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PREA ANNUAL REPORT

AUGUST, 2016

Trends and figures based on data collected in calendar year 2015 and prior years.



ANNUAL PREA REPORT 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

PREA Background	3
Annual Reports to DOJ / BJS	3
Governor's Certification	3
Data Comparison 2015 and Prior Years	3
Trend Analysis for all Prisons	4
Trend Analysis by Prison	5
Trend Analysis....Prison Populations and Investigations	6
Offender on Offender Allegations....Sexual Assault	7
Offender on Offender Allegations....Sexual Abuse	8
Offender on Offender Allegations....Precursor Behavior	9
Staff, Contractor, or Volunteer on Offender Allegations... Sexual Misconduct	10
Staff, Contractor, or Volunteer on Offender Allegations... Sexual Harassment	11
Both Staff and Offender Allegations....Retaliation	12
Summary of 2015 Goal completion	13-14
Data Assessment	14
IDOC Director Signature	14



ANNUAL PREA REPORT 2016

Background

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was passed unanimously by Congress and signed into law by President George W. Bush in 2003. In 2012, the Department of Justice (DOJ) published final standards to govern implementation of the purposes of PREA which are to enable corrections systems to better detect, prevent, reduce, and punish for sexual violence committed against offenders who are housed in this nation's corrections and confinement systems. This Annual PREA Report is prepared and published pursuant to PREA Standard 115.88.

Annual reports to DOJ/BJJ

The Iowa Department of Corrections (IDOC) has reported PREA investigation data to DOJ, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), for the Iowa Corrections System from 2006 through 2015.

Governor's Certification

On March 30, 2016 Governor Branstad certified the U.S. Department of Justice 2016 Governor's Assurance for Audit Year 2. This agreement is pursuant to 42 U.S.C.15607(e)(2), assuring the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) that, IDOC will use not less than 5 percent of DOJ grant funds for FY 2016 to enable the state/jurisdiction to adopt, and achieve full compliance with, the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape (28C.F.R Part 115), so as to ensure that a certification of full compliance may be submitted in future years.

Data Comparison 2015 and Prior Years

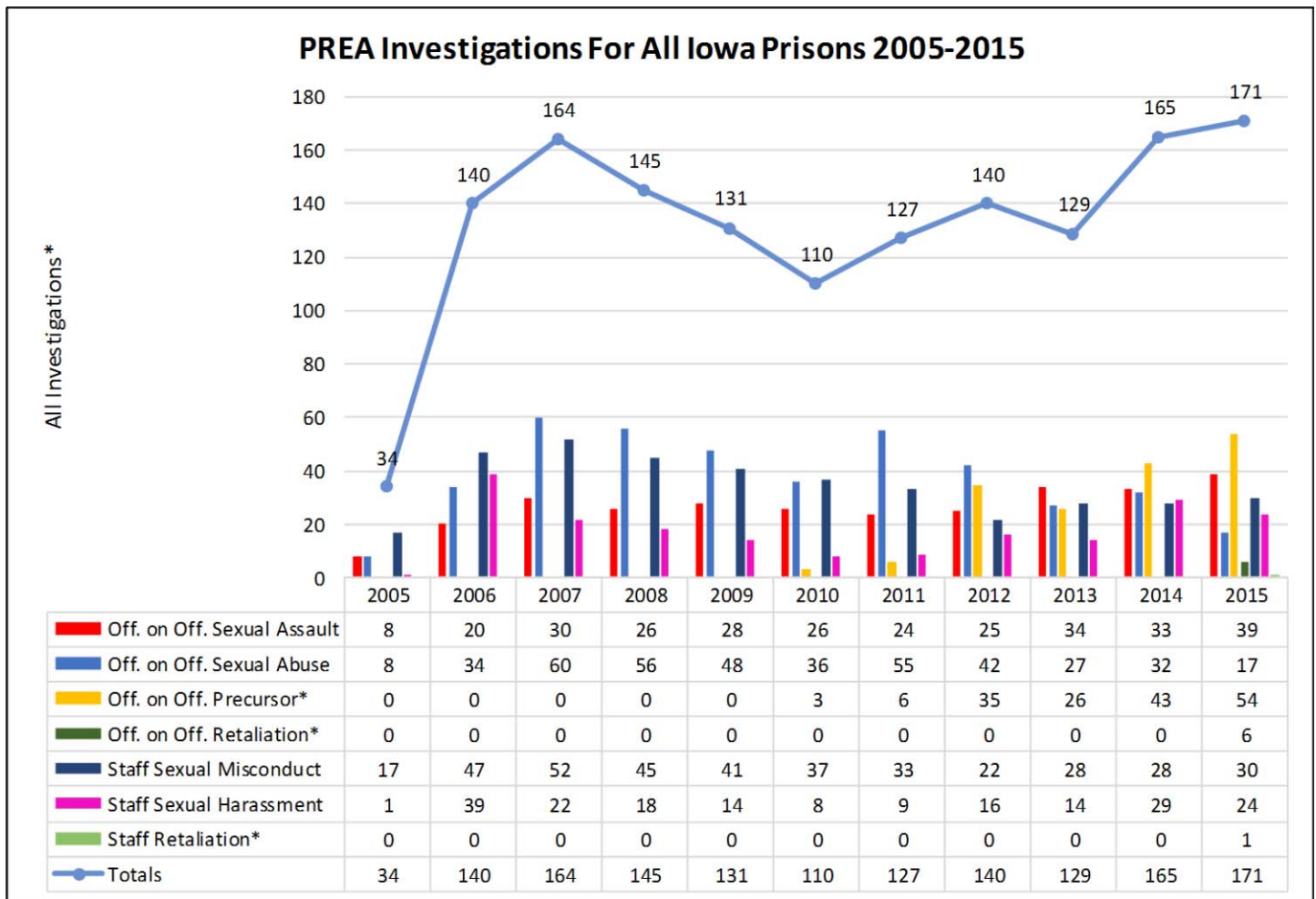
Investigation data for Iowa prisons is set forth in the charts below.

1. Investigative Trends for All Prisons
2. Investigative Trends by Prison
3. Trends for Prison Populations and Investigations
4. Offender on Offender Allegations - Sexual Assault
5. Offender on Offender Allegations - Sexual Abuse
6. Offender on Offender Allegations - Precursor Behavior
7. Staff, Contractor, or Volunteer on Offender Allegations - Sexual Misconduct
8. Staff, Contractor, or Volunteer on Offender Allegations - Sexual Harassment



ANNUAL PREA REPORT 2016

1. TRENDS - PREA INVESTIGATIONS FOR ALL PRISONS

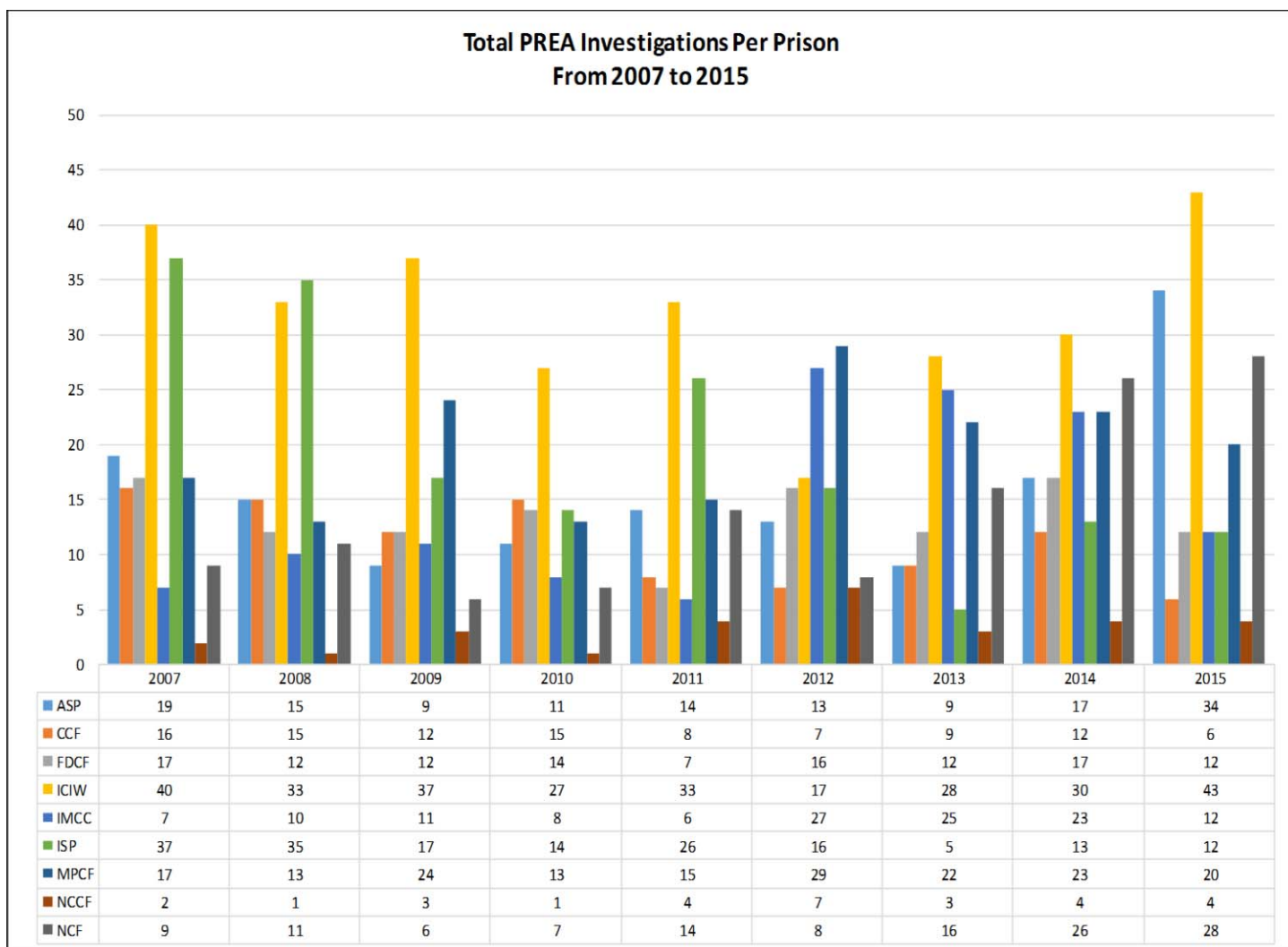


* All Investigations include: Substantiated, Unsubstantiated, Unfounded and Other findings.
 * Offender on Offender Precursor Behavior investigation case type did not begin until 2010.
 * 2015 was the first year for all PREA Retaliation case types.



ANNUAL PREA REPORT 2016

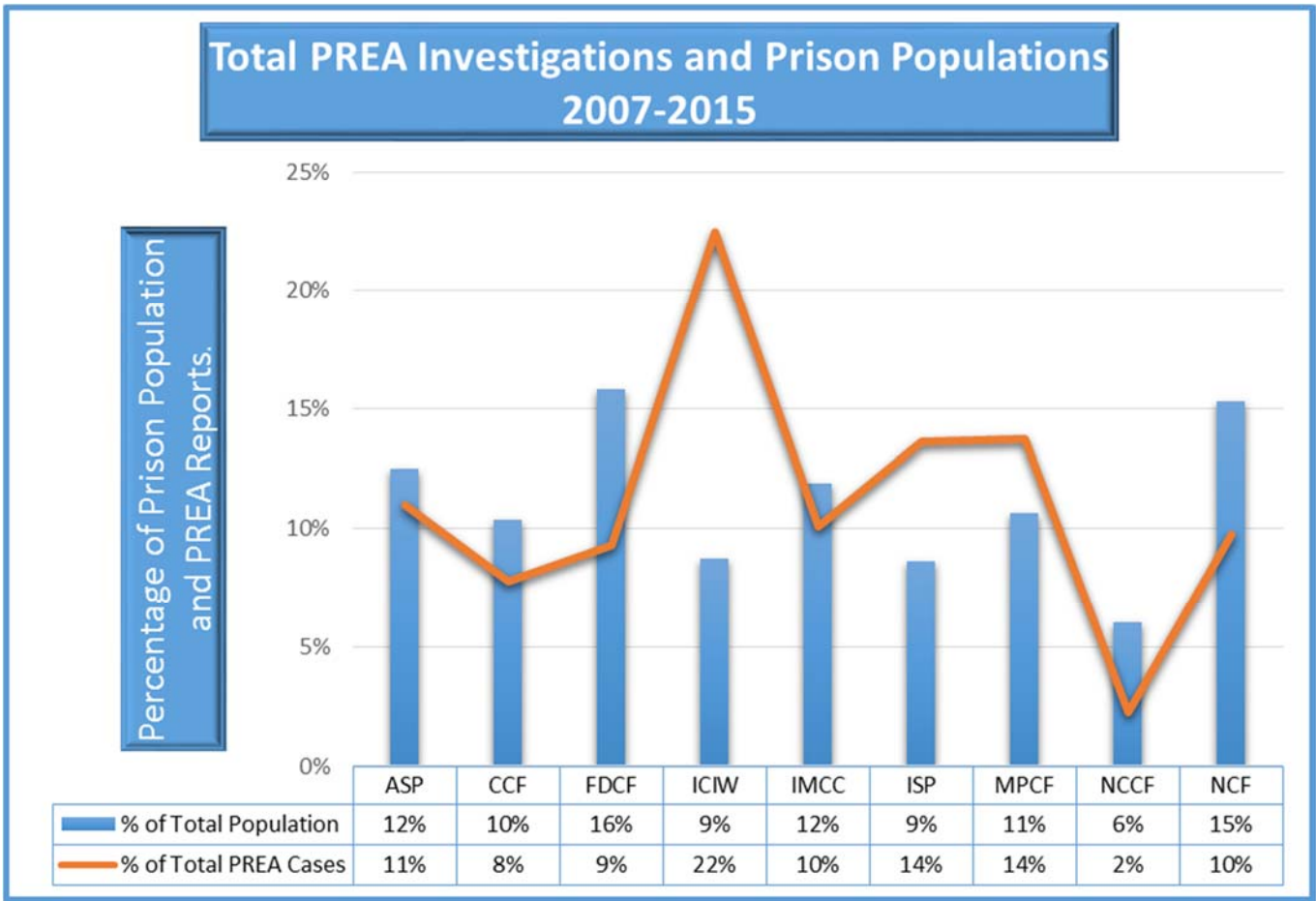
2. TRENDS - PREA INVESTIGATION TOTALS BY PRISON





ANNUAL PREA REPORT 2016

3. TRENDS - PRISON POPULATIONS AND PREA INVESTIGATIONS



This graph shows each prison’s population percentage based on the 2015 year end total prison population of 8,205 offenders.

Also shown is the percentage of each institution’s share of PREA cases based on the total number of PREA investigations concluded from the beginning of 2007 to the end of 2015.



ANNUAL PREA REPORT 2016

PREA investigations are conducted and findings are formed according to the content of definitions prescribed by BJS

4. OFFENDER-ON-OFFENDER ALLEGATIONS

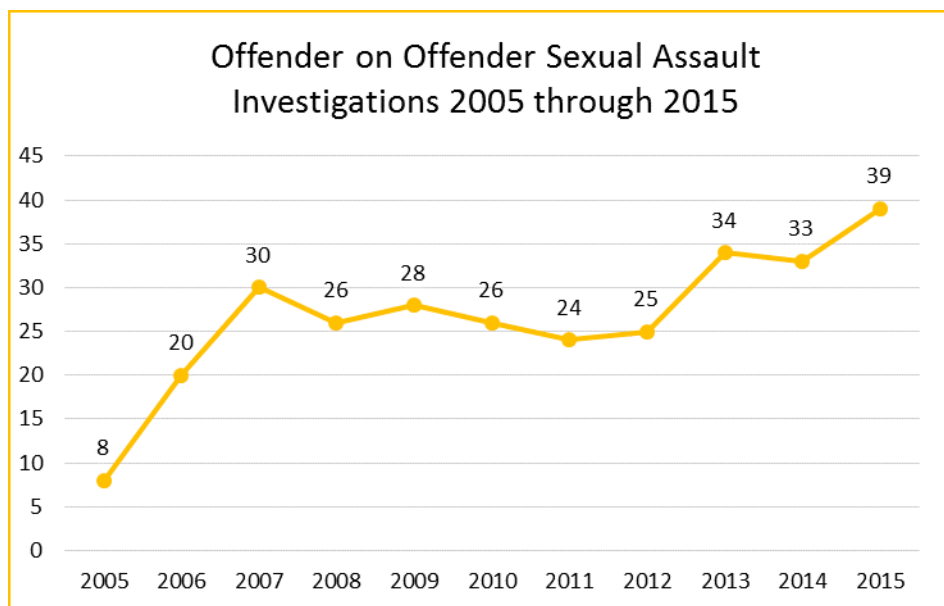
Sexual Assault

(nonconsensual sexual acts)

The victim does not consent, is coerced by overt or implied threats of violence, or is unable to consent or refuse and the contact consists of:

- Contact between genitalia or between genitalia and anus including penetration, however slight.
- Contact between the mouth and genitalia or anus.
- Penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person by a hand, finger, or other object.

INVESTIGATION TOTALS FOR ALL PRISONS STATEWIDE





ANNUAL PREA REPORT 2016

5. OFFENDER-ON-OFFENDER ALLEGATIONS

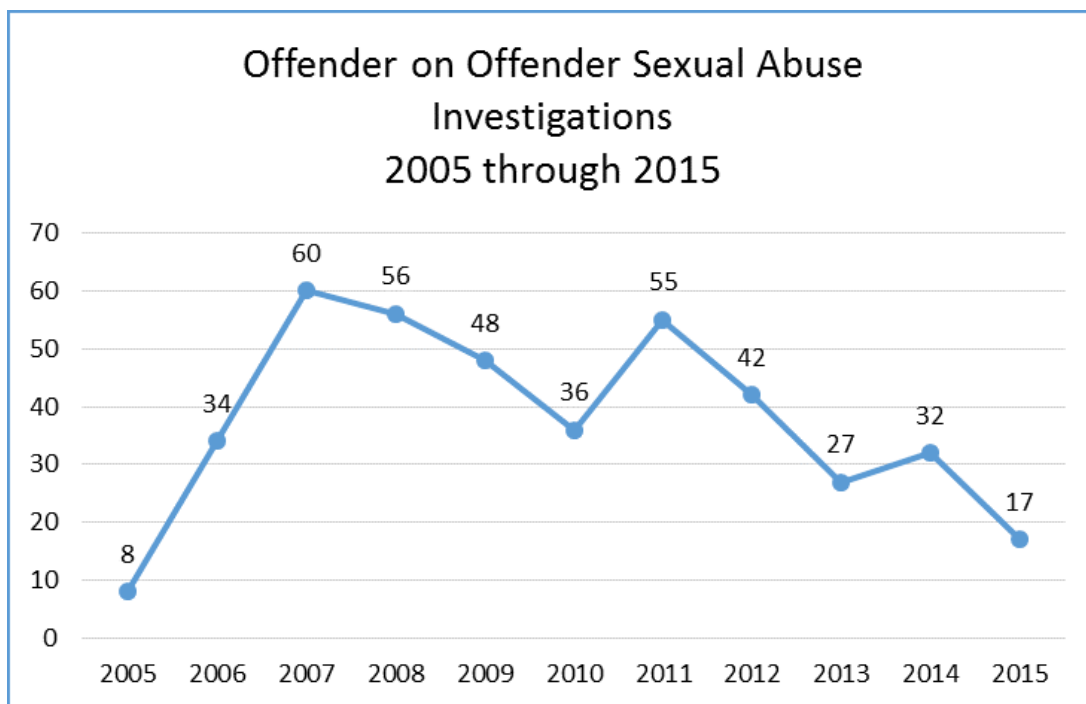
Sexual Abuse

(abusive sexual contact)

The victim does not consent, is coerced by overt or implied threats of violence, or is unable to consent or refuse and the contact consists of:

- Intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person.
- Excludes contact incidental to a physical altercation with no sexual intent for the assault.

INVESTIGATION TOTALS FOR ALL PRISONS STATEWIDE





ANNUAL PREA REPORT 2016

6. OFFENDER-ON-OFFENDER ALLEGATIONS

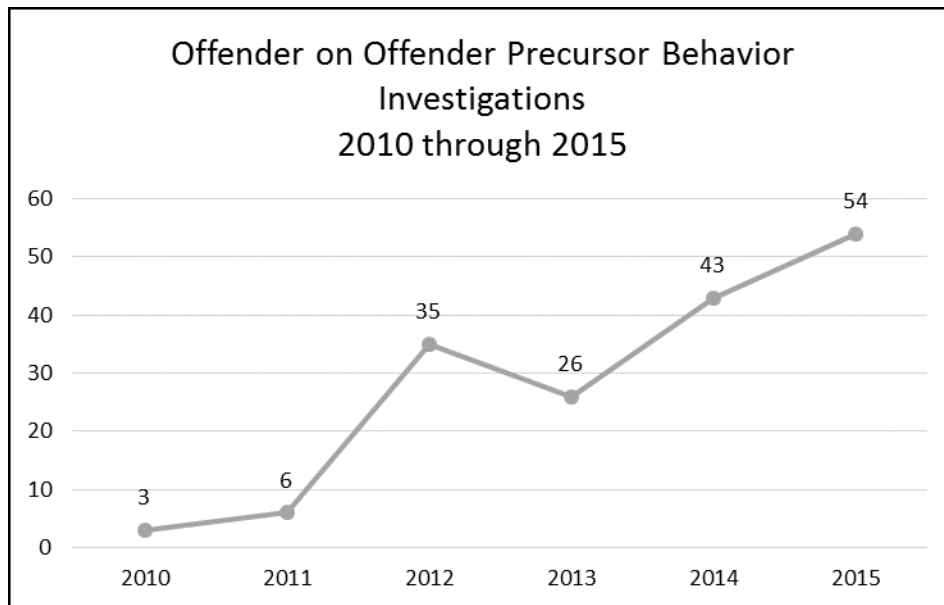
Precursor Behavior

(Intent to obtain non-consensual sexual acts)

All other acts the intent of which are to force, harass, intimidate, or otherwise compel an unwilling offender into any sex act. This includes any behavior that exhibits:

- Repeated sexual advances or requests for sexual favors.
- Coercion, voyeurism.
- Grooming.
- Overt or implied threats of violence where sexual acts would appear to be imminent for the purpose of accomplishing sex acts against an offender who would not otherwise consent. This includes protective pairing.

INVESTIGATION TOTALS FOR ALL PRISONS STATEWIDE





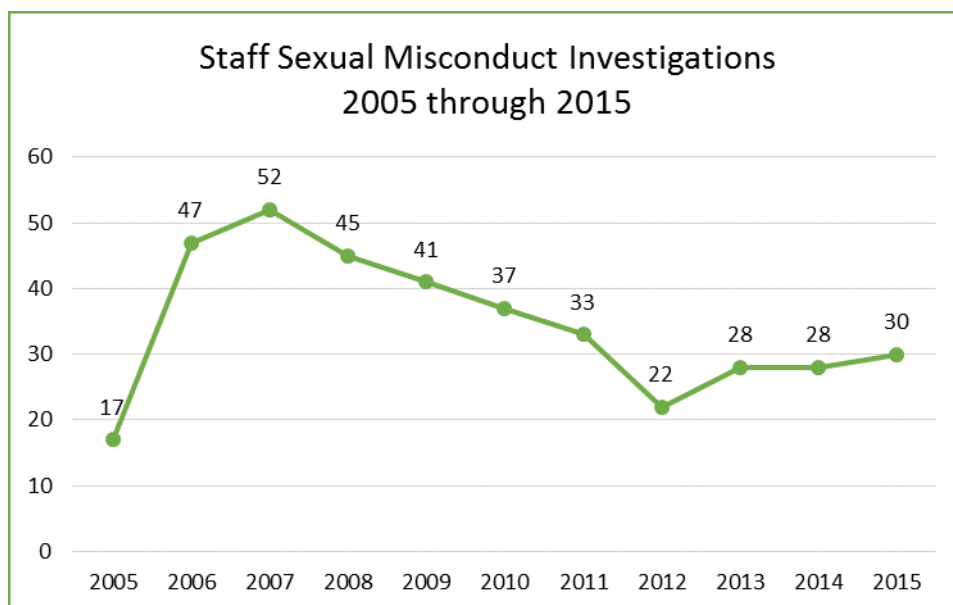
ANNUAL PREA REPORT 2016

7. STAFF, CONTRACTOR, OR VOLUNTEER ON OFFENDER ALLEGATIONS Sexual Misconduct

Any behavior or act of a sexual nature directed toward an offender, whether it appears to be consensual or nonconsensual, including:

- Intentional touching of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks with the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire.
- Completed, attempted, threatened, or requested sexual acts.
- Occurrences of indecent exposure including display of uncovered genitalia, buttocks, or breasts, invasion of privacy.
- Voyeurism for sexual gratification including invasion of privacy unrelated to official duties, such as staring or glaring at an offender using the toilet for a longer period of time than necessary for security checks, requiring an offender to expose buttocks, genitals or breasts for reasons not related to approved security measures or normal medical procedures, or taking images of the same.

INVESTIGATION TOTALS FOR ALL PRISONS STATEWIDE





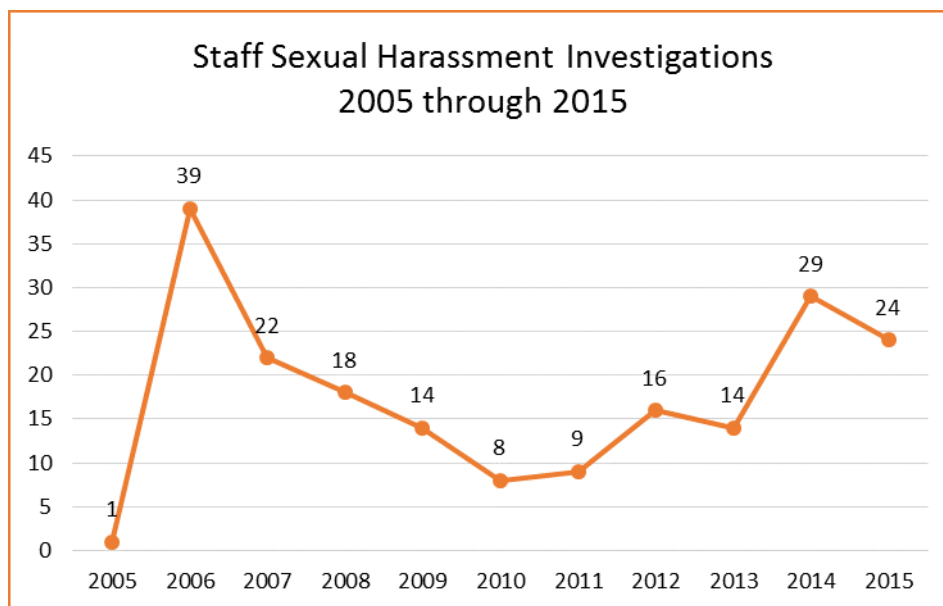
ANNUAL PREA REPORT 2016

8. STAFF, CONTRACTOR, OR VOLUNTEER ON OFFENDER ALLEGATIONS Sexual Harassment

Repeated sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or verbal statements, comments, gestures or actions of a sexual nature directed toward an offender including:

- Demeaning references to gender, sexually suggestive or derogatory comments about body or clothing.
- Profane or obscene language or gestures.

INVESTIGATION TOTALS FOR ALL PRISONS STATEWIDE





ANNUAL PREA REPORT 2016

10. BOTH STAFF, CONTRACTOR, OR VOLUNTEER ON OFFENDER ALLEGATIONS AND OFFENDER ON OFFENDER ALLEGATIONS.

Retaliation

Includes, but is not limited to, acts of vengeance, covert or overt action or threat of action, or harassment against an offender, staff, contractor, or volunteer in response to a complaint of sexual violence or cooperation in the reporting or investigation thereof, regardless of the merits or the disposition of the complaint.

- Unnecessary discipline, changes in work program assignments.
- Unjustified transfers and/or placements.
- Denials of privileges or services.
- Intimidation, threats, assaults, or other physical violence.

2015 was the first year IDOC has tracked retaliation as a specific PREA case type and with all prisons reporting there were:

- 6 Offender on offender retaliation investigations in all prisons statewide for 2015.
- 1 Staff on offender retaliation investigation in all prisons statewide for 2015.



ANNUAL PREA REPORT 2016

As a result of information discovered during Investigations, PREA Audits and Incident Reviews, the IDOC prisons completed the following goals as of production of this report.

ASP Continues to monitor areas for safety in regards to PREA. The largest cell house is now predominantly single celled in order to maintain a safe environment for offenders. All PREA Concerns are addressed immediately and reviewed in the Incident Review process. Any structural concerns impacting PREA are followed by recommended modifications to ensure safety and compliance.

CCF Logistically, had more challenges due to the Clarinda Academy infrastructure and design, however, they passed audit exceptionally well. A camera was installed this year to the back stairwell of the dietary department. Scan points were added in the units and substantial changes were made in the Lodge to include renovating the shower/bathroom areas and adding windows to the doors of each dorm room.

FDCF Replaced six cameras from low to high definition and an additional five new cameras were installed. Posted new sexual assault posters and added an additional 1-800 number to a crisis center for offender use.

ICIW Successfully passed their PREA audit in April. Changes were made to restroom shower areas, living units, dietary, and Program Building to ensure safety in areas that may be considered blind spots.

IMCC Continues to prepare for upcoming audit in 2017 and has made efforts in assisting their transgender offenders with becoming more mainstream within general population.

ISP Successfully passed their PREA audit in March. Changes were made in the JBU as well as the dietary area in the new prison. Scan points were added in specific areas to enhance vigilance.

MPCF Continues to evaluate and respond to needs as it relates to PREA compliance. In the past year, additional cameras have been installed in the elevators accessible to offenders. The First Responders duties and protocol has been added to the backs of all ID's as a resource for new employees. The Incident Review process has been enhanced to serve as a gauge to ensure physical plant, policies, procedures and practices are continuously evaluated in order to comply with PREA standards.

NCCF Is preparing for their upcoming PREA audit in 2017 and has installed two more additional cameras to the dietary area to increase safety.

NCF Currently preparing for 2017 audit by incorporating PREA posters and an informational channel which runs all day on the offender network. Additional cameras were added and they are installing a "lighted door bell" system to visibly alert offenders that females are present on the unit.



ANNUAL PREA REPORT 2016

SVP (Sexual Violence Propensity) This past year the Gender Responsive Propensity Assessment for Female Offenders grant project paved the way for The Iowa Correctional Institution for Women to be the first female prison to have a research team design and validate a PREA screening tool specifically for women offenders. The Moss Group in coordination with the University of Nebraska are currently collaborating on this project and anticipate the development of the new assessment by September 30, 2017. The goal is to maximize our ability to protect female offenders from sexual violence and victimization.

The State Training School for Boys in Eldora prepared and successfully passed their first PREA audit. In May, the IDOC Audit Team traveled to Eldora to conduct a Pre-Audit to assist with preparation for their pending Audit in July.

<http://dhs.iowa.gov/mhds/mental-health/in-patient/juvenile-facilities/eldora>

IJIS Project The Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS) pilot provided Iowa the opportunity to enhance our existing database by enabling IDOC to electronically file annual reports to BJA. The database has also been streamlined to allow individual prisons to create and submit incident reports electronically as well as track retaliation. An Investigative Comment Box, as well as several additional updates, have been added to our overall ability to communicate within our agency utilizing the database. Iowa is one of three states selected for this project and the groundwork from this project is setting precedence for data and information sharing on a nationwide network.

Data Assessment

After review of investigation data, incident reports, and corrective actions taken by the prisons, the Director and Inspector General continue to monitor IDOC's progress and to manage current processes and procedures for detecting, preventing, reducing, and punishing perpetrators of sexual violence in Iowa prisons. The IDOC continues to implement the requirements of the PREA standards and to make changes that are determined to be necessary through on-going review.

Signature on file at Iowa DOC
Jerry W. Bartruff, Director
Iowa Department of Corrections

August 30, 2016
Date