

# Iowa Department of Corrections

*FY2009 Annual Report*



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## Message from the Director



**John Baldwin, Director**  
Department of Corrections

Dear Fellow Iowans,

While much focus has been directed toward the state's deteriorating budget during FY 09, that hasn't stopped the Iowa Department of Corrections from pursuing our legal and moral obligations to protect the public, staff and offenders, and help offenders become productive and law-abiding citizens in the community.

To that end, DOC implemented a new offender custody classification system to better determine the appropriate security level needed for each offender. Implementation resulted in a significant increase in the number of offenders classified as minimum custody. To advance successful offender reentry, the community-based corrections' and institution reentry coordinators collaborated to develop and expedite effective transition plans for offenders being recommended for release to the Board of Parole.

Our focus on evidence-based practices continues to bear fruit; probation, parole and work release revocations all decreased during the fiscal year. Also during the year, Governor Culver issued Executive Order 15 which established the Ex-Offender Reentry Coordinating Council comprised of the heads of multiple state agencies. Establishing a formal vehicle to guide reentry efforts will build on current informal partnerships and help make Iowa a safer place to live.

ELearning for staff training formally began in January 2009. This computer-based interactive training was designed and produced in-house, and will allow DOC to avoid the expenditure of about \$1 million in staff overtime costs each year. As with other initiatives, Iowa is a national leader in the use of Corrections eLearning.

The health care staff at our nine institutions was very busy during the fiscal year providing physical and mental health services to an increasingly older offender population requiring more and more services. For the fiscal year, there were 62,346 physician encounters; 18,735 physician assistant encounters; 523,144 nursing encounters; 13,936 dental encounters; 6,885 dental hygienist assistance encounters; 5,512 optometry encounters; and 2,558 dietician encounters. For mental health, there were 14,067 psychiatrist encounters; 56,833 psychology encounters; and 10,345 social worker encounters.

Governor Culver's Executive Order 4 was made to ensure equal employment opportunities for all Iowans and to enhance job recruitment efforts of people of color. To advance E04, DOC representatives will be attending job fairs and conducting college visits with a high proportion of minority enrollment to show that we employ persons of color and to give prospective job applicants an opportunity to personally visit with an employee of color.

During the 2009 Legislative session, the General Assembly and Governor approved various correctional construction projects to replace antiquated, inefficient and unsafe facilities/units and to provide additional beds for an expanding offender population. These projects included new community-based residential facilities in Sioux City, Ottumwa and Waterloo, all of which are currently in the schematic design phase. A fourth residential facility project in Des Moines is on hold due to facility location issues. The plan to make improvements to the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women, meanwhile, is also in the schematic design state, while the new prison at Fort Madison has advanced to the design and development phase. Ground breaking at both institutions is scheduled for the spring of 2010.

FY 09 was challenging in many ways: caseloads increased, job vacancies were left unfilled, offender treatment resources decreased while costs for such basic needs as food, fuel and pharmaceutical medications increased. However, DOC will remain vigilant in providing the basic services necessary to meet our mission and legal obligations.

Respectfully,

John R. Baldwin, Director

# Message from the Board of Corrections

To the Citizens of Iowa,

Corrections in Iowa is facing its biggest challenge in memory. Not only must Corrections deal with high-risk offenders, many of whom are in desperate need of mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, basic skills education and vocational training, but also protect the safety of the general public, staff and offenders. Now Corrections is being asked to accomplish this charge with fewer and fewer resources.

Corrections is to be commended for recent cost reduction measures, including eLearning, centralized offender banking and pharmacy, jail credit recovery, and master dietary menu and food service, to name a few.

Members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees are also to be commended for their recent vote to accept temporary cuts in order to forestall layoffs of contract-covered employees. Unless the budgetary climate improves in FY 2011, however, Corrections may again be faced with the necessity to reduce staff.



**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

With difficult financial situations comes the opportunity to make change that could have an impact on both the prison and community-based offender populations. The issue, as always, involves a degree of risk. How much risk will Iowans accept during difficult budget times is a key factor in any financial decision that impacts corrections.

If citizens want the level of risk that is present today, then Corrections needs to be adequately funded to get the job done. If not, then Corrections' mission – to advance successful offender reentry to protect the public, staff and offenders from victimization – should be re-drafted in order to reflect reduced expectations.

Respectfully,

Robin Mills  
Chair

Arthur 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

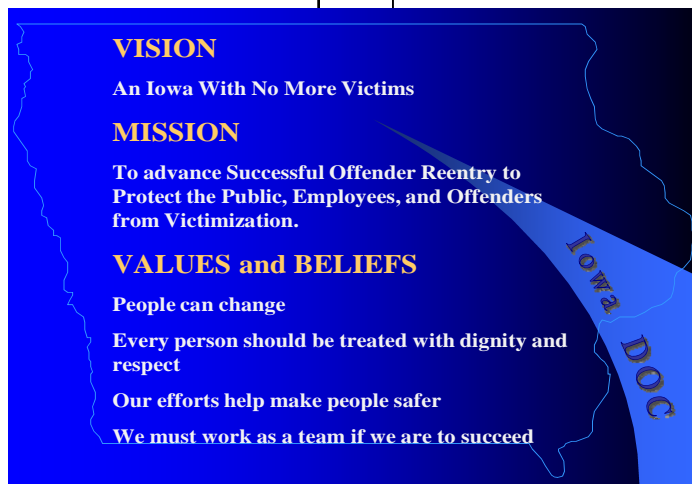
- Prevent escapes and maintain accountability of offender
- Increase community safety in support of a vital economy
- Reduce recidivism and increase the self-responsibility of offenders
- Keep citizens informed about corrections issues and activities
- Make responsible decisions about the use of taxpayer 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 pro-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 \$377,000,000.

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 4,200 staff, houses approximately 8,400 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.

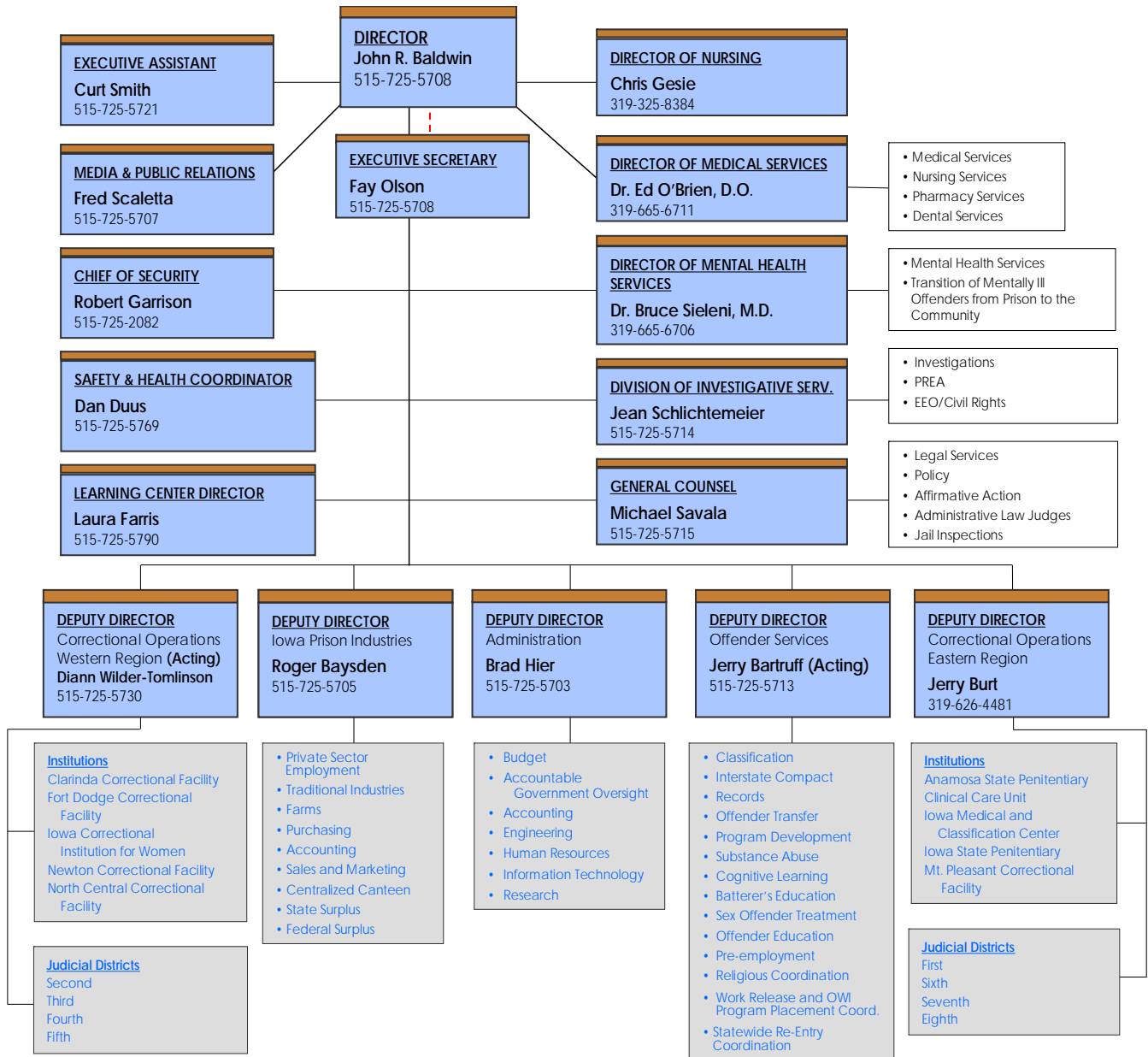
This is accomplished by the classification of offenders to identify their security risk and their individual offender needs that contribute to their criminality, and assignment to supervision levels and correctional interventions that will address those needs.

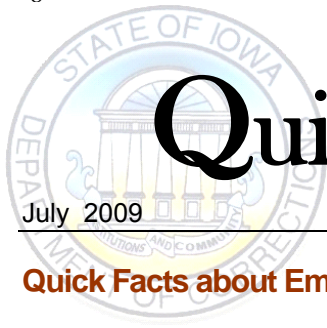
Iowa’s eight Judicial District Departments of Correctional services provide correctional supervision in all ninety nine counties that range from minimum to intensive and residential housing. These correctional services are provided to offenders of pre trial release, probation, parole, OWI or work release 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





# Quick Facts

July 2009

Visit our Website at [www.doc.state.ia.us](http://www.doc.state.ia.us)

## Quick Facts about Employees

### Number of Employees

	<u>Filled FTE's</u>
Institutions	3,077
Community	1,150
Central Office	42

### Diversity Profile of Full-Time Employees

	<u>Prisons</u>	<u>CBC</u>
Female	32.2%	53.1%
People of Color	5.4%	9.7%

## Quick Facts about Finance

### Operating Budget FY 2010

General Fund	\$356,597,548
ARRA	\$14,000,000
Other Revenue	\$21,000,000

## Quick Facts about Offenders

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

Probation	23,460
Parole	3,489
Pretrial Release w/Supervision	1,421
Residential Facilities	1,620
Other	15
Total	30,005

**Offenders in Prison** 8,459

### Offenders Served (FY 2009)

Community	58,578
Prisons	14,228

### Prison Population Forecast

July 2009	8,361	July 2014	8,569
July 2010	8,296	July 2015	8,676
July 2011	8,350	July 2016	8,757
July 2012	8,335	July 2017	8,834
July 2013	8,445	July 2018	8,900

### Community-Outcomes (FY 2009)

Successful	75%
Unsuccessful	17%
Administrative	7%
Intermediate Sanction	1%
(includes field and residential)	

### % Victim Restitution Paid in Full at Discharge (FY 2009)

Prisons	19.0%
CBC	48.7%

## Quick Facts about Offender Profile

### Demographics of Offenders

<u>Gender</u>	<u>CBC</u>	<u>Prison</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Women	7,643	670	8,313	21.6%
Men	22,210	7,788	29,998	78.0%
Unknown	152	1	153	.4%

### Race

Asian	312	74	386	1.0%
African American	4,046	2,172	6,218	16.2%
Hispanic	1,449	570	2,019	5.2%
Native American	343	152	495	1.3%
White	23,550	5,488	29,038	75.5%
Unknown	305	3	308	.8%

### Age

Under 31	15,254	4,067	19,321	50.2%
31-50	12,233	3,615	15,848	41.2%
Over 50	2,513	534	3,047	7.9%
Unknown	5	243	248	.6%

### Crime Type

Violent	4,540	3,819	8,359	21.7%
Property	7,587	1,634	9,221	24.0%
Drug	7,657	1,838	9,495	24.7%
Other	477	379	856	2.2%
Public Order	9,744	661	10,405	27.1%
Unknown		128	128	0.3%

## Quick Facts Additional Information

### Prisons

Average Daily Cost (FY 2009)	\$86.35
Per meal cost	\$1.85
Inmates with	
Life Sentences	631
Mandatory Minimums	1,538

### Community

Average Daily Cost (FY 2009) (no treatment costs included)	
Residential Facilities	\$71.37
Probation/Parole	\$3.64

### Recidivism

FY 2006 Releases from Corrections	
OWI Continuum	13.6%
Parole	24.6%
Prison	36.1%
Probation	10.1%
Work Release	33.1%

Recidivism Defined: New convictions for aggravated misdemeanors or felony offenses within three years of final 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.**

## **Anamosa State Penitentiary**

**Dennis Stolte, Correctional Officer 3-22-2009**



Dennis Stolte began employment at the Anamosa State Penitentiary July 11, 1980 working as a Correctional Officer for 29 years. He was known to be a conscientious and highly dependable correctional officer who could be counted upon to help anyone in need.

Dennis was born September 17, 1947 in Anamosa, IA. He served in the US Army during the Vietnam War and was stationed in Germany. Dennis was a member of the St. Paul Lutheran Church, the Olin American Legion Post 412, the National Rifle Association and the Paralyzed Veterans of America. He enjoyed the outdoors, fishing, hunting and spending time with his granddaughters

## **Fort Dodge Correctional Facility**

**Dwayne Joslin, Correctional Officer 2-24-2009**



Dwayne was born October 27, 1959 and after High School enlisted in the US Marine Corps serving from 6-30-1979 until 3-14-1990. During his time of service, Dwayne served in the Presidential Guard for Presidents Reagan and Carter and finished his military career in the Military Police. Dwayne began his career with the Department of Corrections in 1998 and was a gregarious guy who took his job seriously – but loved a good laugh....



# In Memory

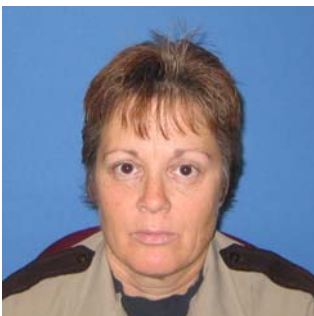
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## **Fort Dodge Correctional Facility Craig Taylor, Correctional Officer 9-15-2009**

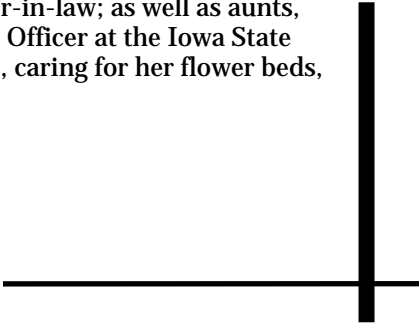


Correctional Officer Craig Taylor started with the Iowa Department Of Corrections on March 37, 1998 as part of the second academy class for the Fort Dodge Correctional Facility. Craig worked almost his entire career in the maximum security unit at FDCF. Craig was a very compassionate person to everyone he worked with. Craig was always willing to go the extra mile to help his fellow co-worker with whatever tasks were presented. He used his natural ability to communicate and his mild mannered demeanor to set the tone for those around him, creating a calm and often peaceful environment that is rare for a segregation unit. Craig showed great professionalism with every step he took and with every interaction he had. Craig Taylor taught those around him how to perform the job with professionalism, tact, and grace

## **Iowa State Penitentiary Veva Hall, Correctional Officer 4-7-2009**



Veva Hall, 50, died Tuesday, April 7, 2009 from a long, courageous battle with cancer. She is survived by her husband, Ron; her parents L.D. and Bertha Mae Christy; father-in-law and mother-in-law, Don and Grace Hall; three sons, Ryan, Jeremy and Tyler; a daughter Kristy; 4 grandchildren; a sister; sister-in-law; as well as aunts, nieces and nephews, cousins and other relatives. She was employed as a Correctional Officer at the Iowa State Penitentiary in Fort Madison since December 15, 2006. She loved collecting antiques, caring for her flower beds, her grandkids and her dog, Zeus.





# In Memory

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## **Iowa State Penitentiary**

**Karen Barnes, Human Resources Technical Assistant 6-19-2009**



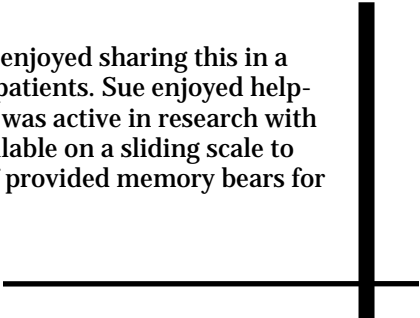
Karen Barnes, 36 died June 16, 2009 from a long, courageous battle with cancer. She worked in the Human Resources Department at the Iowa State Penitentiary. She is survived by her husband Mike, three sons, Aaron, Adam and Anthony; her mom, Marilyn and one brother, Jerry. Karen loved being involved in her children's activities and shopping. Her famous saying was "It is what it is".

## **Newton Correctional Facility**

**Susan Ferden, Registered Nurse 1-29-2009**



Sue was a great teacher and resource for staff. She had a wealth of knowledge and enjoyed sharing this in a way that was supportive and beneficial to others. Sue was a effective advocate for patients. Sue enjoyed helping others. She had a passion for health care and helping those less fortunate. She was active in research with Planned Parenthood. Sue also worked at Helping Hands Clinic in Des Moines available on a sliding scale to those in need. Her death was unexpected and a loss to many. Health Services staff provided memory bears for each of her four children following her death.



# In Memory

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## **First Judicial District**

**Leo Francisco, Building Maintenance Coordinator 6-17-2009**



Leo Francisco was hired with our Department on May 6, 1991 in the maintenance department. We came to depend on Leo as our “Mr. Fix-It”. You could find Leo up on a step ladder, out on the roof, down on the floor, and up to his elbows in anything mechanical or electrical, making sure our buildings and equipment ran smoothly. Sadly on June 17, 2009, we lost Leo when he died of a heart attack.

Leo had lots of energy and passion for his work, but he especially had great energy and passion for getting to know and building relationships with co-workers. We were important to him. He will be known for his ever-present smile, his giggle and the friendly conversations he was always ready to have with us. We have not only lost a great co-worker, we’ve lost a good friend.

## **Seventh Judicial District**

**Barb Everett, Secretary 10-16-2008**



Barb worked as a secretary for her entire career with corrections. The official classification title had changed over time but Barb remained the same. She was throughout her career a person that brought so much more to the job than just those skills needed to perform the job, like typing, filing, organizing, or directing phone calls. She did all those things plus the personal things that hold a group of diverse people together, the things that makes others jobs easier, the things that bring solace when you’re having a bad day. Barb was a simple person, lead a simple life, but solved complex problems. She was the clerical staff member that you only have to pile stuff on her desk, not in any particular order and with no instructions, and she knew what to do with it and what to give back to you for correction.



# In Memory

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**Eighth Judicial District**

**Bob Rogers, Probation/Parole Officer III 5-14-2009**



Probation Parole Officer III Bob Rogers, age 60, of Bloomfield, passed away Thursday, May 14, 2009 after battling cancer. Rogers started his career in 1994 as an aftercare officer for the Violator Program, but he spent the last several years as a probation/parole officer for the sex offender treatment program. He was a highly effective supervision officer, but his real impact was as a sex offender group and individual therapist. He had the ability to truly connect with staff and offenders.



# In Memory

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## **Department of Corrections Central Office, Des Moines Larry Brimeyer, Deputy Director Eastern Region 1-19-2009**

Larry began his career at the Anamosa State Penitentiary in 1970 after completing his B.A. in Psychology from the University of Northern Iowa. While working at ASP, he studied and acquired his M.A. in Rehabilitation Counseling in 1974 from the University of Iowa. He served as Correctional Treatment Manager, Administrative Law Judge and Deputy Warden at ASP, when after 28 years of service, he was called away to Central Office to be the Deputy Director for the Eastern Operations. He passed away on January 19, 2009. A Department Memorial Dedication was held on August 7, 2009 at the Anamosa State Penitentiary. A stone marker honoring Larry overlooks the courtyard now named the Larry J. Brimeyer Courtyard.

Larry was a leader who led by example and by his ability to recognize in the people he met and associated with the skills, talents and contributions they may harbor for Iowa Corrections. He was an engaged, interested, active listener and sought out those who were worthy of recognition by the Department or the Iowa Corrections Association. He was a recruiter and award nominator non-stop. Through his gift of recognizing the good in people and not letting situations be confused by any personal opinions he may have had, he shared his sense of comfort while doing business.

His family; Becky, Ben and Mindy, Jeremy and Brenda, Molly Jo and Anna Belle shared his love with his Corrections family away from home. Larry's life was full. He and his wife Becky were avid ballroom dancers. Larry will forever dance in our memories along with his sincere comforting smile.

Larry – the humble, caring, appreciative, listening leader...

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# In Memory

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## **Iowa Medical and Classification Center, Oakdale Lowell Brandt, Warden 12-3-2008**

Lowell began his career with the Iowa DOC in 1973, after completing his education at the University of Iowa with a Master's Degree in Rehabilitation Counseling. When it comes to the Corrections profession, Lowell Brandt was the "Best in the Business". Each year, the American Correctional Association identifies corrections professionals from across the nation as best in the business and in June 2008 Lowell was awarded this recognition of excellence.

Lowell's career started as a Correctional officer at the Iowa Medical and Classification Center in Oakdale Iowa and in 1975 he became a Correctional Counselor at the Anamosa State Penitentiary. 1984 brought him back to IMCC as Treatment Program Administrator and in 1999 he became Deputy Director for Offender Services until his appointment as Warden of IMCC in 2004. On May 13, 2009 a Department memorial dedication was held with the new Special Needs Unit at the Iowa Medical and Classification Center being named the Lowell D. Brandt Unit. Lowell believed the offenders with mental illness and limited capacities required special services in the prison setting.

Lowell was a 30 year member of the American Correctional Association and is a Past President of the Iowa Corrections Association. He was recognized as the Outstanding ICA member in 1982 and other organizations he was involved in were the American Counseling Association and the American Rehabilitation Counseling Association. Lowell also served on the advisory board of the University of Iowa Graduate Programs in Rehabilitation Counseling from its inception in 2000. It is Lowell who was instrumental in starting a moving tradition in ICA that memorialized DOC employees who have passed away.

Lowell and his wife Paula enjoyed traveling. He was a thoughtful, caring husband and leader and one who was very sensitive to offender issues. It was often said that Lowell was the Best in the Business in both his personal and professional life. He will be missed!





# 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:

DeAnn Davidson, Newton Correctional Facility

John Gifford, Newton Correctional Facility

Sara Beth Schurr, Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility

Brenda Miller, Iowa Correctional Institution for Women, Mitchellville

## 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:

Jonnie Carpenter, Iowa Correctional Institution for Women, Mitchellville

Rhonda Phillips, Mt. Pleasant 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: Kim Housch, Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility

## Team of the Year Award

Recognizes outstanding contributions of teams in state government.

Recipients:

Building Basic Security Focus Group

Scott Miller, Newton Correctional Facility

Greg Fitzpatrick, Sixth Judicial District, Cedar Rapids

Mike Staton, Fort Dodge Correctional Facility

Jimmi Rokes, Fort Dodge Correctional Facility

Garry Seyb, Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility

# 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 450 dues paying members in 2009.

## **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

### **Vice President**

Sundi Simpson  
Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility

### **Secretary**

Robin Malmberg  
Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility

### **Treasurer**

Jane Jansen  
1st District CBC

### **At Large**

Jennifer Kimbrough  
5th District CBC

### **At Large**

Dr. Michael Ryan  
DHS Cherokee



### **At Large**

Steve Zdrazil  
Ft. Dodge Correctional Facility

### **At Large**

Bryan Reicks  
Iowa Correctional Institution for Women

### **At Large**

Todd Roberts  
6th District CBC

### **At Large**

Mary Roche  
Central Office

# Iowa Corrections Association

## Committees

### Awards

Sally Kreamer  
Sheryl Lockwood

### Membership

Rita Mueggenberg  
Russ Martin

### Registration

Steve Zdrazil  
Julie Vantiger-Hicks

### CEU's

Lynn Hartsock  
Sarah Farrell

### Multi Cultural Issues

Mary Avaux  
Tennette Carlson

### Training and Workshop

Todd Roberts  
Mary Roche

### T-Shirts

Kelly Johnson  
Julia Johnson  
Denise Ramsey

### Elections

LeAnn DeBord  
Whitney Mann

### Nominations

Sundi Simpson

### Vendor

Janet Harms

### Legislative

Dr. Mike Ryan  
Robin Malmberg

### Publicity

Kelly Overton  
Don Wolter

### Women's Issues

Arlene Anderson  
Cheryl Hannah

### Rap Sheet

Laurie Thoma  
Jean Johnson





# ICA Awards

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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 2009

➤ **OUTSTANDING CITIZEN — Deb Theeler**

Ms. Theeler resides in the Des Moines area, but her efforts in supporting reentry have been statewide. She has facilitated Winners' Circles, Circles of Support and advocated for the needs of women. She has done numerous trainings for correctional staff and spent many hours volunteering her time to promote this effort. Iowa is fortunate to have her as a volunteer and advocate.

➤ **OUTSTANDING WOMEN'S ISSUES - Kim McIrvine**

Ms. McIrvine is nationally recognized for her work in promoting evidence based practices. Within Iowa she has led the charge in women's issues by promoting and training staff in assessment for women, programming and developing quality assurance protocols. She consistently has gone above and beyond for over ten years in this work which makes her the outstanding women's issues award winner.

➤ **OUTSTANDING VICTIM ASSISTANCE - 6th Judicial District Victim Advisory Board**

This group has been operating informally since 1999 and encompasses victims, professionals, and individual community members who volunteer to support the common mission of assisting victims of crime. This group sits on many boards to give victims a voice and advocates for the rights of victims. They have also developed resource guides and brochures for victims. This active group was given this award because of their extensive work and dedication.

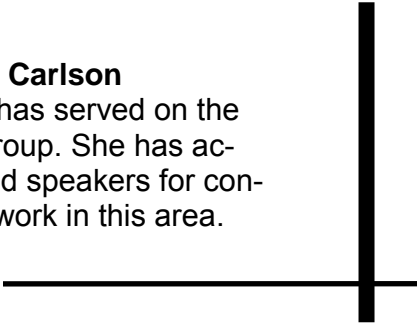
➤ **OUTSTANDING PUBLIC OFFICIAL - Dr. Mary Chapman**

Dr. Chapman is the Vice President of the Des Moines Community College outreach program. She has been involved for the last five years in the development of both prison and community based re entry work. She is responsible for the ICIW mentors initiative which allows female inmates to earn college credit while incarcerated. She also can be seen at graduation ceremonies as well as Life Skill Celebrations taking pictures and cheering for the offenders as they receive their certificates. Her endless enthusiasm and example of leadership made her our pick for outstanding public official.

➤ **OUTSTANDING MULTI CULTURAL ISSUES WORKER - Tennie Carlson**

Ms. Carlson is known for her smiling face and boundless energy. She has served on the multi cultural issues committee for years and currently co-chairs this group. She has actively recruited members to this committee, planned activities and found speakers for conferences and trainings. She is a huge asset to this association for her work in this area.

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# ICA Awards

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➤ **OUTSTANDING CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM - 1<sup>st</sup> Judicial District Mental Health Jail Diversion Program**

This program was chosen as the outstanding program based on the collaboration with the community, county jail and mental health workers as well as the incredible outcomes it has produced. The program has been recognized nationally by the Association of Counties Publication as one of six models across the country addressing jail diversion. Iowa is lucky to have this program operating within our system.

➤ **OUTSTANDING CORRECTIONAL WORKER - Toni Tassone**

Ms. Tassone is an Executive Officer 3 for the Department of Corrections. She was chosen for outstanding correctional worker for her leadership in ICON development and training. She has over 30 years of experience working for the department and continues to patiently assist others, solve problems and organize the rest of us.

➤ **1<sup>ST</sup> ANNUAL LARRY BRIMEYER AWARD FOR EXCEPTIONAL LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT - Dan Craig**

Mr. Craig is the newly appointed Warden at IMCC. Prior to that he worked as the Deputy Director of the Western Region and spent numerous hours developing and promoting leadership training for executive staff, managers and supervisors. Foundational Leadership was brought to Iowa because of his efforts. He continues to personally mentor and encourage staff to advance their careers. His efforts made him the only choice for the 1<sup>st</sup> annual Larry Brimeyer Award for Exceptional Leadership.

➤ **LOWELL BRANDT ICA MEMBER AWARD - Linda Brunk**

Ms. Brunk has been a long time ICA member and volunteer. She is employed by the 5<sup>th</sup> Judicial District and has spent years co-chairing the registration committee as well as assisting with various conferences. She is the smiling face of ICA.



# ICA Miscellaneous

## 2009 ICA Scholarship Recipients



Renae Jergens won the ICA Member Scholarship. She is a Residential Officer at the Curt Forbes Center, 2nd Judicial District and is attending Ellsworth Community College.



Patrick McClimon won the child of an ICA member scholarship. He is the son Tim McClimon who is a Probation/Parole Officer III with the 7th District. Patrick will be attending the University of Northern Iowa

## Iowa ICA Conferences

The ICA fall conference was held at Honey Creek Resort on Lake Rathbun on October 10 and 11, 2009. September conference chairs were Russ Fry, Dan Smith and Ron Muller.

The ICA spring conference 2010 will be held on May 5, 6 and 7, 2010 at Kings Point resort in Storm Lake Iowa. Conference chairs are Tenette Carlson, 2nd District and Teresa O'Tool, North Central Correctional Facility.

# Iowa Department of Corrections 25th Anniversary



The Iowa corrections system began with the establishment of the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison in 1839. The prison at Anamosa opened about 35 years later and the separate women's prison was constructed in Rockwell City in the early 1900's. Initially, Wardens reported directly to the Governor. The Iowa Board of Control was created in 1898 and had oversight of the state prisons, hospitals, and asylums. In the 1968, authority for Iowa corrections was placed with the Department of Social Services and its Bureau of Adult Corrections.

Community-based corrections also has a long history in Iowa. Parole and probation services operated independently in local communities throughout much of the 20th century. Work release programs were first established at the Iowa Men's Reformatory at Anamosa in the late 1960's. Halfway houses were established in Iowa City and Waterloo in the early 1970's, as was a community-based corrections program in Des Moines. By the late 1970's the community-based corrections system, organized around the eight judicial districts, was formally established.

On May 5, 1983, Governor Terry E. Branstad signed Senate File 464 of the Seventieth General Assembly which created a separate Department of Corrections. The new Department began operations on October 1 of that year. Parole and work release supervision was transferred to the community corrections districts. The Department of Corrections was given direct oversight of the state prison system with collaborative monitoring of the community-based correction's programs.

In the short 25 year history of the Iowa DOC, there have been many changes. New prisons were built at Clarinda, Newton, and Fort Dodge. Community corrections developed a national reputation for their innovative use of supervision and treatment strategies. Record-keeping and communications moved from a total paper-based system to use of a sophisticated electronic information management system and e-mail. Coordination of services between institutional and community corrections, as well as their focus on evidence-based practices, has made Iowa corrections a model for other correctional systems around the country.

# Iowa Department of Corrections 25th Anniversary



**John Baldwin, Director  
Department of Corrections**

## Message From The Director

How Time Flies!

Twenty-five years have passed since the inception of the Department of Corrections as an independent state agency, and a lot has happened during that time. The number of CBC and institution employees has almost doubled, while the number of central office staff actually decreased. Meanwhile, the number of community supervised offenders more than doubled to 30,372, and the number of offenders in the institutions has more than tripled to 8,740. Costs have increased, too, starting from a budget of a little over \$63 million in 1983 to \$360.5 million in 2008. Even the offender gender and racial characteristics have changed dramatically during our first 25 years: 4% of inmates in 1983 were women, rising to 8.7% in 2008, while 21% of inmates in 1983 were non-white compared to 34.3% today. (Race and gender breakdowns for community-supervised offenders are unavailable for 1983.) As a result, the Department is working to develop programming that best responds to the needs of women and people of color.

Then there is all of the facility construction and expansion required to accommodate the rapid increase in offenders. Three new prisons were built since 1983 (CCF, FDCF and NCF), plus major additions were made to IMCC (Special Needs Unit), ISP (Clinical Care Unit) and MPCF (Women's Unit). Correctional residential beds were constructed in Fort Dodge, Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Waterloo, West Union, Council Bluffs, Mason City, Ames, Marshalltown, Sheldon, Sioux City, Des Moines, Coralville, Davenport, Burlington and Ottumwa. Yes, DOC has grown in every way since 1983. However we have also gotten **better** at what we do during those years. Though much has changed over the past 25 years, there are two things that haven't changed: our mission to protect the public, staff and offenders from victimization, and the dedication and hard work of our staff to accomplish this mission. As a result of all of our efforts, the Iowa Department of Corrections is recognized nationally as one of the best state correctional agencies in the country, and the Iowa community corrections system is considered to be a model for the rest of the nation. I am very grateful for your commitment to correctional excellence, and am proud to be associated with you.

*John R. Baldwin, Director*





## 2009 Legislative Session

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The 2009 legislative session can be for the most part summed up by one word, Budget!! The session was dominated by concerns about the budget and for good reason. Corrections came out of the session pretty good considering the condition of the state.

Sex Offender legislation was considered and passed by the General Assembly. Below is an outline of some changes in the law that have an impact on corrections.

**EXCLUSION ZONES.** The division defines "sex offense against a minor" to mean an offense for which a conviction has been entered for a sex offense classified as a tier I, tier II, or tier III offense if such offense was committed against a minor, or otherwise involves a minor. The division prohibits an offender who has been convicted of a sex offense against a minor from the following:

- ◆ From being present upon the real property of an elementary or secondary school without the written permission of the school administrator or the school administrator's designee, unless the offender is enrolled as a student at the school;
- ◆ from being present on or in any vehicle owned or leased by an elementary or secondary school without the written permission of the school administrator or school administrator's designee, unless the offender is enrolled as a student at the school;
- ◆ from being present upon the real property of a child care facility without written permission of the child care facility administrator; and (
- ◆ from being present upon the real property of a public library without written permission of the library administrator.

An offender who is the parent or legal guardian of a minor shall not be in violation of the exclusion zone restriction during the period of time reasonably necessary to transport the offender's own minor child or ward to or from a school, child care facility, or public library. The division also permits an offender who is legally entitled to vote to be present upon the real property of a school, child care facility, or public library, for a period of time reasonably necessary to exercise

**LOITERING.** The division defines "loitering" to mean remaining in a place or circulating around a place under circumstances that would warrant a reasonable person to believe that the purpose or effect of the behavior is to enable an offender to become familiar with a location where a potential victim may be found, or to satisfy an unlawful sexual desire, or to locate, lure, or harass a potential victim. The division prohibits an offender who has been convicted of a sex offense against a minor from the following: (1) From loitering within 300 feet of the real property boundary of an elementary or secondary school (unless enrolled as a student at the school), a child care facility, or a public library; and (2) from loitering on or within 300 feet of the premises of any place intended primarily for the use of minors including but not limited to a playground available to the public, a children's play area available to the public, recreational or sport-related activity when in use by a minor, a swimming or wading pool available to the public when in use by a minor, or a beach available to the public and when in use by a minor.

The division also prohibits an offender required to register from loitering on the premises or grounds of a facility or at an event where dependent adults are receiving services or programming.



## 2009 Legislative Session

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An offender who resides in a dwelling located within 300 feet of the real property boundary of a school, child care facility, public library, or place intended primarily for the use of minors does not commit loitering for having an established residence within the exclusion zone. An offender also does not commit loitering when reasonably necessary to transport the offender's own child or ward to or from a specified place or when lawfully voting in a public election.

The division also prohibits an offender required to register from loitering on the premises or grounds of a facility or at an event where dependent adults are receiving services or programming.

***PROHIBITED EMPLOYMENT.*** The division prohibits an offender convicted of a sex offense against a minor from operating, managing, being employed by, or acting as a contractor or volunteer at or on the following: (1) At any municipal, county, or state fair, or carnival when minors are present on the premises; (2) on the premises of any children's arcade, an amusement center having coin or token-operated devices for entertainment, or facilities providing programs or services intended primarily for minors, when minors are present; (3) at an elementary or secondary school, child care facility, or public library; and (4) at any place intended primarily for use by minors including but not limited to a playground, children's play area, recreational or sport-related activity area, a swimming or wading pool, or a beach. The division prohibits an offender required to register from being employed at a facility or at events where dependent adults are receiving services or programming.

***RESIDENCY RESTRICTIONS.*** The division defines an "aggravated offense against a minor" to mean a conviction for sexual abuse in the 1st degree, sexual abuse in the 2nd degree, or sexual abuse in the 3rd degree except for a conviction for statutory rape. The division prohibits an offender convicted of an aggravated offense against a minor from residing within 2,000-feet of the real property comprising a school or child care facility. The residency restriction applies only to offenders required to be on the registry. The division did not change the exceptions to the previous 2,000-foot rule except that under the new law a ward in a guardianship must be granted an exception to the 2,000-foot rule by a district judge or associate probate judge and an offender who is a patient at a health care facility or in a hospice program must also be granted an exemption from the residency restriction if a district judge or associate probate judge grant such an exemption.

***PROBATION AND PAROLE RESTRICTIONS.*** Probation and parole officers may impose more restrictive exclusion zone requirements, employment prohibitions, and residency restrictions than required under the Act.



## 2009 Legislative Session

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*ELECTRONIC MONITORING.* The division provides that the decision whether to electronically monitor an offender shall be based upon validated risk assessments approved by the Department of Corrections. The division also provides that if the offender is a juvenile, the determination to use electronic monitoring shall be based upon a risk assessment performed by a juvenile court officer. Previous law required an offender convicted of an offense involving a minor to be electronically monitored.

*APPLICABILITY AND RETROACTIVITY.* The registration requirements of the Act apply to sex offenders convicted on or after July 1, 2009. The registration requirements also apply to an offender convicted under prior law prior to July 1, 2009, under the following circumstances: any offender required to be on the registry as of June 30, 2009; any offender who is incarcerated on or after July 1, 2009, for a conviction of a sex offense committed prior to July 1, 2009; and any sex offender serving a special sentence prior to July 1, 2009. The division provides that an offender on the registry as of June 30, 2009, and who is required to be on the registry on or after July 1, 2009, shall be credited for any time on the registry prior to July 1, 2009.

## Regional Operations



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

Regional Operations have had to adjust to two new Deputy Directors, who have been trying to get up to speed since their appointments in March 2009. Jerry Burt was appointed the Deputy Director for the Eastern Region. Deputy Director Burt began his career in Corrections in 1975 as a Correctional Officer at the Iowa State Penitentiary where he also served as Counselor and Training Specialist. In early 1982, Burt was one of a small group of institutional trainers who developed what was then called the Iowa Corrections Training Academy. He served at the Academy until accepting the position of Treatment Director at the North Central Correctional Facility in 1984. In 1997, Burt became Deputy Warden of the soon to be opened Fort Dodge Correctional Facility. In 2002, Burt was named Warden of FDCF and remained in that capacity until named as Warden of the Anamosa State Penitentiary in early 2006.

Diann Wilder-Tomlinson was appointed the Deputy Director for the Western Region. Deputy Director Wilder-Tomlinson began her correctional career in 1996 as Administrative Law Judge at Anamosa State Penitentiary. In 1998 she was promoted within the Iowa Department of Corrections in Des Moines to assume the newly created position of Assistant Director of Policy and Legal. In January 1999, Wilder-Tomlinson was appointed Executive Director of the Iowa Civil Rights Commission where she served until accepting the position of Warden at the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women (ICIW) in October of 1999.

FY 2009 proved to be a challenging year for Community Based Corrections (CBCs) and Institutions as they continually strived to stay on mission as their most valuable resource, staff, continued to decrease. Institutional staff has continued to close the gap between them and CBC staff on the understanding and implementation of Evidence Based Practices. Both the Institutions and CBCs continue to train in Motivational Interviewing, ASSISST and Stages of Change and have continued to take advantage of benefits to both staff and offenders through the use of EBP methods. Great strides have been made in both Institutions and CBCs to improve correctional processes and programs in order to achieve the maximum results given the limited resources toward successful offender reentry.

Re-entry initiatives continue to develop across CBCs and Institutions. In September of 2008 a successful re-entry conference was held at Coralville with the assistance of the Center for Public Planning which was attended by 225 people representing all CBCs and Institutions plus stake holder agencies such as Iowa Work Force Development and the Board of Parole. Five Judicial Districts CBCs, the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, and ICIW collaborated in a grant application to participate in the Woman Offenders Case Management Model (WOCMM). Three Institutions, ICIW, NCF and NCCF hired positions for three on site Iowa Work Force Development Re-Entry Specialist.

The DOC received a grant for 3 additional Re-Entry Coordinators position to be located at Clarinda Correctional Facility (CCF), Fort Dodge Correctional Facility (FDCF) and Mount Pleasant Correctional Facilities (MPCF).

Operations Reviews of all DOC facilities has continued through 2009. The reviews were refocused to consider whether institution practices conform to DOC Policies. If there were any issues uncovered both the policy and the practice were reviewed until they were brought into alignment with each other. We have received valuable input from institutional staff which has help in the policy update process and assist us in focusing more clearly on our business processes.

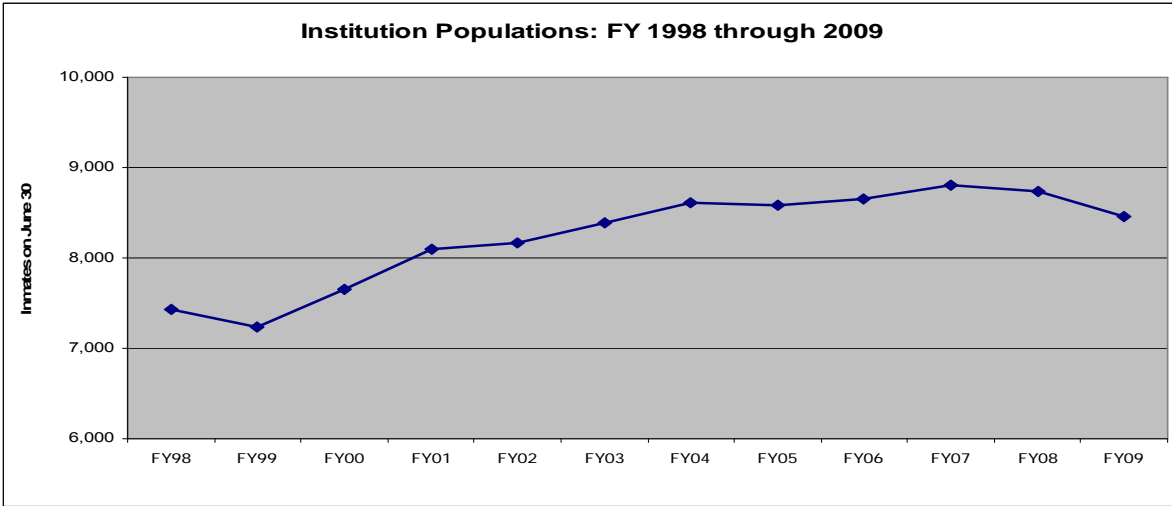
Security Audits continued at all Institutions. This year all security standards were reviewed. The Institutions have done well in staying current on security standard as each year the teams have found fewer and fewer deficiencies. A Vulnerability Assessment was conducted at Clarinda Correctional Facility (CCF). The audits assisted the institution in identifying weaknesses in security that could have made them vulnerable to an escape. CCF management appreciated the fresh eyes and implemented the suggestions in the final report.

# Iowa Prisons



# The Changing Face of Iowa's Prison Population (from CJJPs 2008-2018 forecast report)

Iowa's prison population has grown from 2890 offenders at mid-year 1988 to 8461 offenders at fiscal year end 2009



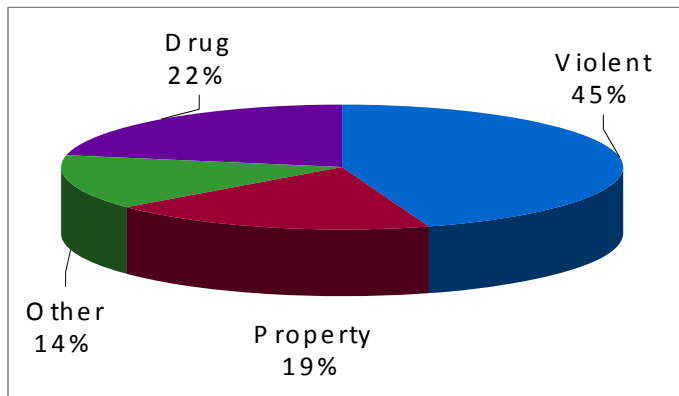
Iowa's prison population has grown from 2,890 offenders at mid-year 1988, to 7,431 offenders at mid-year 1998, to 8,461 offenders at fiscal year end 2009.

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 2009



## 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	5,488	64.88%
African American	2,172	25.68%
Native American	152	1.80%
Asian	74	0.87%
Hispanic	570	6.74%
Unknown	3	0.03%

### Iowa Adult Commitments

1 -	5,582
2 -	1,592
3 -	680
4 -	304
5 -	110
6 -	39
7 -	13
8 -	10
9 + -	06

Average Age is 35

### Offenders with...

Life Sentences	631
Mandatory Minimum	1,538

### No. of Sentences Per Offender

1 -	3,108	6 -	218
2 -	2,462	7 -	118
3 -	1,288	8 -	64
4 -	724	9 +	119
5 -	326		

### Education Level –

Average Education is 11.6

### Sentences (Years)

< 1 year	1
1 to < 3 yrs.	333
3 to < 5 years	113
5 to < 10 years	1,625
10 to < 20 years	2,900
20 to < 40 years	2024
40+ years	688
Life	631
Unknown	139

### Dependents

Average Dependents per offender who have visited – 2.2

Average Reading Level – 9.4

### Crime Types

Violent	3,819	45.1%
Drug	1,838	21.7%
Property	1,634	19.3%
Public Order	661	7.9%
Other	507	6.0%

Data as of 6/30/09

## Prison Services Statewide—Snapshot

Supervision Status	Active at Start 7-1-08	New Admits FY09	Closures FY09	Active at End 6-30-09	Offenders Served
OWI Continuum		1	2		1
Parole	190	330	76	207	520
Miscellaneous	1		1	1	1
Prison	8160	3821	4254	7954	11981
Prison Compact	35	8	8	35	43
Prison Safekeeper	241	1073	1138	149	1314
Probation	84	232	223	93	316
Special Sentence	7	6	3	9	13
Work Release	19	20	69	11	39
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>8737</b>	<b>5491</b>	<b>5774</b>	<b>8459</b>	<b>14228</b>

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

## Prison Services Statewide—New Admit

New Admit Type	New Admits	%
New Court Commitment	1607	29.3%
Probation Revoked	1315	23.9%
Parole Revoked	429	7.8%
Escape Returns	0	0
Work Release Revoked	308	5.6%
OWI Continuum Revoked	87	1.6%
Violator Program Placement	270	4.9%
Special Sentence Revocations	22	0.4%
County Jail Holds	317	5.8%
Other	1136	20.7%
<b>Admit Type Totals:</b>	<b>5491</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## Prison Services Statewide—Closure Reason

Closure Type	Closures	%
Release to Work Release	1054	18.2%
Release to OWI Facility	196	3.4%
Parole Releases	1320	22.9%
Release to Shock Probation	154	2.7%
Releases from Violator Program	207	3.6%
Escapes	0	0%
Expiration of Sentence	1395	24.2%
Release to Special Sentence	37	0.6%
Other Final Discharges	42	0.7%
Other Releases	1369	23.7%
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>5774</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## Prison Services Statewide—Closure

	Administrative	Successful	Unsuccessful	Other	Totals
<b>OWI Continuum</b>		3			3
<b>Parole</b>	10	50	6	10	76
<b>Prison</b>	57	4189	6	2	4254
<b>Prison Compact</b>	7	1			8
<b>Prison Safekeeper</b>	1132	1	5		1138
<b>Probation</b>	22	184	2	15	223
<b>Special Sentence</b>	1	1		1	3
<b>Work Release</b>	36	32	1		69
<b>Closure Category Totals</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>4461</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5774</b>

## Prison Services Statewide—Intervention Programs

	Active at Start 7/1/08	New Admits FY09	Clo- sures FY09	Active At End 6/30/09	Offenders Served*
Ad Seg 8	4			3	4
Reintegration		1	1		1
RIVERS	53	15	65	5	68
Sex Offender Program	179	170	150	211	349
Sex Offender Program – Short Term	16	22	23	16	38
Sex Offender Program – Short Term (Spanish)		14	6	10	14
Sex Offender Program – Special Needs	65	54	55	66	119
Violator Program – Regular (prison data entry)	119	265	278	118	384
<b>Total:</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>977</b>

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

## Prison Services Statewide-Intervention Programs by Closure Category

	Administrative	Successful	Unsuccessful	Total
Reintegration	1			1
RIVERS	17	46	2	65
Sex Offender Program	7	102	41	150
Sex Offender Program – Short Term	6	16	1	23
Sex Offender Program – Short Term (Spanish)		6		6
Sex Offender Program – Special Needs	2	39	14	55
Violator Program – Regular (prison data entry)	14	198	66	278
<b>Totals</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>578</b>

# Assessments Submitted FY09

AssessmentTool	ASP	CCF	FDCF	ICIW	IMCC	ISP	MPCF	NCCF	NCF	Institution Totals	District Totals	ICC	ISC	CO	Statewide Totals
ACUTE 2007										0	132				132
ASAM PPC2R			10		1571					1581	711				2292
ASI										0	1				1
Beta II IQ					2130					2130	0				2130
Board of Parole Ordered CASAS Employability Com- petency System						57	2	152		285	496	75			571
CASAS Life Skills		440	16			129	28		146	759	47				806
Colors										0	527				527
Court Ordered										0	2395				2395
Criminal Sentiments Scale									242	242	777				1019
Custody Classification	668	508	621	752	2606	632	558	632	689	7666	0				7666
Female Custody Classifica- tion				409	171		51			631	0			1	631
Female Custody Reclassifi- cation				734	36		77			847	0				847
Iowa Head Injury Screening Instrument					1076					1076	0				1076
Iowa Risk Assessment										0	13848				13848
Iowa Risk Reassessment										0	33578	1	1		33578
ISORA8	14		4	2	9	8	140	6	5	188	256				444
Jesness			35		1249				1	1285	5848				7133
LSI_R	159	561	154	216	1662	180	301	137	277	3647	17462				21109
Male Custody Classification	212	503	878		2781	280	363	504	638	6159	0	3		31	6159
Male Custody Reclassifica- tion	1850	1006	1222		597	1620	996	671	1221	9183	0	5		176	9183
MIFVPP	41	119	82				63	13	96	414	0				414
MMPI		2								2	1				3
OWI Continuum Worksheet										0	1				1
OWI Continuum Worksheet II										0	525				525
Professional Judgment				8	53	1	3			65	1728				1793
Propensity for Abuse Scale										0	1				1
Psychological Diagnostic Impressions										0	22				22
Psychosexual Assessment										0	133				133
SASSI			221						1	222	67				289
Sexual Violence Propensity - Female Offender				500	167		85			752	24			3	776
Sexual Violence Propensity - Male Offender	1149	1063	1095		1743	997	844	472	1006	8369	170			21	8539
ShIPLEY IQ							1			1	0				1
SIR		1			3590			1	9	3601	0				3601
Stable 2007								16		16	63				79
Static-99	16	1	4		15	14	223	7	9	289	271				560
TABE	43	172	159	69	2012	93	110	59	168	2885	37				2922
TCU Drug			8		4657		1			4666	0				4666
URICA		4			1561					1565	0				1565
Wais-R IQ	1	7	2			5				15	1				16
	4153	4387	4511	2690	27743	3961	4013	2502	4792	58752	78712	9	1	232	137706

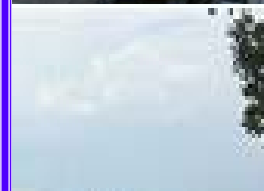
# Community Based Corrections



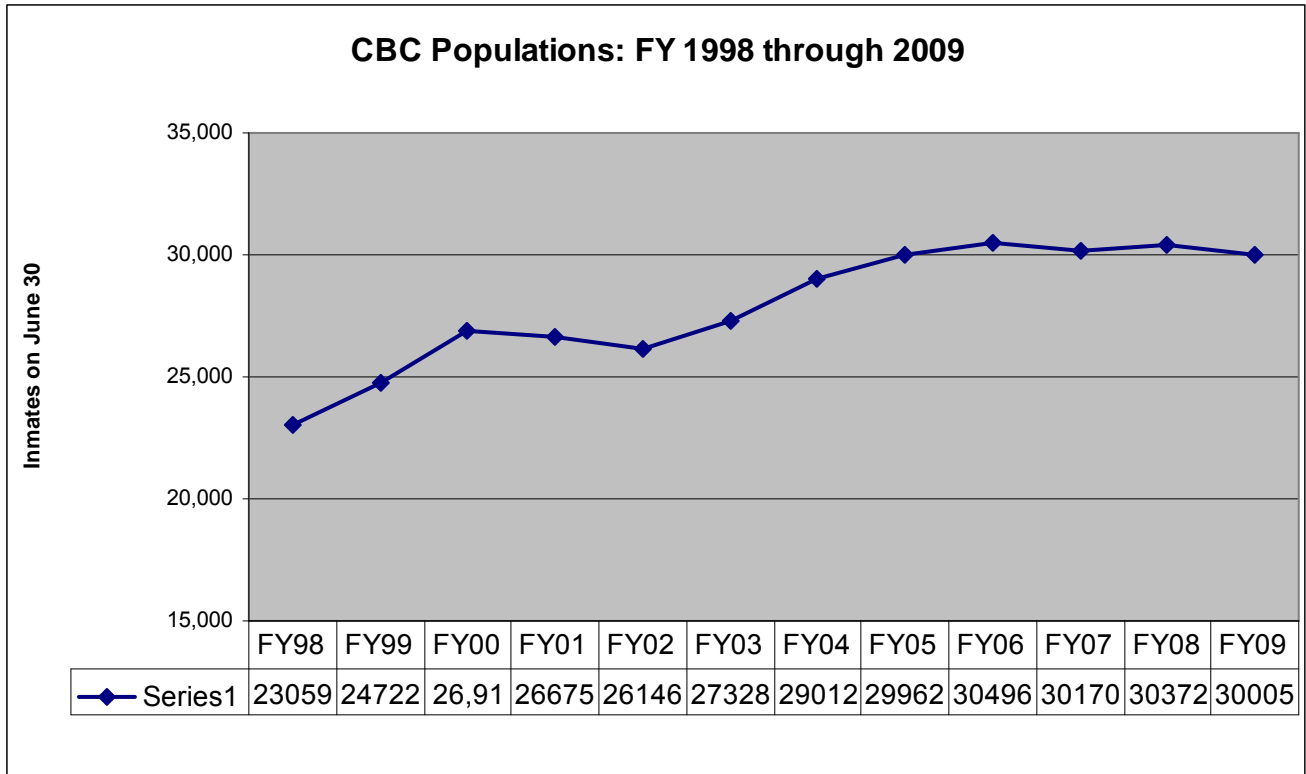
**Iowa Department of Corrections  
COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS**

<b>Second Judicial District</b> 510 Main Street - P. O. Box 623 Ames, IA 50010-0623 515/232-1511 Fax: 515/232-9453												<b>First Judicial District</b> 314 East Sixth Street P. O. Box 4030 Waterloo, IA 50704-4030 319/291-2015 Fax: 319/291-3947 www.cedarnet.org/dcs1jd											
<b>Third Judicial District</b> 515 Water Street Sioux City, IA 51103 712/252-0590 Fax: 712/252-0634												<b>Sixth Judicial District</b> William G. Faches Center 951 - 29th Avenue, SW Cedar Rapids, IA 52404 319/398-367 Fax: 319/398-3684 www.iowacbc.org											
<b>Fourth Judicial District</b> 801 South Tenth Street Council Bluffs, IA 51501 712/325-4943 Fax: 712/325-0312												<b>Seventh Judicial District</b> 605 Main Street Davenport, IA 52803-5244 563/322-7986 Fax: 563/324-2063											
<b>Fifth Judicial District</b> 1000 Washington Avenue Des Moines, IA 50314 515/242-6582 Fax: 515/242-6656												<b>Eighth Judicial District</b> 1805 West Jefferson P. O. Box 1060 Fairfield, IA 52556-1060 641/472-4242 Fax: 641/472-9966 www.8thjdcbc.com											

September 2008



# The Changing Face of Iowa's Community Based Corrections

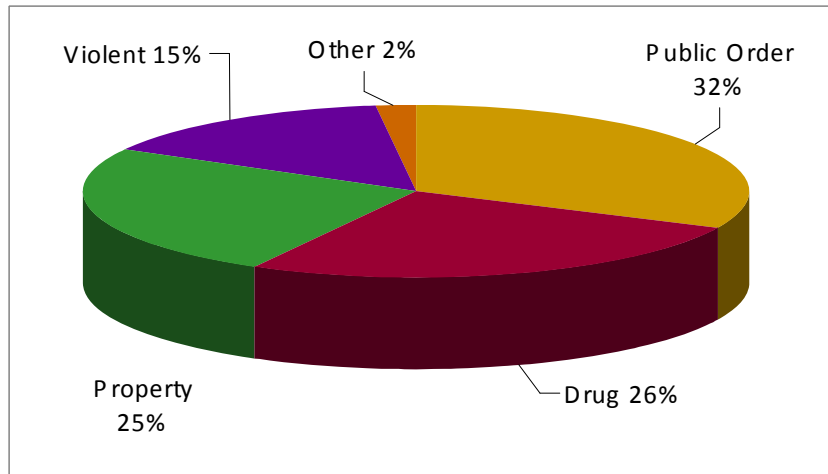


Iowa's CBC population has grown from 16,574 offenders at mid-year 1988, to 23,059 at midyear 1998, to 30,005 offenders at fiscal year end 2009. In addition to the large increase in offender, the offender population has changed in regard to offense type, age, race/ethnicity and sex.

Regarding offense types, in 2009, 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.

**Iowa's CBC population has grown from 16,574 offenders at mid-year 1988 to 30,005 offenders at fiscal year 2009**

## CBC Polulation by Offense Type 2009



(Includes Interstate Compact supervised in Iowa)  
 Data Source FY2009 on: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

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

### Race Breakdown

White	23,550	64.88%
African American	4,046	25.68%
Native American	343	1.80%
Asian	312	0.87%
Hispanic	1,449	6.74%
Unknown	305	0.03%

### Age

Under 31	15,254
31-50	12,233
Over 50	2,513
Unknown	5

### Gender

Male	22,210
Female	7,643
Unknown	152

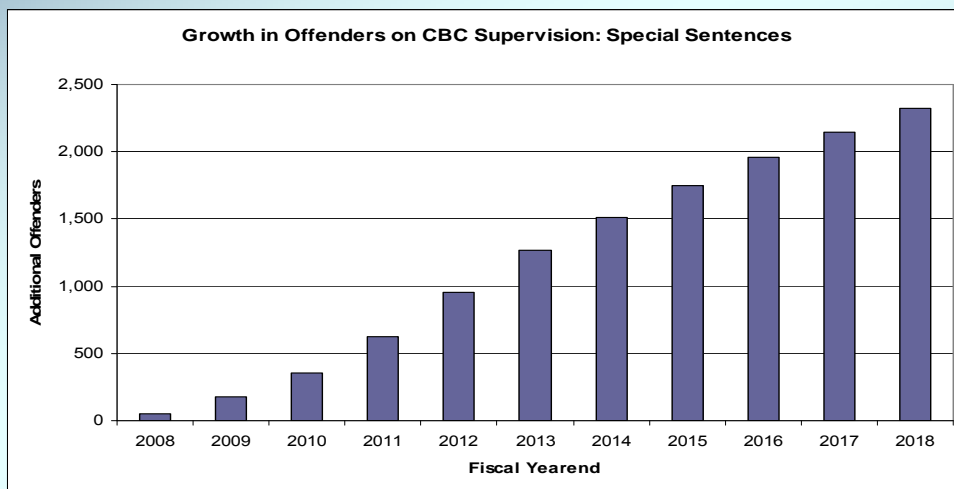
### Crime Types

Public Order	9,744	32.48%
Drug	7,657	25.52%
Property	7,587	25.29%
Violent	4,540	15.13%
Other	477	1.58%
Unknown	0	0%

Data as of 6/30/09

## 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 7-01-08	New Admits FY09	Closures FY09	Active at End 6-30-09	Offenders Served
Interstate Compact Parole	298	152	161	291	450
Interstate Compact Probation	1114	540	590	1054	1654
No Correctional Supervision Status	8	22	18	10	30
OWI Continuum	5	43	8	5	48
Parole	3340	2280	2331	3103	5620
Pretrial Release With Supervision	1408	4604	4536	1421	6012
Probation	22,269	16,210	15,379	22,406	38,479
Special Sentence	31	80	17	95	111
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>28,473</b>	<b>23,931</b>	<b>23,040</b>	<b>28,385</b>	<b>52,404</b>

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

## CBC Field Services Statewide Closure

	Administrative	Intermediate Sanction	Successful	Unsuccessful	Totals
Interstate Compact Parole	55		104	2	161
Interstate Compact Probation	179		398	13	590
No Correctional Supervision Status	5		13		18
OWI Continuum	1		1	6	8
Parole	12	208	1649	462	2331
Pretrial Release With Supervision	210		3566	760	4536
Probation	1084		11,631	2664	15,379
Special Sentence	1		2	14	17
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>1547</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>17,364</b>	<b>3921</b>	<b>23,040</b>

## CBC Statewide Specialties

Specialty	Active at Start 7/1/08	New Admits FY09	Closures FY09	Active at End 6/30/09	Offenders Served *
Batterer's Education Supervision	14	20	12	22	34
Day Programming Supervision	1	1	2		2
Day Reporting – Residential	130	668	683	117	798
Day Reporting Supervision	1	13	11	3	14
Drug Court Supervision	328	259	250	330	587
Dual Diagnosis Supervision	66	86	80	72	152
Electronic Monitoring – Radio Frequency	2		1	1	2
Federal BOP	39	191	176	54	230
Federal Pretrial	5	23	24	4	28
Federal Public Law	13	74	70	17	87
Global Positional – Satellite	239	192	195	233	431
Global Positional Satellite – Cellular	284	309	281	314	593
Home Confinement – Federal Offender	19	146	135	30	165
Intensive Supervision	1097	1102	1401	819	2199
Intensive Supervision – Low Functioning Offenders	31	23	18	36	54
Intensive Supervision – Pretrial Release	66	239	229	76	305
Intensive Supervision Sex Offenders	523	585	452	655	1108
Jail (Designated Site)	8	67	70	4	75
Low Risk Probation	4845	5220	5410	4668	10065
Mental Health Reentry	51	84	77	58	135
Minimum Risk Program	1454	1665	1174	1948	3119
One Stop Reentry		169	23	140	169
OWI Pre-Placement	19	127	142	6	146
Radio Frequency	78	265	276	65	343
SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring)	1	15	13	3	16
SWAP		1		1	1
Top 25	15	31	29	21	46
Video Display – Breath Alcohol Test	1		1		1
Video Display/Breath Alcohol Test/Radio Frequency	54	105	123	37	159
Voice Verification	8	2	8	2	10
WOCMM (Women Offenders Case Management Model)	0	105	13	86	105
Youthful Offender Program Supervision	81	128	131	86	209
<b>Statewide Totals Specialties:</b>	<b>9473</b>	<b>11,915</b>	<b>11,510</b>	<b>9908</b>	<b>21,388</b>

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



## CBC Statewide Specialties Closure

	Administrative	Successful	Unsuccessful	Other	Totals
Batterer's Education Supervision	2	8	1	1	12
Day Programming Supervision		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 Offenders	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 Alcohol Test		1			1
Video Display – Breath Alcohol 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
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>1442</b>	<b>7802</b>	<b>1775</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>11,510</b>

## CBC Residential Services—Statewide Snapshot

Supervision Status	Active at Start 7/1/08	New Admits FY09	Closures FY09	Active at End 6/30/09	Offend- ers Served*
Federal	141	519	572	137	660
Interstate Compact Parole	1	5	1	3	6
Interstate Compact Probation	2	4	6	1	6
Jail (Designated Site)	3	26	18	3	29
OWI Continuum	227	563	625	196	790
Parole	9	50	47	12	59
Pretrial Release With Supervision	7	27	21	9	34
Probation	809	1936	2050	842	2745
Special Sentence	9	43	38	22	52
Work Release	461	1332	1452	395	1793
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>1669</b>	<b>4505</b>	<b>4830</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>6174</b>

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

## CBC Residential Services—Statewide Closure Type

	Administrative	Successful	Unsuccessful	Totals
Federal	44	410	118	572
Interstate Compact Parole		1		1
Interstate Compact Probation	1	4	1	6
Jail (Designated Site)		14	4	18
OWI Continuum	75	479	71	623
Parole	7	39	1	47
Pretrial Release With Supervision	1	10	10	21
Probation	117	1334	598	2049
Special Sentence	7	12	19	38
Work Release	68	1042	342	1452
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>3346</b>	<b>1164</b>	<b>4830</b>

All Residential charts include R, VC and VT beds

## CBC Intervention Programs – Statewide Snapshot

Intervention Program	Active at Start 7/1/08	New Admits FY09	Closures FY09	Active at End 6/30/09	Offenders Served*
Batterer's Education Program	2687	2533	2580	2711	5220
Day Program	1706	1675	1770	1844	3381
Drug Court Program	348	294	300	362	642
Dual Diagnosis Program	96	83	77	114	179
Going Home: KEYS-Re Entry Program	3		1	3	3
OWI Program	417	283	359	431	700
Re Entry Court Program	24	7	13	30	31
Restorative Justice Program	134	143	127	173	277
Sex Offender Program	681	374	320	771	1055
TASC Program	227	257	310	184	484
Violator Program Aftercare	139	144	186	101	283
Violator Program Regular (prison data)	1		1		1
Women Offender Program	4	1	1	2	5
Youthful Offender Program	166	107	85	206	273
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>6633</b>	<b>5901</b>	<b>6130</b>	<b>6932</b>	<b>12534</b>

\*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	280	15	2012	273	2580
Day Program	213	64	972	521	1770
Drug Court Program	93	12	114	81	300
Dual Diagnosis Program	6	5	35	31	77
Going Home: Keys Reentry Program			1		1
OWI Program	9	7	295	48	359
Re Entry Court Program	3		6	4	13
Restorative Justice Program	7	3	91	26	127
Sex Offender Program	45	10	160	105	320
TASC Program	41	24	139	106	310
Violator Program Aftercare	23	7	112	44	186
Violator Program Regular (prison data entry)	1				1
Women Offender Program	1				1
Youthful Offender Program	8	2	35	40	85
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>3972</b>	<b>1279</b>	<b>6130</b>

## Pretrial Interviews

Type	Number of Pretrial Interviews	Percentage of Pretrial Interviews
Intensive	742	5.5%
Non-Compliant	258	1.9%
Regular	12,409	92.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,409</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Pretrial Interviews by Offense Class and Type

Offense Class	Intensive	%	Non-Compliant	%	Regular	%	Total	% of Total
A Felony	2	5.7%			33	94.3%	35	0.3%
B Felony	107	11.9%	21	2.3%	773	85.8%	901	6.7%
Other Felony			2	18.2%	9	81.8%	11	0.1%
C Felony	176	11.2%	13	0.8%	1,381	88.0%	1,570	11.7%
D Felony	168	5.3%	45	1.4%	2,936	93.2%	3,149	23.5%
Aggravated Misdemeanor	177	4.9%	81	2.2%	3,373	92.9%	3,631	27.1%
Serious Misdemeanor	72	2.3%	70	2.2%	2,989	95.5%	3,131	23.3%
None	26	33.8%	2	2.6%	49	63.6%	77	0.6%
Simple Misdemeanor	11	1.3%	24	2.8%	837	96.0%	872	6.5%
Other Misdemeanor	1	16.7%			5	83.3%	6	0.0%
Felony—Enhancement to Original Penalty	2	10.0%			18	90.0%	20	0.1%
Felony—Mandatory Minimum					2	100.0%	2	0.0%
Misdemeanor—Old Code Year Prior to 1978					4	100.0%	4	0.0%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>12,409</b>	<b>92.5%</b>	<b>13,409</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Presentence Investigations

Form Type	Number of Pre-Sentence Investigations	Percentage of Pre-Sentence Investigations
Long	5,069	55.1%
Short	3,140	34.1%
Pre-Plea	198	2.2%
Post Conviction	792	8.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,199</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Statewide Presentence Investigations by Offense Class and Type

Offense Class/Type	Violent	%	Property	%	Drug	%	Public Order	%	Other	%	Unknown	%	Total	% of Total
A Felony	12	100%											12	0.1%
B Felony	91	36.7%	3	1.2%	132	53.2%			22	8.9%			248	2.7%
C Felony	241	17.9%	390	28.9%	693	51.4%	2	0.1%	22	1.6%			1,348	14.7%
D Felony	357	8.8%	1,584	39.1%	1,010	24.9%	1,040	25.7%	59	1.5%			4,050	44.0%
Felony—Mandatory Minimum							1	50.0%	1	50.0%			2	0.0%
Felony—Enhancement to Original Penalty					71	47.0%			80	53.0%			151	1.6%
Other Felony	1	100%											1	0.0%
Aggravated Misdemeanor	199	23.6%	214	25.3%	37	4.4%	393	46.5%	2	0.2%			845	9.2%
Serious Misdemeanor	143	8.0%	80	4.5%	449	25.2%	1,111	62.2%	2	0.1%			1,785	19.4%
Simple Misdemeanor	15	28.3%	19	35.8%	2	3.8%	17	32.1%					53	0.6%
Other Misdemeanor							1	100%					1	0.0%
Special Sentence 2005	19	100%											19	0.2%
N/A											684	100%	684	7.4%
<b>Total/Percent</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>9,199</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Assessments Submitted FY09

AssessmentTool	1JD	2JD	3JD	4JD	5JD	6JD	7JD	8JD	District Totals	Institution Totals	Statewide Totals
ACUTE 2007	4					104	24		132	0	132
ASAM PPC2R				70		277	364		711	1581	2292
ASI		1							1	0	1
Beta II IQ									0	2130	2130
Board of Parole Ordered			10				1		11	0	11
CASAS Employability Competency System					53			22	75	496	571
CASAS Life Skills					43			4	47	759	806
Colors			1		526				527	0	527
Court Ordered	397	242	345	13	521	307	308	262	2395	0	2395
Criminal Sentiments Scale	356				421				777	242	1019
Custody Classification									0	7666	7666
Female Custody Classification									0	631	631
Female Custody Reclassification									0	847	847
Iowa Head Injury Screening Instrument									0	1076	1076
Iowa Risk Assessment	1944	1724	1256	582	5176	1340	950	876	13848	0	13848
Iowa Risk Reassessment	4839	4727	3397	846	11037	2990	2750	2992	33578	0	33578
ISORA8	33	28	15		94	47	13	26	256	188	444
Jesness	943	803	306	333	1758	816	556	333	5848	1285	7133
LSI_R	2755	1781	1364	791	5293	2433	1694	1351	17462	3647	21109
Male Custody Classification									0	6159	6159
Male Custody Reclassification									0	9183	9183
MIFVPP									0	414	414
MMPI						1			1	2	3
OWI Continuum Worksheet							1		1	0	1
OWI Continuum Worksheet II	74	74	89	7	88	82	41	70	525	0	525
Professional Judgment	83	57	33	21	409	818	88	219	1728	65	1793
Propensity for Abuse Scale								1	1	0	1
Psychological Diagnostic Impressions	14						8		22	0	22
Psychosexual Assessment	1	109			1	21		1	133	0	133
SASSI				67					67	222	289
Sexual Violence Propensity - Female Offender	1	7	10	6					24	752	776
Sexual Violence Propensity - Male Offender		65	105						170	8369	8539
ShIPLEY IQ									0	1	1
SIR									0	3601	3601
Stable 2007	10			6		24	23		63	16	79
Static-99	31	30	30	20	70	38	22	30	271	289	560
TABE								37	37	2885	2922
TCU Drug									0	4666	4666
URICA									0	1565	1565
Wais-R IQ	1								1	15	16
	11486	9648	6961	2762	25490	9307	6834	6224	78712	58752	137706



## Electronic Monitoring Report

### Offenders on EMS

On 6-30-09 654 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, FY09, FY08 & FY07

EMS Type	Active at Start 7/1/08	New Admits FY09	Closures FY09	Active at End 6/30/09	Offenders Served	Active at End 6/30/08	Active at End 6/30/07
Video Display – Breath Alcohol Test	1		1		1	0	0
Video Display/Breath Alcohol Test/Radio Frequency	54	105	123	37	159	56	37
Voice Verification	8	2	8	2	10	8	15
Global Positioning – Satellite	239	192	195	233	431	239	248
Global Positioning Satellite – Cellular	284	309	281	314	593	284	266
Radio Frequency	78	265	276	65	343	78	79
SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor)	1	15	13	3	16	1	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>1553</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>645</b>

### Use of EMS by Judicial District

Closures—Electronic Monitoring

	Administrative	Intermediate Sanction	Successful	Unsuccessful	Total
Global Positioning – Satellite	46	12	103	34	195
Global Positioning Satellite – Cellular	74	37	127	43	281
Radio Frequency	37	29	162	48	276
SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor)	2	1	10		13
Video Display – Breath Alcohol Test			1		1
Video Display/Breath Alcohol Test/Radio Frequency	19	9	89	6	123
Voice Verification	1	1	6		8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>897</b>

## Offenders on EMS by Most Serious Offense

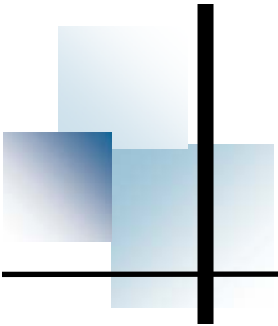
Below is information regarding the most serious offense for offenders on EMS on June 30, 2009. Please note many offenders whose prior sex offenses are no longer active are still required to maintain Iowa Sex Offender Registry registration, and may be required to be on EMS.

### Offenders on EMS by Offense Classification and Offense, Year End 2009

Violent Offense Category	Totals
Assault	16
Kidnap	23
Murder/Manslaughter	2
Other Violent	2
Robbery	2
Sex	462
<b>Total: Violent Offenses</b>	<b>507</b>
Property Offense Category	
Arson	1
Burglary	17
Forgery/Fraud	7
Other Property	0
Theft	11
Vandalism	0
<b>Total: Property Offenses</b>	<b>36</b>
Drug Offense Category	
Drug Possession	4
Other Drug	14
Trafficking	15
<b>Total: Drug Offenses:</b>	<b>33</b>
Public Order Offense Category	
Other Public Order	25
OWI	29
Alcohol	3
Weapons	8
<b>Total: Public Order Offenses:</b>	<b>65</b>
Offense Category	
Other Criminal	6
Other Violent	2
Animals	
<b>Total: Other Offenses:</b>	<b>9</b>







# REPORTS FROM THE OFFICES OF:

Administration  
 Offender Services  
 Security  
 Education  
 Training  
 Safety and Health  
 Victim Services  
 Policy and Legal  
 Media and Public Relations  
 Investigative Services  
 Iowa Prison Industries



## Office of Administration



**Deputy Director of  
Administration  
Brad Hier**

In response to shrinking state tax revenues, the Department of Corrections incurred a 2% across-the-board cut in FY 2009 state appropriations. This represented a reduction of almost \$7.5 million. For FY 2010, DOC was appropriated \$356.9 million in general fund and \$14 million of ARRA federal stimulus. Given the continued economic downturn and resulting decline in receipts, there is a strong likelihood that the state will experience further reductions in FY2010.

The DOC Administration has been working to manage these cuts while making sure the Department carries out our legally required mandates and adhering 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 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) - case management*
- ◆ *Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) - Corrlinks email*
- ◆ *Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) - Critical Incident Reporting*
- ◆ *Master dietary menu and food service ICON*
- ◆ *New offender custody classification tools*
- ◆ *Energy management/green government*
- ◆ *Better use of information technology*
- ◆ *Offender reentry*
- ◆ *Improved safety measures*
- ◆ *Offender correspondence system*
- ◆ *Housing female offenders at one institution*
- ◆ *Procurement transformation*

DOC is continuing the process of searching out new savings. This past June, Wardens, District Directors and other executive staff converged on Des Moines for a strategic workshop to identify additional savings and the DOC is also working with other entities to collect and analyze cost saving recommendations solicited from all corners of state government. These efforts include collaboration with *Public Works*, a group designated by the state to assist in developing groundbreaking but cost-effective policy initiatives and programs efforts across all of state government.

While the state budget has been shrinking, and our budget essentially comprised of general funds, the DOC has aggressively pursued other funding streams, in particular federal grants. So far during calendar 2009, DOC has been awarded over \$867,299 to provide additional offender programming. Including SCAAP, our grants total is now \$1,415,556.

## Office of Administration

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Despite the contracting budget, work on critical infrastructure improvements continues to progress. The Iowa State Penitentiary (new 800-bed maximum security facility) and the 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), Fifth Judicial District, Des Moines (170 bed new facility), Seventh Judicial District, Davenport (120 bed facility), Eighth Judicial District, Ottumwa (25 bed facility expansion), Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility (kitchen & warehouse) and North Central Correctional Facility (kitchen) projects have been the beneficiary of the I-Jobs Bill and are in the planning and design phases. Each project will progress over the next few fiscal years and the Department is grateful for the continued investment in corrections infrastructure.

As we progress through FY2010 and keep our sights on FY 2011, the department 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	1,594.28
Total Staffing	2,958.57

**RESOURCES AVAILABLE**

Appropriation	269,811,933.00
Salary Adjustment	8,535,675.00
Supplemental	-
Tobacco Settlement	-
FY 2008 Balance Forward	34,265.09
Appropriation transfer	-
Deappropriation	(5,606,460.00)
Re-Allocation	-
Intra State Transf	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,939,008.65
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>278,714,421.74</b>

**FUNDS EXPENDED AND ENCUMBERED**

Personnel Services	218,122,129.88
Personnel Travel I/S	247,286.37
State Vehicle Operations	848,415.10
Depreciation	285,629.98
Out-State Travel	44,963.69
Office Supplies	444,148.86
Facility Maint Supplies	1,677,840.72
Equipment Maint Supplies	685,395.07
Professional Supplies	1,260,844.20
Housing Supplies	3,457,093.83
Ag Cons Supplies	56,821.94
Other Supplies	734,954.69
Printing and Binding	-
Drugs & Biologicals	8,881,141.76
Food	11,384,953.91
Uniforms	1,934,943.88
Postage	
Communications	661,283.41
Rentals	126,200.81
Utilities	9,888,978.06
Professional Services	2,528,881.42
Outside Services	1,384,568.20
Intra State Transfers	115,826.20
Advertising & Publicity	16,366.95
Outside Repairs	1,181,121.59
Data Processing	-
Auditor Reimbursement	-
Reimb Other Agencies	3,486,917.50
Facility Improvement Reimb	-
ITS Reimbursement	277,008.82
Workers Compensation	-
IT Outside Services	
Equipment	590,414.13
Office Equipment	56,555.25
Equipment Non-Inventory	665,270.87
DP Inventory	-
DP Non-Inventory	-
IT Equipment	1,980,567.15
Claims	55.00
Other Expenses	3,256,071.69
Securities	461.51
Licenses	13,998.18
Fees	-
State Aid and Appropriations	-
Capitals	-
Legislative reduction	
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES AND ENCUMBRANCES</b>	<b>276,297,110.62</b>

<b>ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE</b>	
<b>FTE POSITIONS</b>	
Total Staffing	734.86
<b>RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	-
Appropriation	81,381,787.00
Salary Adjustment	1,994,152.96
Workers Compensation	-
Tobacco Settlement	2,950,189.04
FY 2008 Balance Forward	2,131,458.92
Appropriation transfer	-
Deappropriation	-
Re-Allocation	-
Intra State Transf	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	18,204,580.03
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE</b>	<b>106,662,167.95</b>
<b>FUNDS EXPENDED AND ENCUMBERED</b>	
Personnel Services	87,801,343.25
Personnel Travel I/S	493,189.56
State Vehicle Operations	339,093.83
Depreciation	-
Out-State Travel	6,260.24
Office Supplies	535,220.84
Facility Maint Supplies	286,112.87
Equipment Maint Supplies	-
Professional Supplies	334,998.21
Housing Supplies	344,561.86
Ag Cons Supplies	-
Other Supplies	111,103.49
Printing and Binding	-
Drugs & Biologicals	-
Food	2,341,849.14
Uniforms	-
Communications	693,432.20
Rentals	908,729.35
Utilities	1,053,206.85
Professional Services	4,101,733.79
Outside Services	978,213.07
Intra State Transfers	37,886.26
Advertising & Publicity	15,572.01
Outside Repairs	600,171.26
Data Processing	-
Auditor Reimbursement	628.00
Reimb Other Agencies	156,297.90
Facility Improvement Reimb	-
ITS Reimbursement	253,811.10
Workers Compensation	274,780.26
Equipment	158,764.72
Office Equipment	6,128.00
Equipment Non-Inventory	279,065.32
DP Inventory	42,624.24
DP Non-Inventory	171,210.93
IT Equipment	305,088.27
Claims	-
Other Expenses	285,116.52
Securities	292,816.48
Licenses	151,210.00
Fees	-
State Aid and Appropriations	-
Capitals	135,363.88
Legislative reduction	-
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES AND ENCUMBRANCES</b>	<b>103,495,583.70</b>

**Results****Average Cost Figures FY2009**

<b>Prisons</b>	\$86.35	per day cost
Length of Stay = 14.2 months		
<b>Community Based Corrections</b>		
Pretrial Interviews	\$60.11	per interview
Presentence Investigations	Short = \$63.65	per investigation
Pretrial release with Supervision	\$2.46	per day cost
Low Risk Probation Supervision	\$0.54	per day cost
Probation/Parole Supervision	\$3.64	per day cost
Drug Court	\$17.61	per day cost
Sex Offender	\$22.64	per day cost
Violator Aftercare Program	\$18.83	per day cost
Batterers Education program	\$1.42	per day cost
Intensive Supervision Program	\$8.24	per day cost
TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime)	\$8.28	per day cost
Day Program	\$1.95	per day cost
Dual Diagnosis Male Offender Program	\$43.81	per day cost
Dual Diagnosis Male Aftercare Offender Program	\$9.23	per day cost
Co-Occurring Female Program	\$22.06	per day cost
Mental Health Transitional	\$13.03	per day cost
Probation/Parole Low Functioning	\$6.52	per day cost
Day Reporting	\$7.12	per day cost
Residential (includes work release, OWI, probationers, etc.)	\$71.37	per day cost
Youthful Offender Program	\$15.31	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)	\$7.88	per day cost
GPS (one piece)	\$7.00	per day cost
GPS (passive)	\$4.98	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 2009 Accomplishments

**Change matters.** Research on Iowa probationers and parolees conducted by Brenda Vose of the University of Cincinnati found that a reduction in an offender's LSI-R score over time results in his or her lowered risk of re-offending. In other words, efforts that identify the factors that contribute to an offender's criminal behavior, and then target treatment to address those factors, are effective. The study found that for the highest risk category, a 10% drop in LSI-R scores leads to a 6% reduction in recidivism rates.

**Drug courts for adult offenders work.** Research conducted by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Iowa Department of Human Rights (CJJP) found successful drug court participants in Iowa were far less likely to recidivate after program admission and took longer to commit a new felony offense than the comparison groups.

**Gender-responsive cognitive program works.** The Moving On women's cognitive program addresses issues ranging from family and relationships to coping with emotions and problem solving. Krista Gehring of the University of Cincinnati found the Moving On program is successful in reducing the likelihood of recidivism among women probationers, compared a similar group of women probationers who received no cognitive programming.

For the highest risk offenders, a 10% drop in LSI-R scores leads to a 6% reduction in recidivism rates.

### FY 2010 Goals

#### Support current research activities.

A data sharing agreement with Iowa Workforce Development is enabling that agency to study the effect of prison education on employment following release from prison.

Another 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.

The DOC will complete a statistical validation of the sex offender risk assessments in use, to determine how well they predict new sex offenses and other violent crime.

**Set new research priorities.** The DOC research priorities were established in FY2007, and much research has been accomplished since then. In early FY2010, the DOC will obtain input from wardens, superintendents, district directors and those involved in offender reentry initiatives, which will assist in guiding the direction of future research.

## Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON)

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



### 2009 Accomplishments

- Continued refinement of SharePoint website
- Continued analysis of Statistical Workbooks
- Statewide deployment of the Critical Incident Reporting Module
- Deployment of the Sexual Violence Propensity Assessment
- Deployment of the URICA (University of Rhode Island Change Assessment)
- Deployment of the Offender Head Injury Assessment
- Deployment of male/female custody classification assessments
- Committee work towards a monitoring module (BEP, etc.)
- To prepare for an unfortunate disaster, DOC and ATG performed an ICON disaster recovery test April 22nd, 2009 and it proved to be a resounding success. It is important to note that the disaster recovery testing was not an artificial academic exercise or a rough simulation; the test was very close to how a real disaster would have to be handled. During the test, it was confirmed that all Iowa DOC facilities were able to access the ICON applications on the back up site. The test has conclusively proven that the backup site can be brought to production within 30 minutes and that it is capable of supporting the critical needs of Iowa DOC. We believe this is the first time that any State Department of Corrections has implemented and successfully completed such a test.

### 2010 Goals

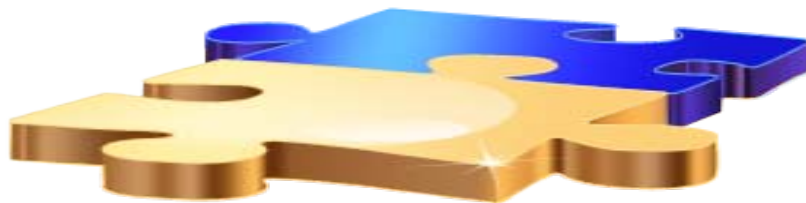
- Deployment of a prison property module
- Deployment of a prison grievance module
- Deployment of an intelligence module
- Refinement of the security standards and offender attachment module
- Deploy statewide the Presentence Investigation electronic exchange between DOC and the courts
- Deployment of a Batterer's Education Program module
- Site visits to prisons and CBC's to train on data warehouse usage
- Continued refinement of performance measures
- Deployment of a SharePoint Research Module
- Deploy a state charge code table that all agencies will use: DOC, Public Safety, Courts, County Attorneys, Department of Transportation, etc.





## ICON System Interactions with Other Iowa Agencies

- CJIS (Criminal Justice Information Systems)
  - DOC and County Attorneys: Victim information and offender release information from prison
  - 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

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 the spring of FY09, CJJP took over several duties of the JDW that were once held by Information Technology for the Enterprise (ITE). These include the server administration of the staging and Business Objects servers and all the ICON monthly load duties. In April 2009, CJJP upgraded the Business Objects software for all JDW users. The upgrade provided more functionality and better security than what was in place previously. CJJP also purchased three new Business Objects software packages, Live Office, Crystal Reports and Xcelsius.

The goal is to start to utilize these applications in FY10 for some additional reporting needs. We have deliberated about moving from a monthly ICON load to a more frequent timeframe, such as weekly or daily. Discussions are still in the early stages, and many decisions will factor in to whether this is a valid option. 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.

### **FY09 Accomplishments:**

JDW reports designed to meet the template designed for the submission of annual reports for CBC/Prison

In early FY09 the Prison Data Warehouse team met to modify and enhance the prison services reports to include demographics, admission and closure types, LSI scores at Start/End, Length of Stay by work unit and most serious convicting charge.

Programming for Prison Returns and Offenders Active at End to ICIS for any new arrests /convictions has been accomplished. Reports are still pending.

### **FY2010 Goals:**

- Continue to enhance reports used for CBC/Prison annual reports, and expand capabilities for reporting key information to decision-makers.
- Create 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 in the JDW.
- 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

Offender Services has continued to focus on improving the Department's reentry practices. District and institution reentry coordinators have collaborated to develop and expedite effective transition plans for offenders being recommended for release to the Board of Parole. During FY 08, the Department experienced a reduction in the prison population by 4.1%. That trend continued in FY 09 with releases outnumbering admissions by 376 offenders, a reduction of 4.3%. There was a decrease in new court commitments and reductions in probation, parole and work release revocations.

### Reentry

DOC in collaboration with the Bureau of Justice Assistance hosted a three-day *Reentry in the State of Iowa: Accomplishments and Planning for the Future* event attended by approximately 225 people in September of 2008. Ten work groups submitted reentry implementation recommendations to the newly-formed Iowa Corrections Reentry Team (ICRT). The ICRT will design the Iowa Reentry Model and engage offenders, staff, victims, and the community in implementing the model. The Iowa Reentry Model will include a defined process and procedures to guide effective reentry from sentencing to discharge, with consideration of resources available in different parts of the state.

A follow-up conference was held in Des Moines on April 22, 2009 to showcase actions taken based on the recommendations made in September. The follow-up conference highlighted the ICRT's efforts to assess, document and re-engineer the case management process to more effectively support successful reentry; the role of Iowa Workforce Development Reentry/Workforce Advisors in connecting offenders to employment opportunities in our communities; and the new DOC custody classification process and the implications for reentry.

Modified DOC's mission statement: *To advance successful offender reentry to protect the public, staff and offenders from victimization.* The new mission statement stresses the importance DOC places on successful offender reentry as the key component helping to make Iowa a safer, better place to live.

DOC awarded U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) grant to add Reentry Coordinators at three additional institutions from which mentally ill (Clarinda Correctional Facility), young African-Americans (Fort Dodge Correctional Facility), and sex offenders (Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility) exit.

Ex-Offender Reentry Coordinating Council established by Governor Culver to design and guide reentry programming.



## Office of Offender Services

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The membership of the Council, which includes policy level representatives from state agencies responsible for corrections, release planning, substance abuse treatment, housing, education, social services, victim services, and employment (among others), ensures coordination of services and responsiveness to a broad spectrum of offender needs. The charge includes identifying and removing barriers to reentry; improving collaboration and coordination among agencies; eliminating duplicate efforts; and identifying and implementing best practices.

The DOC and 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District were awarded \$450,000 in FY 2008 to fund a two-year project entitled the "Iowa Prisoner Reentry Initiative (IPRI) Rural Service Delivery Model: A Collaborative Effort to Help Offenders Safely and Successfully Reenter Rural Iowa Communities in the Second Judicial District." The project seeks to improve community safety by providing pre-release services and successful transition planning and aftercare services for offenders released from state institutions to the Second Judicial District. This grant continued in FY 2009 and early results are favorable indicating that grant participants were employed earlier, became involved in interventions quicker, had fewer positive drug tests and had shorter lengths of stay in work release as compared to offenders that did not receive pre-release and transition planning services. The federal grant funds will expire in April of 2010, however, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District was successful in obtaining additional funds through the Byrne Grant Program offered through the Office of Drug Control Policy to continue this effort.

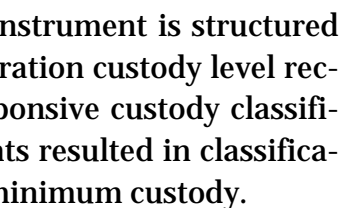
Department of Human Services (DHS) Child Support Recovery Unit (CSRU), in collaboration with the IDOC and 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District, awarded funds to link child support services with the Iowa Prisoner Reentry Initiative (IPRI). Effort will augment the Iowa PRI goal to improve community safety by providing pre-release services, successful transition planning, and aftercare services for offenders released from institutions.

During the course of the 3-year project, the CSRU anticipates that 250 offenders will receive parenting education and non-custodial offenders owing child support will receive additional case management services to enable them to meet their child support obligations to provide a reliable source of income to support their children. Primary goal of the project is to improve the financial and emotional well being of children by improving parental relationships and improving the operation of the child support program.

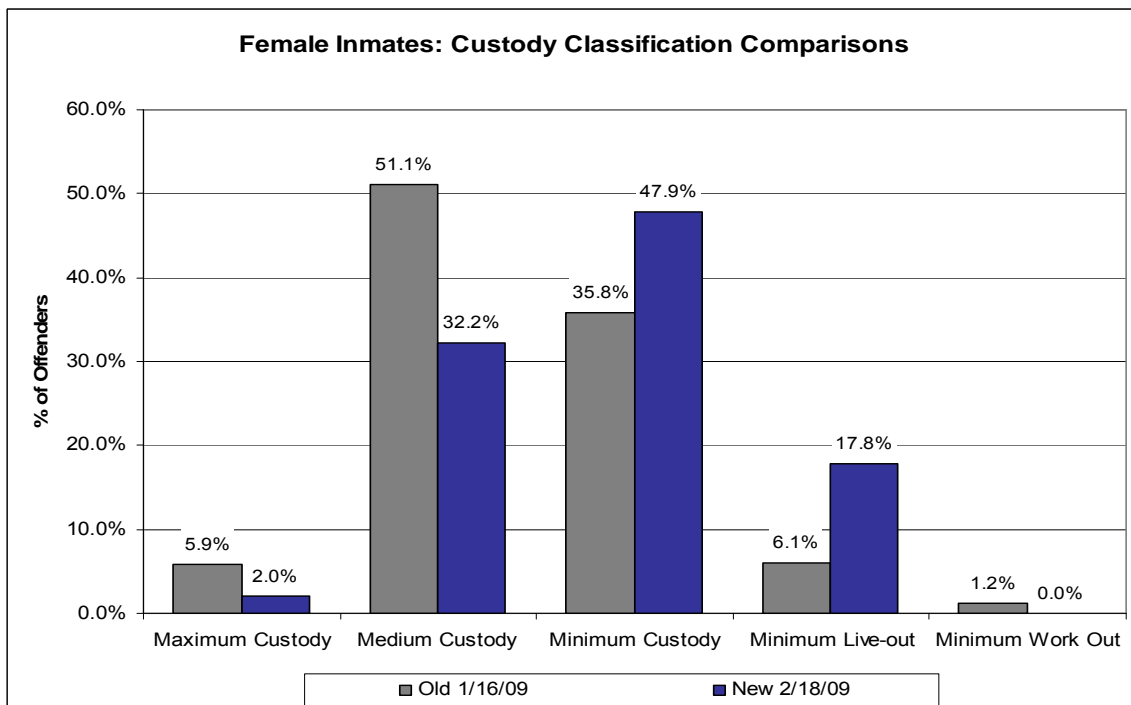
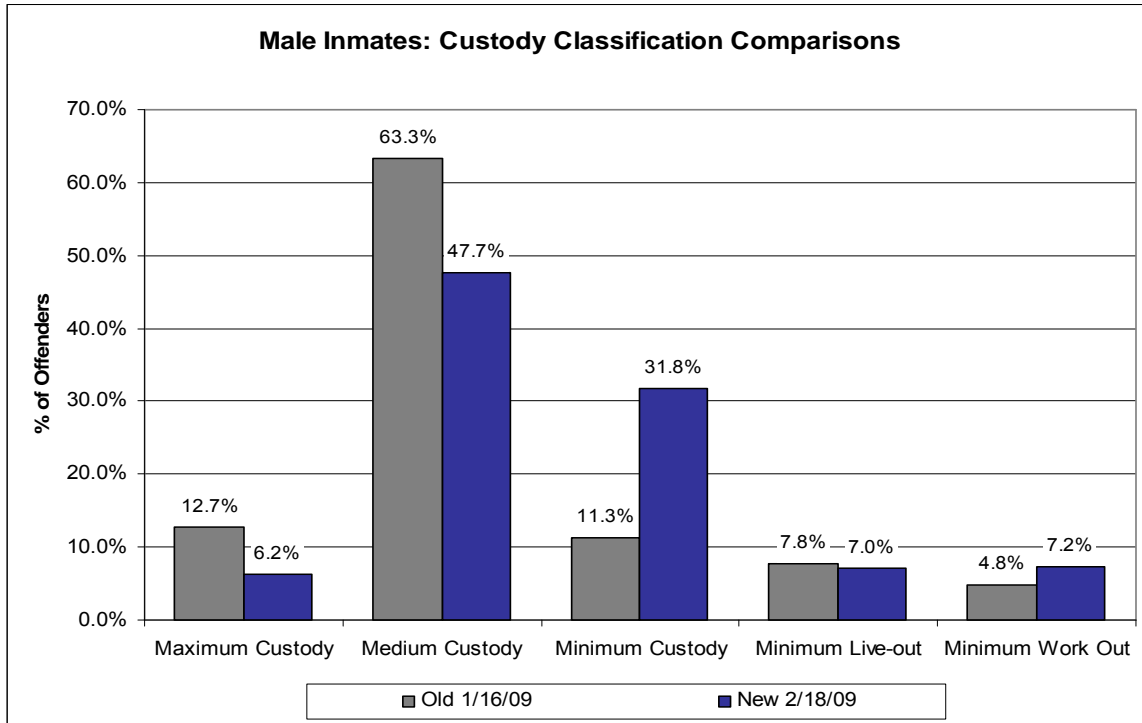
### **Classification**

January 2009, IDOC began operations using the new Custody Classification instrument on incoming offenders and reclassified all incarcerated offenders. The instrument is structured to better assess risk to security and to society and appropriate incarceration custody level recognizing security, programming, and reentry services. A gender-responsive custody classification was adopted for women offenders. The new scoring instruments resulted in classification and re-classification of a significant portion of the population to minimum custody.

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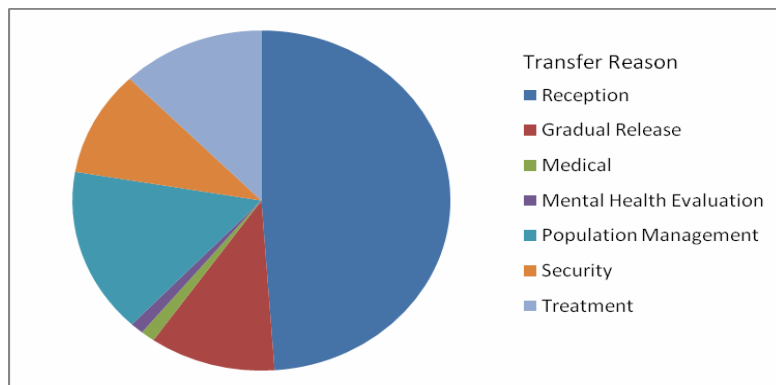
## Office of Offender Services



## Office of Offender Services

### Classification/Transfers

4390	Reception
969	Gradual Release
109	Medical
102	Mental Health Evaluation
1408	Population Management
899	Security
<u>1103</u>	<u>Treatment</u>
8980	Total



### Evidence-Based Practices (EBP)

EBP Steering subcommittee formed to identify IDOC's core programs and define program placement criteria. Core programs target the primary offender criminogenic needs and data indicates successfully reducing offender recidivism when programs are implemented successfully. The program placement criteria represent the minimum standards that programs/interventions should apply for offender participation eligibility.

EBP criteria then used for on-site reviews in districts and institutions to score programs and identify areas needing improvement. Implementing quality improvement plans resulted in a majority of programs that previously rated as Promising or Needs Improvement to reach Excellent status scores.

### Spectrum Health Systems, Inc., Worcester, MA

Performs substance abuse level of service assessments for incoming offenders at the Iowa Medical and Classification Center. Outpatient substance abuse treatment and Relapse two most-identified levels of service.

### I-SMART

Iowa Department of Public Health trained Institutional staff and contract assessment staff on I-SMART (Iowa Service Management and Reporting Tool). Two Iowa institutions have implemented use of the web-based clinical substance abuse treatment management system for their clinical files, as well as data collection for IDPH.

### Drinking Drivers' Course (321J.22)

Code of Iowa changed to include state correctional facilities to offer the PRIME For Life drinking drivers' course. The ability of offenders to complete this course, while incarcerated



## Office of Offender Services

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### **Women Offenders Case Management Model (WOCMM)**

July of 2008, Iowa awarded Technical Assistance and Training to Implement a Case Management Model for Women Offenders (WOCMM) through the National Institute of Corrections and Orbis Partners. Five judicial districts and IA Correctional Institute for Women (ICIW) are participating in this project. Teams are comprised of managers, staff, and also include human service and private sector agencies that are critical to ensuring the needs of the women are addressed. In conjunction with this project, the LSI-R Trailer (a gender-specific assessment based on the LSI-R) has been implemented at all project sites with future goal of statewide implementation. IDOC has been selected to participate in a national evaluation of the instrument.

### **Seeking Safety**

District and institution staff, DHS, victim advocacy groups, and interested community volunteers trained to facilitate this evidence-based practice curriculum. Seeking Safety is a present-focused treatment for people with a history of trauma and substance abuse and focuses on coping skills and psycho-education.

### **Iowa Accountability Project (IAP) Batterer's Education Program (BEP)**

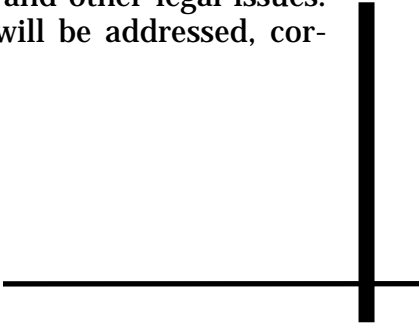
Two-year initiative funded (\$90,000) by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Violence Against Women. IAP is designed to increase the accountability through better protection of victims and to hold batterers accountable. Additionally integrate the concerns and expertise of African Americans into domestic violence prevention and intervention activities.

### **Interstate Compact Efforts**

Charles Lauterbach appointed Iowa's Commissioner for the Interstate Compact by Governor Culver. The National Interstate Compact Offender Tracking System (ICOTS) was implemented. ICOTS is a web-based information system that facilitates the transfer of probation and parole supervision into and out of Iowa. Institutional records staff and Judicial District staff were trained to use ICOTS across Iowa.

### **WR/OWI**

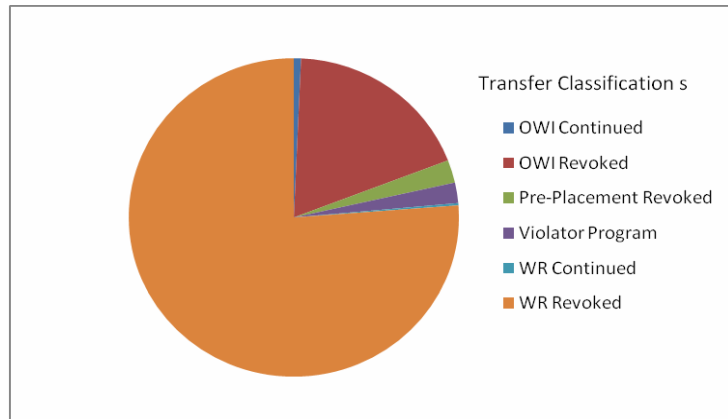
The Offender Services Executive Officer & the IMCC Administrative Law Judge has traveled the state training residential staff to effectively write discipline reports and hearing decisions. This was prompted by the Attorney General to address due process and other legal issues. Due process violations in discipline reports and hearing decisions will be addressed, corrected and additional training provided where necessary.



## Office of Offender Services

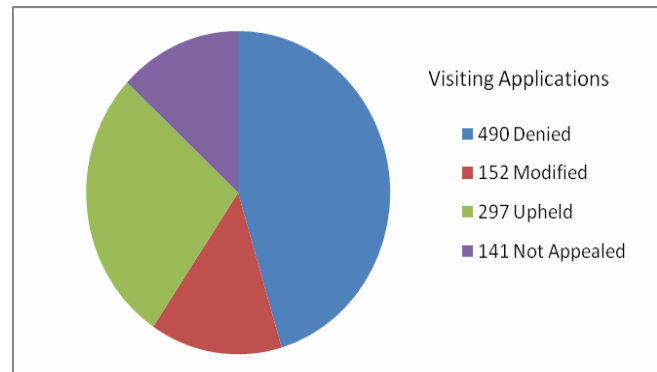
### OWI/WR Transfer Classifications

**3 OWI Continued**  
**80 OWI Revoked**  
**10 Pre-Placement Revoked**  
  
**9 Violator Program**  
**1 Work Release Continued**  
  
**1 Work Release Revoked**



### Records

Visit Request Applications Received: 17786  
 Visit Request Applications Processed: 17214  
 490 Denied; 152 Modified; 297 Upheld;  
 141 Not Appealed  
 (Denial reasons include maximum # visitors on list, on another's list, pending charges, etc.)



## 09 Office of Offender Services Annual Report Information Section 3 – Goals

### Reentry

ICRT Case Management training and implementation throughout the Iowa Corrections System; Reentry Coordinators hired at Clarinda, Fort Dodge, and Mt. Pleasant; Ex-Offender Reentry Coordinating Council continuation.

### I-SMART

Continue training and implementation of the system in districts and all institutions.

### Drinking Driver's Course

Train district and institution staff to facilitate course and implement in various institutions and work releases.





## Office of Offender Services

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### **EBP Steering Committee**

Will continue on-site program reviews in remaining districts and institutions then meet to determine next steps. Implement core correctional interventions/programs and program placement criteria in all districts and institutions.

### **IAP/BEP**

Second-year funding will be requested to continue the project and will include the following components: pilot the new curriculum; pilot the aftercare program; conduct formal evaluation for effectiveness of curriculum; finalize an initial assessment protocol to identify different types of aggressors; develop an empirically-based curriculum for lower level aggressors; finalize ways to evaluate facilitator adherence to the curriculum and therapist competency (basic counseling skills, cultural competency, curriculum competency).

### **Work Release/OWI Programs**

Continue to encourage CBC facility staff to utilize evidence based practices and reentry initiatives in their work with offenders. Monitor jail placements and prison classifications and attempt another reduction in those numbers the coming year.

### **Records**

Continue implementing electronic processes to streamline work, manage offender record information and increase Icon accessibility and availability of pertinent data.



## Office of Security



Robert Garrison  
Chief of Security

2009 proved to be another very busy year for the Security Directors and their staff. One of the most exciting issues that involved the security staff was the planning process that continues to take place regarding the construction of a new maximum security prison in Fort Madison and the remodel and construction project at Women's Prison in Mitchellville.

The Security Audits Teams conducted audits at each of the nine institutions. The audits are designed to ensure that DOC policy, procedure and training remain congruent. The application of the computer program called Share Point is being explored with the hope of expediting the Audit process. Three members of the Department traveled to New Mexico State prison to receive Auditor training sponsored by the National Institute of Corrections.

A team of twenty employees representing a variety of job classes in the DOC conducted Vulnerability Assessments at two more of our institutions. Recommendations were made by the Team to address security issues that would improve the current level of institutional security and deter the opportunity to escape.

Emergency Preparedness Audits coupled with Emergency Preparedness drills were conducted at several of the institutions to test the organization's response to natural and man made disasters. State and local law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services agencies that serve as potential resources during an actual event participated in these exercises.

The partnership between the Iowa Department of Corrections and the Department of Public Safety's Fusion Center continued to develop throughout the year. One such instance of cooperation evolved in May during the preparation for a Klu Klux Klan Rally held at the Iowa State Penitentiary.

Members of the Security Threat Group and the Security Directors are connected to State and Federal Intelligence based websites through a secure communication system. The State Fusion Center has assigned a Division of Criminal Investigation agent to serve as the Intelligence liaison to the DOC Security Threat Group.

The Security Directors met on a bi-monthly basis during the year to discuss current issues that affected their operations. These meetings included a review of current technologies available to the Department that included detection devices, electronic barriers, communication equipment, intelligence collection devices, weapons and munitions.

Communications interoperability continues to be an elusive topic. The Department of Corrections participates as a member of the leadership group responsible for state wide implementation of a connective communications system. Funding of this very complex system will be the obstacle to overcome.

Additional security support areas also include Hostage Negotiation/Crisis Intervention teams, the Canine Teams who competed in the West Des Moines Canine Trials and the Correctional Emergency Response Teams who participated in the Annual CERT Challenge held at Brushy Creek State Park.

"A team of twenty employees representing a variety of job classes in the DOC conducted Vulnerability Assessments at two more of our institutions."

## Office of Education

### The Correctional Education Mission is:

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



**Sandra Smith**  
Director of Education

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

### Literacy Programs

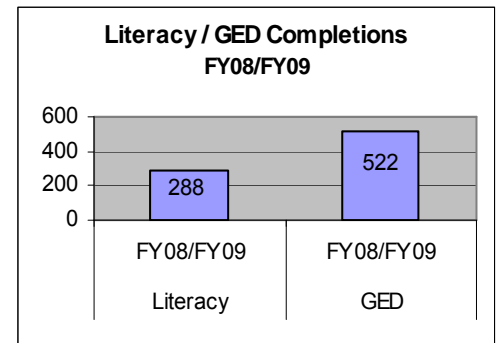
Offenders with a reading level below the 6<sup>th</sup> grade are required to participate in the Literacy Program. This program is a functional literacy program that provides offenders the opportunity to develop the educational skills necessary to function independently in society. These skills include, but are not limited to, reading, writing, and comprehension, along with an intensive phonics approach.

#### During FY 2009 the Literacy Program:

Served **1,068** offenders in literacy classes.

Provided **65,688** hours of instruction in literacy.

Awarded **288** literacy completions.



### ABE/GED Programs

The ABE program, in cooperation with the Literacy program, provides instruction for students who score below the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 2009 the GED Program:

\* Served **2,697** offenders.

\* Provided **240,772** hours of instruction in GED.

\* Awarded **588** GED certificates.

“The Correctional Education Department is committed to developing comprehensive and standardized educational programs for offenders in the state of Iowa.”

## Office of Education

### STAFF DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FOR CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION STAFF 2008 - 2009:

#### October 2008:

Correctional Educators participate in "poverty simulation experience" Designed to help participants begin to understand what it might be like To live in a typical low-income family trying to survive from month to month.



#### March 2009:

Terrie Dreussi / Smith, co-author of "Bridges out of Poverty", conducted a one-day workshop for correctional educators, counselors and literacy coordinators. The participants were to create a mental model of poverty, review poverty research, examine a theory of change and analyze poverty through the prism of the hidden rules of class, resources, family structure and language. Throughout the workshop, participants received specific strategies for improving outcomes for people living in poverty.

### 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 19, 2009, at the CEA International Conference in Madison, Wisconsin: Mt. Pleasant, Clarinda, Mitchellville, Anamosa, and Newton. Ft. Dodge, Rockwell and Oakdale received accreditation certificates in FY 06 – 07. 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 Educators Participate in "**Poverty Simulation Workshop**". Teachers gain greater perspective by experiencing some of the disparity felt by families trying to meet the basic demands of every day life.

**CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS**  
**Iowa Department of Corrections**  
**Annual Report FY 2009**

INSTITUTION	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
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				

**EDUCATION PROGRAMS offered in 2008 – 2009 (by facility)**

**Correctional Education Goals: All Correctional Education goals were met.**

**Goals FY 08 – 09**

To Implement Life Skills Program at the Clarinda Correctional Facility, making a total of 6 of the 9 facilities offering a twelve week program. The goal is to offer Life Skills at all prison facilities.

Identifying and Implementing Certificated Computer Vocational Education Programs at Clarinda Correctional Facility, Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility, and Anamosa Correctional Facility.

To conduct staff development workshops at DOC, with the support of the DOC Learning Center for teachers at the nine correctional facilities.

To begin collecting Education / Life Skills data it's impact regarding recidivism and job placement.

## Office of Learning Center



**Laura Farris**  
Learning Center Director

The Iowa Department of Corrections database tracks training throughout the DOC institutions and Central Office (community-based corrections have separate tracking systems). This database reports that the total hours of training provided statewide for Training Year '09 was 170,245.13.

The Learning Center conducted 7 Pre-Services in Training Year 2009 for a total of 21 weeks of Pre-Service Training. In 2010 there are 7 Pre-Service Academies scheduled.

In Training Year 2009, eLearning was implemented with the development of 7 training modules, for a total of 8 training hours. (In Training Year 2010, that number will go up to at least 18 modules, for a total of 24 training hours.) 28,485 training hours were provided to staff via eLearning in Training Year 2009.

### Training Year 2010 Training Goals/Objectives

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

**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.

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

**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.



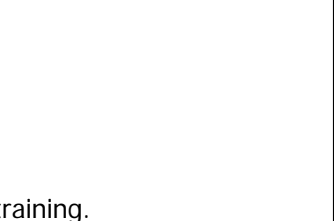


## Office of Learning Center

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### Learning Center Priorities

The following are the priorities that have been identified by the Learning Center Director and the Training Consortium for Department training initiatives for Training Year 2010. 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 every day 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 implement a new eight-hour training course on Supervision/Management directed at first and second line supervisors.
  4. Coordinate and/or conduct initial instructor certification and instructor re-certification classes.
  5. Continue to offer, as needed, the Supervision/Management course that was taught throughout the institutions and districts in Training Year 2009.
  6. Prioritize and begin the development of "non-mandatory" eLearning modules based on the identified need and number of staff that will benefit from the additional training.
  7. 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.
  8. Develop a new Iowa Department of Corrections specific First Aid Training.
  9. 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.
  10. Continue to have a Learning Center staff person fulfill the duty of National Institute of Corrections Regional Director for Iowa.
  11. Assist, as requested, Community Based Corrections staff with developing a schedule and curriculum for a CBC specific Pre-Service.
  12. Provide coordination of Leadership training.
  13. Provide coordination of Victim Impact training.
  14. Provide assistance with coordination to Offender Services for treatment training.
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## Office of Safety and Health



**Dan Duus**  
Health and Safety Coordinator

The past year has been very similar to previous years, challenging and busy. The annual Safety Audits have proven to be very beneficial. Hazards are identified and corrected without a monetary penalty and the Safety Officers learn as the audit is conducted. Numerous ideas and thoughts have been explored and a variety of corrective methods have been implemented due to these audits. The audit teams have been reduced and the Safety Officers closest to the institution that will be audited are utilized in an effort to minimize costs.

Training for the Safety Officers is very challenging with the current budget condition. Our Safety Officers are very talented and we are exploring methods and options that will allow the Safety Officer to choose safety topics that they are familiar with and have experience with and train the other Safety Officers on those subjects.

Several institutions are installing anchor points for fall protection that will protect maintenance staff from fall hazards while working on roof tops. This technology was not available two or three years ago and the anchor points are easily installed on a built up type roof system. Safety involvement during the ongoing prison design development will ensure the anchor points are included in the construction of the prison at Ft. Madison and the expansion at Mitchellville.

Computer based training and elearning has become very useful and several of the Safety Officers have developed programs that staff can take advantage of when their time allows, without leaving the post. Offenders can also participate in this type of training with the implementation of a few security items.

A Hearing Conservation Program has been implemented department wide. In the event our staff are exposed to noise levels exceeding a particular amount over their work shift, they will receive a baseline audiogram and annual audiometric testing. Dosimetry results determine any areas that need to be evaluated for possible noise exposure.

The department's safety professionals work very hard and they ensure the workplace is free from hazards.





## Office of Victim & Restorative Justice Programs



**Mary Roche—Director of Victim & Restorative Justice Programs**

During this past fiscal year, a variety of projects to better serve victims and to promote restorative justice-based programming were done.

This office continued to assist victims in Iowa with direct services including: registration, notification, safety planning, information, and victim/offender dialogue sessions. Over **800** new victims were assisted with registration alone with the Iowa DOC. Each of these victims received information specific to Iowa DOC services, the Iowa Crime Victim Compensation Fund, and the VINE program. We began Victim Offender Dialogue preparation process for **eight cases**, and completed four actual face-to-face dialogues. For the first time, one of these was conducted between two inmates – one who was a victim of the other's assault while incarcerated.

In October, 2008, this office presented at the National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections (NASPIC) conference in Nashville on the Victim Advisory Council's work specific to Evidence Based Practices and Victim Impact Classes. This information was well received and requests for our VAC's report came in from around the nation.

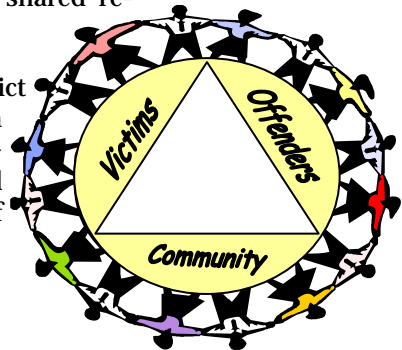
This past year, the Victim Advisory Council (VAC) worked to maintain the VAC Victim Fund. A number of donations were received, and monies were also generated through a Silent Auction during Crime Victims' Rights Week. As always, the Eighth Judicial District offered their services to "host" the auction, and we received generous donated items from many of the institutions – an incredible outpouring of support for victims. As a result of staff and community member's participation, a number of victims were able to participate on victim panels around the state and receive reimbursement for their expenses. This Fund also supports victims who participate in Victim Offender Dialogue sessions.

The VAC held its annual Crime Victims' Rights Week panel at Central Office with a focus on "murder in a small town." The panel featured a family from rural Iowa who suffered the loss of a loved one due to murder. Attendance at this panel was more than expected, with standing room only, and the family received many messages of support following their presentation.

The Restorative Justice Task Force (RJTF) spent this past year collaborating with the faith community in the development of standards for Mentoring and Circles of Support Programs. Four trainings were held and attended by over **130** community members, victims, ex-offenders and staff. We have been able to achieve our goal of establishing a referral network in collaboration with DOC's Offender Services, we established training standards for community programs, and have promoted the use of mentoring and Circles of Support within corrections and in the community.

Staff Victimization and Support Services (SVSS) teams provided **674** staff contacts across the state in both Institutions and Districts during this fiscal year. This office was able to visit with many of the institution SVSS teams to assess their needs. Not surprising, many are in need of the initial 24 hour training for new members, ongoing training to meet the goal of continuing education, and accessible shared resources. This will be a challenge for fiscal year 2009/2010.

Finally, in June, we were able to provide Mediation training for our new Workplace Conflict Resolution Program. **Twenty-eight staff** from institutions and districts attended a week-long training conducted by Chris Baker, 8<sup>th</sup> Judicial District's Victim Services Coordinator and Mediator, and in collaboration with Lolya Lipchitz, a private practitioner and trainer. This next year will focus on marketing the program to increase staff awareness of this option to resolve conflict in the workplace.



**Circles of Support and Accountability**

## Office of Policy and Legal



**Michael Savala**  
General Counsel

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 '09, the DOC had 188 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 a 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.

The Office of Media and Public Relations, therefore, is responsible for a wide range of activities. But whether the task is coordinating emergency operations with other agencies, preparing media releases, responding to legislative inquiries, or updating the Sex Offender Registry, it is the Office's responsibility to properly handle information – to safeguard the legal rights and protect the safety and security of all Iowans.

***“the Media and Public Relations Office’s responsibilities extend well beyond media and public relations”***

## Office of Investigative Services



**Jean Schlichtemeier**  
Administrator

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, one-on-one and classroom training for management and staff at all levels on sexual violence in correctional settings, and implementation of programs necessary for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment for prison rape.

The National Prison Rape Elimination Commission submitted their final report and proposed standards to the U.S. Attorney General's Office in June. DIS is responsible for the oversight and/or implementation of any changes required for IDOC to comply with the proposed standards.

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).

### **Training**

DIS had the privilege to provide training to institution and district staff on the basics of victimization and on conducting Sexual Violence Propensity (SVP) assessments. The SVP assessment training offered awareness on offenders' potential vulnerability to sexual assault or risk of sexually assaultive behavior. The training on victimization was required for management and staff because a large number of offenders come into the criminal justice system with a history of being victimized by sexual abuse or domestic violence. This training was designed to aid in the recognition of this victim behavior. As correctional employees, it is vital that the cycle of violence is understood so that re-victimization does not occur. Also, as offender victim needs are met, the expected result is reduced recidivism.

### **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 the investigators at the institutions and districts. They also conducted investigations as requested by the Attorney General's Office and testified in administrative and district court hearings. The investigators also worked with the DCI to conduct investigative interview training for institution investigators. The DIS investigators also conducted training on evidence collection and preservation for all IDOC new employees.



## Office of Investigative Services

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### **Program Implementation**

The sexual violence propensity assessment previously developed to assist institutions and residential facilities in making offender housing decisions was implemented state-wide. 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. The assessment is a gender-specific tool with the female assessment being developed by a team of IDOC and community experts in female sexual assault issues in a correctional environment. The implementation of the assessment included training for trainers at all institutions and some districts, applied training for users, and coordination of the implementation process as well as one-on-one assistance in conducting the assessments. Minimal changes in the assessment are expected in order to comply with the PREA Commission's proposed standards for these assessments.

### **Other Responsibilities**

The Division fulfilled many other responsibilities as well. A DIS investigator is also the Statewide Hostage Negotiator Team Leader. He implemented an additional policy for the hostage negotiation teams and assigned and trained two regional assistants to help create and maintain consistent hostage negotiation training throughout the state. His responsibilities also included oversight of the local hostage negotiation teams at each institution and he participated in their mock incidents of hostage-taking events for training purposes.

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 also served as a team leader in the implementation of the SVP assessment statewide in both institutions and districts. She was responsible for the resolution of difficult cases. She also 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 is also an Administrative Law Judge and conducted Sex Offender Risk Assessment appeal contested case hearings. She also assisted institutions with responses to complaints filed with the Iowa Civil Rights Commission, responded to offender incoming publication appeals, and served on the legislature's on-going interim Criminal Code Reorganization Study Committee. She also assisted with the implementation of a new IDOC statewide mediation program designed to reduce workplace conflict.

**IDOC demonstrates zero tolerance for sexual violence of any kind.**

## 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 2009. 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 FY2009.
- Iowa Prison Industries provides nearly 600 inmate jobs per day and in FY2009 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:

- 98.4% of Iowa Prison Industries' customers rated IPI an EXCELLENT or GOOD supplier in FY2009 and 96.4% 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! 98.4% of our customers rated us EXCELLENT or GOOD in FY2009!**

#### 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

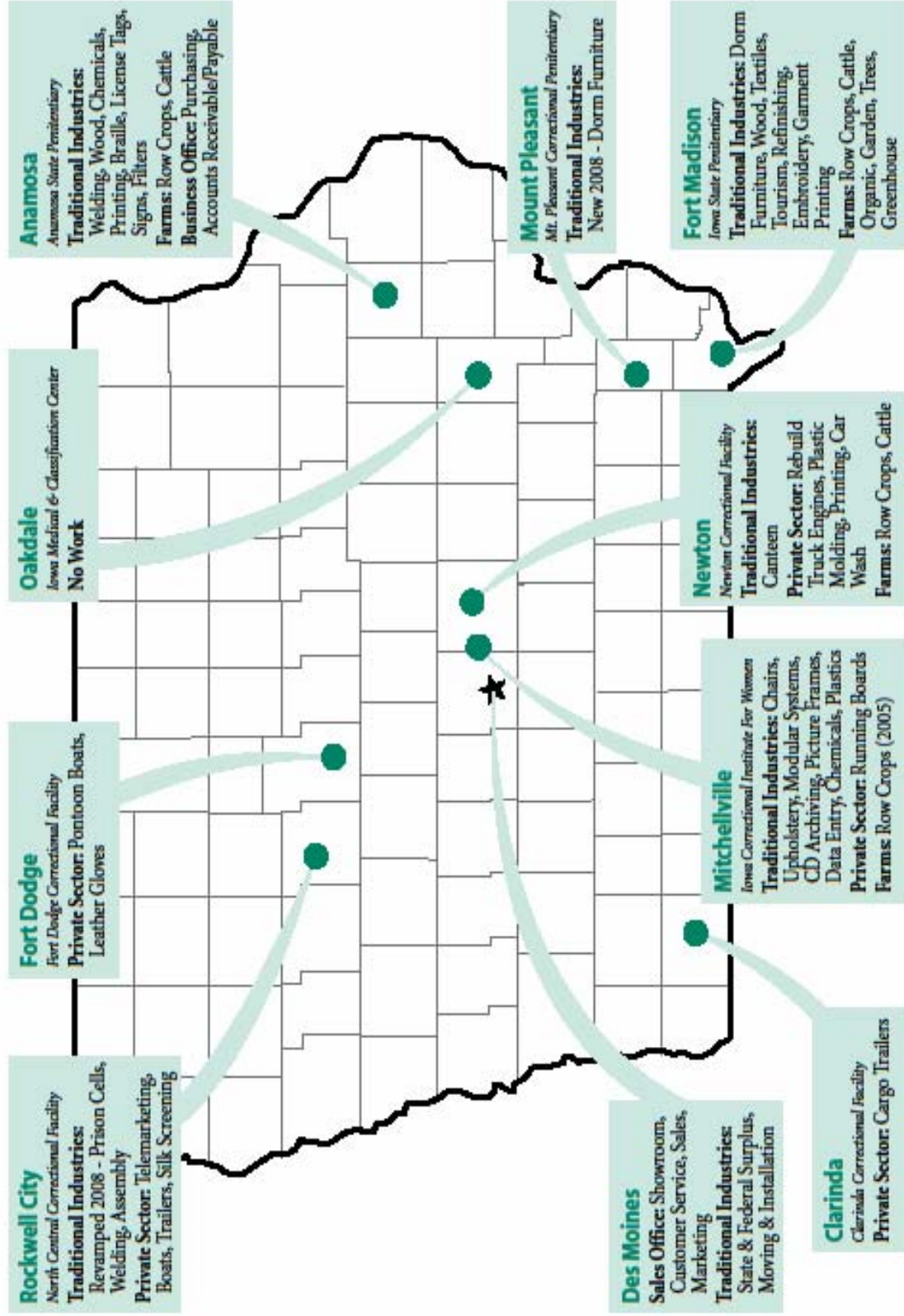
#### Benefits To Offenders:

- 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!**

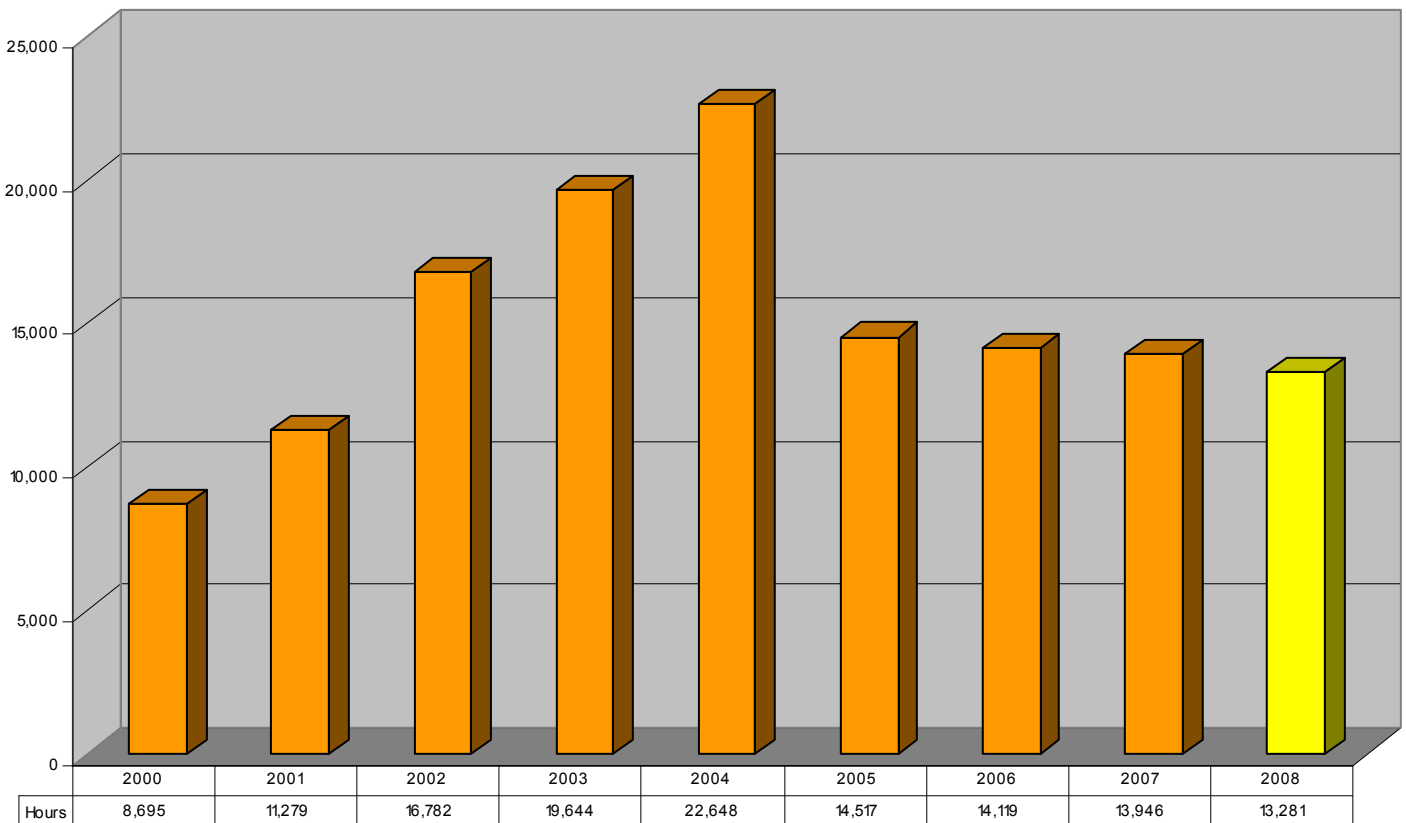
**Iowa Prison Industries Is A  
Tax-Free Program!**

# IPI Locations

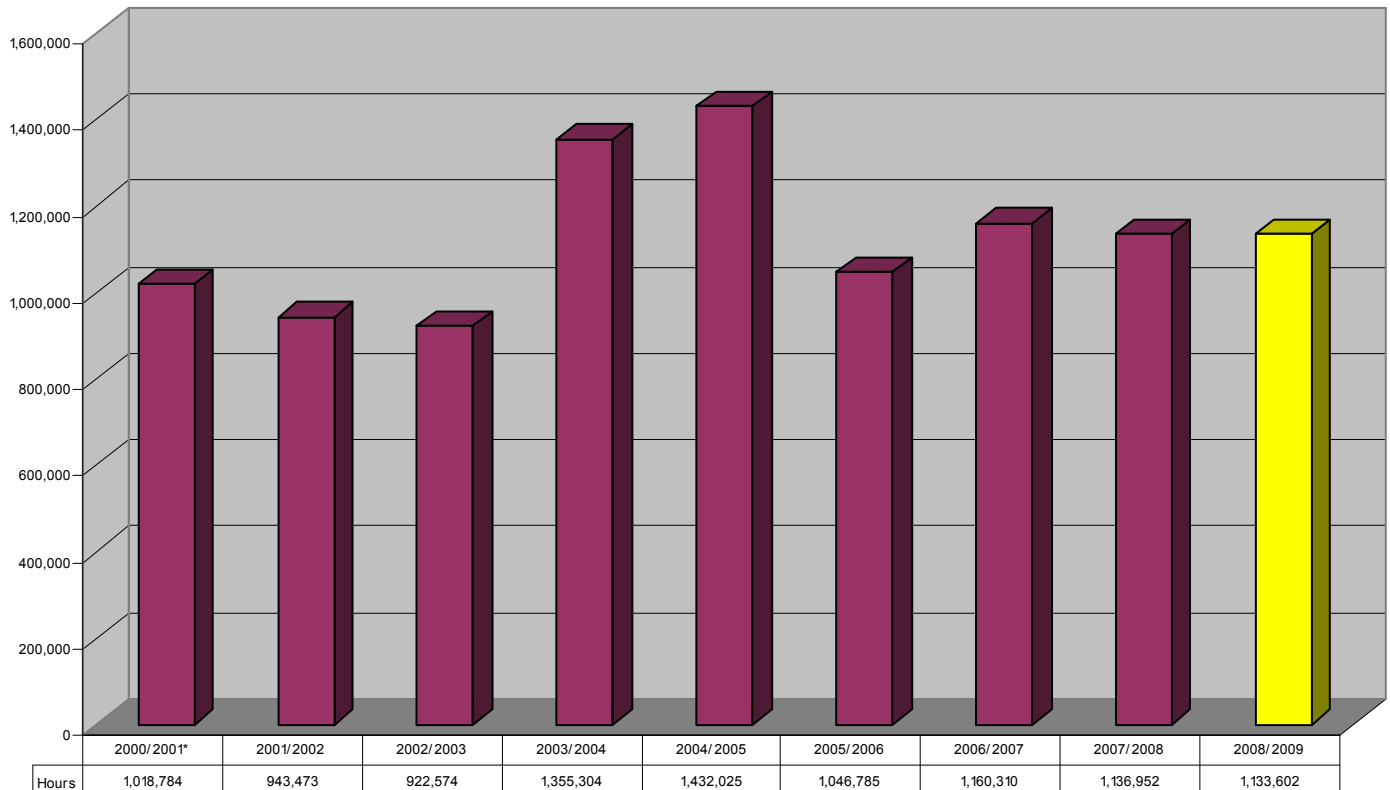


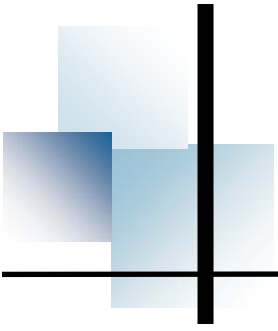


## Farms Hours

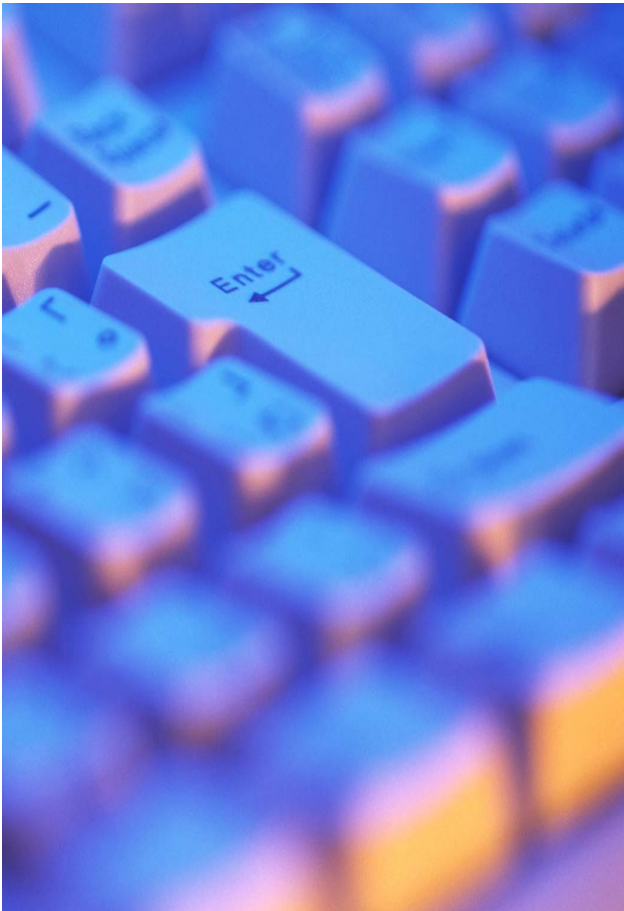


## Total IPI Inmate Hours





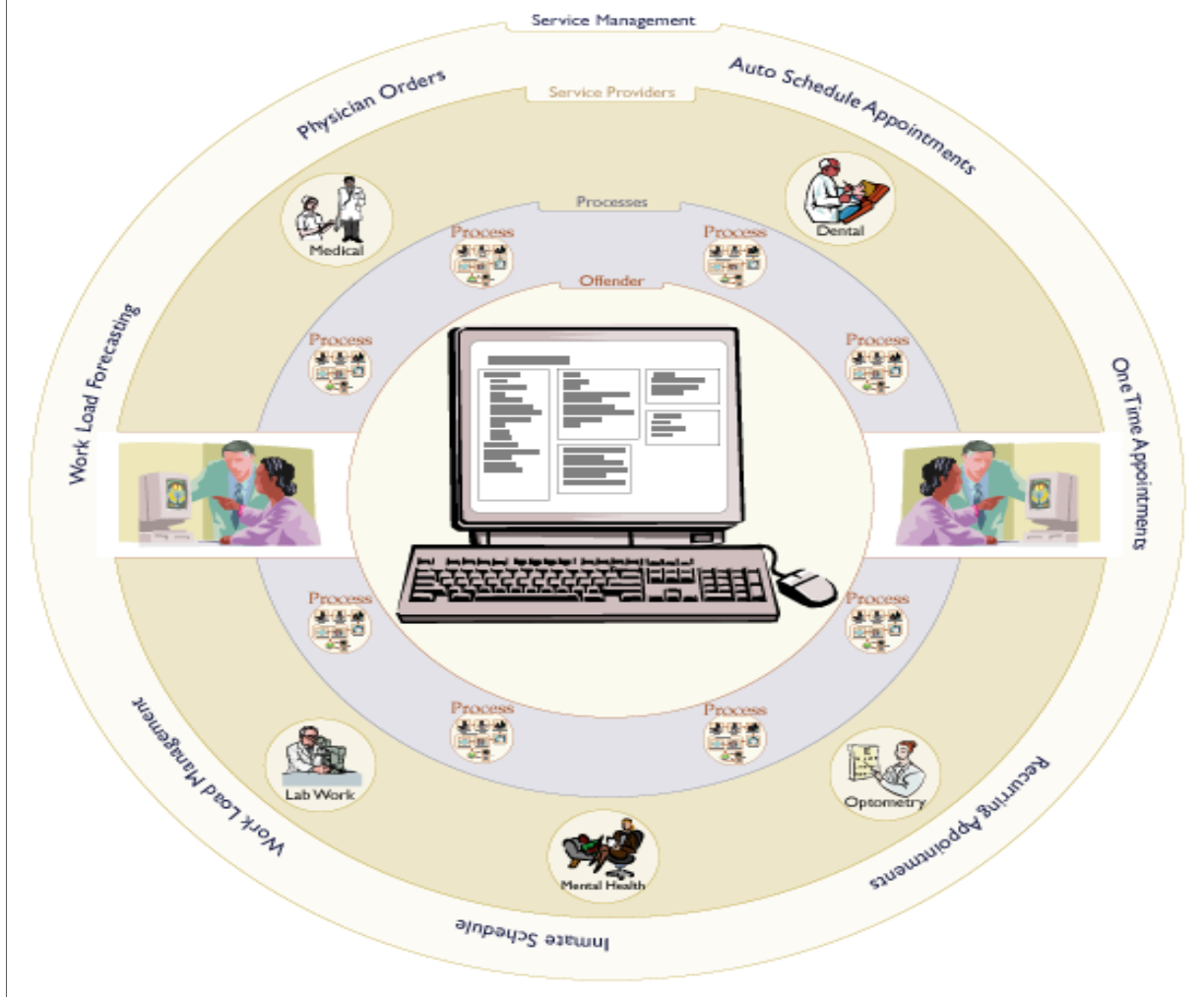
# Management Information Systems



## IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) MEDICAL/MENTAL HEALTH 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 offenders move between facilities. The difference in the behavior and veracity of offenders compared with typical patients. 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 Medical Services is a secure online medical information system that allows authorized personnel to easily review and update an offender's medical record as well as use analytical tools while shielding sensitive information unauthorized access. Its unique multi-level scheduling system enables the Department of Corrections 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 as-



## Total Encounters FY2009

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	NCCF	NCF	TOTALS
Physician	5586	8120	6663	7363	11,910	5066	8302	2477	6859	62,346
Physician Assistant			1214	25	17033			463		18,735
Nurse	67,468	36,803	40,263	30,234	171,326	58,591	44,054	31,130	43,275	523,144
Psychiatrist	1108	1892	1487	573	4158	1331	1648	765	1105	14,067
Psychologist	3042	4453	6261	5047	5639	10661	8687	5909	7138	56,837
Dentist	2226	1051	2009	1871	3339	712	1845	368	515	13,936
Dental Hygienist/Assistant	267	233	171		3260	1653	1283		18	6885
Social Worker		2839			4902	372	2232			10,345
Dietician	2	44	1000	107	978	10	285	31	101	2558
Psychiatric Nurse Practitioner					646	68				714
Optometry	449	563	513	601	1020	982	691	67	626	5512

## Miscellaneous FY09

	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) MEDICAL/MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM**

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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 mentally 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 12/31/08vs	Number of Of- fenders with MH Diagnosis 12/31/08vs	% Offenders with MH Diagnosis 12/31/08
Anamosa (ASP)	913	175	1222	472	38.1%
Luster Heights (LUH)	88	0	39	4	12.8%
Luster Heights VP			22	1	4.5%
TOTAL	1001	175	1263	456	36.1%
**Clarinda (CCF)	750	24	866	430	49.7%
Lodge (CCFL)	225	0	130	42	32.3%
TOTAL	975	24	996	472	47.4%
Fort Dodge (FDCF)	1162	75	1140	393)	34.5%
Mitchellville (ICIW)	443	93	576	330	57.3%
Mitchellville VP			18	3)	16.7%
TOTAL	443	93	594	333	56.0%
Oakdale (IMCC)	530	8	815	247	30.3%
Reception(IMCC)			519	170	32.8%
IMCC			412	178	43.2%
Patients (Hospital)	0	46	21	21	100%
TOTAL	530	31	942	269	28.56%
Fort Madison (ISP)	549	67	557	218	39.1%
JBU	152	0	162	60	37%
CCU	200	0	183	175	95.6%
Multiple Care Unit			11	6	54.5%
Farm 1 (FM1)	80	0	63(	11	17.5%
Farm 3 (FM3)	100	0	60	15	25%
TOTAL	1081	67	1036	485	46.8%
Mount Pleasant (MPCF)	775	44	931	346	37.2%
Woman's Unit (MWU)	100	4	84	72	85.7%
TOTAL	875	48	1015	418	41.2%
Rockwell City (NCCF)	245	19	501	174	34.7%
Newton- Medium(NCF)	762	49	873	343	39.3%
Minimum (CRC)	182	70	245	94	38.4%
Newton VP			57	24	42.1%
TOTAL	944	119	1175	491	41.8%
<b>INSTITUTIONAL TOTALS</b>	<b>7256</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>8695</b>	<b>3580</b>	<b>41.2%</b>

## Populations by Seriously Mental Ill Diagnosis

Institution	Capacity	Med/Seg	Count 12/31/08	Number of Of- fenders with SMI* Diagnosis 12/31/08	% Offenders with SMI* Diagnosis 12/31/08
Anamosa (ASP)	913	175	1222	262	21.4%
Luster Heights (LUH)	88	0	39	4	10.3%
Luster Heights VP			22	0	0.0%
TOTAL	1001	175	1263	264	20.9%
**Clarinda (CCF)	750	24	866	281	32.4%
Lodge (CCFL)	225	0	130	25	19.2%
TOTAL	975	24	996	306	30.7%
Fort Dodge (FDCF)	1162	75	1140	190	16.7%
Mitchellville (ICIW)	443	93	576	265	46%
Mitchellville VP			18	2	11.1%
TOTAL			594	267	44.9%
Oakdale (IMCC)	(530)	(8)	(815)	(183)	(22.5%)
Reception(IMCC)			519	124	23.9% (*)
IMCC			412	129	31.3% (*)
Patients (Hospital)	0	46	21	16	76.2%
TOTAL	(530)	(31)	942	269	28.6%
Fort Madison (ISP)	549	67	557	140	25.1%
JBU	152	0	162	33	20.4%
CCU	200	0	183	129	70.5%
Multiple Care Unit			11	4	36.4%
Farm 1 (FM1)	80	0	63	4	6.3%
Farm 3 (FM3)	100	0	60	13	21.7%
TOTAL	1081	67	1036	223	21.5%
Mount Pleasant (MPCF)	775	44	931	238	25.6%
Woman's Unit (MWU)	100	4	84	61	72.6%
TOTAL	875	48	1015	299	25.9%
Rockwell City (NCCF)	245	19	501	78	15.6%
Newton- Medium(NCF)	762	49	873	226	25.9%
Minimum (CRC)	182	70	245	65	26.5%
Newton VP			57	15	26.3
TOTAL	944	119	1175	206	17.5%
<b>INSTITUTIONAL TOTALS</b>	<b>7256</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>8695</b>	<b>2307</b>	<b>26.5%</b>

## Populations by Sex/Race

### Mentally III: % of Inmate Population

#### Mentally III by Sex

	2006	2007	2008	Change, 2006-2008
Female	67.2%	66.6%	59.0%	-8.2%
Male	37.3%	38.9%	39.5%	2.2%
<i>All Inmates</i>	40.0%	41.2%	41.2%	1.2%

#### Mentally III by Race

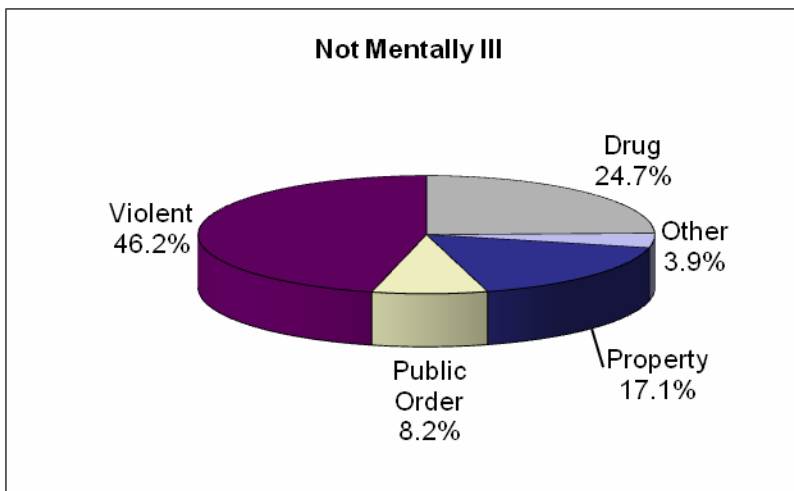
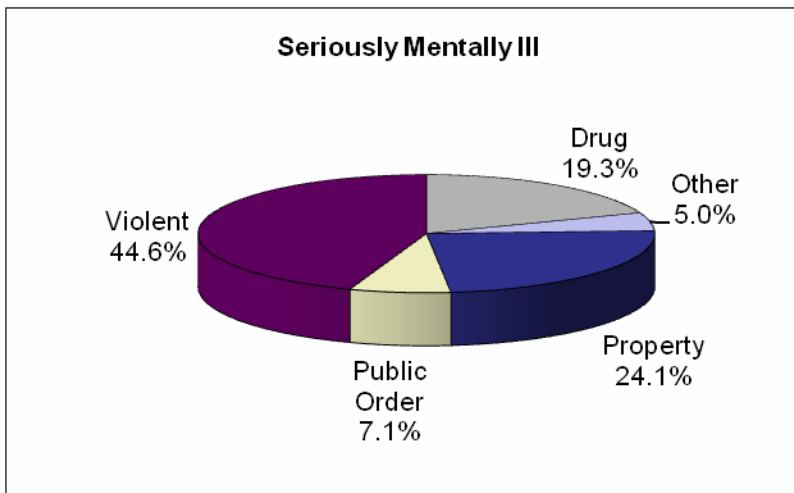
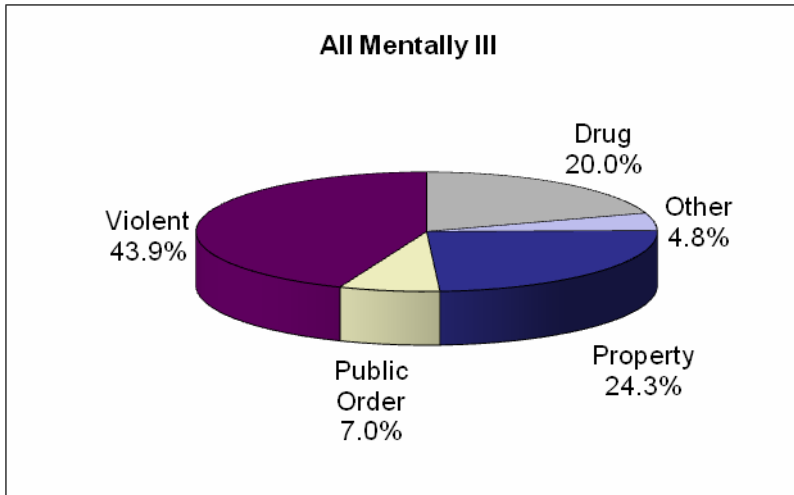
	2006	2007	2008	Change, 2006-2008
American Indian or Alaska Native	40.0%	36.1%	33.5%	-6.5%
Asian or Pacific Islander	14.3%	17.9%	18.3%	4.0%
Black	28.8%	30.2%	31.6%	2.8%
White	43.9%	45.5%	45.0%	1.1%

#### Mentally III by Ethnicity

	2006	2007	2008	Change, 2006-2008
Hispanic	24.4%	25.4%	23.4%	-1.0%



## Populations by Crime



## Populations by Diagnosis

### TOTAL INMATES: Mental Illness Diagnoses Prison Population on December 31, 2008

Diagnosis Category	N	%
Substance use disorders	1,927	22.2%
Depression and major depressive disorders	1,443	16.6%
Anxiety, general anxiety and panic disorders	994	11.4%
Personality disorders	863	9.9%
Psychosis/Psychotic disorders	532	6.1%
Bipolar disorders	476	5.5%
Other adjustment disorders (not PTSD)	292	3.4%
Schizophrenia	245	2.8%
Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	300	3.5%
Dysthymia/Neurotic depression	175	2.0%
Impulse control disorders	174	2.0%
Sleep, movement & eating disorders	73	0.8%
Sexual disorders/Paraphelias	21	0.2%
Dementia/Organic Disorders	14	0.2%
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 8,695.

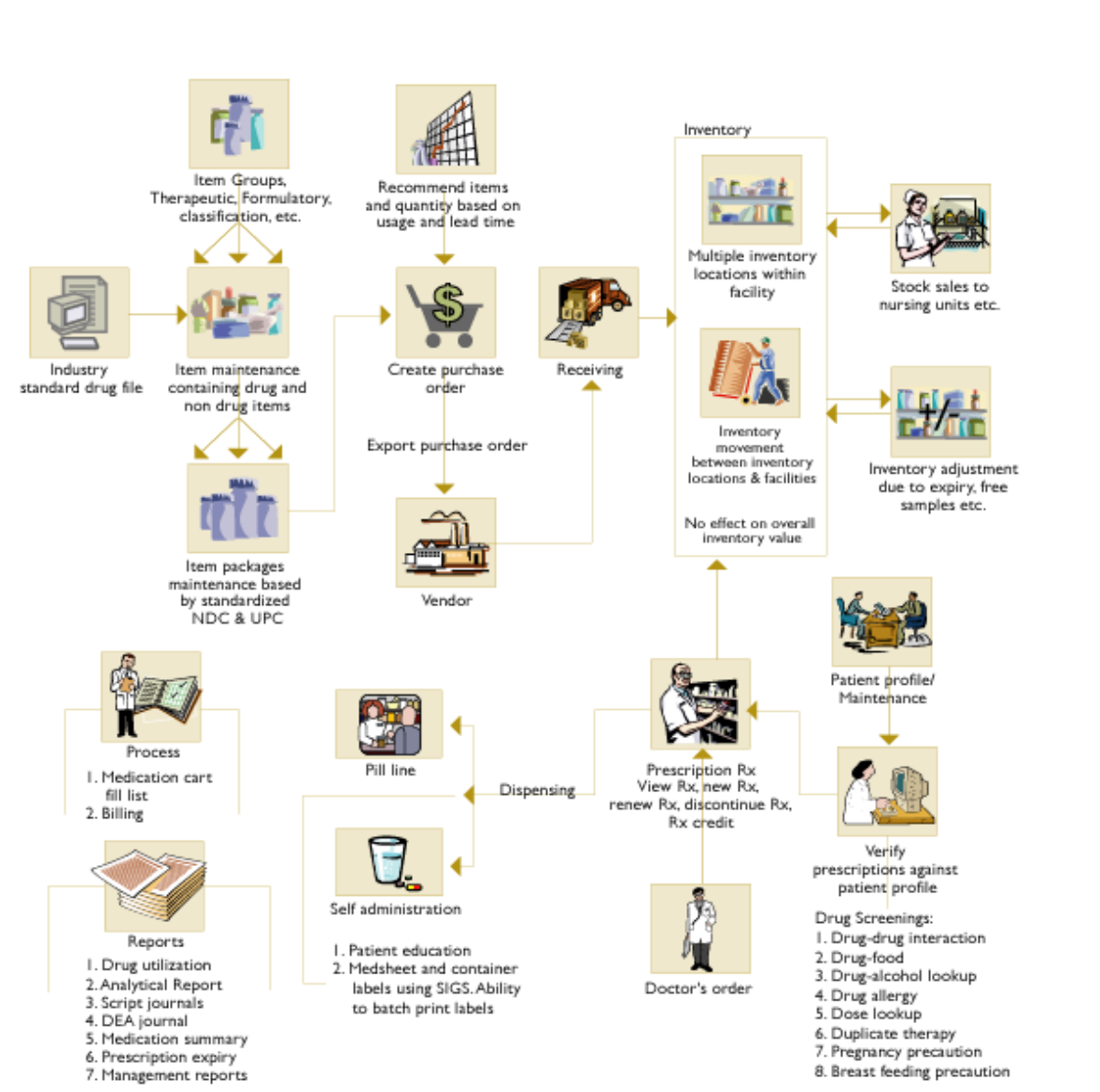


# IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) PHARMACY SYSTEM

## Executive Overview (from ATGs website)

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.



Source: ATG

## FY2009 Medication Summary

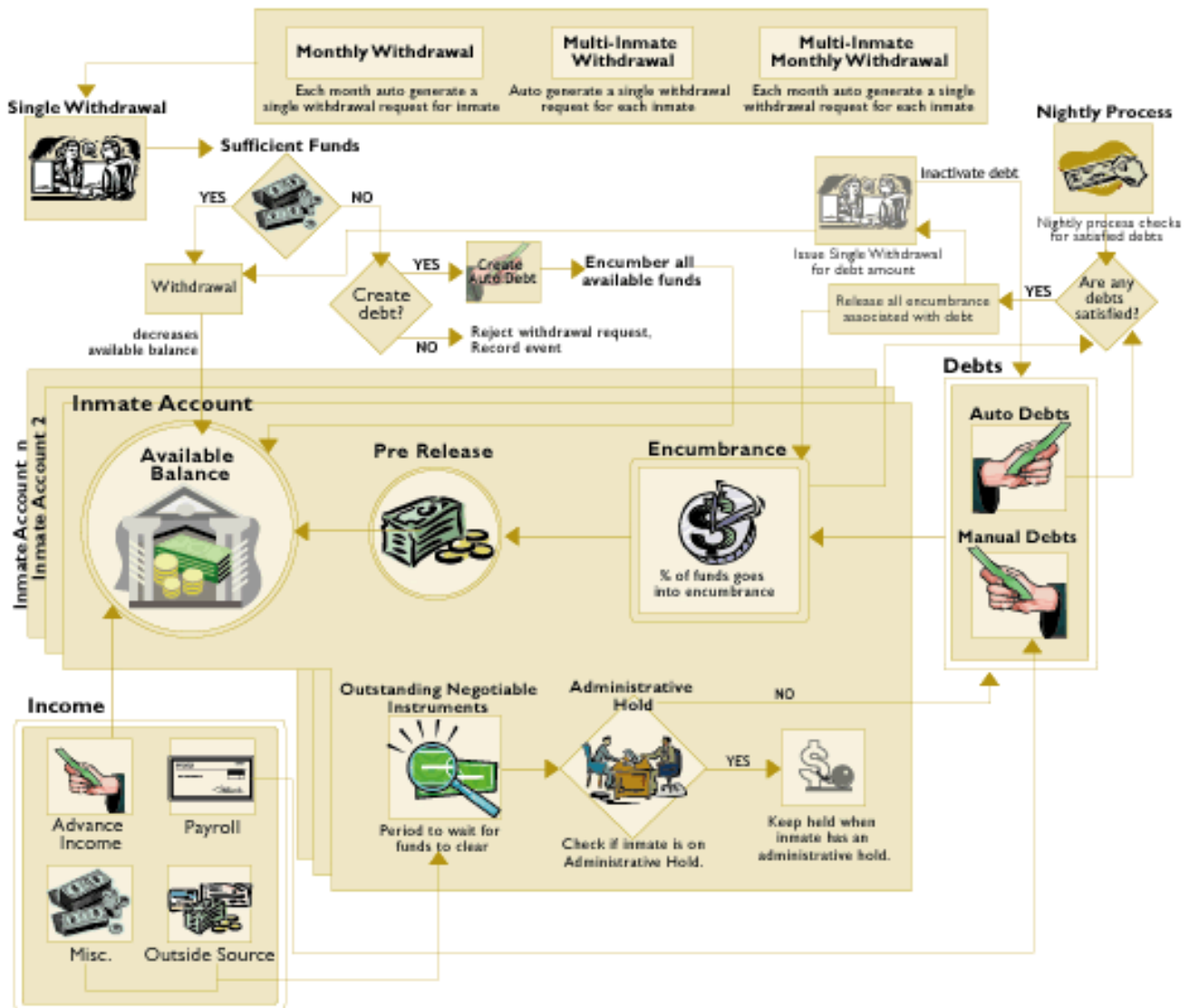
	ASP	CCF	FDCF	ICIW	IMCC	ISP	MPCF	NCF	NCCF	Totals
Average In-mate Census	1150	990	1149	553	998	1091	1014	1171	489	8605
Average Active RX	1996	2818	1732	2756	3658	2011	2276	2452	855	
Average Psych RX	427	573	345	766	796	509	542	647	133	
# of Offenders on RX	530	676	570	428	782	662	655	681	257	
% of Offenders on RX	46%	68%	50%	77%	78%	74%	65%	59%	53%	
# RX per Offender	1.96	2.85	1.51	4.53	3.66	3.58	2.24	2.59	1.75	
% of Offenders on Psych Meds	16%	32%	20%	48%	35%	53%	30%	26%	18%	
Net Cost of Medications	\$1,005,709	\$1,051,949	\$599,557	\$971,268	\$1,091,813	\$1,440,162	\$764,022	\$1,263,203	\$287,481	\$8,475,163
Total Cost per Offender	\$942	\$1,062	\$522	\$1,833	\$1,094	\$464	\$753	\$1,028	\$588	

The above data includes diamond and all prescriptions, including those for HIV, Hepatitis C and psychiatric needs.



## 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.



## FY09 Banking Data—Prisons and Community Based Corrections

Prison	Restitution Collected	Child Support Collected	Work Allowance Paid to Offenders
Anamosa	\$112,604.65	\$77,541.60	\$756,643.50
Clarinda	\$113,553.92	\$59,513.50	\$434,638.43
Fort Dodge	\$770,086.18	\$35,469.18	\$390,506.67
Fort Madison	\$95,064.09	\$59,924.31	\$691,156.42
Oakdale	\$27,182.06	\$20,597.88	\$267,149.52
Mount Pleasant	\$55,451.31	\$55,233.72	\$441,599.45
Mitchellville	\$34,029.84	\$23,040.02	\$293,066.47
Newton	\$138,730.17	\$39,798.13	\$331,257.82
Rockwell City	\$104,822.54	\$28,287.52	\$217,880.25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,451,524.76</b>	<b>\$399,405.86</b>	<b>\$3,823,898.53</b>

Community Based Corrections Residential Facilities	Restitution Collected	Child Support Collected
2nd District Ames	\$12,960.93	\$608.45
8th District Burlington	\$64,034.43	\$0.00
4th District Council Bluffs	\$36,658.03	\$225.00
6th District Cedar Rapids	\$92,268.62	\$175.00
5th District Des Moines Female	\$12,343.00	\$0.00
5th District Des Moines Male	\$115,294.16	\$209.33
1st District Dubuque	\$41,805.36	\$0.00
7th District Davenport	\$135,815.51	\$0.00
2nd District Fort Dodge	\$35,122.87	\$0.00
2nd District Mason City	\$16,521.44	\$0.00
2nd District Marshalltown	\$31,210.53	\$0.00
8th District Ottumwa	\$29,982.84	\$0.00
3rd District Sioux City	\$48,360.08	\$0.00
1st District Waterloo	\$17,608.35	\$0.00
1st District West Union	\$42,268.73	\$1,217.78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$732,254.88</b>	<b>\$2,435.56</b>

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.

# Offender Email (*Corrlinks*)

## Executive Overview

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*)

Institution	Number of Messages Delivered	Charges to the Family	Commission to Iowa
Mitchellville	1,864	\$466.00	\$205.04
Rockwell City	134	\$33.50	\$14.74
Newton	530	\$132.50	\$58.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>\$632.00</b>	<b>\$278.08</b>

The remaining 6 prisons will deploy offender email in FY2010

## 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 entrance 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.



# 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 and across all facility types. 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 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 to the individual facilities. Analysis of incident data can be done

## **Incidents By Priority Institutions**

Priority 1 - 116

Priority 2—493

Priority 3—202

Total—811

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 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.

## **Incidents Involving Threat Groups**

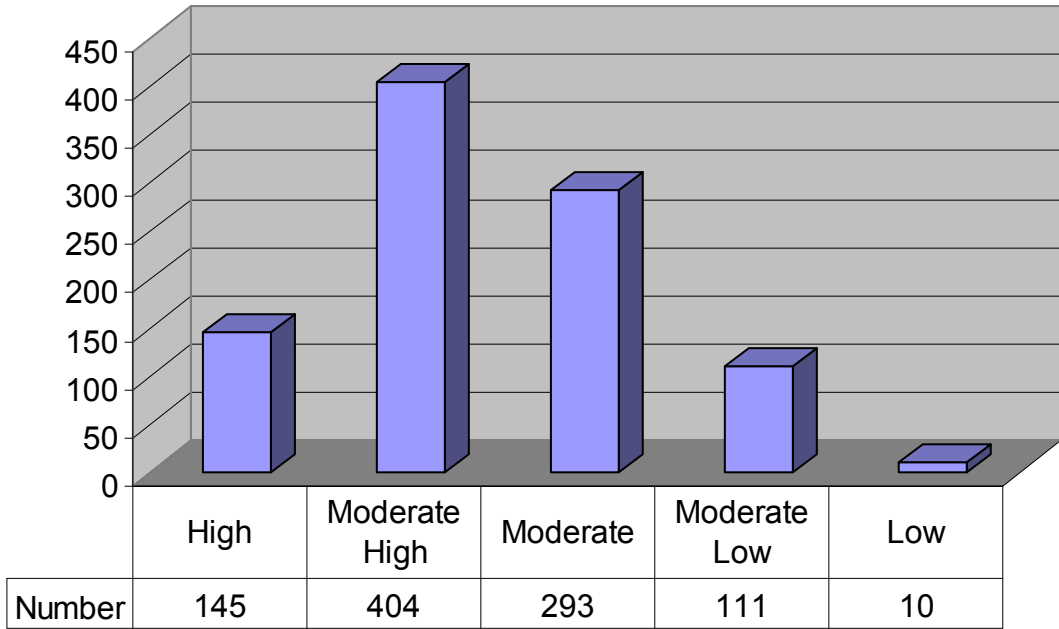
Prison—158

CBC—23

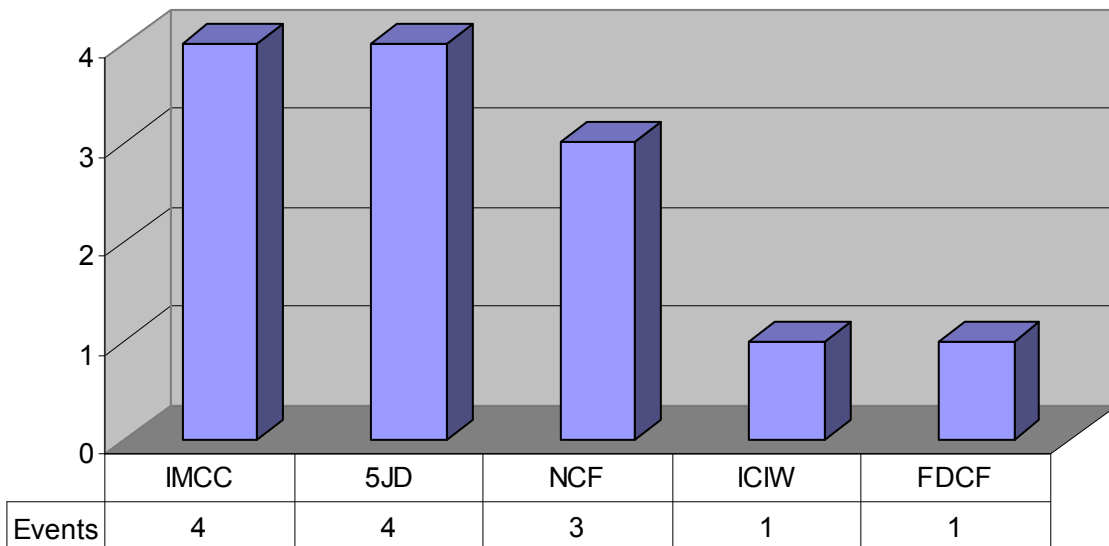
Total—181

# CIR Incidents

**Incidents by LSI Score**



**Life Saving Events by Region  
7/1/2008 - 6/30/2009**



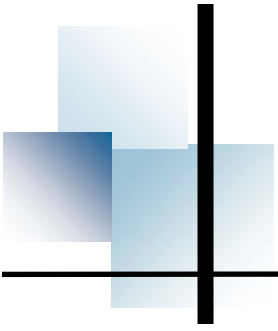
IMCC, Newton and 5th District began using CIR 12-1-08  
Balance of Prisons—3-1-09 and Balance of Districts—7-1-09

# CIR Incidents

## Incident Reports Involving Offenders with Mental Health Diagnosis From 7/1/2008 to 6/30/2009

Facility	Mental Health CIRs	% of Mental Health CIRs	% of All Institutions CIRs
Anamosa State Penitentiary	19	3.0%	2.3%
Clarinda Correctional Facility	44	7.0%	6.4%
Clinical Care Unit	57	9.1%	7.0%
Correctional Release Center	2	0.3%	0.2%
Fort Dodge Correctional Facility	32	5.1%	3.9%
Farm 1	1	0.2%	0.1%
Farm 3	1	0.2%	0.1%
Iowa Correctional Institute for Women	22	3.6%	2.7%
Iowa Medical & Classification Center	343	54.9%	42.3%
Iowa State Penitentiary	45	7.2%	5.5%
John Bennett Unit	4	0.6%	0.5%
Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility	15	2.4%	1.8%
Mount Pleasant Women's Unit	3	0.5%	0.4%
North Central Correctional Facility	2	0.3%	0.2%
Newton Correctional Facility	35	5.6%	4.3%
Total	625	100.0%	76.6%





# 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 and data collection needs.

*“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

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The Department of Corrections Annual Performance Report for fiscal year 2009 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:

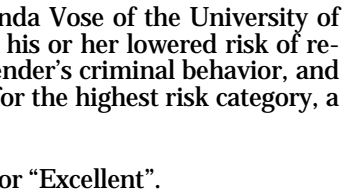
1. Offender Management – Best Practices Reentry Model
2. Population Management
3. Information Best Practices
4. Workforce Investment

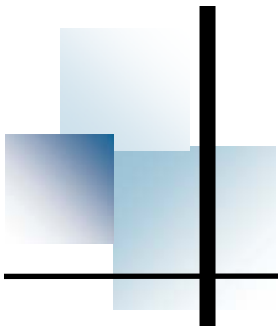
Strategic Goals are:

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.

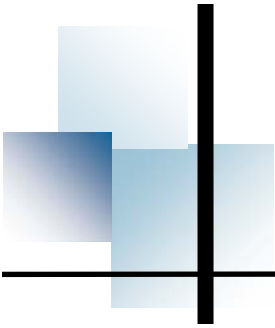
The Departments' key accomplishments include:

### 1. Offender Management – Best Practices Reentry Model

- Offender reentry efforts based on a wrap-around model to provide comprehensive and coordinated services to offenders reentering Iowa's communities has reduced recidivism. The CJJP evaluation of the first reentry program, Going Home – Keys, found reentry programming to reduce the likelihood of return to prison by 17.8%. A subsequent CJJP evaluation of another reentry program found women offenders who received WRAP-Around services had lower recidivism rates than women not receiving those services.
  - Change matters. Research on Iowa probationers and parolees conducted by Brenda Vose of the University of Cincinnati found that a reduction in an offender's LSI-R score over time results in his or her lowered risk of re-offending. In other words, efforts that identify the factors that contribute to an offender's criminal behavior, and then target treatment to address those factors, are effective. The study found that for the highest risk category, a 10% drop in LSI-R scores
  - 33.3% 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 1,529 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 FY2009 588 offenders received their GEDs. The GED program provided 240,772 hours of instruction in GED.
- The Literacy Program in the prisons served 1,068 offenders and provided 65,688 hours of instruction. 288 literacy completions were awarded.
- Eight of Iowa's nine prisons have received CEA (Correctional Education Association) Accreditation Certificates.
- 32.4% of offenders on community based corrections supervision paid their victim restitution in full by discharge.
- Drug Courts for adult offenders work. Research conducted by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Iowa Department of Human Rights (CJJP) found successful drug court participants in Iowa were far less likely to recidivate after program admission and took longer to commit a new felony offense than the comparison groups.
- Gender responsive cognitive program works. The Moving On women's cognitive program addresses issues ranging from family and relationships to coping with emotions and problem solving. Krista Gehring of the University of Cincinnati found the Moving On program is successful in reducing the likelihood of recidivism among women probationers, compared to a similar group of women probationers who received no cognitive programming.
- An ex-offender Reentry Coordinating Council was established by Governor Culver to assist in designing and to guarantee reentry programming. The membership of the Council, which includes policy level representatives from state agencies responsible for corrections, release planning, substance abuse treatment, housing, education, social services, victim services, and employment (among others), ensures coordination of services and responsiveness to a broad spectrum of offender needs. The charge includes identifying and removing barriers to reentry; improving collaboration and coordination among agencies; eliminating duplicate efforts; and identifying and implementing best practices.
- DOC in collaboration with the Bureau of Justice Assistance hosted a three-day *Reentry in the State of Iowa Accomplishments and Planning for the Future* event attended by approximately 225 people in September of 2008. Ten work groups submitted reentry implementation recommendations to the newly-formed Iowa Corrections Reentry Team (ICRT).
- An EBP (Evidence-Based Practices) Steering Subcommittee was formed to identify DOC's core program Implementing quality improvement plans resulted in a majority of programs that previously rated Promising or Needs Improvement to reach Excellent status scores.
- 70% of offenders are successfully completing treatment programs while incarcerated, such as RIVER Violator Program and the Sex Offender Program.
- 75% of community based corrections offenders are successfully completing supervision.
- More substance abusing, higher risk offenders have their risk substantially reduced while in the corrections system. During FY2007, 43.4% of higher risk offenders with substance abuse treatment needs were lower risk at discharge from corrections supervision, due to treatment received. In FY2009, this percentage had increased to 50.4% — more than half.



- 65% of community based corrections offenders are successfully completing treatment programs, such as Batterer's Education, Drug Court, Dual Diagnosis, etc.

## **2. Population Management**

- After reaching an all-time high of 8,940 prison offenders on 10/3/07 (a 233% increase over 17 years), the prison population has steadily declined to 8,454 on 6/30/09 (a 5.4% decrease). The main reasons: fewer new court commitments; more offenders expiring their sentences; and few probation/parole revocations, an indication that DOC efforts are having an impact on reducing recidivism and returns to prison.
- Iowa has a strong commitment to Community Corrections. Iowa ranks 41st in offenders on community supervision per 100,000 adult residents and ranks 27th in the ratio of probationers to prisoners, indicating judges' trust in the quality of supervision and services provided in Iowa's eight district departments of correctional services.
- In January 2009, DOC began using the new Custody Classification instrument on incoming offenders and reclassified all incarcerated offenders. The instrument is structured to better assess risk to security and to society and appropriate incarceration custody level recognizing security, programming and reentry services. A gender-responsive custody classification instrument was adopted for women offenders.
- Members of the Security Threat Group and Security Directors are connected to State and Federal Intelligence based websites through a secure communication system. The State Fusion Center has assigned Division of Criminal Investigation agent to serve as the Intelligence liaison to the DOC Security Threat Group.
- DNA is being collected at a rate of 94% for eligible offenders.

## **3. Information Best Practices**

- Successfully deployed a Critical Incident Reporting module statewide for both Prisons and Community Based Corrections.
- Successfully deployed an offender e-mail (CorrLinks) system in the prisons.
- Committees were formed to develop a prison Property module and Grievance module for ICON.

## **4. Workforce Investment**

- There were 170,245.13 hours of training supplied by the Learning Center. E-Learning was implemented with the development of the training module with 28,485 training hours being provided. In 2010 the number of training modules will increase to approximately 18 modules.
- Created a focus group to look at offenders with mental issues and their reentry progression back into the community.
- A new round of focus groups has been named by the director to develop leadership around the areas identified. The focus group model was developed a few years ago, and proved valuable for identifying improved processes or other recommendations for change. The new groups are: Build Security Basics, Disproportionate Representation, Mental Health, Sex Offenders, Women Offenders and Redesigning Corrections.

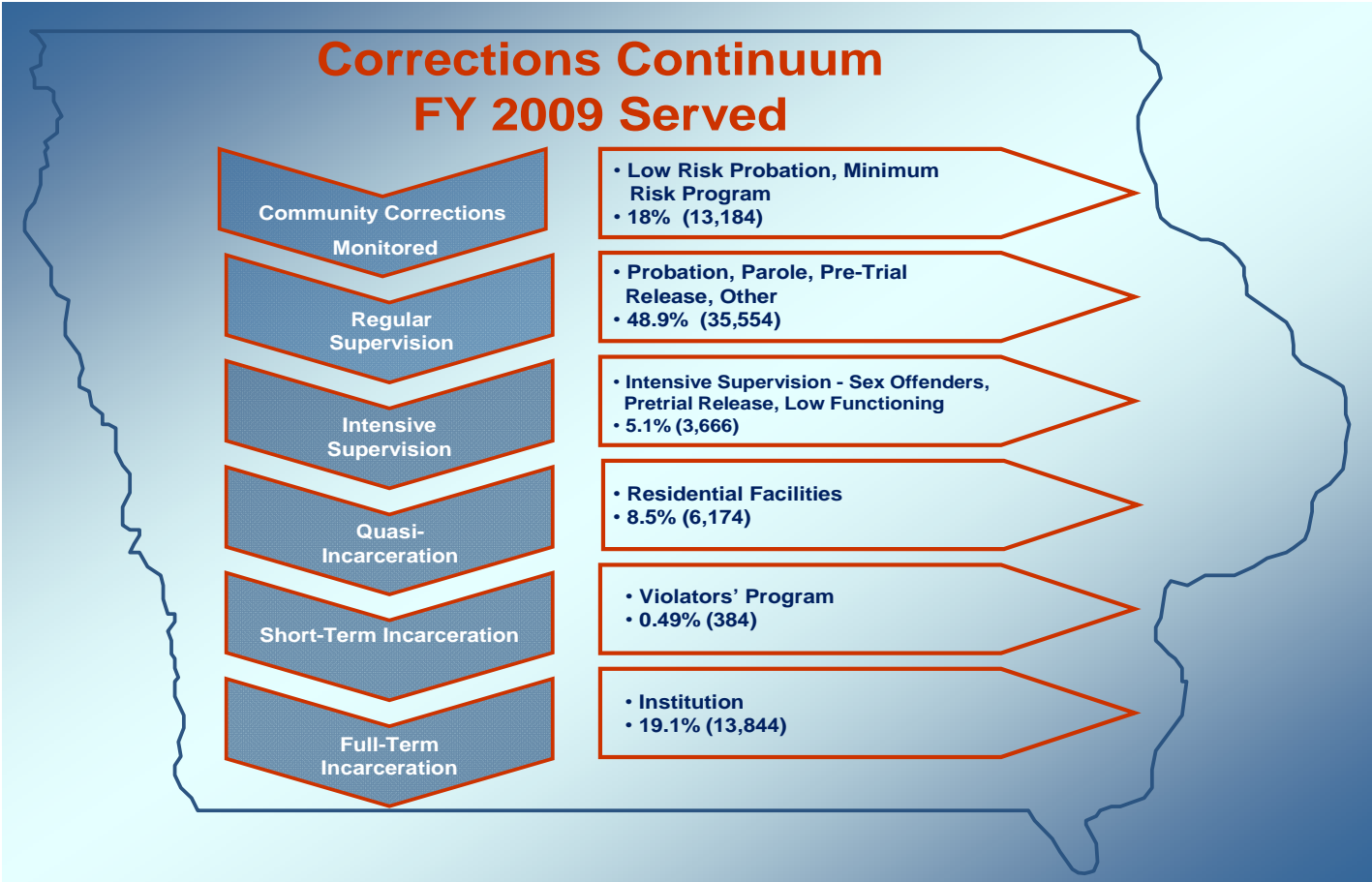
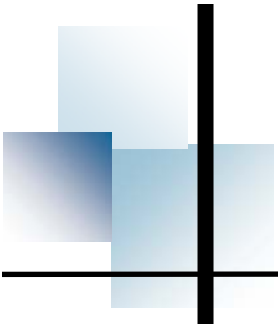




## Miscellaneous Accomplishments

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- DOC's usage of E85 fuel rose from 14% to 27% during FY09.
- Untold numbers of offenders, employees and work hours were provided to many jurisdictions dealing with the 2008 Iowa flooding.
  - \* Sixth Judicial District buildings served as both an initial court room and detention facility for new arrestees. Their Human Resources Center was used for the Clerk's office and County Attorney's to continue their necessary work.
  - \* Anamosa State Penitentiary and Iowa Medical and Classification Center held Linn County jail offenders.
  - \* Approximately 400 offenders and numerous staff from the First Judicial District, Sixth Judicial District, Iowa State Penitentiary, Anamosa State Penitentiary and the Iowa Medical and Classification Center were involved with sand bagging and removal of record storage.
  - \* Iowa Prison Industries donated 10,000 buckets of cleaning solution, 500 pairs of socks and 400 volunteer uniforms.
- During the 2008 State Employee Food Drive, DOC received the 1st place award for Overall Highest Total Donation by a Department. DOC staff contributed 59,369 pounds of food to feed hungry families in Iowa.
- The United States Deputy Wardens Association held its annual conference July 20-25 at the Coralville Marriott. Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility Deputy Warden, Charlie Higgins, is the current President of the USDWA and Fort Dodge Correctional Facility Deputy Warden, Darlene Baugh, is Vice-President. In addition to the many workshops there were tours of several DOC facilities as well as family activities at many Eastern Iowa attractions throughout the week.
- The West Central Wardens and Superintendents Association held its annual conference in Altoona September 8—11. NCF Warden Terry Mapes is the association's current President. Wardens and other institutional administrators from around the Midwest attended. Numerous workshops and tours of Iowa facilities were included in the 4 day event.
- The 12th Women Working in Corrections and Juvenile Justice National Conference was hosted in Des Moines, Iowa from October 26—29, 2008. Approximately 300 attendees, largely women and a few good men, from Iowa and across the nation attended the conference. The feedback from the conference has been exceptionally positive on the quality of the speakers and workshops as well as the hospitality of Iowa.



## Community Based Corrections (CBC) & Prison Offenders Served FY09

<b>CBC Field Services</b>	<b>Active at Start 7-01-08</b>	<b>New Admits FY09</b>	<b>Closures FY09</b>	<b>Active at End 6-30-09</b>	<b>Offenders Served</b>
Interstate Compact Parole	298	152	161	291	450
Interstate Compact Probation	1114	540	590	1054	1654
No Correctional Supervision Status	8	22	18	10	30
OWI Continuum	5	43	8	5	48
Parole	3340	2280	2331	3103	5620
Pretrial Release With Supervision	1408	4604	4536	1421	6012
Probation	22,269	16,210	15,379	22,406	38,479
Special Sentence	31	80	17	95	111
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>28,473</b>	<b>23,931</b>	<b>23,040</b>	<b>28,385</b>	<b>52,404</b>

<b>CBC Residential Services</b>	<b>Active at Start 7/1/08</b>	<b>New Admits FY09</b>	<b>Closures FY09</b>	<b>Active at End 6/30/09</b>	<b>Offenders Served*</b>
Federal	141	519	572	137	660
Interstate Compact Parole	1	5	1	3	6
Interstate Compact Probation	2	4	6	1	6
Jail (Designated Site)	3	26	18	3	29
OWI Continuum	227	563	625	196	790
Parole	9	50	47	12	59
Pretrial Release With Supervision	7	27	21	9	34
Probation	809	1936	2050	842	2745
Special Sentence	9	43	38	22	52
Work Release	461	1332	1452	395	1793
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>1669</b>	<b>4505</b>	<b>4830</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>6174</b>

<b>Prisons</b>	<b>Active at Start 7-1-08</b>	<b>New Admits FY09</b>	<b>Closures FY09</b>	<b>Active at End 6-30-09</b>	<b>Offenders Served</b>
OWI Continuum		1	2		1
Parole	190	330	76	207	520
Miscellaneous	1		1	1	1
Prison	8160	3821	4254	7954	11981
Prison Compact	35	8	8	35	43
Prison Safekeeper	241	1073	1138	149	1314
Probation	84	232	223	93	316
Special Sentence	7	6	3	9	13
Work Release	19	20	69	11	39
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>8737</b>	<b>5491</b>	<b>5774</b>	<b>8459</b>	<b>14228</b>

**Total Offenders Served by the Iowa DOC—72,806**

## **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

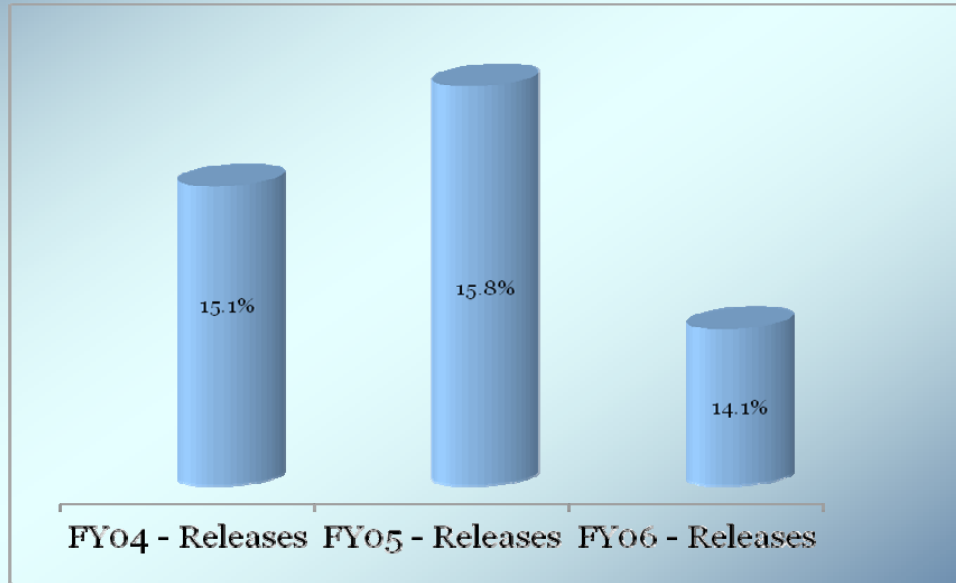
**Description:** Iowa’s corrections system is moving to ensure that evidence based correctional intervention programs and practices are in use across the system.

**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.

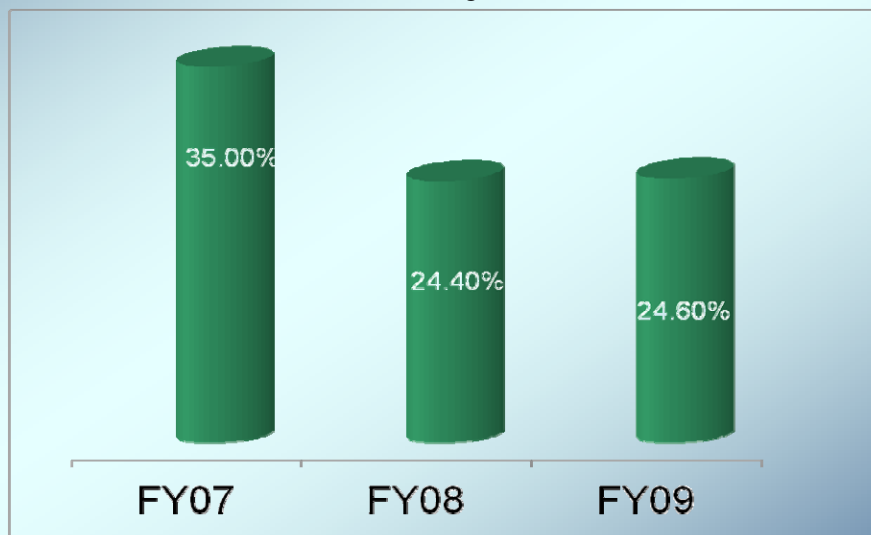
## Results

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



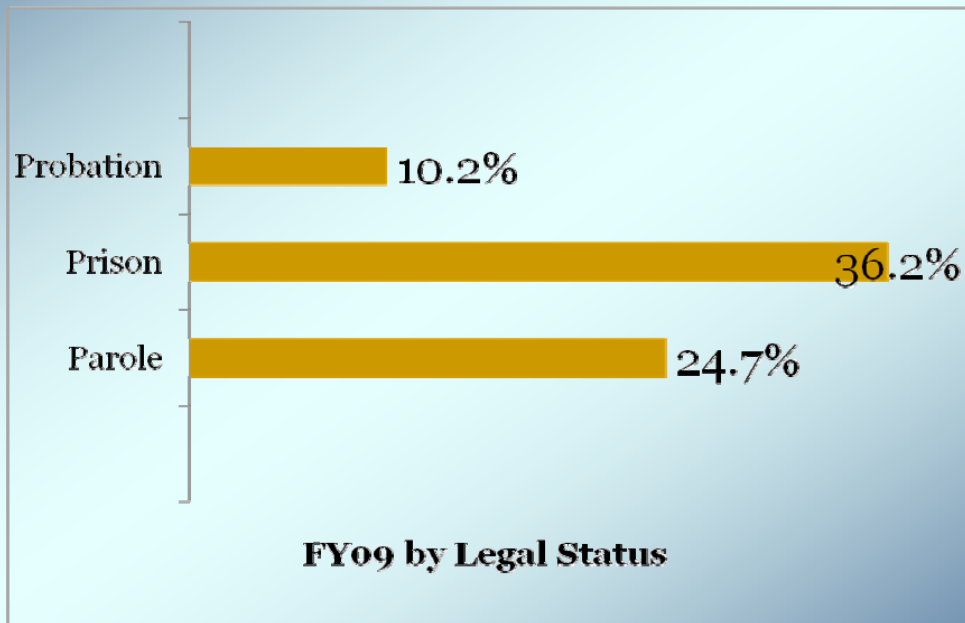
## Results

***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.***



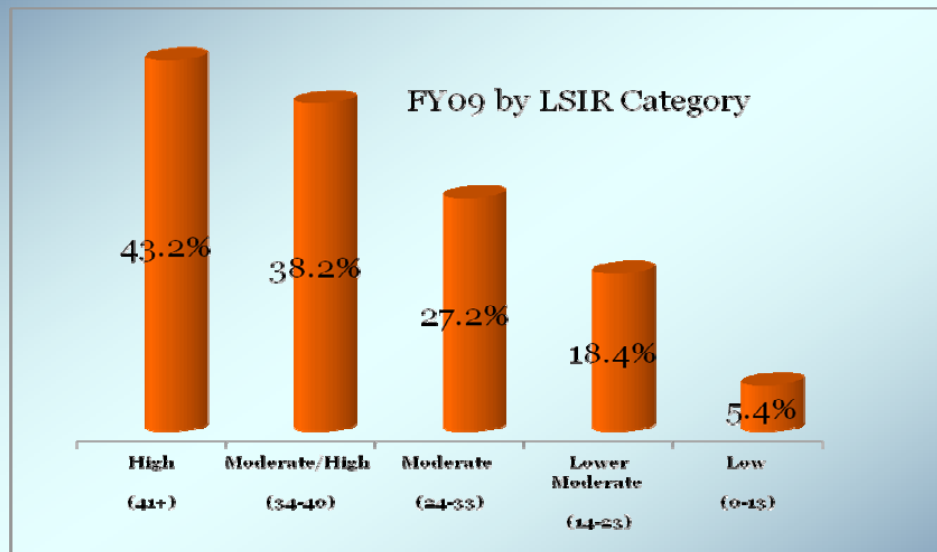
## Results

### *Recidivism by Legal Status*



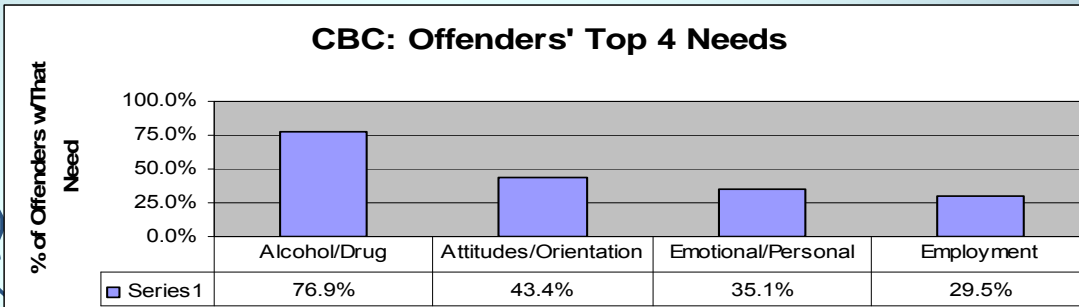
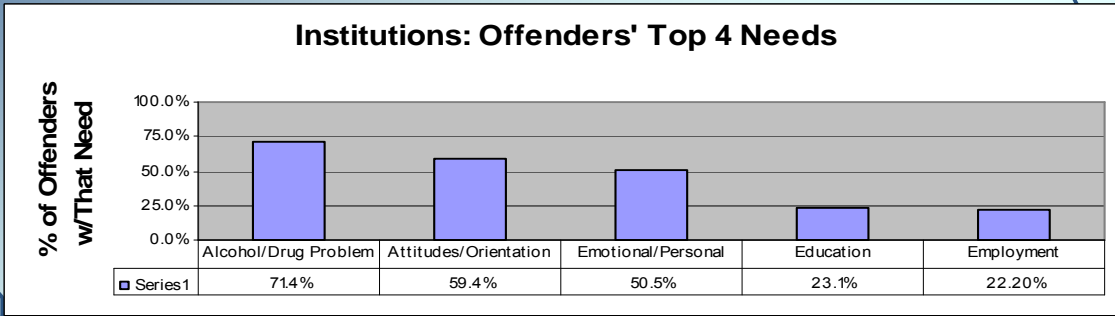
## Results

### *Recidivism by LSI Score*



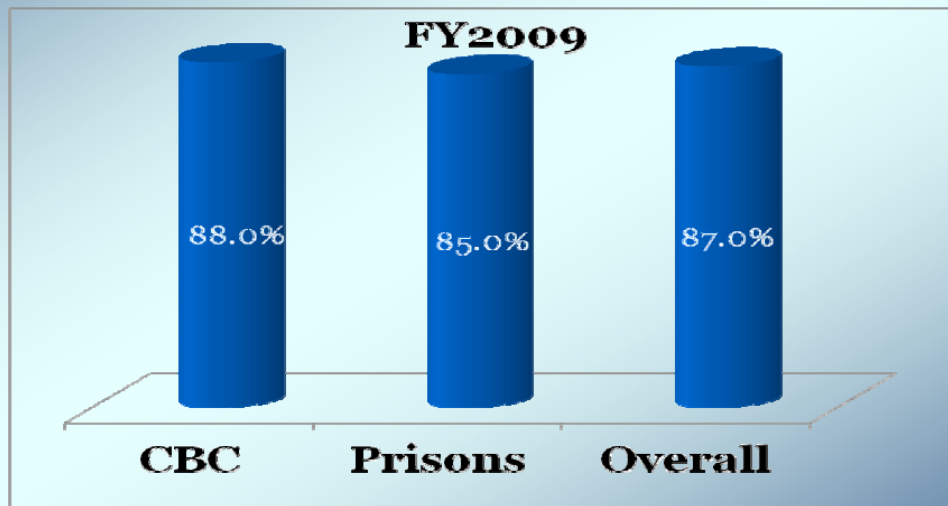
FY06 by LSIR Category

# Risk Identification: Institution and CBC Top Priority Needs



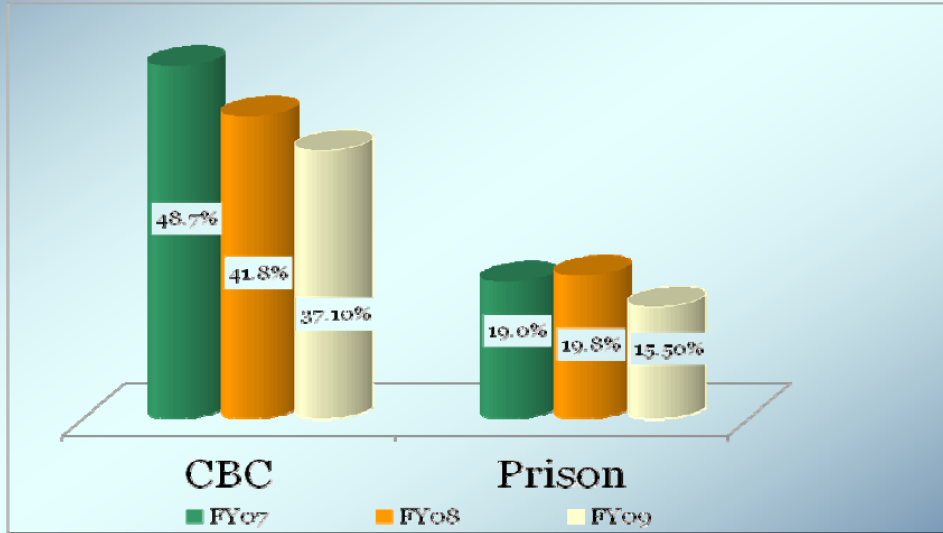
## Results

*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*



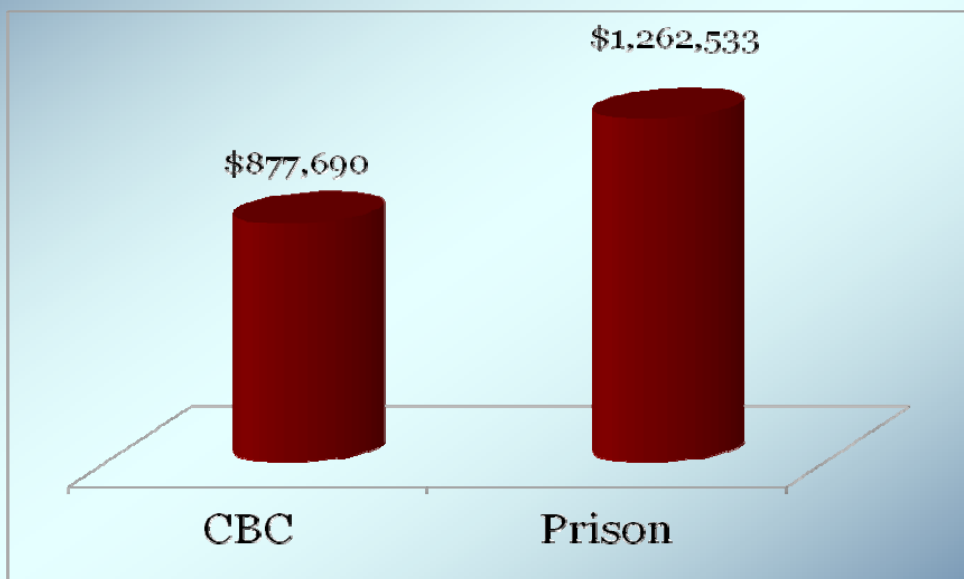
## Results

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



## Results

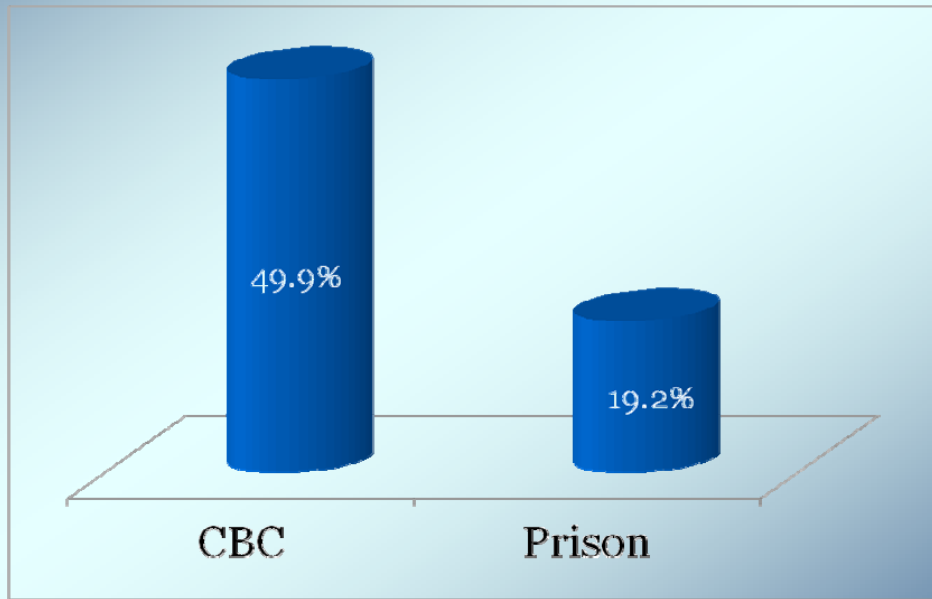
*Balance owed by victim restitution at time of discharge from CBC or prison.*



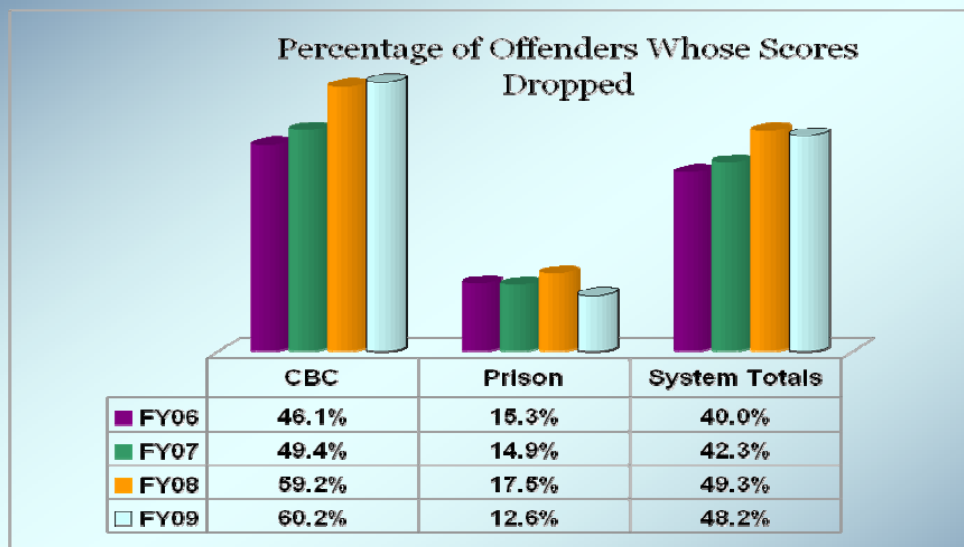


## Results

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



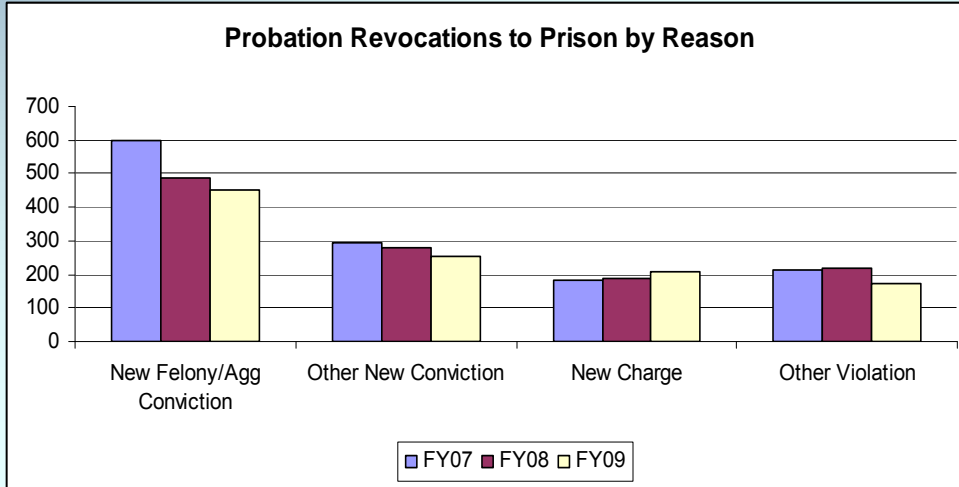
## Reducing Risk: Measuring Assessment Score Drops During Custody/Supervision



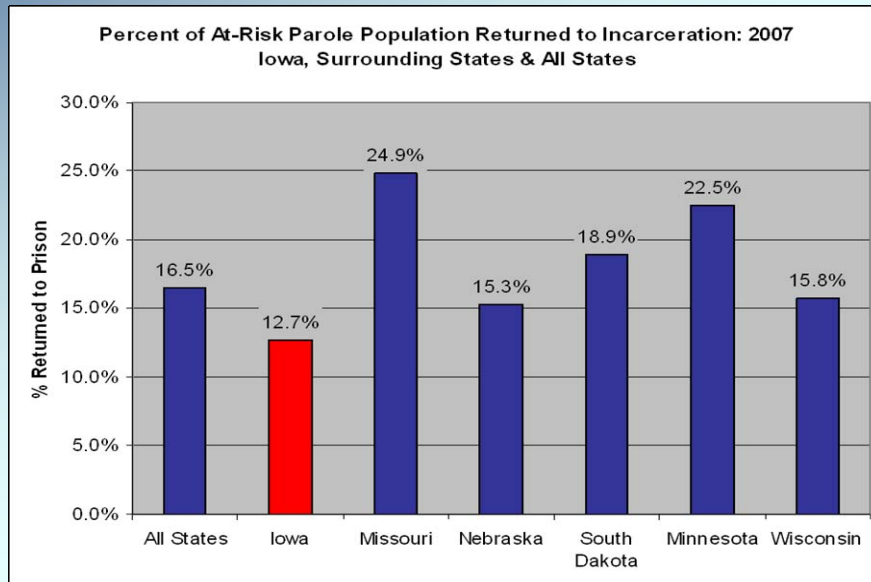
*Overall, more offenders are exiting Corrections supervision with a lower likelihood of reoffending than when they first came in.*

## Results

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



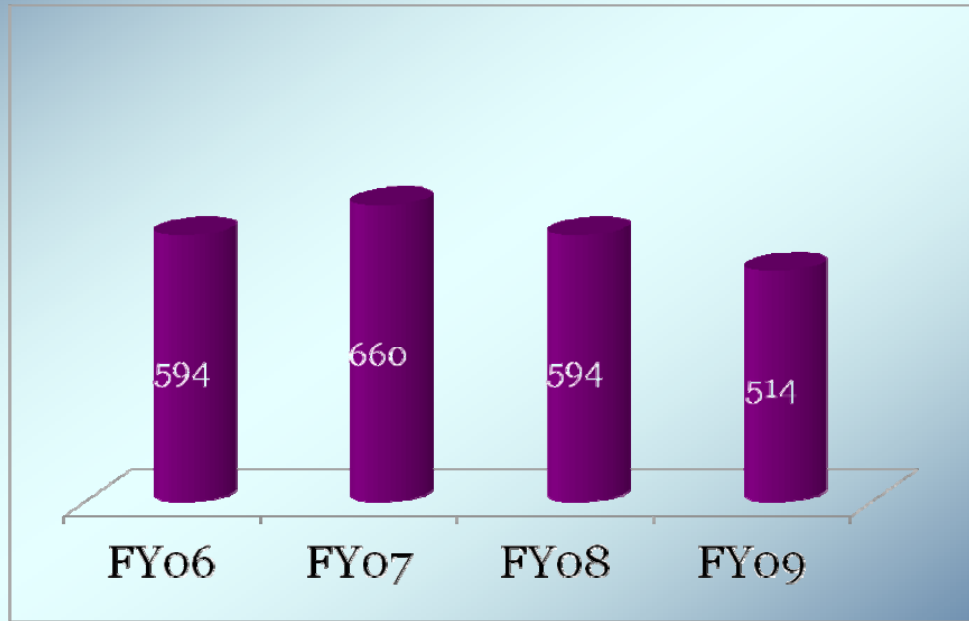
## Results



***Illinois did not report.***

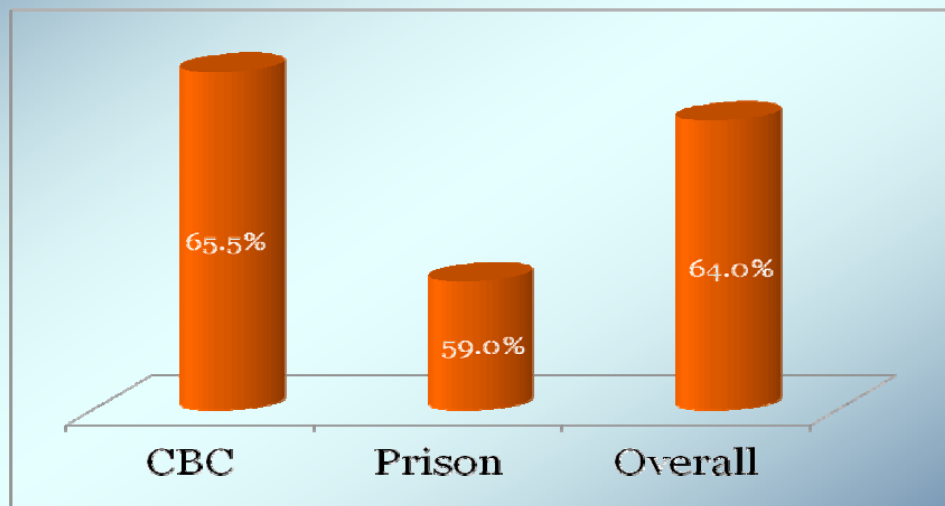
## Results

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



## Results

*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

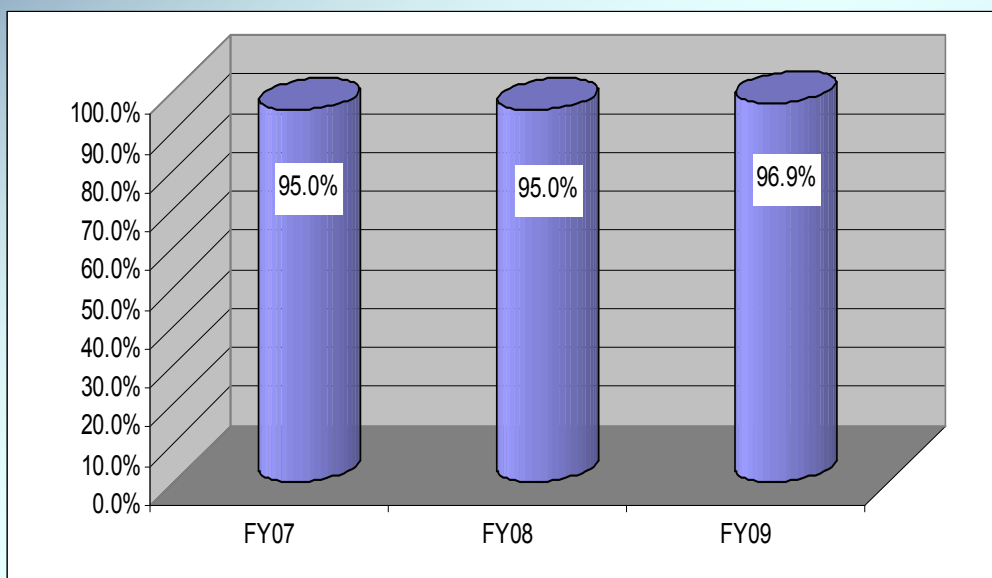
### Desired Outcomes:

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.

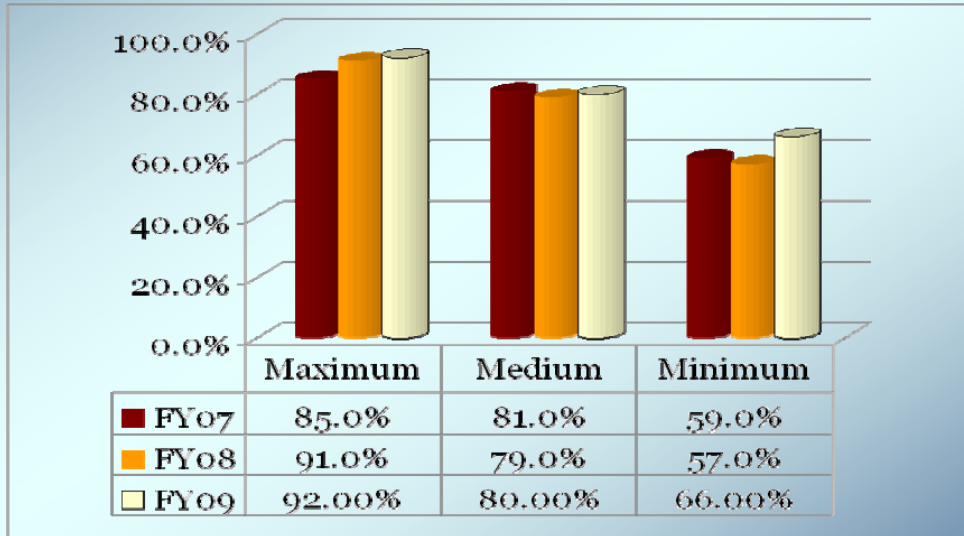
## Results

***Percentage of required Custody Classification completed.***



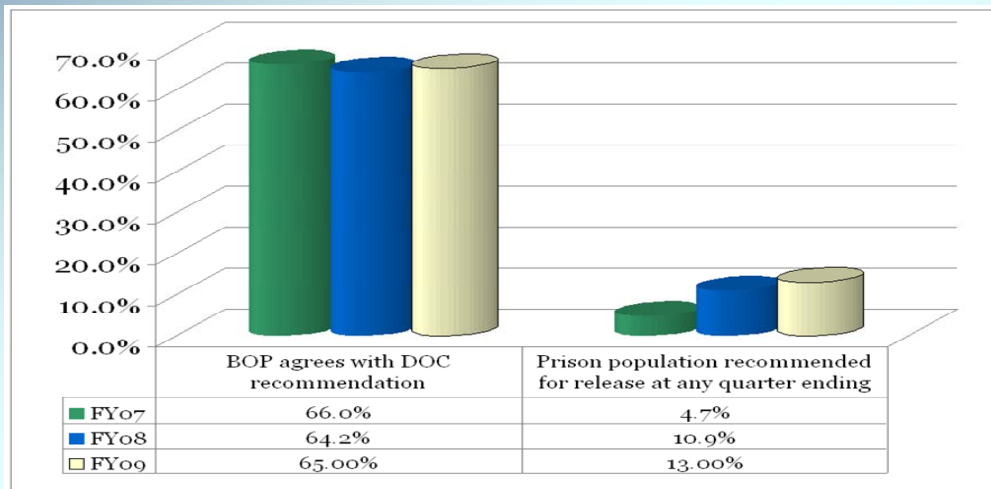
## Results

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



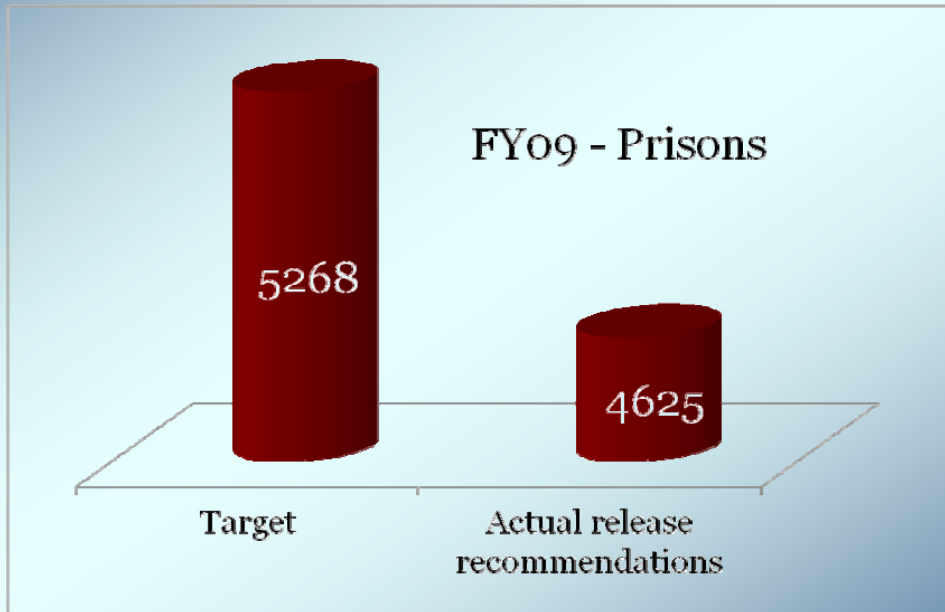
## Results

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



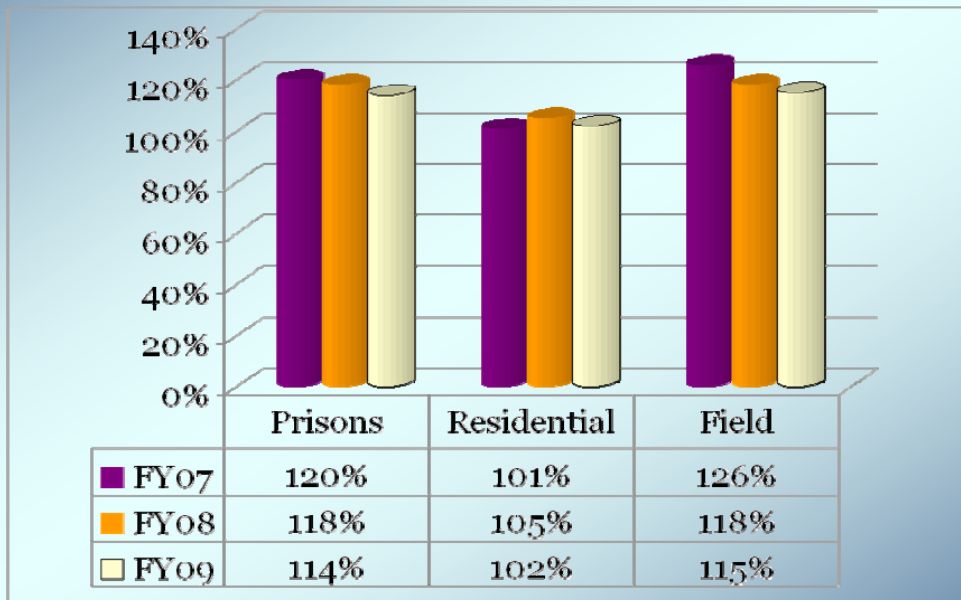
## Results

*Target v. actual release recommendations to the BOP.*



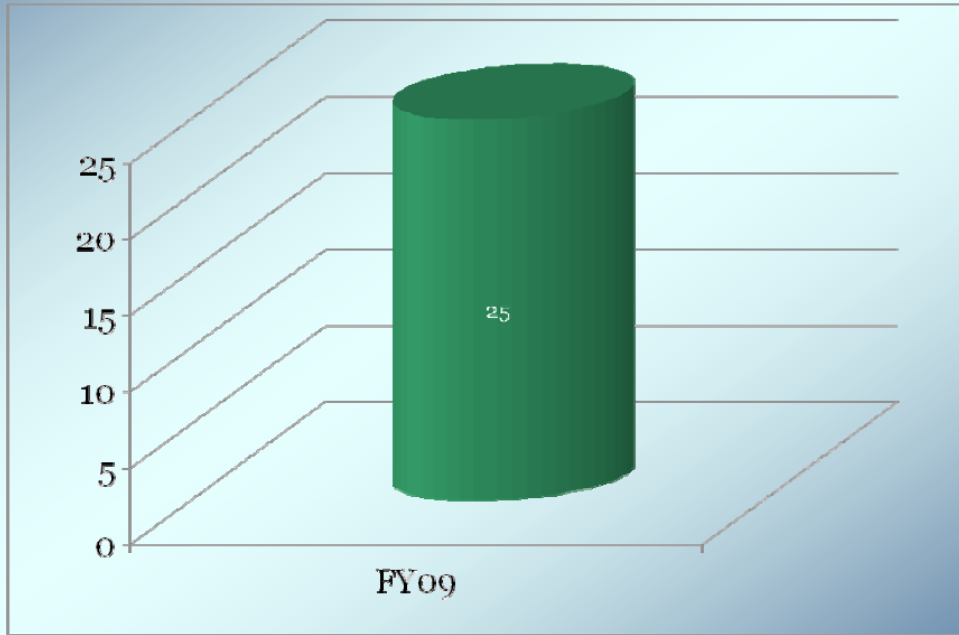
## Results

*Population as % of capacity*



## Results

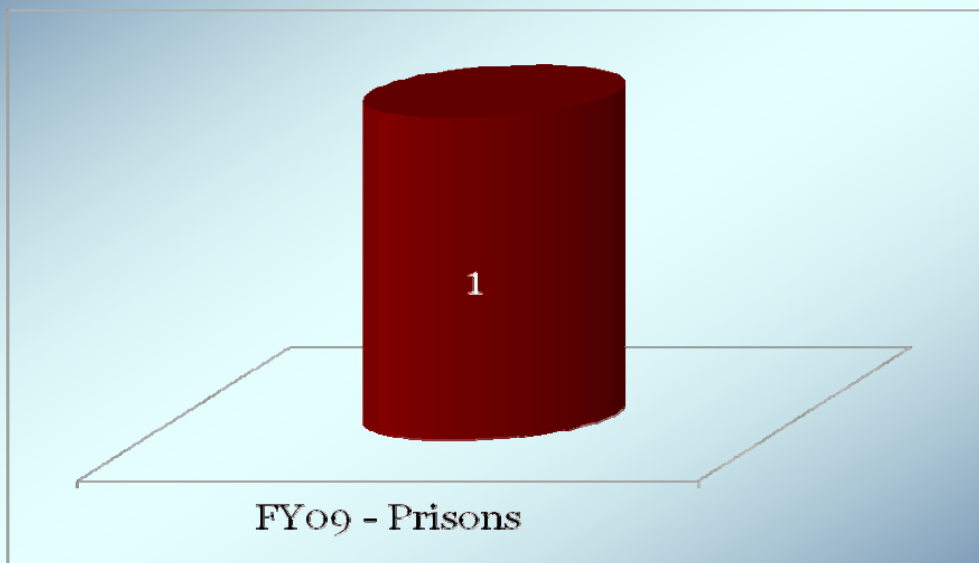
### *Number of serious injuries, accidents or deaths of offenders*



IMCC, Newton and 5th District began using CIR 12-1-08  
Balance of Prisons—3-1-09 and Balance of Districts—7-1-09

## Results

### *Number of serious injuries caused to staff.*



IMCC, Newton and 5th District began using CIR 12-1-08  
Balance of Prisons—3-1-09 and Balance of Districts—7-1-09

## **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

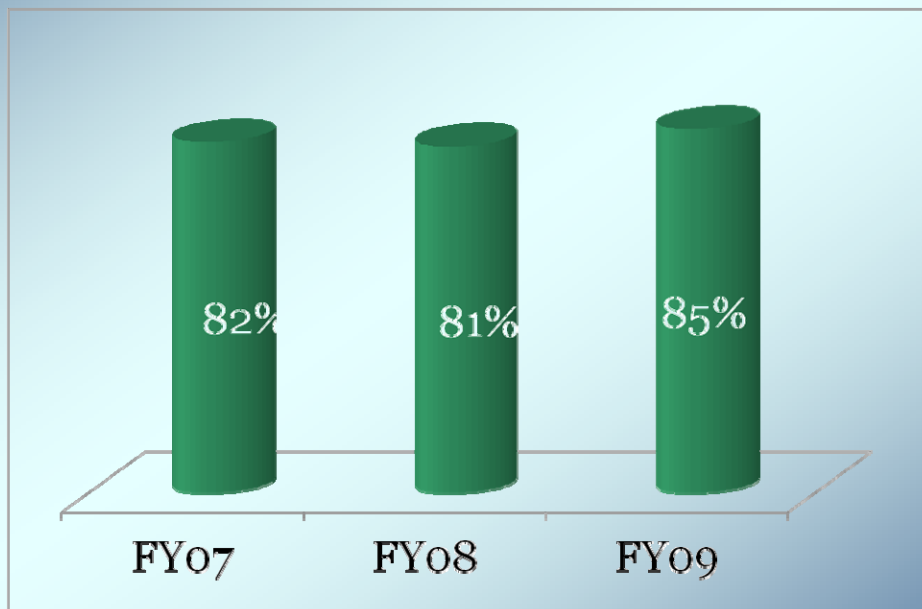
- e-Learning
- Jail Credit Recovery (FY08 Savings of \$1.2 Million)
- Central Records
- Central Banking
- Central Restitution/Child Support Recovery/Court Filing
- Elimination or Alignment of Programs Based on EBP
- Master Dietary Menu
- New Classification System
- Energy Management/Green Government

### Future Initiatives

- Central Warehouse
- Central Pharmacy

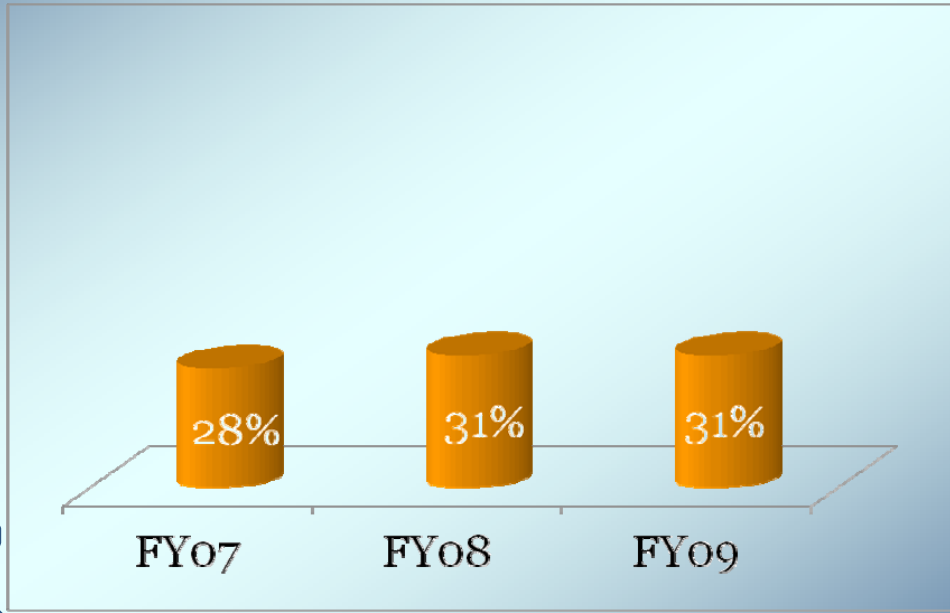
## Results

*Percentage of needed FTEs funded based on workload formula.*



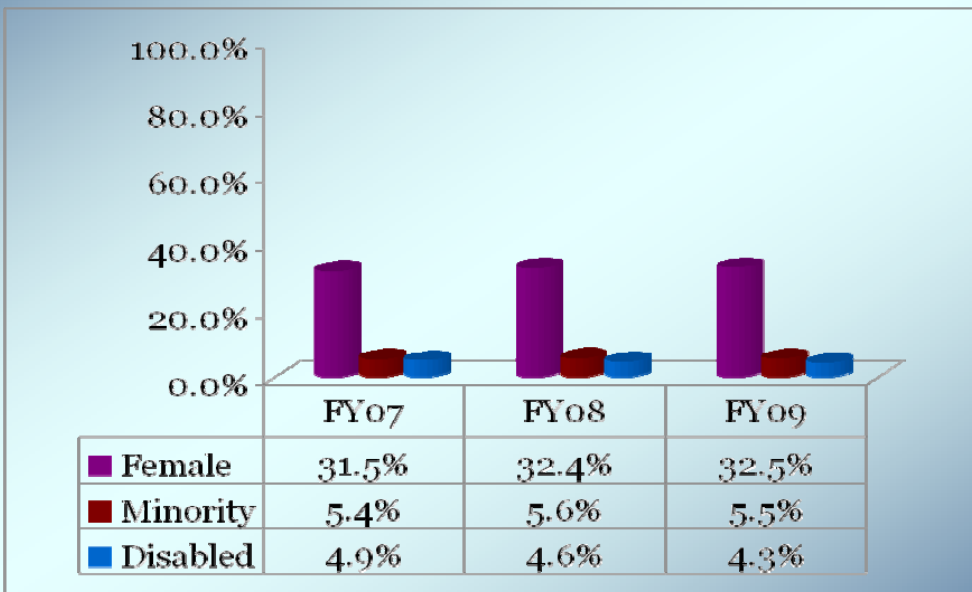
## Results

*Percentage of FTEs applied to work formula.*



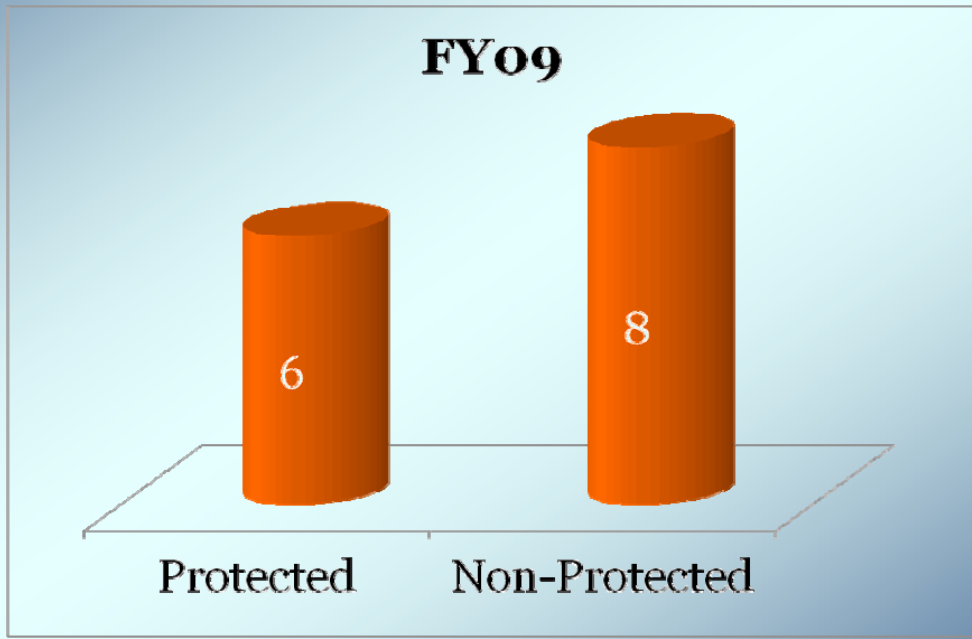
## Results

*Diversity of Prison Staff*



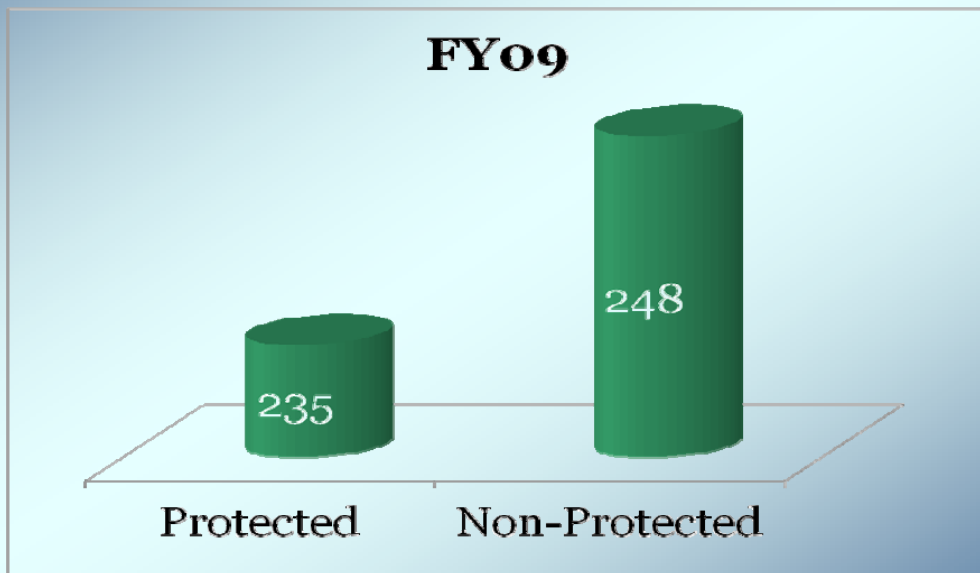
## Results

*Internship hires by protected/non-protected class*



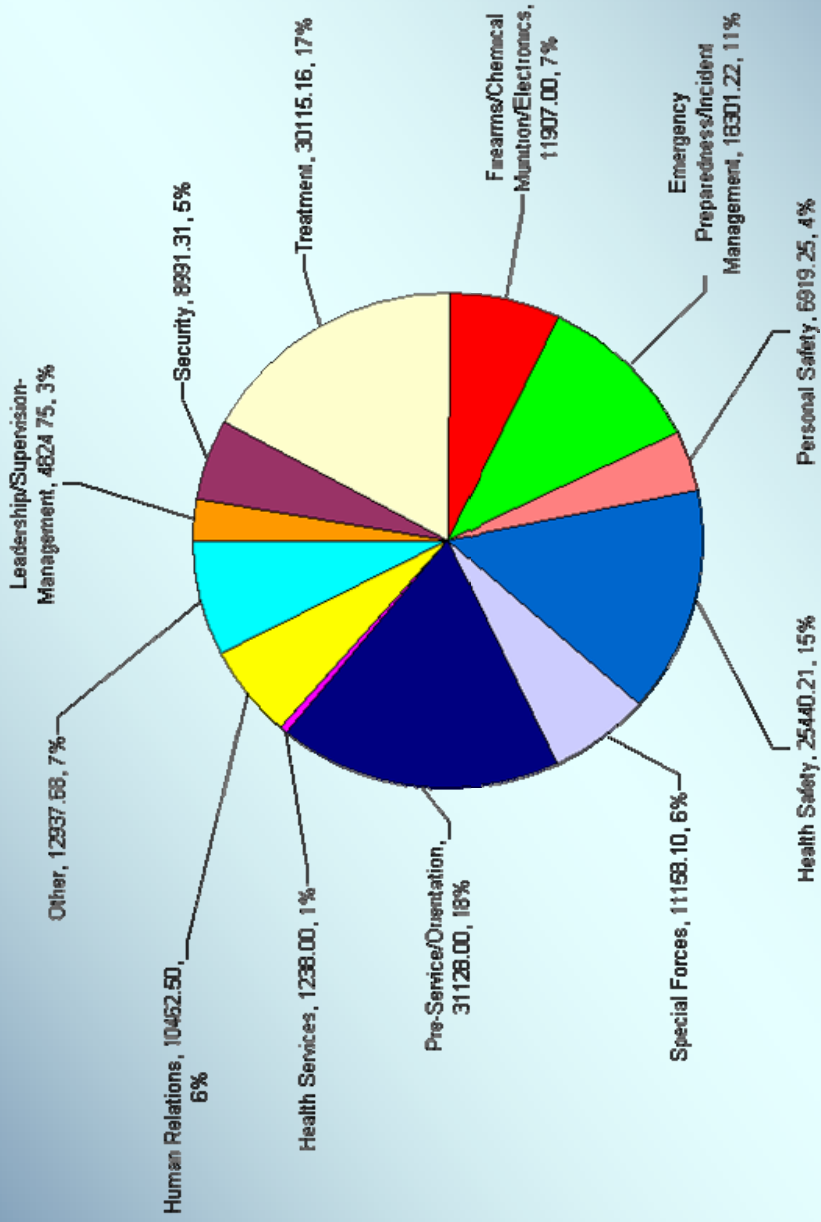
## Results

*Interviews by protected/non-protected class*



# Training Hours by Topic Category FY09

FY2009 Training Hours by Topic Category  
 source - DOC Employee Training Database "Rosebud"

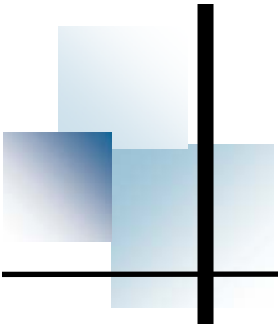


## Results

### Training Hours by Topic Category FY08

Leadership/Supervision-Management	4,825
Security	8,991
Treatment	30,115
Firearms/Chemical Munitions/Electronics	11,907
Emergency Preparedness/Incident Management	18,301
Personal Safety	6,919
Health Safety	25,440
Special Forces	11,158
Pre-Service/Orientation	31,128
Health Services	1,238
Human Relations	10,463
ICON/Data Systems	10,463
Other	12,938
<b>Total Hours</b>	<b>173,423</b>





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:

- 9 states are not trained for PBMS
- 17 states are trained but do not enter data
- 13 states are trained and partially enter data
- 11 states are trained and enter all types of data



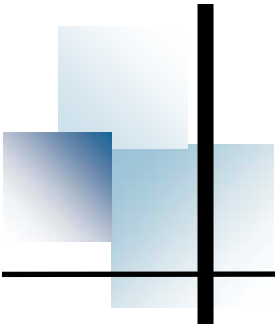
Iowa is one of the 11 states that are trained and entering data. The goal is to reach 100% entry of all data requested. Currently Iowa is answering 37% of the measures and shortly will add another 34% for a total of 71%.

Data is collected on a facility level and then on an organization level. Performance numbers and characteristics are collected and recorded for each. Currently, Iowa Department of Corrections collects 109 of the 186 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:

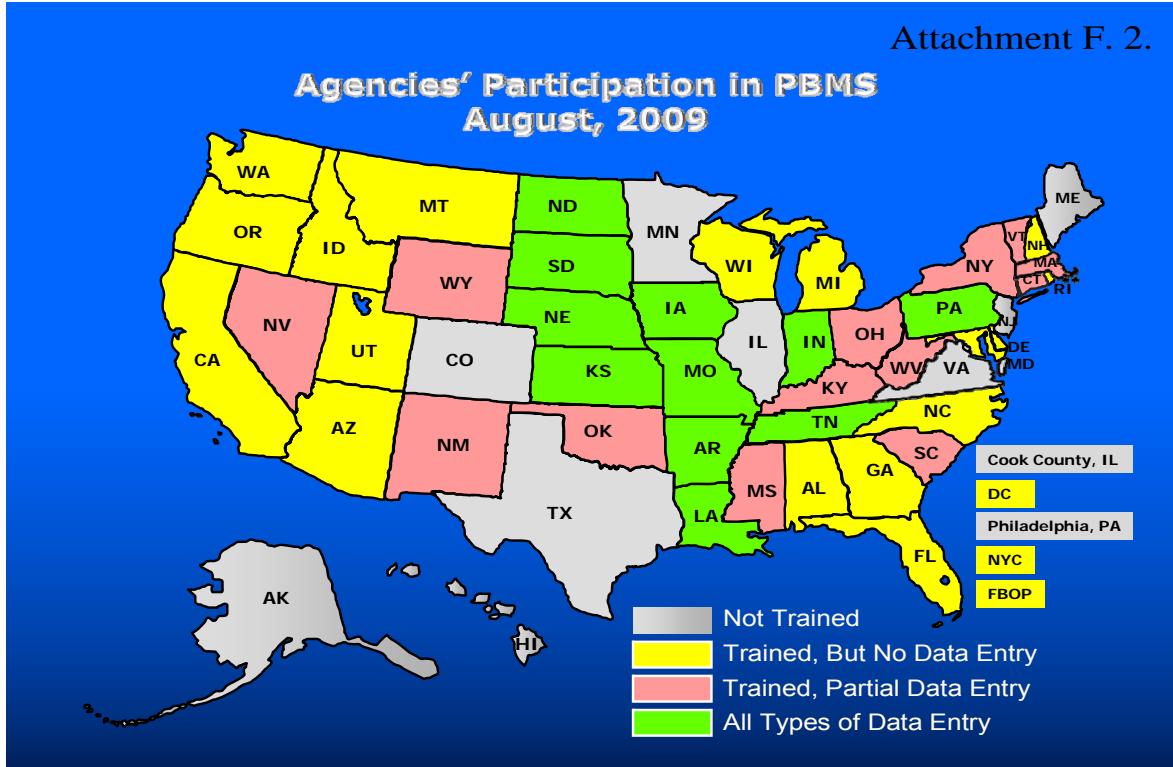
- Monthly Facility Performance Measures Report
- Monthly Organization Performance Measures for DOC Facilities
- Yearly Organization Performance Measures
- Organization Characteristics Report
- Facility Characteristics Report
- My Comparative Organizations Report
- Key Indicator Status Report
- Organization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



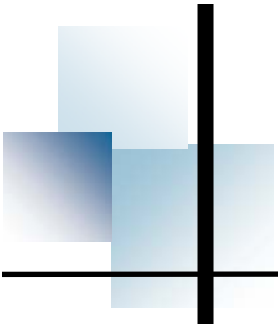


Attachment F. 2.

Agencies' Participation in PBMS  
August, 2009







# **Director John Baldwin's Flexible Performance Agreement Report**





## Flexible Performance Agreement Progress Report Quarter Ending June 30, 2009

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Despite the tight state budget, Corrections has generally done a good job of meeting or surpassing the performance goals agreed upon with Governor Culver. Below is a snapshot of “how we are doing.”

One of the targets that has been surpassed is that of the percent of correctional treatment programs that achieve the designation of “promising” or “excellent.” By the end of FY 09, 33.3% of such programs achieved that designation, easily surpassing the 15% 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% during FY 09 for CBC offenders and 10% by FY 10 for institution offenders. Due in part to the improved programs noted above, risk assessment scores for CBC offenders dropped 63.7% and 13% for institution offenders during FY 09.

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. For FY 09, 49.3% of such offenders had a lower assessed risk level – a tribute to the work of the Evidence Based Practices Steering Committee and the treatment staff at both the CBC’s and institutions.

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. However, we have made significant progress, increasing the percent of offenders from 17.9% at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter to 27.7% by the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter. The Sex Offender focus group and treatment staff at the Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility have worked hard to implement new need assessment instruments and develop alternative treatment options. Whether or not they are a factor in the improved performance remains to be seen.

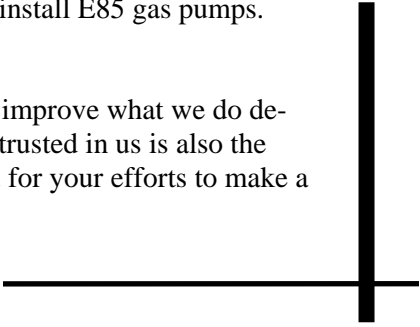
Despite a cut in offender education, the number of offenders attaining a GED while in the institution remained about the same in FY 09 (514) in comparison to FY 08 (511). However, there’s only so much one can do without resources: The target of 85% of Corrections institution staff having interoperable radio capabilities could not be met due to a lack of funds.

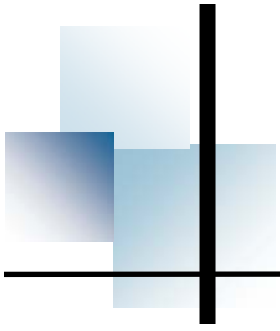
Yet another performance measure relates to building a more diverse work force. During the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of FY 09, DOC interviewed 64 “protected” job applicants (women, people of color and people with disabilities) compared to 19 “non-protected” applicants (all others). For the full fiscal year, interviews were pretty much split between protected (235) and non-protected (248).

Finally, the use of renewable fuel, as measured by the percent of E85 fuel in the DOC vehicle fleet, continues to grow, up to an all-time high of 27.2% in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter as more institutions install E85 gas pumps. The current percent of E85 fuel usage is over twice the target of 12.3%.

It’s a credit to the ingenuity and hard work of Corrections staff that we are able to improve what we do despite the tighter budgets. Accomplishing good things with the public resources entrusted in us is also the best way to build support for Corrections and the Corrections mission. Thank you for your efforts to make a difference.

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# **Director John Baldwin's Focus Statements**





## Director Baldwin's Focus Statement for 2010

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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 2009

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As I reviewed our Focus for 2008 document I was extremely gratified that we achieved so much even though events outside of our control tried to "flood" our best efforts.

For 2009, our focus will by necessity be on staff, programs and budgets. However, I believe it is important to make sure, even in tough economic times, that our focus does not waver from the following:

**Staff** - Work together to find operational savings that keeps as many of our current staff employed as we possibly can - the ultimate goal is that all current staff remains employed.

**Staff Safety and Training** - Put staff safety first and provide training on mandatory classes that are required by policy and law.

**Reentry** - Expand our efforts to identify criminal justice partners that share our goal of advancing successful reentry. We must not waver in our efforts to increase successful reentry for offenders.

**Classification** - Complete our new offender classification system and place offenders in the right place at the right time so that their chances of a successful reentry are enhanced.


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

**Not guilty by Reason of Insanity** - Work to find professional partners willing to join us as we develop strategies for treatment and residential opportunities for those people that have been adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity.

**Treatment Programs** - Invest in treatment programs that produce documented positive results and eliminate programs that do not make a difference to our offenders' successful reentry.

**Infrastructure** - Build infrastructure to meet the needs of staff and offenders. It is important that we continue our efforts to replace Ft. Madison and Mitchellville as well as expand our CBC bed capacity.

Finally I know we will continue to take care of each other during these trying times. The financial challenges that we face in 2009 and 2010 have been dealt with before and while the experience is painful the staff of the Iowa Department of Corrections has always demonstrated that in tough times we always persevere.



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**Iowa State Penitentiary**  
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**Fort Dodge Correctional Facility**  
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**Iowa Correctional Institution for Women**  
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**Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility**  
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**Newton Correctional Facility**  
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## 2009 ANNUAL REPORT

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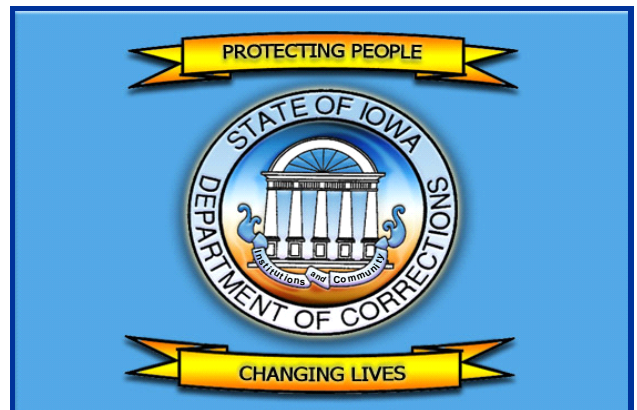
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**Mission:**  
**To Advance Successful Offender  
Re-Entry to Protect the Public,  
Staff and Offenders from  
Victimization**



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