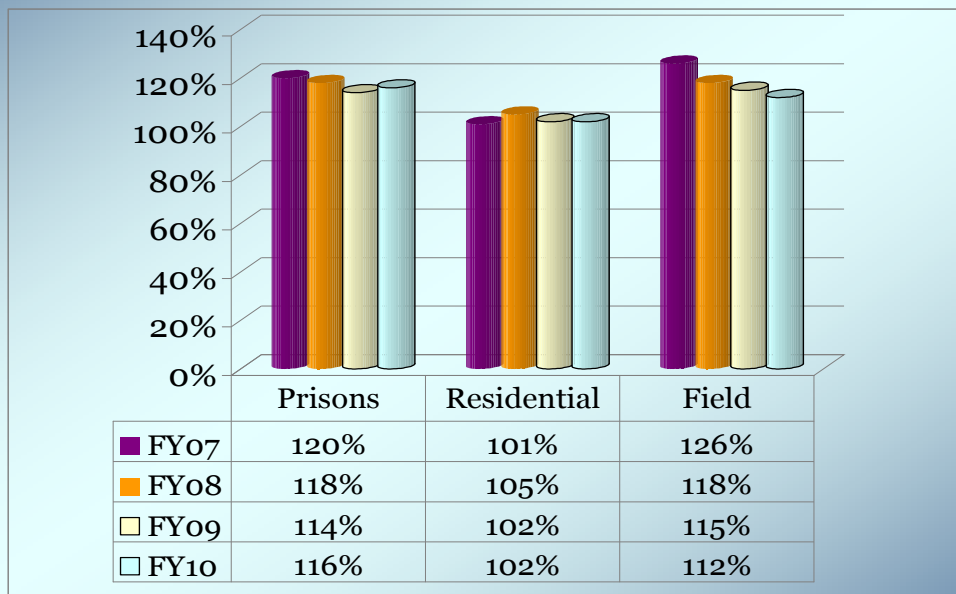
Target v. actual release recommendations to the BOP.



Results

FY10

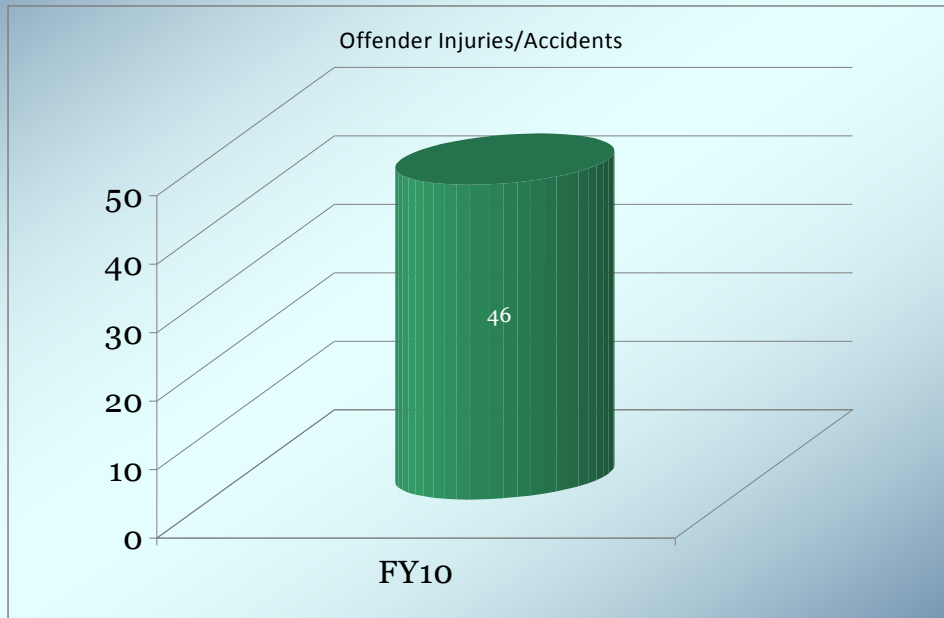
Population as % of capacity



Results

FY10

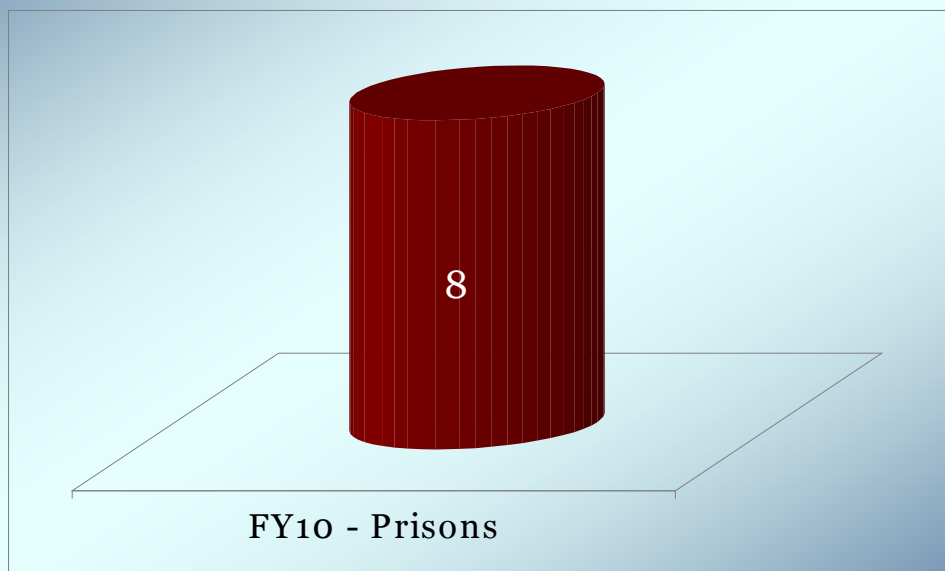
Number of serious injuries or accidents of offenders



Results

FY10

Number of serious injuries caused to staff.



Strategy: Workforce Investment

GOALS:

Adequate and diverse human, financial processes to maintain infrastructure and delivery of services

Desired Outcomes:

Diversity through recruitment, selection and retention

Culture change

Workload analysis and management

Well being/morale, health/safety focus

Knowledge development and succession planning

Use of employee training technology and critical data and transformation of current processes to enhance staff productivity

Description: Investing in the corrections workforce. Operational effectiveness through utilization of best practices. Adequate human resources to maintain delivery of services.

Why we are doing this: Deployment of best correctional practices requires that staff be knowledgeable and possess the skills necessary to implement these practices in the manner in which they are intended.

Leaderships' support, oversight and governance of the corrections system is critical to achieving the mission in an efficient and effective manner in order to insure return on taxpayer investment. As a Charter Agency the Department has committed itself to exploring ways of delivering services in new ways to not only produce a better outcome, but conserve valuable resources so that they can be redirected to mission critical activities.

What are we doing to achieve results: Correctional staffs receive job relevant training; professional development opportunities through centralized and locally delivered training programs. The Department is committed, as well, to developing the future leaders of the organization to sustain the efforts and improvements that are underway.

During the second year of the transformation effort, several departmental operations have been redesigned, centralized or standardized in order to reduce waste and inefficiencies and implement best practices. These and other transformation projects continue and additional future savings are anticipated.

Cost Reduction Through Best Practices

Ongoing Initiatives

- e-Learning
- Jail Credit Recovery (FY10 Savings of \$805,620)
- Central Records
- Central Banking
- Central Restitution/Child Support Recovery/Court Filing
- Elimination or Alignment of Programs Based on EBP
- Master Dietary Menu
- New Classification System
- Energy Management/Green Government

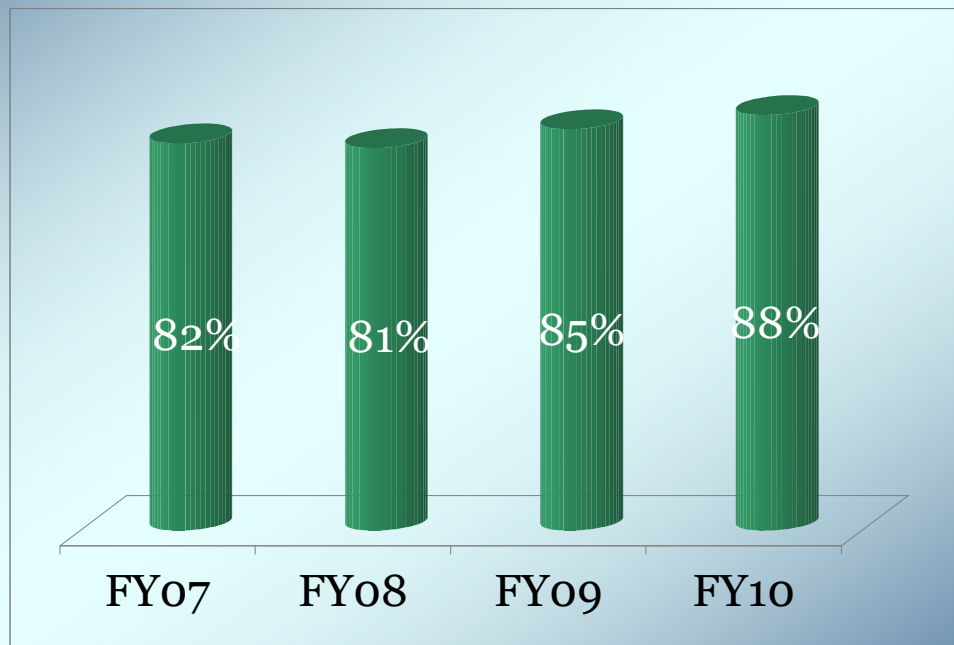
Future Initiatives

- Central Warehouse
- Central Pharmacy

Results

FY10

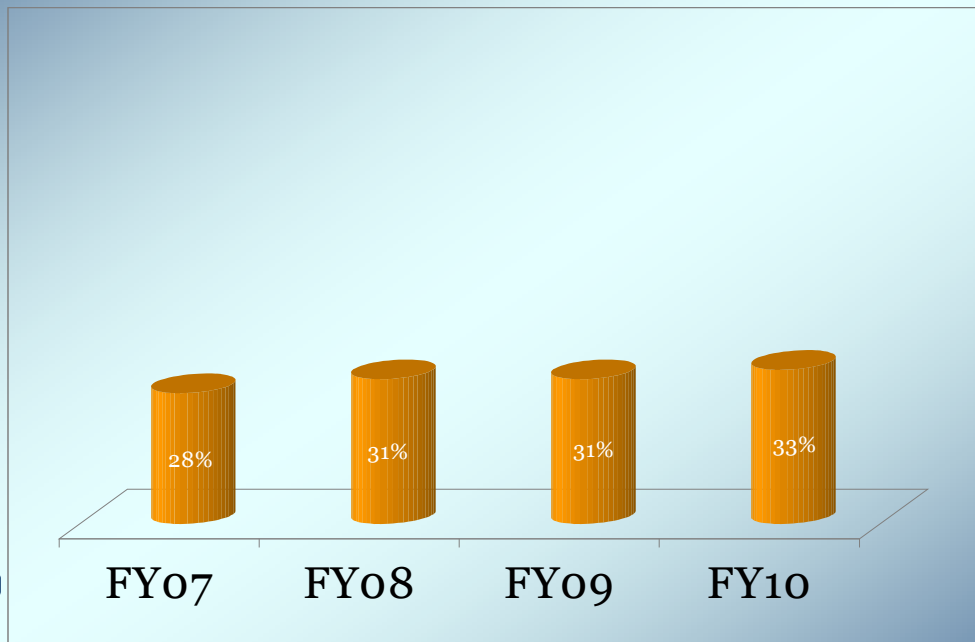
Percentage of needed FTEs funded based on workload formula.



Results

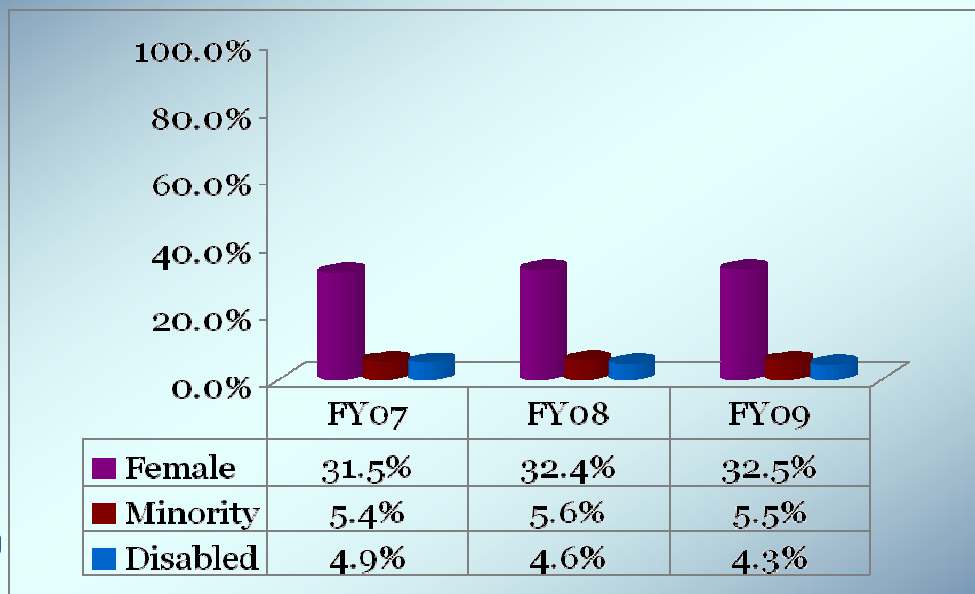
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Percentage of FTEs applied to work formula.



Results

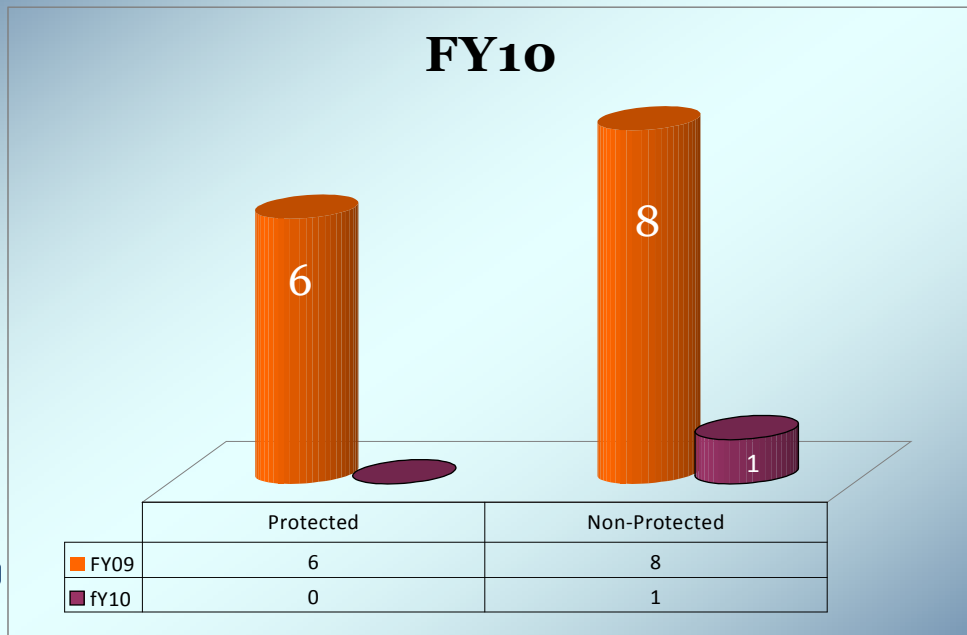
Diversity of Prison Staff



Results

FY10

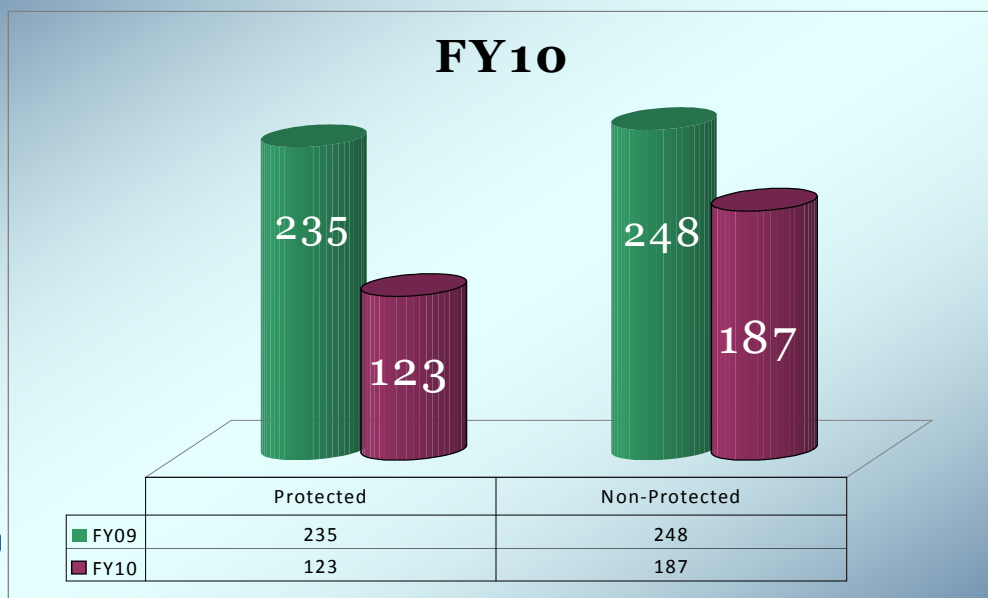
Internship hires by protected/non-protected class



Results

FY10

Interviews by protected/non-protected class

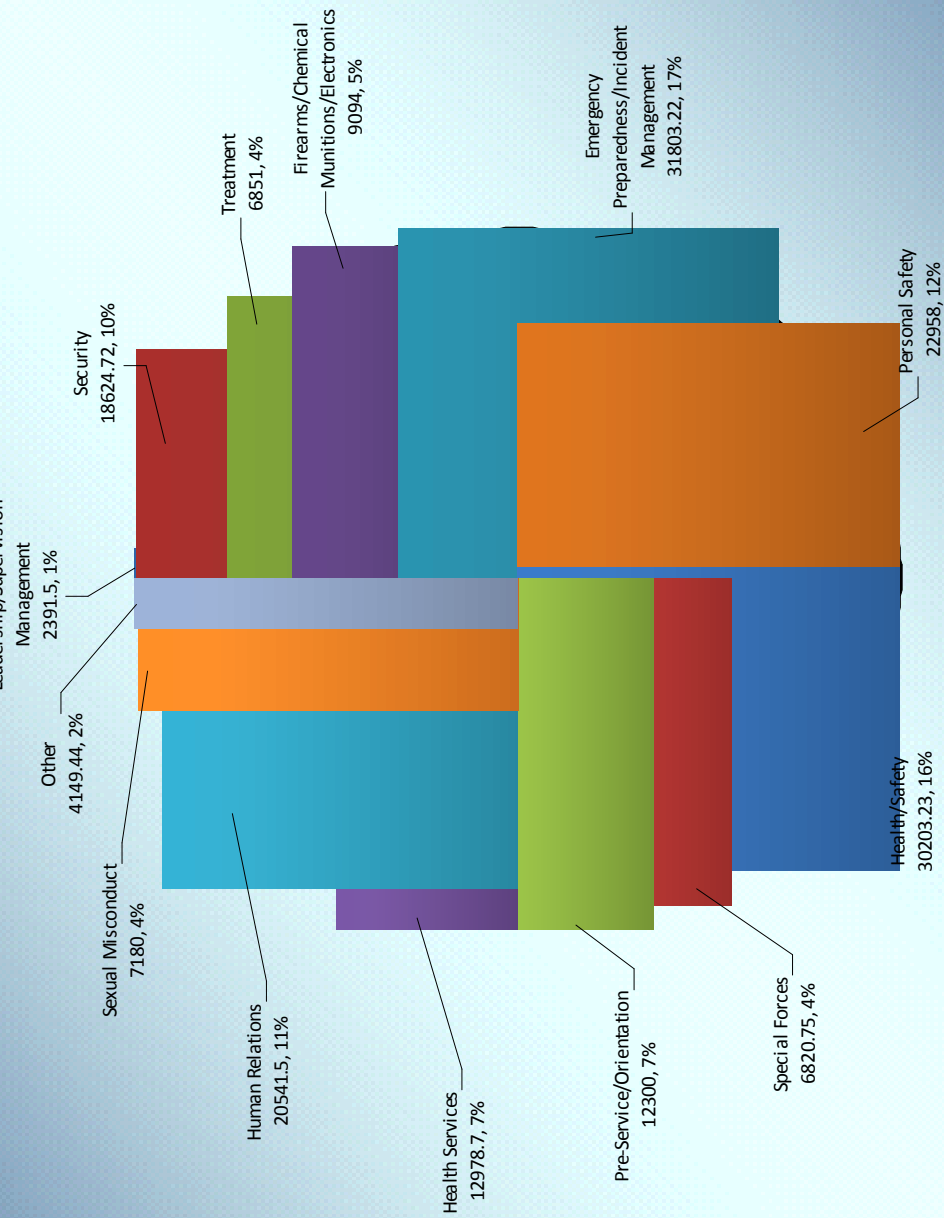


Training Hours by Topic Category FY10

FY 2010 Training Hours by Topic Category

source - DOC Employee Training Database "Rosebud" and eLearning Scores Reports Database

18,586.1 hours total





Association of State
Correctional
Administrators **ASCA**
Performance Based
Measures System
PBMS



ASCA

Performance Based Measures System

PBMS

The Performance Based Measures System, or PBMS is a “web-based application that allows users to enter, compare and analyze statistical information between member organizations”. The Advanced Technologies Group programmed the application in connection with the Association of State Correctional Administrators.

The Iowa Department of Corrections has taken on the role of being a leader in collecting and inputting data. One major task has been to coordinate PBMS “counting rules” with how and what data is currently being collected. In a recent report by ASCA the following was determined from all 50 states:

- 4 states are not trained for PBMS
- 22 states are trained but do not enter data
- 15 states are trained and partially enter data
- 11 states are entering required characteristics and 50% of key indicators
- 2 states are entering all characteristics and all key indicators

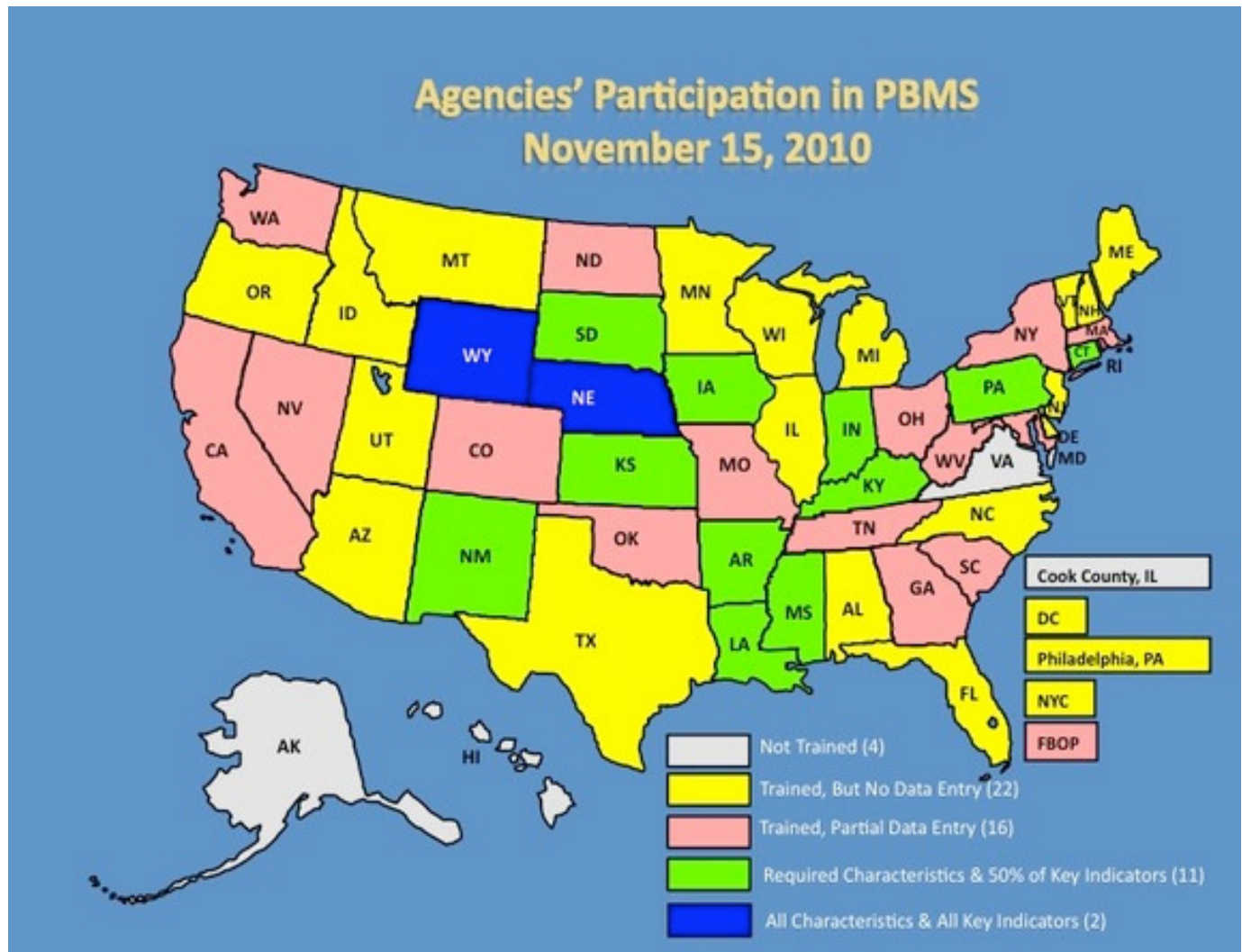
Iowa is one of the 11 states that are entering required characteristics and 50% key indicators. The goal is to reach 100% entry of all data requested. Currently Iowa is answering 88% of the measures.

Data is collected on a facility and organization level. Performance numbers and characteristics are collected and recorded for each. Currently, Iowa Department of Corrections collects 100 of the 113 Questions. The goal is to have all states contributing 100% to make comparisons between institutions and states.

Reports that can be run from the raw data include:

- Monthly Facility Performance Measures Report
- Monthly Organization Performance Measures for DOC Facilities
- Yearly Organization Performance Measures
- Organization Characteristics Report
- Facility Characteristics Report
- My Comparative Organizations Report
- Key Indicator Status Report
- Organization Admin Facility User Data Entry Tracking
- Organization Admin User Data Entry Tracking
- Monthly Facility Performance Measures Across Agency Report







Director John Baldwin's Flexible Performance Agreement Report





Flexible Performance Agreement Progress Report Quarter Ending June 30, 2010

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Flexible Performance Agreement Progress Report Quarter Ending June 30, 2010

DOC's performance dipped in some categories in comparison to the previous quarter. However in almost all cases, 4th quarter results exceeded established goals.

One of the targets is the percent of correctional treatment programs that achieve the designation of "promising" or "excellent." During the 4th quarter, 41.37% of such programs achieved that designation, surpassing the 35% target.

Another performance goal is reducing offender risk assessment scores (Iowa Risk Assessment or LSI-R) for medium to high-risk offenders with an identified substance abuse treatment by 10% for CBC offenders and 10% for institution offenders. For the period, risk assessment scores for CBC offenders dropped 61.3% and 11.4% for institution offenders.

A more broad performance measure was established in which a target has been set of 40% of offenders leaving the corrections system having a lower assessed risk level. During the quarter, 49.78% of such offenders had a lower assessed risk level.

While meeting the target of maintaining 25 beds for special needs sex offenders has been consistently met, one goal that DOC has struggled to achieve is the 30% target for returning resistive/uncooperative sex offenders back into treatment. During the 4th quarter, 18.4% of such offenders were returned to treatment.

During the 4th quarter, 130 offenders attained a GED while in the institution (the FY 2010 target is 523 offenders). Meanwhile, the target of 85% of Corrections institution staff having interoperable radio capabilities could not be met due to a lack of funds.

Yet another performance measure relates to building a more diverse work force. During the 4th quarter, DOC interviewed 50 "protected" job applicants (women, people of color and people with disabilities) compared to 127 "non-protected" applicants (all others). For the full fiscal year, 123 protected applicants were interviewed versus 187 who were not protected.

Finally, the use of renewable fuel, as measured by the percent of E85 fuel in the DOC vehicle fleet, amounted to 28.9% for the quarter, surpassing the target of 12.3%.





Director John Baldwin's Focus Statements





Director Baldwin's Focus Statement for 2010

At this time each year I have written about our Department's key objectives for the next calendar year. In the past it has been relatively easy to craft an optimistic view of the future; however, our current financial reality must temper our expectations. What must not change is our commitment to our mission and our moral and legal obligations to protect the citizens, staff and offenders from victimization. Our focus for 2010 must be on the following:

Provide legally mandated care and treatment programs for offenders.

Protect all employees and offenders from victimization.

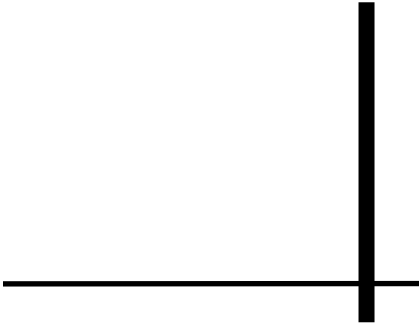
Provide all staff with critical training.

Implement further cost reduction initiatives that streamline operations and provide results to save employee jobs.

Provide reentry services that enhance public safety and have demonstrated results.

These next few years must be focused on our moral and legal obligations to the people we serve. We will be challenged as never before. Caseloads will increase. We expect to see higher percentages of violent and mentally ill offenders in our custody. All of us must embrace our current reality and work tirelessly to insure that the DOC provides the services necessary to meet our mission and legal obligations.

Several years ago I wrote about doing the basics well. I can tell you that today and into the future it is more important than ever to do the basics of our jobs better than ever before.





Director Baldwin's Focus Statement for 2011

December 10, 2010

Due to the state budget shortfall in 2010, it was necessary for the Department of Corrections to narrow our focus to carrying out our legal and moral obligations to the people we serve. With the budget shortfall expected to continue through 2011, our focus will be doing the basics well:

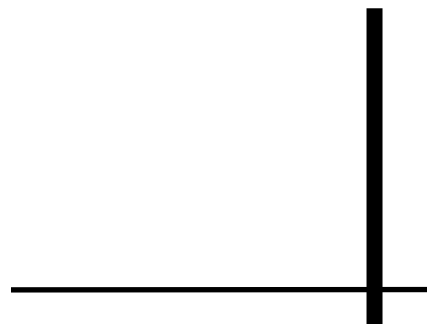
Ensure staff safety through pre-service training and continuing education.

Treat offenders and non-offenders who have a severe mental illness in the most humane way possible.

Enhance public safety through proven offender reentry services and strategies.

Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Corrections' programming and operations through formal internal review from a cross-section of correctional staff and disciplines.

Offender caseloads and medical and mental health needs continue to increase. That places an ever greater necessity on Corrections to do our jobs even better than in the past in order to protect the public, staff and offenders from victimization. We are up to this challenge: All Iowans are depending on us.



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2010 ANNUAL REPORT

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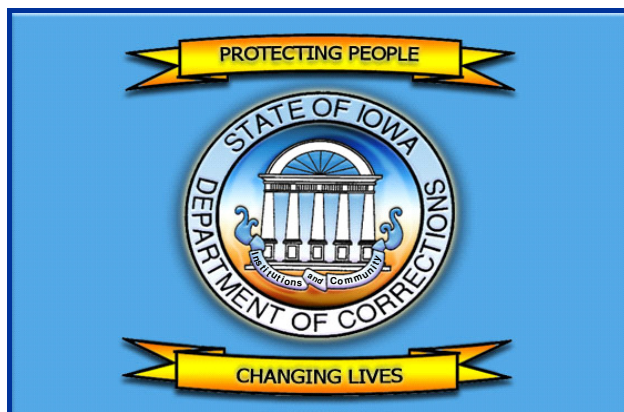
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Mission:
To Advance Successful Offender
Re-Entry to Protect the Public,
Staff and Offenders from
Victimization



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