Iowa Department of Corrections

FY2012 Annual Report

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Message from the Director

John Baldwin, Director
Department of Corrections

Dear Fellow Iowans,

Here in Corrections, it is easy to get caught up with the day-to-day challenges that we face. There are many, ranging from security and safety issues, to providing effective reentry programming to a difficult offender population, to stretching limited resources to cover budgetary needs. But it is also incumbent upon us to step back on a regular basis to acknowledge positive trends and developments. And positive trends there have been.

As of August 6, 2012, the prison count stood at 8,269 offenders. This represents a significant decrease from over 9,000 offenders during April 2011. This is important in that offenders have a better chance of becoming productive, law abiding citizens while in the community rather than from behind prison bars.

There are several developments driving the decreasing prison count. For one, the Iowa Board of Parole, which underwent reorganization earlier in the year, has worked aggressively with Corrections staff to identify eligible offenders who are ready for parole into the community. Second, Corrections staff is working hard to expedite the release of parolees by anticipating paroles before they occur so that the background checks of where they will be residing and with whom can be made in a timely fashion, thus reducing the time spent behind bars *after* being granted a parole.

In another positive development pertinent to the Corrections mission, the Governor and Legislature took another step during the past session to redesign Iowa's publicly funded mental health delivery system in order to better serve the many Iowans struggling with mental illness – including over 40% of Iowa inmates. As part of this effort, the Legislature invited Corrections to develop formal recommendations to divert persons with mental illness from incarceration and into treatment. Our response was to draft an evidence-based blueprint – *Therapeutic Alternatives to Incarceration in Iowa* – that provides a roadmap for Iowa communities in helping persons with mental illness while holding down incarceration costs.

In the future, mental health services will be administered regionally rather than from each of the state's 99 counties. The new streamlined approach should improve service delivery. The next step is for the state to provide funding to support justice involved services.

Yet another positive development has been the strong support provided by the Governor and Legislature in maintaining current staff positions at nearly all institutions and community corrections agencies despite the ongoing tight fiscal environment. Even so, claims of understaffing in our institutions continue to be expressed from various quarters. The implication is that current staffing levels will lead to an increase in violence, and thus increase physical safety risks for the public, staff and offenders. I will repeat what I stated in this space a year ago: The reality is that prisons and community-based corrections is inherently a place where a certain level of risk always exists. As staff deal with our funding realities, it is important to neither over-react nor under-react to stressful situations. It is about doing the basics well and remembering that we try our best each day to take care of each other and the offenders that are under our supervision.

So despite the positive developments over the past year, some things haven't changed. But that's not all bad. Our staff continues to be our best resource and without which we would never be able to meet the day-to-day challenges we face.

Respectfully,

John R. Baldwin, Director

Message from the Board of Corrections

To the Citizens of Iowa,

Unlike other large state agencies, Corrections is almost entirely dependent on state general fund appropriations for its operations. So it is of little surprise that the budgetary downturn during recent years inordinately affected Corrections funding. At the same time, the Board acknowledges and appreciates that Governor Branstad has begun restoring resources to the Department of Corrections (DOC). This has been the first year in several years that Corrections has been able to fill those positions that became vacant during the year.

Board of Corrections
Back Row Left to Right: Dr. John Chalstrom, Ph.D., Sheryl Griffith, Charles Larson, Sr., Rev. Michael Coleman, Vice Chair
Front Row Left to Right: Nancy Turner, David Erickson, Chair, Johnie Hammond

As we move forward, the Board supports funding to staff the recently completed residential correctional facilities in Waterloo, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, Davenport and Ottumwa. The Board also supports funding to staff the new and expanded maximum security prison in Fort Madison and expanded women's prison in Mitchellville, so that they can be used for their intended purposes.

Forty seven percent of Iowa prison inmates and 27% of offenders under field supervision are diagnosed with a mental illness. The Board supports the state's mental health redesign initiative, and requests that the Legislature appropriate funding to treat these justice involved citizens. Connected to this request, the Board supports restoring funding for counselors at the two main mental health treatment prisons in Oakdale and Clarinda, as well as the residential correctional facility in Des Moines. Such support will reduce the number of untreated mentally ill offenders living in and committing new crimes in our communities.

In recent years, the Legislature has passed bills requiring mandatory minimum sentences, which in many cases constitute life sentences. The result is an ever increasing number of geriatric patients who no longer pose a public safety threat but nevertheless are housed behind prison walls. The Board requests that the Legislature consider criminal sentencing reform to reduce this growing burden on state resources.

The Department of Corrections will be introducing legislation during the 2013 legislative session that would increase the criminal penalty from a misdemeanor to a felony for an employee, contractor or volunteer who engages in a sex act with an offender. The Board supports this bill because (1) engaging in sex on such uneven terms is by definition a sexual assault, and (2) engaging in sex with an offender could jeopardize the safety and security of staff and the public. Iowa is one of just a few remaining states that does not yet penalize such sex offenses as a felony.

The Iowa Board of Corrections is committed to making sure that decision makers fully understand the importance of an appropriately funded corrections system. Our corrections system, both from a public safety and legally mandated services perspective, demands that the Department have the necessary resources to achieve its mission.

Respectfully,

David Erickson Rev.
Chair

Michael Coleman
Vice-Chair

VISION

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISSION

Public

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

Employees

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

Offenders

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

Agency Overview

The Department of Corrections is a public safety agency that 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, 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 $354,000,000.00 for FY12.

DOC activities and operations are administered by a Director, appointed by the Governor and advised by the Corrections Board, and 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 3,700 staff, houses approximately 8,300 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.

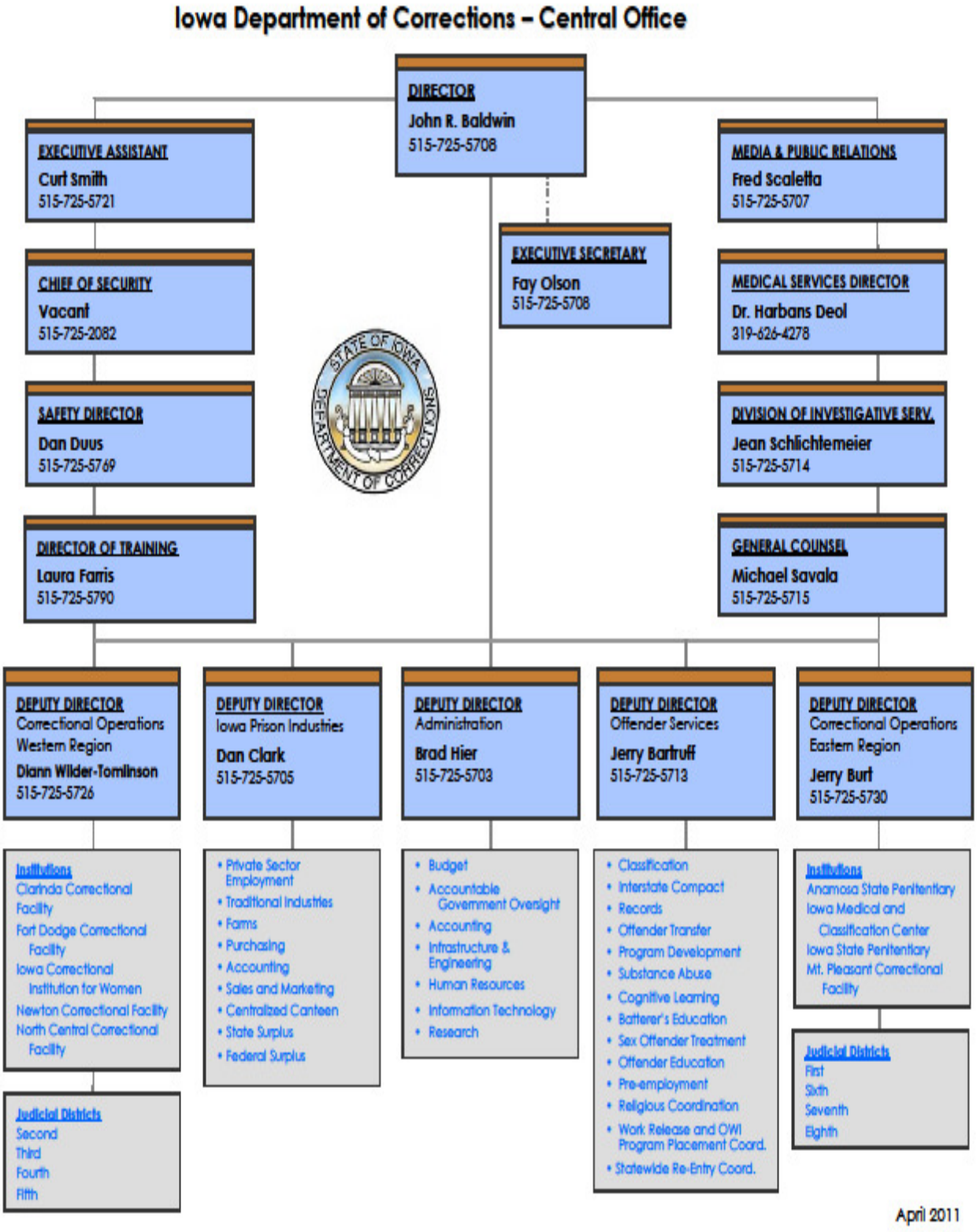
This is accomplished by the classification of offenders to identify their security risk and their individual offender needs that contribute to their criminality, and assignment to supervision levels and correctional interventions that will address those needs.

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 2012

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

Quick Facts about Employees

(Employee Counts as of July 1, 2012)

Number of Employees

	# of Staff
Institutions	2,641
Community	1,101
Central Office	39

Diversity Profile of Full-Time Employees

	Prisons	CBC
Female	31.3%	54.5%
People of Color	6.1%	10.6%

Quick Facts about Finance

Operating Budget FY 2013

General Fund	$362,178,599
Other Revenue	$22,796,695

Quick Facts about Offenders

(Offender Counts as of July 1, 2012)

Offenders Supervised in the Community

(includes offenders in virtual tracking)

Probation	22,785
Parole	3,453
Special Sentence Parole	452
Pretrial Release w/Supervision	1,439
Residential Facilities	1,643
Other	14
Total	29,786

Offenders in Prison	*8,333*

Offenders Served (FY 2012)

Community	58,385
Prisons	13,765

Prison Population Forecast

July 2013	9,259	July 2018	10,841
July 2014	9,743	July 2019	11,013
July 2015	10,147	July 2020	11,174
July 2016	10,453	July 2021	11,330
July 2017	10,656		

Community-Outcomes (FY 2012)

Successful	74%
Unsuccessful	17%
Administrative	8%
Intermediate Sanction (includes field and residential)	1%

Quick Facts about Offender Profile

(Offender Counts as of July 1, 2012)

Demographics of Offenders

Gender	CBC	Prison	Total	% of Total
Women	7,641	682	8,323	21.8%
Men	22,069	7,651	29,720	78.0%
Unknown	76	0	76	.2%
Race				
Asian	285	77	362	0.9%
African American	4,466	2,181	6,647	17.4%
Hispanic	1,422	547	1,969	5.2%
American Indian	301	152	453	1.2%
White	23,078	5,376	28,454	74.6%
Unknown	234	0	234	.6%
Age				
Under 31	14,785	3,234	18,019	47.3%
31-50	12,007	3,904	15,911	41.7%
Over 50	2,994	1,195	4,189	11.0%
Unknown	0	0	0	0%
Crime Type				
Violent	5,043	3,787	8,830	23.2%
Property	7,029	1,475	8,504	22.3%
Drug	8,290	1,872	10,162	26.6%
Other	618	627	1,245	3.3%
Public Order	8,806	533	9,339	24.5%
Unknown	0	39	39	0.1%

Quick Facts Additional Information

Prisons

Average Daily Cost (FY 2012)	$84.85
Per meal cost	$1.87
Inmates with	
Life Sentences	681
Mandatory Minimums	2,024

Community

Average Daily Cost (FY 2012) (no treatment costs included)	
Residential Facilities	$72.89
Probation/Parole	$3.66

Recidivism

* Return Rate to Prison:	30.8%
** Post-Release Reconviction Rate:	
Parole	17.7%
Prison	31.2%
Probation	8.4%

*Return to prison for any reason within three years of parole or discharge from prison or work release.

**Aggravated misdemeanor or felony convictions within three years for offenders who discharged from correctional supervision.

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

In Memory

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

Iowa Medical and Classification Center

Jim Patton

Jim Patton, 51 years old, from Auburn Illinois, passed away on May 8, 2012 . He had been employed at IMCC since December 2004 as a Power Plant Engineer. Jim was very dedicated and proud of his job.
Jim served in the U.S. Air Force for four years, then in the U. S. Navy for four years and finished in the Merchant Marines for four years.

Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility

Craig Titus

Craig Titus, 59 years old, from West Burlington, Iowa, passed away on December 29, 2011. He had been employed at the Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility as a Correctional Officer since January 24, 2007. Prior to State employment Craig worked with the Burlington Fire Department and owned and operated Titus Grocery and Titus Pizzeria.

In Memory

Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility

Deb Schmitz

Deborah "Debbie" Schmitz, 56, of Keokuk, Iowa, passed away on November 12, 2011. She had been employed at the Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility as an LPN since March 1, 2004. Prior to State employment Debbie worked as the head cook for 20 years at the Chuck Wagon in Keokuk. Iowa.

Anamosa State Penitentiary

Chris Gilmore

Chris touched many lives in his short time with us. He was driven to excel and instilled that spirit in offenders and staff alike. Anyone that new Chris had a deep respect for him.

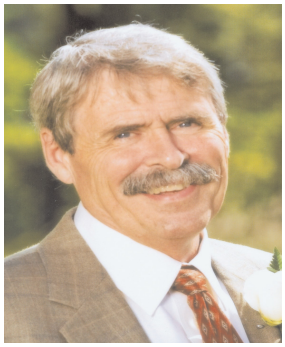
He was willing to aid those in need and his down to earth personality helped many through difficult times. He enjoyed life to the fullest and was there every day ready to give his best.

Chris had most recently worked in the Metal Furniture shop as the production coordinator. Chris started his corrections career at the Anamosa State Penitentiary in 1983 as an officer. Later he worked in maintenance and for the last 13 years with Iowa Prison Industries.

In Memory

Third District

Linn A Hall



Linn believed in people and dedicated his career to that service. He became director of the Third Judicial District Department of Correctional Services in 1974, helping to launch Community Based Corrections in the state of Iowa. He served 37 years as director until his retirement in July of 2011. Linn had a great sense of humor and had a tremendous capacity for giving of himself to ease the path for others. He faced his life head on, with no complaints. Linn passed away on September 19, 2011 and was 63 years old.

Iowa Correctional Institution for Women

Shirley Jackson

Shirley J. Jackson, 52, passed away Wednesday, July 20, 2011 following a brief battle with cancer. Shirley served 11 years as a Correctional Food Service Coordinator for the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women making a difference in many lives. She enjoyed gardening and loved spending time with her daughter and nine grandchildren.

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 350 dues paying members in 2012.

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

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

The current Board

President
Julie Vantiger Hicks
7th District CBC

President Elect
Bruce VanderSanden
6th District CBC

Vice President
Steve Zdrazil
Ft. Dodge Correctional Facility

Secretary
Sundi Simpson
8th District CBC

Treasurer
Jane Jansen
1st District CBC

At Large
Jill Dursky
Newton Correctional Facility

At Large
Robin Allbee
2nd District CBC

At Large
Tennie Carlson
2nd District CBC

At Large
Katrina Carter-Larson
Central Office

At Large
Sarah Farrell
7th District CBC

At Large
Rita Mueggenberg
2nd District CBC

Iowa Corrections Association

Committees

Awards
Sally Kreamer
Sheryl Dahm

Membership
Rita Mueggenberg
Russ Martin

Registration
Steve Zdrazil
Julie Vantiger-Hicks

CEU's
Elizabeth Clark
Sarah Farrell

Multi Cultural Issues
Mary Avaux
Tennette Carlson

Training and Workshop
Todd Roberts
Brian Reicks

T-Shirts
Denise Ramsey
Rob Humphrey

Elections
LeAnn DeBord
Whitney Mann

Nominations
Sundi Simpson

Vendor
Janet Harms

Legislative
Robin Malmberg

Publicity
Kelly Overton
Don Wolter

Women's Issues
Arlene Anderson
Cheryl Hannah

Rap Sheet
Jen Foltz
Jean Johnson

ICA Awards

The Awards Committee honors individuals and/or groups who have made significant contributions in the categories below. These awards were presented at the Spring Conference 2012

Outstanding Correctional Program—Multi Disciplinary Team Members at the Lowell Brandt Unit at IMCC
This award is given to a group of correctional workers or a program which has shown outstanding achievement, perseverance, dedication, and/or a vision in an area of endeavor. The recipients should be employed directly in the field of corrections in the state of Iowa.

Lowell Brandt Iowa Corrections Association Member—Kelly Overton, 5th Judicial District
This award is named in honor of the memory of Lowell Brandt, Warden of IMCC and 1982 ICA Member Award Recipient. An individual who has been instrumental in the development, organization and/or planning of ICA activities, programs or functions, and who is currently an active member, having been an active member for at least three years is eligible for this award.

Outstanding Multi-Cultural Issues Award—Marvin Spencer , 1st Judicial District
This recipient exemplifies the spirit this award intended – by exhibiting a constructive role in multi-cultural issues and striving to innovate positive changes in corrections.

Larry Brimeyer Exceptional Leadership Development Award—Jim Wayne, Director of the 7th Judicial District
The Exceptional Leadership Development Award is named in honor of Larry Brimeyer who was the Deputy Director for the Department of Corrections Eastern Division. The winner of this award is chosen based on his or her exceptional leadership and has promoted value added activity or service to the agency. This person must also be an Iowa Corrections Association Member and have achieved an outstanding accomplishment during the year.

Outstanding Women's Issues Award—Juli Christensen, 5th Judicial District
This award was established to recognize an individual or group who has made a substantial positive contribution to women's issues in the field of corrections which may include issues related to women employees, offender, or victims. The recipient is not limited to paid corrections professionals; therefore, they may be a volunteer, legislator or other individual who has gained distinction though their accomplishment.

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

ICA Awards

Outstanding Victim Assistance—Kim Smith, 5th Judicial District
This award is presented to an individual or group of individuals who has had a significant, positive impact on victim's issues, including but not limited to length of service, volunteer work, accomplishments and recognition by the community, particularly victims' groups. Recipient may be a paid corrections employee.

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

Outstanding Citizen Award—6th District group called Dinner at our House
This award is presented to an individual or group who has had a significant, positive impact on corrections in the State of Iowa. The recipient should not currently be a paid corrections employee. Their efforts, whether in the public or private sector, may have been relatively unsung or widely acclaimed presently or previously within a community or statewide.

ICA Miscellaneous

2012 ICA Scholarship Recipients

Brennen James Sprimont received the "child of an ICA member" scholarship. He is the son of Jamie and Connie Sprimont. Jamie is employed by Anamosa State Penitentiary. Brennen will attend University of Wisconsin-Platteville, majoring in Computer Science.

Emma Dedic, 5th District, received the “ICA Member Scholarshop. She is enrolled at Bellevue University for Masters of Science in International Securities and Intelligence Studies.

Iowa ICA Conferences

The Spring Conference 2013 will be held in Ames, IA, May 8—10, 2013 at the Gateway Hotel and is co-chaired by Janet Neuschwanger and Russ Martin.

The Fall Conference 2012 was held in Council Bluffs, Ia September 26-28, 2012. Jen Foltz and her committee did an outstanding job with the conference.

Regional Operations

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

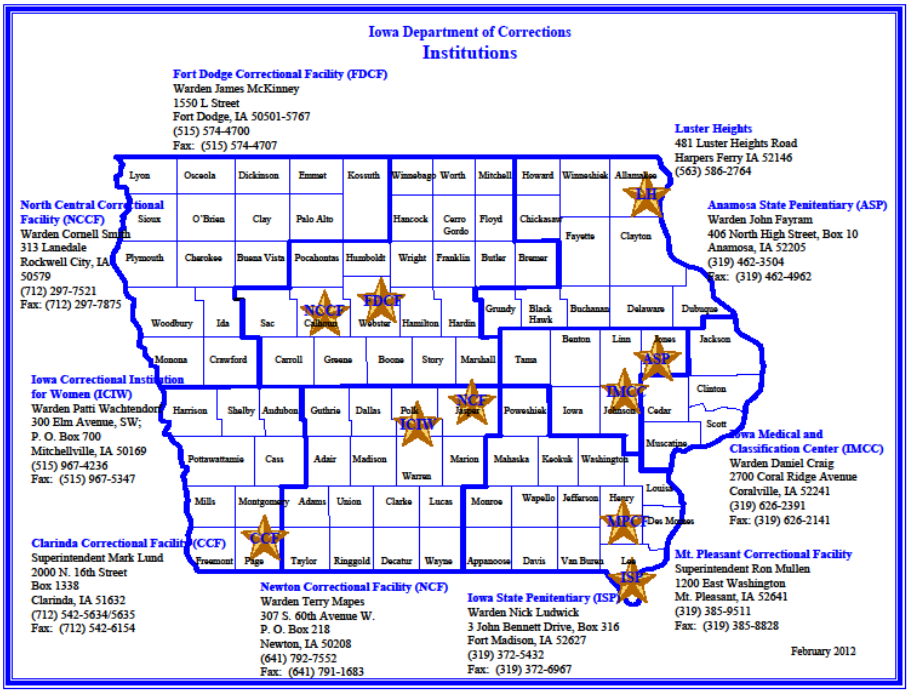
In FY 2012 our staff in Community Based Corrections (CBCs) and Institutions continue to be our most valued asset. Despite the unfortunate impact on our staffing levels due to limited resources staff's inspired efforts to improve processes and results continue. Though the use of evidence based practices staff continue to meet the challenges of our Mission with noteworthy accomplishments such as the reduction of return to prison rates for African Americans males, and both female and male offenders with mental illness.

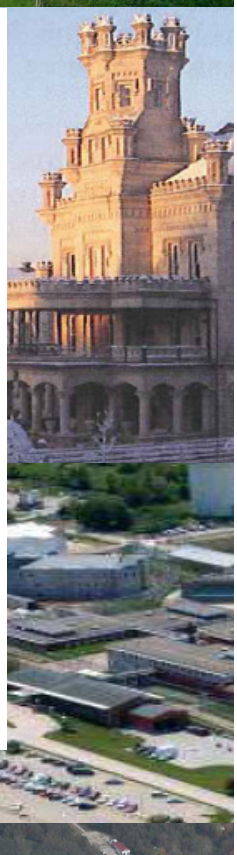
Regional Operations covers a multitude of areas and includes both security and treatment. Staff strive to keep our streets and institutions safe while holding offenders accountable. IDOC is nationally recognized as a model for Community Based Corrections operations and the collaborative management of offenders between Community Based Corrections and Institutions. This close partnership improves public safety by ensuring that the offenders stay focused on addressing their thoughts, behavior and actions that resulted in their involvement in the Criminal Justice System.

This year Regional Operations has collaborated with many state departments with terrific outcomes. Regional Operations teamed up with Department of Human Services to reach out to incarcerated parents to help strengthen their relationship with their children. We have worked together with City of Des Moines and Department of Public Safety regarding Security Threat Group (aka Gang) issues. We have coordinated efforts with Department of Transportation on the Making Iowa Beautiful Campaign. We collaborated with other state departments to address the need of Iowans with Disabilities. Operations also coordinated resources with State Emergency Management Team to address emergencies and disasters throughout the state.

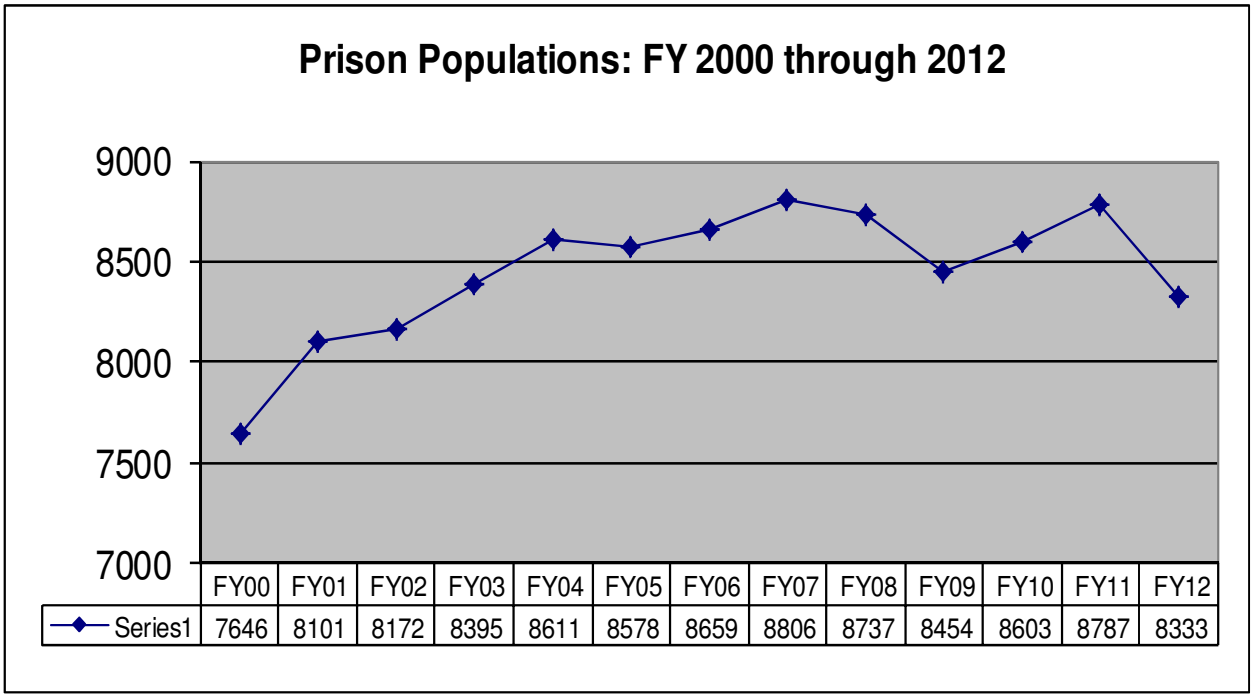
Regional Operations continues to conduct yearly Institutional Security Audits; to coordinate Security Threat Group assessments; and facilitate Specialty Team (Emergency Response, K9, CERT, and HNT) coordination. This office receives numerous contacts from outside sources for investigation and response. Regional Operations is the office that offenders and their families contact to obtain information, voice concerns about conditions and/or situations, and resolve issues.

Iowa Prisons





The Changing Face of Iowa's Prison Population



	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12
Series1	7646	8101	8172	8395	8611	8578	8659	8806	8737	8454	8603	8787	8333

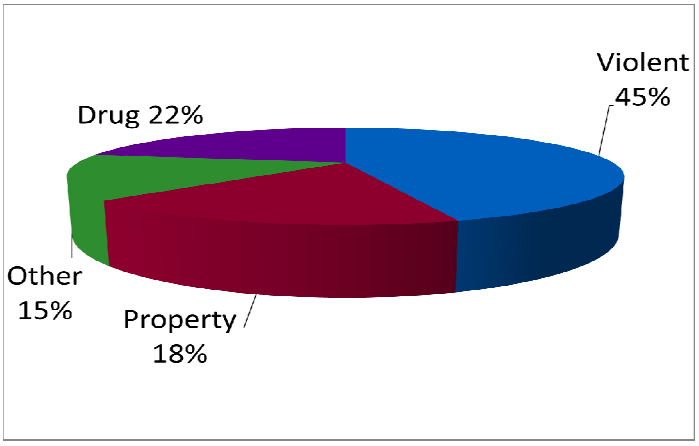
Iowa's prison population has grown from 2,890 offenders at mid-year 1988, to 7,431 offenders at mid-year 1998, to 8,333 offenders at fiscal year end 2012.

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 2012 (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 18 percent in 2011).

The percentage of violent offenders in Iowa's prison population, however, has remained relatively stable.

Institution Population by Offense Type FY2012



Institution Established Locations

Iowa operates 9 correctional institutions located at:

- **Fort Madison** Iowa State Penitentiary, Est. 1839 – cap 900
- **Anamosa** Anamosa State Penitentiary, Est. 1872 – cap 999
- **Oakdale** Iowa Medical and Classification Center, Est. 1969 – cap 585
- **Mt. Pleasant** Mt. Pleasant Correctional Facility, Est. 1977 – cap 874
- **Newton** Newton Correctional Facility, Est. 1963 – cap 1,014
- **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 455
- **Fort Dodge** Fort Dodge Correctional Facility, Est. 1998 – Cap 1,162

Total Capacity is 7,209

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

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

Average Age is 36

Race Breakdown

White	5,376	64.51%
African American	2,181	26.19%
Native American	152	1.82%
Asian	77	0.92%
Hispanic	547	6.56%
Unknown	0	0.00%

Iowa Adult Commitments

1 –	5,588
2 –	1,533
3 -	699
4 -	280
5 -	131
6 -	67
7 -	20
8 -	09
9 + -	06

Offenders with…

Life Sentences	699
Mandatory Minimum	2,062

No. of Sentences Per Offender

1 -	2,972	6 -	243
2 -	2,451	7 -	96
3 -	1,226	8 -	78
4 -	802	9+	142
5 -	323		

Education Level –
Average Education is 11.7

Dependents
Average Dependents per offender– 2.3

Average Reading Level – 9.5

Sentences (Years)

< 1 year	1
1 to < 3 yrs.	344
3 to < 5 years	142
5 to < 10 years	1,538
10 to < 20 years	2,782
20 to < 40 years	2,014
40+ years	751
Life	695
Unknown	66

Crime Types

Violent	3787	45.4%
Drug	1,872	22.5%
Property	1,475	17.7%
Public Order	533	6.4%
Other	627	7.5%
Unknown	39	0.5%

Data as of 6/30/12

Prison Services

Prison Services Statewide—Snapshot

Supervision Status	Active at Start 7-1-11	New Admits FY12	Closures FY12	Active at End 6-30-12	Offenders Served*
Parole	150	283	62	136	433
Prison	8513	4591	5206	8076	13104
Prison Compact	33	7	4	36	40
Prison Safekeeper	60	56	86	50	116
Special Sentence	24	26	5	25	50
Work Release	3	19	69	10	22
Totals:	**8783**	**4982**	**5432**	**8333**	**13765**

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

Prison Services Statewide—New Admit Type

New Admit Type	New Admits	%
New Court Commitment	2093	42.0%
Prison Safekeeper—Patient Program	44	0.9%
Prison Safekeeper—CCUSO Pretrial	8	0.2%
Probation Revoked	1526	30.6%
Parole Revoked	390	7.8%
Escape Returns	0	0
Work Release Revoked	421	8.5%
OWI Continuum Revoked	91	1.8%
Special Sentence Revocations	68	1.4%
County Jail Holds	326	6.5%
Other	15	0.3%
Admit Type Totals:	**4982**	**100.0%**

Prison Services

Prison Services Statewide—Closure Reason

Closure Type	Closures	%
Release to Work Release	1252	23.0%
Release to OWI Facility	169	3.1%
Parole Releases	2024	37.3%
Release to Shock Probation	116	2.1%
Expiration of Sentence	1461	26.9%
Release to Special Sentence	137	2.5%
County Jail Holds	119	2.2%
Other Releases	154	2.9%
Totals:	**5432**	**100.0%**

Prison Services Statewide—Closure Category

	Administra-tive	Success-ful	Unsuccess-ful	Other	Totals
Prison	48	5209	4	6	5267
Prison Compact	4				4
Prison Safekeeper	78	8	7		87
Probation					
Special Sentence		5			5
Work Release		64	4	1	69
Closure Category Totals	**130**	**5286**	**9**	**7**	**5432**

Prison Services

Prison Services Statewide—Intervention Programs

	Active at Start 7/1/11	New Admits FY12	Clo-sures FY12	Active At End 6/30/12	Offenders Served*
Ad Seg 8	3	33	24	14	36
RIVERS	3			3	3
Sex Offender Program	146	147	144	167	295
Sex Offender Program – Short Term	7		1	6	7
Sex Offender Program – Special Needs	55	68	59	64	123
Total:	214	248	228	254	464

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

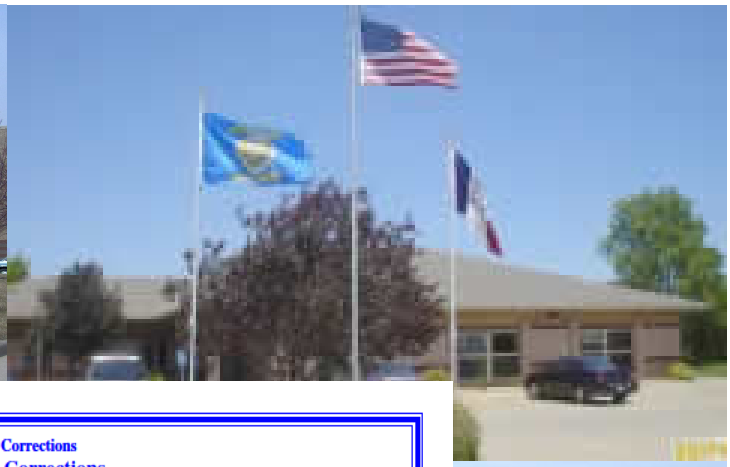
Prison Services Statewide-Intervention Programs by Closure Category

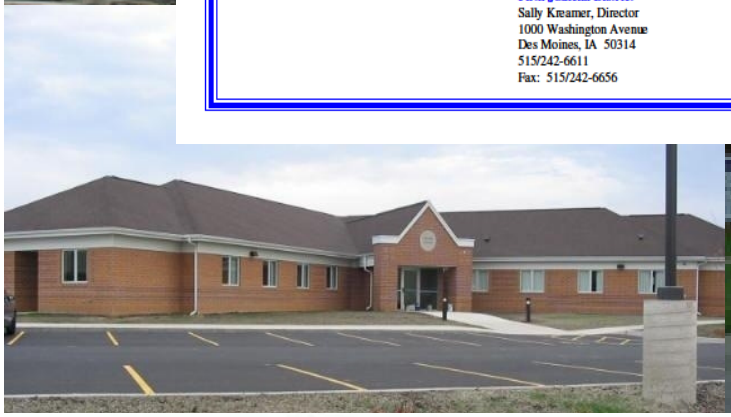
	Administrative	Successful	Unsuccessful	Total
Ad Seg 8		23	1	24
Sex Offender Program	9	102	33	144
Sex Offender Program – Special Needs	17	25	17	59
Sex Offender Program—Short Term	1			1
Totals	27	150	51	228

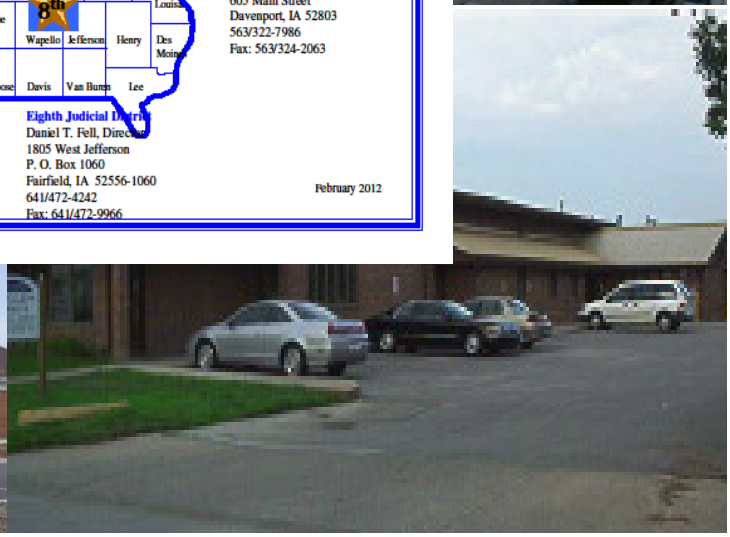
Assessments Submitted FY12

AssessmentTool	ASP	CCF	FDCF	ICIW	IMCC	ISP	MPCF	NCCF	NCF	Prisons
ACUTE 2007										0
ASAM PPC2R		2	23		2,691		16		1	2,733
Beta II IQ					2,594					2,594
Board of Parole Ordered										0
CASAS Employability Competency System					102		2		531	635
CASAS Life Skills									2	2
Colors										0
Court Ordered										0
Criminal Sentiments Scale										0
Female Custody Classification				571	1,109		23			1,703
Female Custody Reclassification				683	80		50			813
Hare Psych Checklist										0
Iowa Head Injury Screening Instrument			3		2,637	1	1			2,642
Iowa Risk Assessment										0
Iowa Risk Reassessment										0
ISORA							2	1		3
ISORA/Static-99-R Combined							2			2
ISORA8										0
Jesness					2,551					2,551
LSI_R	130	340	177	344	2,353	123	271	510	337	4,585
LSI_R Trailer Institution				52						52
LSI_R Trailer Pre-Release				127						127
LSI_R Trailer Probation/Parole										0
Male Custody Classification	36	250	232		7,725	256	214	745	703	10,161
Male Custody Reclassification	1,806	948	1,113		991	1,167	961	1,032	1,464	9,482
MIFVPP	54	54	177		2			34	174	495
MMPI										0
OWI Continuum Worksheet II										0
Professional Judgment				3	53					56
Psychosexual Assessment										0
SASSI			32							32
Sexual Violence Propensity - Female Offender				304	651		34			989
Sexual Violence Propensity - Male Offender	51	28	54		3,524	374	34	4	7	4,076
Sexual Violence Propensity Revised - Male Offender	281	183	248		1,560	187	176	3	160	2,798
Shipley IQ										0
SIR		8			4,140				6	4,154
Stable 2007							220			220
Static-99-R		1			1		211			213
TABE	32	125	161	35	2,514	33	26	46	55	3,027
TCU Drug			2		4,662					4,664
URICA					2,683	2			1	2,686
Wais-R IQ		4		1	1					6
	2,390	1,943	2,222	2,120	42,624	2,143	2,243	2,375	3,441	61,501

Community Based Corrections







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Community-Based Corrections

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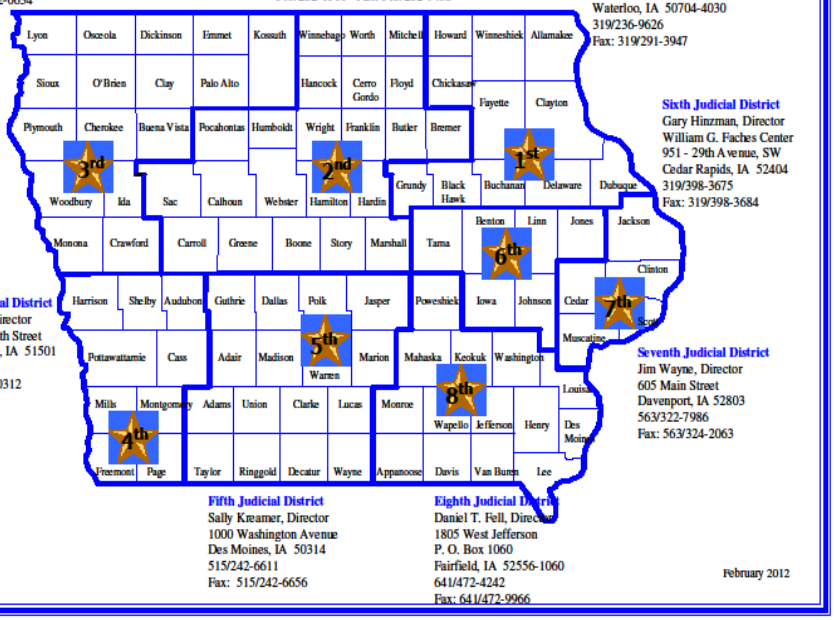
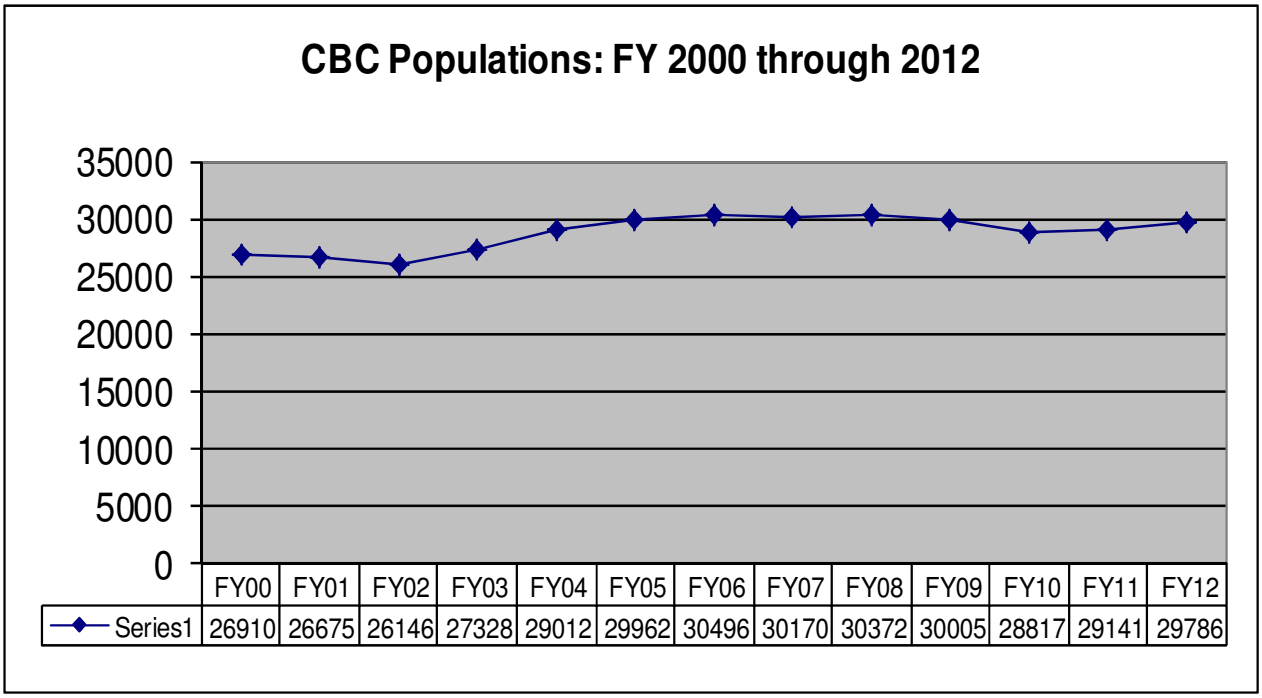


February 2012

The Changing Face of Iowa's Community Based Corrections



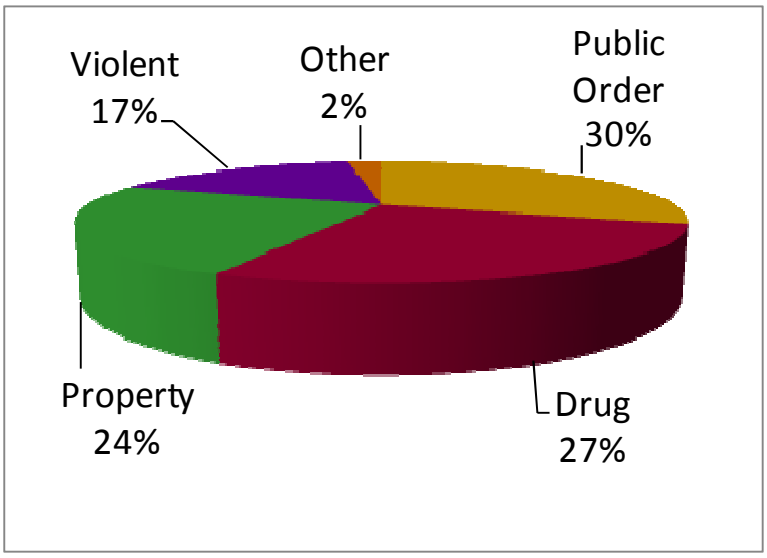
	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12
Series1	26910	26675	26146	27328	29012	29962	30496	30170	30372	30005	28817	29141	29786

Iowa's CBC population has grown from 16,574 offenders at mid-year 1988, to 23,059 at midyear 1998, to 29,786 offenders at fiscal year end 2012. In addition to the large increase in offenders, the offender population has changed in regard to offense type, age, race/ethnicity and sex.

Regarding offense types, in 2012, the percent of Community Based Corrections offenders serving sentences for drug crimes (as their most serious offense) has increased, while the percent serving sentences for property and violent offenders has remained constant.

CBC Population by Offense Type 2012

Iowa's CBC population has grown from 16,574 offenders at mid-year 1988 to 29,786 offenders at fiscal year 2012



(Includes Interstate Compact supervised in Iowa)
Data Source FY2012 on: Iowa Justice Data Warehouse

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

Race Breakdown		
White	23,078	77.50%
African American	4,466	15.00%
Native American	301	1.01%
Asian	285	0.96%
Hispanic	1,422	4.77%
Unknown	234	0.79%

Age	
Under 31	14,785
31-50	12,007
Over 50	2,994
Unknown	0

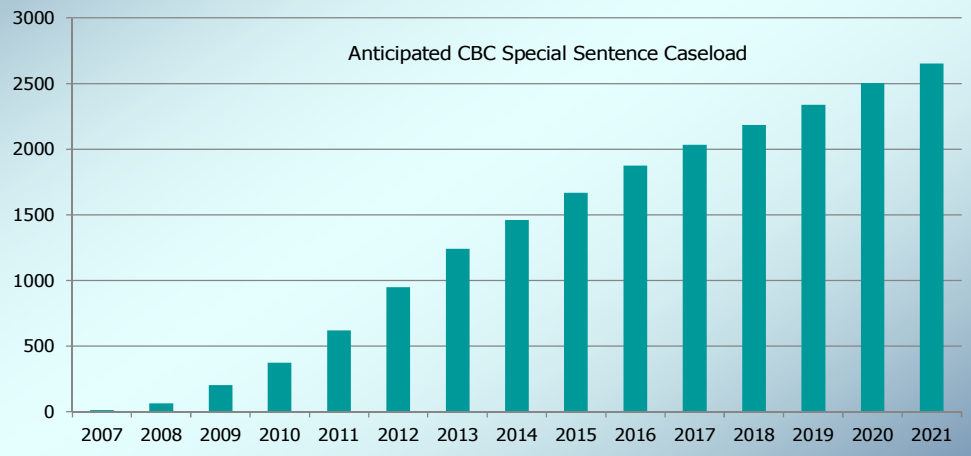
Crime Types		
Public Order	8,806	29.56%
Drug	8,290	2783%
Property	7,029	23.60%
Violent	5,043	16.93%
Other	618	2.08%
Unknown	0	0%

Gender	
Male	2 2,069
Female	7,641
Unknown	76

Data as of 6/30/12

Major Reentry Issue: Growth of CBC Sex Offenders

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



CBC Field Services

CBC Field Services—Statewide Snapshot

Supervision Status	Active at Start 7-01-11	New Admits FY12	Closures FY12	Active at End 6-30-12	Offenders Served*
Interstate Compact Parole	298	228	199	331	526
Interstate Compact Probation	1108	550	603	1044	1658
No Correctional Supervision Status	7	51	46	8	58
OWI Continuum	3	31	4	6	34
Parole	2883	2746	2303	3122	5629
Pretrial Release With Supervision	1319	4373	4140	1439	5692
Probation	21427	16326	14725	21741	37753
Special Sentence	321	202	83	452	523
Statewide Total	**27366**	**24507**	**22103**	**28143**	**51873**

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

CBC Field Services Statewide Closure Reason

	Administrative	Intermediate Sanction	Successful	Unsuccessful	Totals
Interstate Compact Parole	69		124	6	199
Interstate Compact Probation	210		372	21	603
No Correctional Supervision Status	30		16		46
OWI Continuum			3	1	4
Parole	27	178	1693	405	2303
Pretrial Release With Supervision	274		3227	639	4140
Probation	911		11274	2540	14725
Special Sentence	6	23	14	40	83
Totals:	**1527**	**201**	**16723**	**3652**	**22103**

CBC Statewide Specialties

Specialty	Active at Start 7/1/11	New Admits FY12	Closures FY12	Active at End 6/30/12	Offenders Served *
Any Trax	0	58	6	52	58
Batterer's Education Supervision	30	6	27	9	36
Day Reporting – Residential	147	568	620	101	715
Day Reporting Supervision	1	0	1	0	1
Drug Court Supervision	313	231	229	325	544
Dual Diagnosis Supervision	1	0	1	0	1
Federal BOP	122	350	357	117	472
Federal Pretrial	6	19	17	8	25
Federal Public Law	38	133	134	42	171
Global Positional – Satellite	264	310	296	300	574
Global Positional Satellite – Cellular	328	438	421	373	766
Home Confinement – Federal Offender	30	136	138	28	166
Intensive Supervision	719	994	1002	722	1713
Intensive Supervision – Low Functioning Offenders	40	27	36	37	67
Intensive Supervision – Pretrial Release	107	168	184	92	275
Intensive Supervision Sex Offenders	835	628	606	915	1463
Intensive Supervision—Team	17	41	34	27	58
Jail (Designated Site)	13	55	63	4	68
Low Risk Probation	4472	6059	4347	6201	10531
Mental Health Court	26	23	20	31	49
Mental Health Reentry	107	113	114	115	220
Minimum Risk Program	1393	1663	2004	1064	3056
One Stop Reentry	181	248	185	252	429
OWI Pre-Placement	19	139	143	15	158
Radio Frequency	69	232	215	91	301
Reentry Support Project	0	1	0	1	1
SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring)	36	81	99	17	117
SWAP	0	2	2	0	2
Top 25	16	23	20	18	39
Transitional Mental Health Re-Entry	42	70	64	57	112
Video Display/Breath Alcohol Test/Radio Frequency	17	84	70	31	101
Voice Verification	1	1	1	1	2
WOCMM (Women Offenders Case Management Model)	342	349	327	372	691
Youthful Offender Program Supervision	31	27	36	23	58
Statewide Totals Specialties:	**9763**	**13277**	**11819**	**11441**	**23040**

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

CBC Statewide Specialties Closure

	Administrative	Successful	Unsuccessful	Intermediate Santion	Totals
Any Trax	0	6	0	0	6
Batterer's Education Supervision	2	23	2	0	27
Day Reporting—Residential	48	443	44	85	620
Day Programming Supervision	0	1	0	0	1
Drug Court Supervision	25	98	100	6	229
Dual Diagnosis Supervision	1	0	0	0	1
Federal BOP	13	306	38	0	357
Federal Pretrial	1	7	9	0	17
Federal Public Law	1	103	30	0	134
Global Positional – Satellite	73	133	56	34	296
Global Positional Satellite – Cellular	112	191	48	70	421
Home Confinement – Federal Offender	3	123	2	10	138
Intensive Supervision	157	480	277	88	1002
Intensive Supervision – Low Functioning Offenders	1	23	11	1	36
Intensive Supervision – Pretrial Release	27	112	41	4	184
Intensive Supervision Sex Offenders	258	177	120	51	606
Intensive Supervision—Team	10	12	12	0	34
Jail (Designated Site)	1	58	4	0	63
Low Risk Probation	175	3481	626	65	4347
Mental Health Court	3	11	6	0	20
Mental Health Reentry	23	68	19	4	114
Minimum Risk Program	1061	789	46	108	2004
One Stop Reentry	20	85	65	15	185
OWI Pre-Placement	18	119	4	2	143
Radio Frequency	17	158	13	27	215
SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor)	8	72	6	13	99
SWAP	0	1	0	1	2
Top 25	0	14	1	5	20
Transitional Mental Health Reentry	11	31	19	3	64
Video Display – Breath Alcohol Test	3	50	51	12	70
Voice Verification	0	1	0	0	1
WOCMM (Women's Offender Case Management Model)	53	143	86	45	327
Youthful Offender Program Supervision	2	17	15	2	36
Totals:	**2127**	**7336**	**1705**	**651**	**11819**

CBC Residential Services

CBC Residential Services—Statewide

Supervision Status	Active at Start 7/1/11	New Admits FY12	Closures FY12	Active at End 6/30/12	Offenders Served*
Federal	166	500	148	164	666
Interstate Compact Parole	1	7	3	1	8
Interstate Compact Probation	1	9	3	1	10
Jail (Designated Site)	2	51	16	3	53
OWI Continuum	167	372	397	137	539
Parole	9	34	27	7	43
Pretrial Release With Supervision	15	57	9	16	72
Probation	895	1958	1425	776	2853
Special Sentence	40	102	71	56	142
Work Release	455	1746	1318	473	2171
Statewide Total	**1751**	**4836**	**3417**	**1634**	**6557**

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

CBC Residential Services—Statewide Closure Type

	Administrative	Successful	Unsuccessful	Totals
Federal	2	118	28	148
Interstate Compact Parole	0	2	1	3
Interstate Compact Probation	0	2	1	3
Jail (Designated Site)	0	16	0	16
OWI Continuum	3	340	54	397
Parole	1	22	4	27
Pretrial Release With Supervision	1	5	3	9
Probation	72	994	359	1425
Special Sentence	4	39	28	71
Work Release	1	1015	302	1318
Totals:	**84**	**2553**	**780**	**3417**

All Residential charts include R, VC and VT beds

CBC Intervention Programs

CBC Intervention Programs — Statewide Snapshot

Intervention Program	Active at Start 7/1/11	New Admits FY12	Closures FY12	Active at End 6/30/12	Offend-ers Served*
Batterer's Education Program	2870	1956	2133	2869	4826
Day Program	2281	1770	1968	2515	4051
Drug Court Program	365	266	290	388	631
Dual Diagnosis Program	63	18	53	36	81
OWI Program	279	314	318	325	593
Restorative Justice Program	82	48	66	78	130
Sex Offender Program	989	394	347	1123	1383
TASC Program	111	72	107	81	183
Violator Program Aftercare	5				5
Women Offender Program	29	3	17	15	32
Youthful Offender Program	109	36	48	107	145
Totals:	**7183**	**4877**	**5347**	**7537**	**12060**

*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	257	6	1674	196	2133
Day Program	68	32	1222	646	1968
Drug Court Program	93	2	90	105	290
Dual Diagnosis Program	12		39	2	53
OWI Program	8	7	250	53	318
Restorative Justice Program	1	2	56	7	66
Sex Offender Program	48	9	155	135	347
TASC Program	12	7	56	32	107
Women Offender Program			14	3	17
Youthful Offender Program	2	1	21	24	48
Totals:	**501**	**66**	**3577**	**1203**	**5347**

Pretrial Interviews

Pretrial Interviews

Type	Number of Pretrial Interviews	Percentage of Pretrial Interviews
Intensive	594	4.9%
Non-Compliant	277	2.3%
Regular	11179	92.8%
Total	**12050**	**100.0%**

Pretrial Interviews by Offense Class and Type

Offense Class	Intensive	%	Non-Compliant	%	Regular	%	Total	% of Total
A Felony	2	11.8%			15	88.2%	17	0.1%
B Felony	96	10.4%	7	0.8%	818	88.8%	921	7.6%
Other Felony					9	100.0%	9	0.1%
C Felony	143	10.4%	18	1.3%	1209	88.2%	1370	11.4%
D Felony	153	5.4%	43	1.5%	2617	93.0%	2813	23.3%
Aggravated Misdemeanor	112	3.4%	77	2.4%	3067	94.2%	3256	27.0%
Serious Misdemeanor	72	2.5%	108	3.7%	2701	93.8%	2881	23.9%
None	9	14.1%	1	1.6%	54	84.4%	64	0.5%
Simple Misdemeanor	5	0.7%	22	3.1%	674	96.1%	701	5.8%
Other Misdemeanor	1	50.0%			1	50.0%	2	0.0%
Felony—Enhancement to Original Penalty	1	6.7%	1	6.7%	13	86.7%	15	0.1%
Felony—Mandatory Minimum					1	100.0%	1	0.0%
Misdemeanor—Old Code Year Prior to 1978								
Statewide Total	**594**	**4.9%**	**277**	**2.3%**	**11179**	**92.8%**	**12050**	**100.0%**

Presentence Investigations

Presentence Investigations

Form Type	Number of Pre-Sentence Investigations	Percentage of Pre-Sentence Investigations
Long	5821	63.0%
Short	2171	23.5%
Pre-Plea	358	3.9%
Post Conviction	885	9.6%
Total	**9235**	**100.0%**

Statewide Presentence Investigations by Offense Class and Type

Offense Class/ Type	Violent	%	Property	%	Drug	%	Public Order	%	Other	%	Unknown	%	Total	% of Total
A Felony	10	100.0%											10	0.1%
B Felony	128	40.1%	1	0.3%	146	45.8%			44	13.8%			319	3.5%
44821C Felony			1	1.6%	29	47.5%			31	50.8%			61	0.7%
D Felony	1	50.0%			1	50.0%							2	0.0%
Felony—Mandatory Minimum	395	22.3%	420	23.7%	913	51.6%	22	1.2%	21	1.2%			1771	19.2%
Felony—Enhancement to Original Penalty	368	7.6%	1863	38.5%	1490	30.8%	1055	21.8%	58	1.2%			4834	52.3%
Other Felony	197	21.9%	273	30.4%	41	4.6%	386	43.0%	1	0.1%			898	9.7%
Aggravated Misdemeanor	116	8.9%	89	6.8%	314	24.0%	784	59.9%	5	0.4%			1308	14.2%
Serious Misdemeanor	6	37.5%	7	43.8%			2	12.5%	1	6.3%			16	0.2%
Simple Misdemeanor							1	100.0%					1	0.0%
Special Sentence 2005	2	100.0%											2	0.0%
N/A											13	100.0%	13	0.1%
Total/ Percent	**1223**	**13.2%**	**2654**	**28.7%**	**2934**	**31.8%**	**2250**	**24.4%**	**161**	**1.7%**	**161**	**1.7%**	**9235**	**100.0%**

Assessments Submitted FY12

AssessmentTool	1JD	2JD	3JD	4JD	5JD	6JD	7JD	8JD	Districts
ACUTE 2007	712	1		55		986	216	286	2,256
ASAM PPC2R				41			1		42
Beta II IQ									0
Board of Parole Ordered							2		2
CASAS Employability Competency System									0
CASAS Life Skills									0
Colors		23			106			5	134
Court Ordered	381	412	324	15	533	297	348	358	2,668
Criminal Sentiments Scale					790				790
Female Custody Classification									0
Female Custody Reclassification									0
Hare Psych Checklist					22				22
Iowa Head Injury Screening Instrument									0
Iowa Risk Assessment	1,952	1,980	1,367	574	7,675	1,312	1,049	1,014	16,923
Iowa Risk Reassessment	5,196	4,164	3,300	1,122	11,529	3,263	2,553	2,947	34,074
ISORA	4	3	27		31	127	27	49	268
ISORA/Static-99-R Combined			26		1	118	28	19	192
ISORA8	1							3	4
Jesness	835	837	334	308	1,640	925	336	168	5,383
LSI_R	2,918	1,553	1,375	764	4,865	2,405	1,571	1,383	16,834
LSI_R Trailer Institution					3				3
LSI_R Trailer Pre-Release					15				15
LSI_R Trailer Probation/Parole	73	1		38	61	29			202
Male Custody Classification									0
Male Custody Reclassification									0
MIFVPP									0
MMPI					65				65
OWI Continuum Worksheet II	106	55	72	7	56	76	53	38	463
Professional Judgment	67	28	3	19	257	832	60	115	1,381
Psychosexual Assessment		45			42	47			134
SASSI				45				5	50
Sexual Violence Propensity - Female Offender		37	15	20	123			15	210
Sexual Violence Propensity - Male Offender		171	69	41	308			40	629
Sexual Violence Propensity Revised - Male Offender		24	56	46	83			2	211
Shipley IQ					12				12
SIR									0
Stable 2007	136	160		27	47	152	63	35	620
Static-99-R	72	63	25	21	60	90	31	47	409
TABE					1				1
TCU Drug					3				3
URICA									0
Wais-R IQ									0
	12,453	9,557	6,993	3,143	28,328	10,659	6,338	6,529	84,000

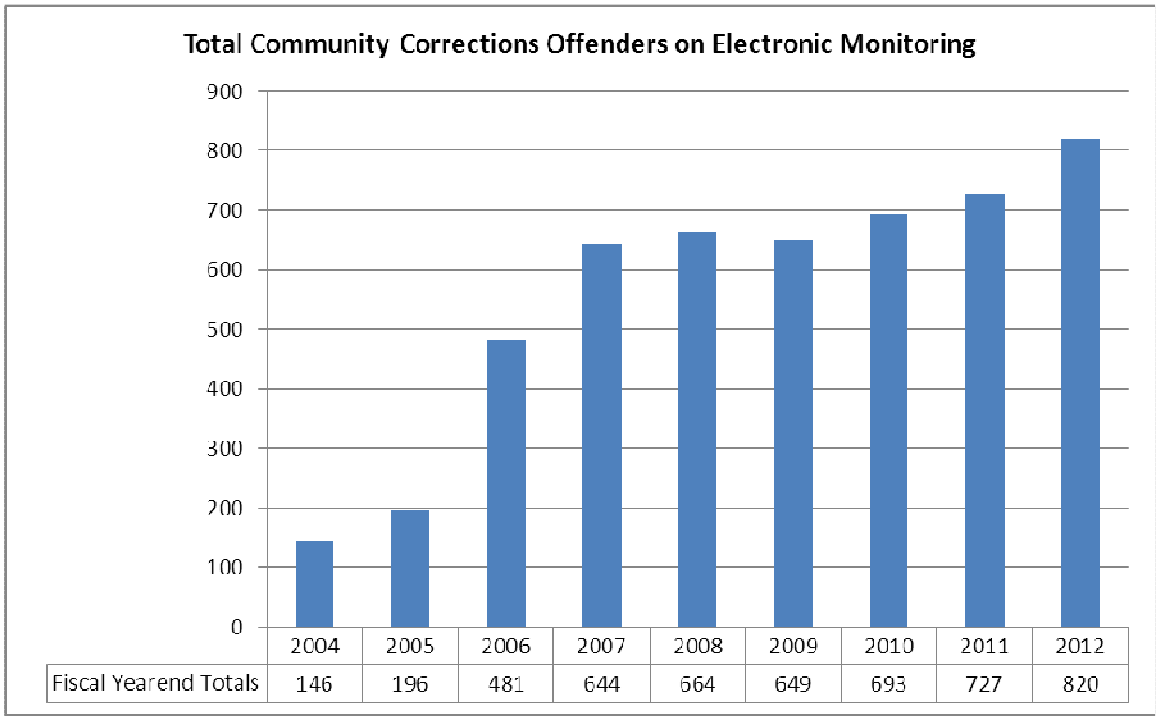
Electronic Monitoring Report

Electronic Monitoring Report
December 2012

Overview

Effective FY2006, the *Iowa Code* mandated a minimum of five years of electronic monitoring for persons under community supervision who had committed certain offenses against a minor, including sexually violent offenses. As a result of this law, the number of offenders on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) more than doubled during FY2006, from 196 to 481 offenders. Between FY2006 and FY2012 the EMS population grew by another 339 offenders, or by about 71%. Currently 820 offenders are on some form of electronic monitoring, and the vast majority are sex offenders.

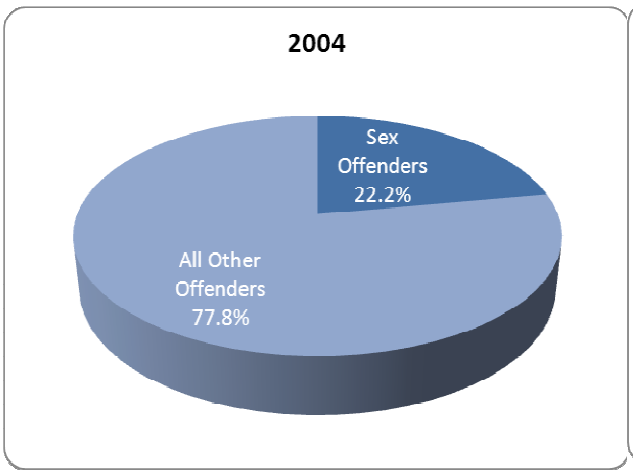
Community Corrections Offenders on EMS: FY2004-2012

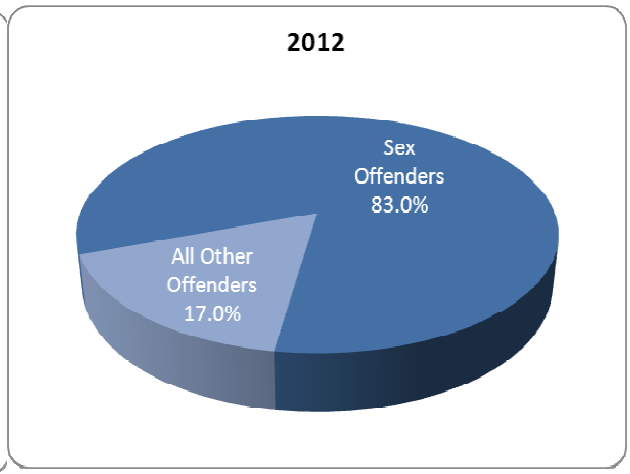


	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fiscal Yearend Totals	146	196	481	644	664	649	693	727	820

Sex Offenders on EMS in Community Corrections

Note: For purposes of the below graphs, sex offenders were identified based on their most serious offense, Iowa sex offender





Electronic Monitoring Report

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

Beginning in FY2010 the Iowa Department of Corrections began an electronic monitoring program for prison inmates convicted of serious offenses who the Iowa Board of Parole indicated should begin preparing for reentry. The offenders are minimum custody inmates, and are required to be on GPS monitoring while working outside the secure perimeter of the institutions. A total of 21 inmates are currently on GPS and included in the counts for the remainder of this report.

Types of Electronic Monitoring Systems
Several types of EMS are currently in use:

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

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

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

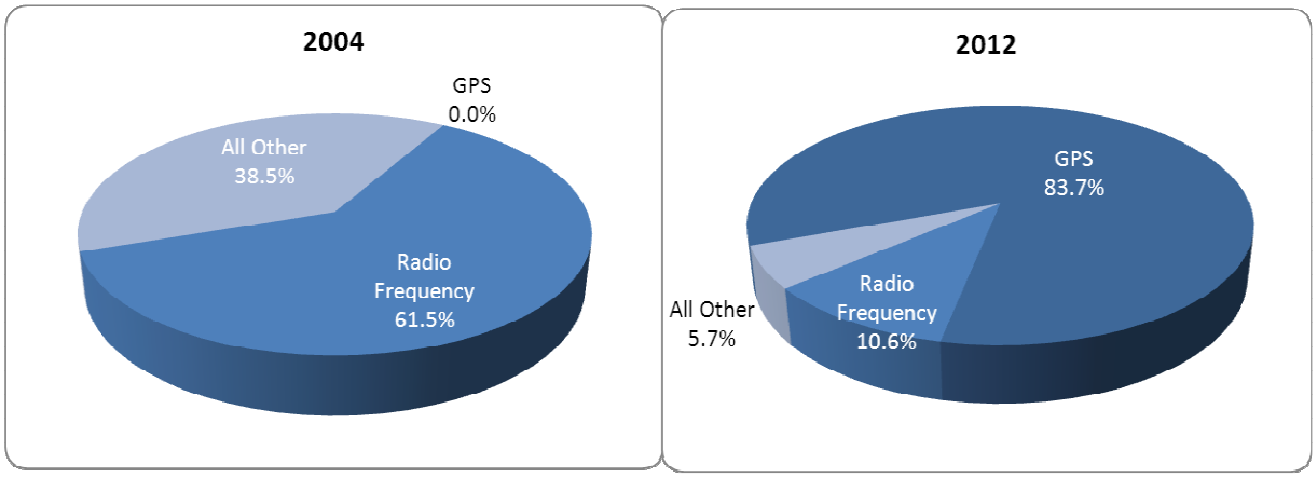
SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor). The offender wears a bracelet that uses transdermal technology to sample alcohol use as often as every half hour, which automatically sends that data to a modem in the offender's home. The modem transmits the data to the SCRAM service provider on a pre-determined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

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

Electronic Monitoring Report

In addition to the growth in the numbers of offenders on EMS, there has been a shift to higher tech global positioning system (GPS) equipment. There was no GPS in use in 2004; offenders began to be placed on GPS in late 2005 and by the end of that year only about 1% of offenders on EMS were on GPS. Currently, about 83.7% of offenders on EMS are on GPS.

Offenders on EMS by Type of System



Electronic Monitoring Report

Offenders on Electronic Monitoring: 2012

Between 2011 and 2012 the number of offenders on EMS grew by about 12.9%.

Offenders on EMS by Type of System

	June 30 Populations		
EMS Type	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**
Global Positioning Satellite	620	704	+13.5%
Radio Frequency	72	89	+23.6%
SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor)	35	16	-54.3%
Video Display/Breath Alcohol Test/Radio Frequency	17	31	+82.4%
Voice Verification	1	1	--
Total:	**745**	**841**	**+12.9%**

The 5th judicial district is the largest user of electronic monitoring (and is also the most populous district).

Offenders on EMS by Judicial District & Prison: June 30, 2012

	Global Positioning Satelite	Radio Frequency	SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor)	Video Display/ Breath Alcohol Test/ Radio Frequency	Voice Verification	Totals
1JD	128	1	1			**130**
2JD	92	21		4		**117**
3JD	74	36				**110**
4JD	59		1			**60**
5JD	117	26	14	20		**177**
6JD	62	4		7	1	**74**
7JD	61	1				**62**
8JD	90					**90**
ICIW	2					**2**
NCCF	19					**19**
Totals	**704**	**89**	**16**	**31**		**841**

Note: Community corrections districts are labeled by number. ICIW is the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women and NCCF is the North Central Correctional Facility in Rockwell City.

Electronic Monitoring Report

The following pages list offenders on EMS as of June 30, 2012 by most serious offense. Please note not all sex offenders are identifiable by their most serious offenses. For example, certain kidnapping and burglary offenses involved attempted or completed sexual assault. Also, some offenders have discharged their sex offenses but are still required to be on the Iowa Sex Offender Registry, and are currently under supervision for other types of offenses.

Offenders on EMS by Offense Type & Offense

Violent

		Total
Assault	Assault	2
Assault	ASSAULT WITH A WEAPON	2
Assault	Assault with bodily injury or mental illness	3
Assault	Child Endangerment-Bodily Injury	1
Assault	DOMESTIC ABUSE ASSAULT - BODILY INJURY - MENTAL	1
Assault	HARASSMENT / 1ST DEG.	1
Assault	STALKING	1
Assault	WILLFUL INJURY - CAUSING BODILY INJURY	2
Assault	WILLFUL INJURY - CAUSING SERIOUS INJURY	1
Kidnap	ATTEMPT TO ENTICE AWAY MINOR	1
Kidnap	ENTICING AWAY A MINOR	3
Kidnap	FALSE IMPRISONMENT	1
Kidnap	KIDNAPPING 2ND DEGREE	1
Kidnap	KIDNAPPING - 2ND DEGREE, 85%	1
Murder/Manslaughter	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	1
Murder/Manslaughter	MURDER 1ST DEGREE	2
Murder/Manslaughter	MURDER 2ND - 85%	1
Murder/Manslaughter	MURDER 2ND DEGREE	12
Murder/Manslaughter	MURDER OF FETUS ABORTED ALIVE	1
Murder/Manslaughter	NCIC - HOMICIDE	1
Murder/Manslaughter	VEH. HOMICIDE/U-INF. OR RECKLESS	2
Murder/Manslaughter	VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER	1
Other Violent	Child Endangerment/No Injury	5
Other Violent	EXTORTION	1
Robbery	NCIC - ROBBERY	3
Sex	Assault to Com. Sex Abuse/Ser.Inj.-Life Special Sentence	2
Sex	Asslt. to Commit Sex Abuse/Bodily Inj.-10 Yr Special Sent.	1
Sex	Asslt. to Commit Sex Abuse/No Inj.-10 Yr. Special Sent.	6
Sex	ASSLT. TO SEX ABUSE/NO INJ.	3
Sex	Incest-10 Yr. Special Sentence	3
Sex	Indecent Contact W/Child-10 Yr Special Sentence	10
Sex	INDECENT CONTACT WITH A CHILD	3
Sex	INDECENT EXPOSURE	1
Sex	Indecent Exposure-10 Yr Special Sentence	7
Sex	Invasion of Privacy - Nudity	2
Sex	LASC ACTS W/CHILD-SUPERVISION	8
Sex	Lascivious Acts with a Child	4
Sex	Lascivious Acts With A Child - 10 yr. special sentence	9

Offenders on EMS by Offense Classification & Offense (continued)

Violent (cont.)

		Total
Sex	Lascivious Acts with a Child - 2 years PA/WR after TDD.	2
Sex	Lascivious Acts With Child-Life Special Sentence	8
Sex	LASCIVIOUS CONDUCT/MINOR	1
Sex	Lascivious Conduct W/Minor-10 Yr. Special Sentence	1
Sex	LIFETIME COMMITMENT TO DOC	2
Sex	NCIC - OTHER SEX OFFENSE	16
Sex	NCIC - SEXUAL ASSAULT	17
Sex	RAPE - (REPEALED BY 76 ACTS)	1
Sex	Sex Abuse -2nd Degree(85%)-Life Special Sentence	3
Sex	Sex Abuse 3rd Degree-Life Special Sentence	9
Sex	SEX ABUSE - 3RD, SPOUSE OR COHABITANT	1
Sex	SEX ABUSE BY THERAPIST - PATTERN	1
Sex	Sex Exploit of Minor/Pur/Poss of Medium Depict - 1st Offense	3
Sex	SEXUAL ABUSE 2ND DEGREE	8
Sex	SEXUAL ABUSE 3RD DEGREE	11
Sex	Sexual Abuse 3rd Degree/Life special Sentence.	24
Sex	SEXUAL ABUSE 3RD - NOT FORCIBLE FELONY	6
Sex	Sexual Abuse-3rd/Victim 12 or 13 Yrs Old-Life Supervision	4
Sex	Sexual Exploitation by a counselor, therapist or school employee - 10 year special sentence	1
Sex	Sexual Exploitation by School Employee - 10 yr special sentence	1
Sex	SEXUAL EXPLOIT. OF MINOR	1
Sex	Sexual Exploit. of Minor-Life Special Sentence	2
Sex	SEXUAL PREDATOR 2) PRIOR CONVICTION SEX PREDATOR	1
Sex	SEXUAL PREDATOR - COMMUNITY SUPERVISION	1
Sex	SEXUAL PREDATOR PRIOR CONVICTION	3
Sex	Special Supervision Sentence-B or C Felony/Lifetime Parole	141
Sex	Special Supervision Sentence-D Felony or Misdemeanors/10 years parole	287
	Sum:	666

Property

		Total
Arson	ARSON 2ND DEGREE	1
Burglary	BURGLARY 2ND DEGREE	4
Burglary	BURGLARY 3RD DEGREE	14
Forgery/Fraud	FORGERY	6
Theft	Aggravated Theft	1
Theft	THEFT 1ST DEGREE	4
Theft	THEFT 2ND DEGREE	3
Theft	THEFT 3RD DEGREE	1
Vandalism	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 2ND DEGREE	1
Vandalism	CRIMINAL MISCHIEF 3RD DEGREE	1
Vandalism	NCIC - DAMAGE PROPERTY	1
	Sum:	37

Electronic Monitoring Report

Offenders on EMS by Offense Classification & Offense (continued)

Drug

		Total
Drug Possession	Possession of Controlled Substance - Marijuana - 2nd offense	1
Drug Possession	Proh Acts-Poss w/o Prescription - 1st Offense	1
Drug Possession	Proh Acts-Poss w/o Prescription - 3rd and subsequent	1
Other Drug	NCIC - DRUG LAW VIOLATION	7
Trafficking	Cont Subst-2nd or Subseq-not to exceed 3X Penalty Enh	2
Trafficking	Dist/Poss w/Int to Dist Sched I, II to Persons Under 18 - Mandatory Min 5 yrs	1
Trafficking	Proh. Acts. - Mfg., Del., Consp., or Poss.	3
Trafficking	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss-Marij LT 50 kg	7
Trafficking	Proh. Acts - Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int. - Cocaine LT 10 gm	1
Trafficking	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-Cocaine LT 500gm	2
Trafficking	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp or Poss w/Int-Cocaine LT 5gm	1
Trafficking	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp, or Poss w/Int-Meth LT 5 gm	8
Trafficking	Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Consp, or Poss w/Int-Other Subst Sched I, II, III	1
Trafficking	Proh Acts-Poss Prod Int for Mfg Cont Sust-Lithium	1
	Sum:	37

Public Order

		Total
Alcohol	ALCOHOL CHAPTER 123, 3RD AND SUBSEQUENT	2
Other Public Order	DISEM/EXHIB OBSC. MAT. TO MINOR	1
Other Public Order	NCIC - FAMILY OFFENSE	1
Other Public Order	NCIC - PUBLIC ORDER CRIMES	1
Other Public Order	Sex Offender - Additional Registration Violation - 2nd or subsequent offense	1
Other Public Order	Sex Offender - Registration Violation - 1st Offense	8
Other Public Order	Sex Offender - Registration Violation - 2nd or subsequent offense	12
Other Public Order	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY	2
Other Public Order	SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY - FAILURE TO COMPLY	3
Other Public Order	SEX OFFENDER RESIDENCY RESTRICTION	1
Other Public Order	Sex Offender Residency Violation - 2nd or subsequent	2
Other Public Order	TELEPHONE DESSEMINATION OF OBSCENE MATERIAL TO MINORS	2
Other Public Order	Violation of Exclusion Zones & Prohibition of Employment-Related Activities	1
OWI	NCIC - OWI	2
OWI	OPER VEH WH INT (OWI) / AGR MISD / 2ND OFF -	11
OWI	OPER VEH WH INT (OWI)/CLASS D FEL/3RD AND SUBSEQUENT OFF	24
OWI	OPER VEH WH INT (OWI) / SER MISD / 1ST OFF -	3
Traffic	DRIVING WHILE BARRED - MOTOR VEHICLE	1
Weapons	CARRYING WEAPONS	1
Weapons	NCIC - WEAPONS OFFENSE	7
	Sum:	86

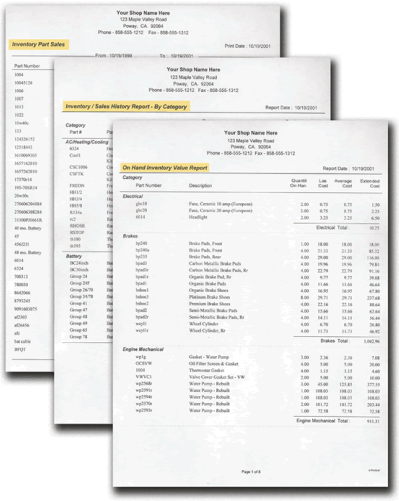
Electronic Monitoring Report

Offenders on EMS by Offense Classification & Offense (continued)

Other

		Total
Other Criminal	CONSPIRACY/COMMIT FELONY (PERSON)	1
Other Criminal	CRIMINAL GANG PARTICIPATION	1
Other Criminal	Dependant Adult Abuse - Aggravated Misdemeanor	1
Other Criminal	HABITUAL OFFENDER	9
Other Criminal	NCIC - OBSCENITY	1
Other Criminal	Ongoing Criminal Conduct - Criminal Network	2
	Sum:	15

REPORTS FROM THE OFFICES OF:



Administration
Offender Services
Education
Learning Center
Safety and Health
Victim Services
Policy and Legal
Media and Public Relations
Investigative Services
Iowa Prison Industries
Jail Inspections

Office of Administration

Deputy Director of Administration
Brad Hier

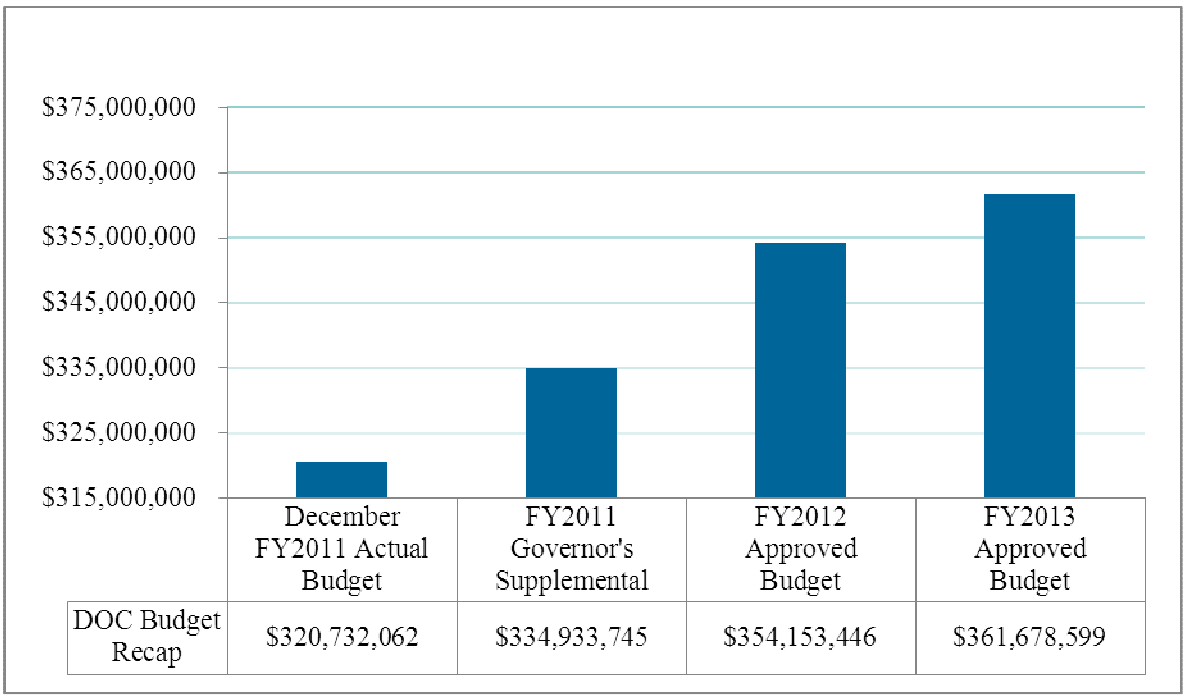
Office of Administration

During FY2012, the Department of Corrections (DOC) continued to navigate through economic challenges due to market fluctuations reacting to worldwide fiscal troubles and recent summer drought, which added to overall uncertainty in future tax revenue projections. Iowa has weathered the tough times better than most states as crop yields performed better than expected and farm incomes continue to move in a positive direction.

Since January FY2011, the Governor's budget, with Legislative concurrence, has increased over $40 million in funding to the DOC. The funding has been critical to public safety as the majority of the appropriations corresponded to maintaining existing staff, our most important asset.

FY2011 through FY2013 Appropriations

- FY2011 $14.2M Supplemental (Annualized FY2012)
- FY2012 $7.498M Supplemental (Annualized FY2013); $11.8M Staffing, Education, Drug Courts



Office of Administration

Our challenge is to manage corrections costs within appropriated resources while ensuring public safety. Staff, statistical data and research, and ICON efficiencies to assist diversion and reentry outcomes as well as infrastructure improvements are critical to meeting this challenge. These areas of strategic focus will ensure incarceration and crime rates continue to decline.

Staff is the key to our success. The DOC positively affects recidivism through evidence-based practices and continued staff training. Evidence-based practices are employed to lower the number of offenders in custody and under community supervision. Training provides staff skills to manage and engage offenders for positive change and to solve routine and difficult problems on a daily basis. As a result, the offender return rate to prison continues to decline to 30.8% or 3.1% lower than the recidivism rate 5 years ago and African-American offender reentry has cut their rate of return to prison for new convictions by 40% to 34.6% or 8.4% decrease.

Diversion and reentry are crucial to successfully managing our population. Our current focus involves the following principles:

- Focus on individuals most likely to reoffend
- Focus on evidence based practices
- Expand effective community supervision
- Expand collaboration opportunities with other state agencies

Statistical data from our ICON system support and inform the diversion and reentry process. Performance measures enable us to measure our progress and make improvements. Research done in-house and by outside research partners provide rigorous evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions and the offender reentry process.

Infrastructure projects for community based corrections promote offender reentry through services to lower recidivism rates and attention to gender responsive programs and mental health. These goals are also evident in our replacement residential facilities and prisons, which also improve direct supervision of offenders and represent advancements in correctional programming design security and significant technology efficiencies.

- CBC1 – Waterloo Women's Center for Change – 45 Residential Bed Facility (Completed April 2011)
- CBC3 – Sioux City Residential Facility – 42 Residential Bed Facility (Completed – April 2012)
- CBC6 – Cedar Rapids ANCHOR Center – 26 Mental Health Residential Bed Facility (Completed November 2008)

Office of Administration

- CBC7 – Davenport 605 Center – 40 Residential Bed Facility (Completed – October 2010)
- CBC8 – Ottumwa Residential Facility – 25 Residential Bed Facility (Completed – June 2012)
- Mitchellville – 888 Bed Women's Facility (Substantial Completion)

  Phase 1
  - ✓ Medical / Mental Health building – August 2013
  - ✓ General Population – August 2013
  - ✓ Reception, Visiting, Administration – July 2013
  - ✓ Food Service – July 2013
  - ✓ Minimum Live Outs – July 2013
  - ✓ Warehouse – March 2013

  - ✓ Complete demolition – FY 2015
  - ✓ Treatment Building, Education, Library, Activities – March 2015
  - ✓ Minimum Live Out Support – March 2015

- Fort Madison – 800 Bed Maximum Security Facility (Substantial Completion – January 2013)
- Rockwell City Kitchen – (Completed September 2011)
- Mount Pleasant Kitchen & Warehouse – (Completed September 2011)

Collaboration with other state agencies is critical to offender population management and efficient use of the correctional system, while maintaining public safety. Due to a reinvigorated Parole Board and increased coordination with DOC, the prison population has declined from a high of 9,009 on April 9, 2011 to around 8,200, lowest since 2002. In addition to population management, the Board of Parole is significantly enhancing their manual/paper operations through transition of their IPA-ROLE system to ICON. This will provide for a paperless system, electronic information management, enhanced efficiency in staff and board member time, offender and reentry management and enhanced information delivery. Docket and risk assessment tool automation are a couple of the key operational, security and reentry deliverables.

As we progress through FY2013 and keep our sights on FY2014 and FY2015, the department will continue to navigate economic challenges and maintain public safety. **Staff is our greatest asset** and their professionalism demonstrated each day is truly appreciated. We will continue to protect the public, staff and offenders to achieve our vision of an Iowa with no more victims.

	ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FTE POSITIONS	
Correctional Officer	1,404.63
Total Staffing	2,521.18
RESOURCES AVAILABLE	
Appropriation	259,121,848.00
Salary Adjustment	-
Supplemental	4,173,737.00
Tobacco Settlement	-
FY 2011 Balance Forward	11,541.42
Appropriation transfer	-
Deappropriation	-
Re-Allocation HF 45	-
Intra State Transf	146,285.56
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,979,267.36
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	266,432,679.34

FUNDS EXPENDED AND ENCUMBERED	
Personnel Services	210,666,253.21
Personnel Travel I/S	115,705.98
State Vehicle Operations	765,914.32
Depreciation	493,680.51
Out-State Travel	8,991.39
Office Supplies	414,403.14
Facility Maint Supplies	1,611,698.41
Equipment Maint Supplies	757,978.82
Professional Supplies	1,119,109.76
Housing Supplies	3,072,465.96
Ag Cons Supplies	57,517.97
Other Supplies	491,352.64
Printing and Binding	-
Drugs & Biologicals	7,239,016.72
Food	11,546,418.23
Uniforms	1,442,396.17
Postage	113,499.78
Communications	602,688.30
Rentals	108,319.21
Utilities	7,965,447.29
Professional Services	2,176,524.13
Outside Services	2,100,024.81
Intra State Transfers	16,902.00
Advertising & Publicity	-
Outside Repairs	1,016,799.84
GTOA	920,117.00
Auditor Reimbursement	-
Reimb Other Agencies	4,204,417.31
Facility Improvement Reimb	-
ITS Reimbursement	688,604.50
Workers Compensation	276,822.00
IT Outside Services	-
Equipment	448,530.40
Office Equipment	8,631.88
Equipment Non-Inventory	567,739.06
DP Inventory	-
DP Non-Inventory	-
IT Equipment	1,706,338.18
Claims	-
Other Expenses	3,298,189.24
Securities	-
Licenses	11,539.00
Fees	-
State Aid and Appropriations	-
Capitals	225,613.82
Legislative reduction	-
TOTAL EXPENSES AND ENCUMBRANCES	266,259,650.98

	ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FTE POSITIONS	
Correctional Officer	-
Total Staffing	-
RESOURCES AVAILABLE	
Appropriation	78,760,237.00
Salary Adjustment	-
Supplemental	2,433,866.00
Tobacco Settlement	-
FY 2011 Balance Forward	8,032.00
Appropriation transfer	-
Deappropriation	-
Re-Allocation	-
Intra State Transf	663,568.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	23,072,015.49
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	104,937,718.49
FUNDS EXPENDED AND ENCUMBERED	
Personnel Services	88,845,500.62
Personnel Travel I/S	308,701.32
State Vehicle Operations	349,923.64
Depreciation	-
Out-State Travel	4,748.26
Office Supplies	393,891.94
Facility Maint Supplies	307,226.72
Equipment Maint Supplies	-
Professional Supplies	233,277.93
Housing Supplies	310,616.56
Ag Cons Supplies	-
Other Supplies	42,340.20
Printing and Binding	-
Drugs & Biologicals	-
Food	2,122,734.29
Uniforms	-
Postage	-
Communications	617,905.02
Rentals	742,720.21
Utilities	1,118,264.99
Professional Services	3,277,593.30
Outside Services	1,030,372.00
Intra State Transfers	108,025.00
Advertising & Publicity	9,695.71
Outside Repairs	681,823.95
Data Processing	-
Auditor Reimbursement	9,057.77
Reimb Other Agencies	213,463.96
Facility Improvement Reimb	-
ITS Reimbursement	279,862.42
Workers Compensation	366,442.96
IT Outside Services	-
Equipment	242,293.83
Office Equipment	47,463.27
Equipment Non-Inventory	205,479.10
DP Inventory	-
DP Non-Inventory	242,395.46
IT Equipment	480,287.08
Claims	-
Other Expenses	285,553.41
Securities	-
Licenses	-
Fees	122,636.70
State Aid and Appropriations	-
Capitals	12,950.00
Legislative reduction	-
TOTAL EXPENSES AND ENCUMBRANCES	103,013,247.62

Results
Average Cost Figures FY2012

Prisons			$84.85	per day cost
Length of Stay = 21.3 months				
Community Based Corrections				
Pretrial Interviews			$60.16	per interview
Presentence Investigations	Long = $391.82	Short =	$79.66	per investigation
Pretrial release with Supervision			$3.71	per day cost
Low Risk Probation Supervision			$0.57	per day cost
Probation/Parole Supervision			$3.66	per day cost
Drug Court			$16.42	per day cost
Sex Offender			$17.91	per day cost
Batterers Education program			$1.47	per day cost
Intensive Supervision Program			$8.22	per day cost
Day Program			$2.48	per day cost
Day Reporting			$3.30	per day cost
Residential (includes work release, OWI, probationers, etc.)			$72.89	per day cost
Youthful Offender Program			$17.71	per day cost
Cultural Specific Reentry Program			$10.38	per day cost
Electronic Monitoring Bracelets:				
Voice Verification			$1.85	per day cost
Radio Frequency			$1.98	per day cost
Vicap (alcohol)			$4.50	per day cost
GPS - Radio Frequency - Cellular			$3.55	per day cost
GPS (active)			$8.25	per day cost
GPS (passive)			$3.84	per day cost

Research

The Iowa Department of Corrections continues to actively seek opportunities with other state agencies, universities, and other organizations to conduct quality independent research and evaluation of Iowa corrections programs and operations. The Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) is a rich data source to mine for information on what is working, as well as what is not effective. Research is key to advancing successful offender reentry, improving the effectiveness of programs and supervision strategies, and reducing victimization.

FY 2012 Accomplishments

Iowa Results First: Return on Investment of Adult Corrections Programs. During FY2012, the DOC research director received training sponsored by the Pew Center on the States in a nationally recognized cost benefit model developed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy. The remainder of the fiscal year was devoted to customizing the model with Iowa data and producing a report summarizing the return on investment of institutional programs, community programs for prison releasees, and community programs for higher risk probationers. Analyses show that a vast majority of the adult criminal justice programs employed by the State of Iowa yield positive rates of return on investment, meaning that the benefits (to taxpayers and victims) outweigh the costs of operating the programs.

Evaluation of the First Judicial District Department of Correctional Services Dual Diagnosis Offender Program. The Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) completed a process and outcome evaluation of the Dual Diagnosis Offender Program. CJJP found that new conviction rates for program completers versus a comparison group were similar overall. However, non-white program completers were far less likely to be convicted of a new crime than non-white offenders not receiving the program.

FY 2013 Goals

- The DOC will complete revision of the Iowa Parole Risk Assessment used by the Iowa Board of Parole in release deliberations. The assessment will also be used by DOC to assist in timing programming and release planning so offenders will be prepared for release when appropriate.
- The DOC will continue to partner with Dr. Ralph Serin of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario on crime desistence research and use of the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Reentry in Iowa.
- The DOC will continue work on a revised probation/parole risk assessment used by community-based corrections to determine level of supervision of offenders. It is anticipated that factors identified in the revised Iowa Parole Risk Assessment will inform this work.
- Drs. David Peters and Andrew Hochstetler of Iowa State University received a grant from the National Institute of Justice to study Iowa's offender reentry process. Their study will examine individual, treatment and community effects on recidivism.
- Dr. Beth Skinner completed her doctoral thesis which used ICON data to study the effect of prison vocational training on post-release employment, with offenders' mental illnesses as a potential complicating factor in their successful reentry. Dr. Skinner is currently working on a series of articles regarding her findings, which will be disseminated as they become available.
- Dr. Brenda Vose of the University of North Florida, continues to study the relationship between addressing criminogenic needs through treatment to reduce offender recidivism, and including an evaluation of the availability and distance of treatment and services relative to offenders' homes.

Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON)

2012Accomplishments

- Continued refinement of SharePoint website
- Continued analysis of Statistical Workbooks
- Continued refinement of performance measures
- ICON and the Iowa Sex Offender Registry database share data (CJIS effort)
- Deployment of Offender Property—non-consumables
- Deployment of NLets; this is the premier interstate justice and public safety network in the nation for the exchange of law enforcement, criminal justice and public safety related information.
- Deployment of ICON Photo Project (formerly called Kaleidoscope): Local law enforcement will receive the most recent photo available in ICON as part of the response

2013 Goals

- Deploy a state charge code table that all agencies will use: DOC, Public Safety, Courts, County Attorneys, Department of Transportation, etc. (CJIS effort)
- The LiveScan system at IMCC, the offender fingerprint system for the Department of Public Safety, (DPS) will be fed data from ICON
- Offender DPS Rapsheets will be automatically updated from IOCN
- Continued Refinement of Performance Measures
- Institution Kiosks (commissary, kites, banking balance)
- Prison PDA Phase 1 (counts, rounds, security standards, generic notes)
- Prison PDA Phase 2 (medical pill line, food service, meal count, offender payroll, visiting(
- CBC Kiosk—Offenders will have the ability to send messages to their case manager and vice versa. Will utilize the Kiosk to submit Travel Permit Requests and Monthly Reports.
- Board of Parole's IPAROLE system integration to ICON

Justice Data Warehouse

Justice Data Warehouse

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

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

FY 2012 Accomplishments:

CJJP Programmer took over all Teradata management duties that were originally assigned to DAS.

CJJP installed the JDW Portal in the beginning of the fiscal year, which replaced Business Objects as the front-end access to reports. Little change was seen by the end users in terms of look and feel, but the cost benefits for CJJP are significant.

DOC and CJJP have improved a number of existing statistical reports, including Probation Revocations, Pre-Sentence Investigations, Pre-Trial Interviews, Security Standards and Prison Average Length of Stay. Various support tables were also updated, including as Reason for Change (custody or supervision closure), Facilities, and others.

Much of the fiscal year was spent working on Specialty reports (which track usage of specialized supervision strategies and prison placements) for both Prison Services and CBC, which will improve reporting by eliminating counting exits and admissions of certain offenders transferring to locations within the same region. The new reports are currently being tested and validated.

FY 2013 Goals:

- Finalize Specialty reports for both CBC and Prison Services
- Update Prison Services new admission groups
- Continue to enhance reports used for CBC/Prison annual reports, and expand capabilities for reporting key information to decision-makers
- Create Recidivism reports to target specific populations (i.e. Sex Offenders)
- Continued Research priority reports. Programming changes to gain restitution information from the Courts.
- Create reports for employment data.
- Transition to an updates-only data load process, rather than a full load of all data each month.

ICON System Interactions with Other Iowa Agencies

Data sharing projects deployed:

- CJIS – ICON Sex offender information to Department of Public Safety (DPS) Sex offender Registry (SOR) system. DOC sends address, employment and education information to DPS SOR.
- CJIS – DPS SOR system information to ICON. DPS SOR sends DOC address, employment, Tier, restrictions, etc. information
- CJIS – County Attorney system sends DOC victim names when they register
- CJIS – DOC sends County Attorney offender release information
- CJIS – Presentence Investigations orders from the courts to DOC and submission of the PSI to the courts
- CJIS – ICON offender Photo – allows local police officers to pull up a report from ICON w/ photo.
- CJIS – NLETS (National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System) – Basic offender information feeds to this system which allows law enforcement from other states to query our data within a national database.
- Monthly file to DHS for child support recovery, food assistance program, PHIP, Medicaid for fraud
- VINE – DOC sends VINE offender movement information
- Courts Electronic Data Management System (EDMS) – Portions of two Districts now query the EDMS system for court documents rather than documents being sent through the mail

New data sharing projects being worked on:

- N-Dex (Law Enforcement National Data Exchange)
- CJIS project to electronically supply DPS data for their Rapsheet so DPS staff can discontinue doing manually
- CJIS – Probation/parole officer notifications at arrest
- New CJIS exchange: Offender releases from prisons to courts.
- CJIS (Criminal Justice Information System) – Statewide Crime code project – This CJIS effort will have DOC, DOT, County Attorneys, Courts and DPS all using the same crime code table.

Office of Offender Services

Jerry Bartruff
Deputy Director—Offender Services

2012 Offender Services Annual Report

The focus of the Office of Offender Services is to implement evidence based practices to assess, manage and reduce risk that advance successful offender reentry and improve public safety. Staff in community based corrections and the institutions deliver evidence based interventions and employ supervision strategies that are proven to reduce risk and revocations to prison.

These efforts led to a reduction in the prison population of 4.1% during FY 08, and in FY 09 there was a decrease of 4.3%. There were fewer new court commitments, probation and parole revocations and work release returns to prison.

That trend continued during the first seven months of FY 10, and on February 10, 2010 the prison population reached an all time low of 8,265 since a previous record high of 8,940 on October 3, 2007. Then during the remainder of FY 10, new court commitments to prison increased and releases from prison took a sharp downturn and the prison population increased. The count at the end of fiscal year 10 was 8,603 and there were 149 more offenders in prison than were on count when FY10 began.

In FY 11 the prison population continued to grow. Following a record high of 9,009 offenders on February 4, 2011, releases increased which resulted in a yearend population of 8,787.
In FY 12, the prison population declined by 5.2%, a reduction of 454 offenders in prison. This reduction was primarily the result of a 40% increase in paroles between FY 11 and FY 12 and a 8.0% reduction in number of paroles revoked and returned to prison.

The increase in paroles was fostered by increased collaboration and cooperation between the Iowa Department of Corrections (IDOC) and the Iowa Board of Parole (IBOP). Both agencies are committed to a goal of aligning IDOC case management and preparation for release practices with IBOP release decision making practices. A great deal of progress toward accomplishing that goal occurred in FY 12, and we expect that progress will continue in FY 13.

The DOC continues the process of changing the culture of the organization to focus on successful offender reentry to reduce risk, reduce recidivism and enhance public safety.

Iowa Reentry Initiative

The Iowa Reentry Initiative: Celebrating Success, Taking on New Challenges conference was held in Des Moines on June 27, 2012. The group reviewed the progress and celebrated the successes experienced since the *2008 Reentry in the State of Iowa: Accomplishments and Planning for the Future Conference*. Also focused on were the various efforts currently underway to support successful reentry and diversion including;

identification of the current challenges to accomplish goals of successful offender reentry and incarcerating only those who truly need to be incarcerated; and, provision of recommendations and input to leadership on charting a course for the future that will build upon progress and successfully meet the current challenges. Over 100 staff gathered together and were involved in small work groups to celebrate statewide success and brainstorm ways to meet challenges proactively. The Iowa Corrections Reentry Team (ICRT) was present and was provided information from the small work groups. The ICRT met the following day to review work group information and strategize future direction:

- To consider and discuss a variety of sources of context, input and recommendations including:
    - Recommendations made by participants at a the *Iowa Reentry Initiative: Celebrating Success, Taking on New Challenges* meeting that had taken place the previous day.
    - The summary report of recommendations prepared by members of the ICRT involved in NIC's TPC Initiative National Summit in Aurora, Colorado in April 2012;
    - A report from the state-wide strategic planning session held in Des Moines on February 14, 2012, that included participants from IDOC, CBC, courts, prosecutors, legislature, and mental health and was convened with the support of the Public Welfare Foundation;
    - Ongoing work within the Department on redesigning the Offender Case Plan;
    - An awareness of the new Achieving Performance Excellence initiative ongoing in IDOC;
    - State-wide mental health redesign recommendations;
    - And in light of new work being conducted by IDOC's research director using the Washington State Institute for Public Policy's approach to return on investment.
- To revisit and reframe the Charter and Mission of the Iowa Corrections Reentry Team; and
- To develop a set of agreed upon priority objectives, along with expected time-lines for completion—for the ICRT.

Office of Offender Services

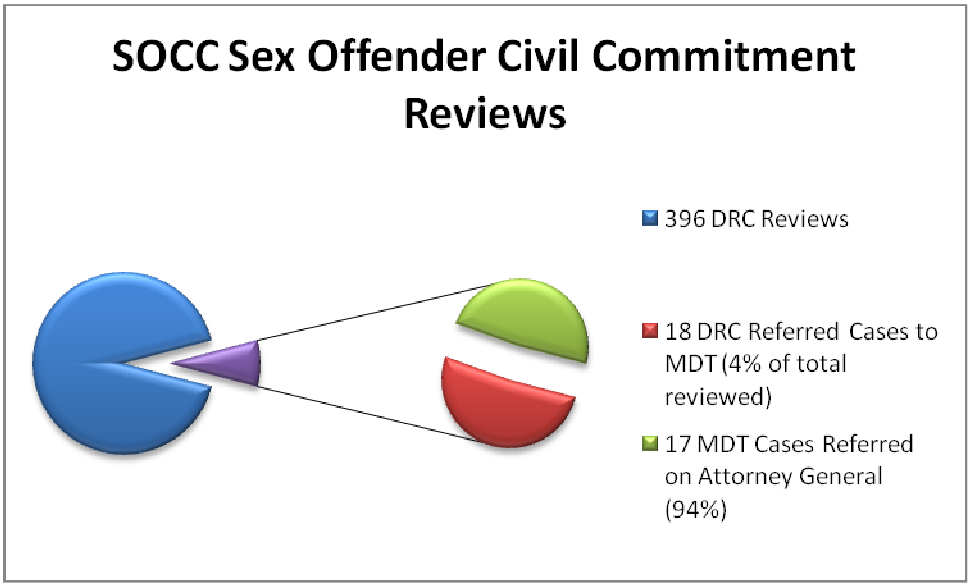
Sex Offender Civil Commitment (SOCC)

The Offender Services Office leads the Directors Review and Multidisciplinary Committee's in collaboration with the Attorneys General Office in the review of offender cases, who meet the criteria, set forth by the Supreme Court/Iowa Code, for Sex Offender Civil Commitment (SOCC) prosecution.

The SOCC process was recently reviewed and efficiencies implemented, which resulted in shortening the referral form itself and streamlining the steps to submit cases for review. Offenders were previously being reviewed 18 months prior to discharge. This time frame was extended to 24 months, to decrease delays in transferring Offenders into lower secured housing as well as ensure completion of review prior to their BOP review, if required. These minor modifications resulted in significant reduction to the amount of time and effort previously exerted, by multiple staff, to complete the same referral process. Additionally these changes have significantly diminished the number of BOP F98 Risk Recalls, removing the potential delay to final approval to Offender Release Plans.

SOCC Reviewed Cases

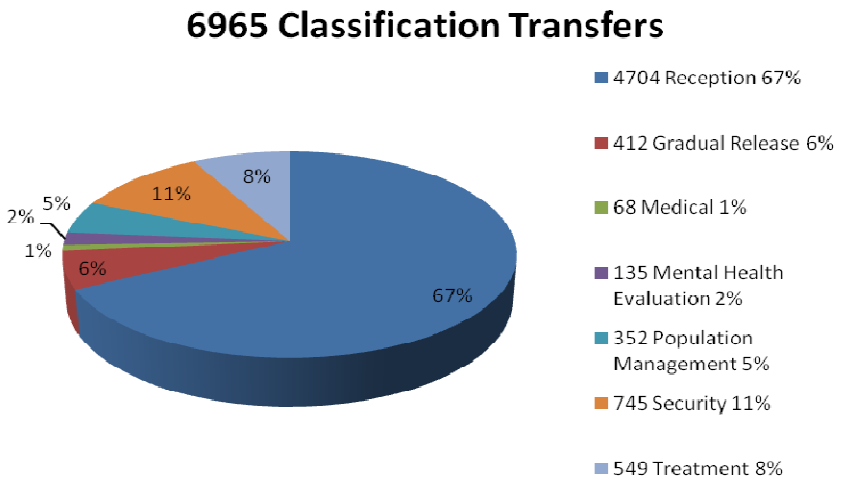
A total of 396 cases reviews were completed by the Director's Review Committee (DRC) with 18 referred to the Multidisciplinary Team (MDT). The MDT referred 17 cases on to the AG's office for prosecution as a Sexual Predator. During the fiscal year, the AG made the decisions to prosecute 14 for sex offender civil commitment; 10 cases will not be prosecuted; and 12 cases remained pending AG review.



Office of Offender Services

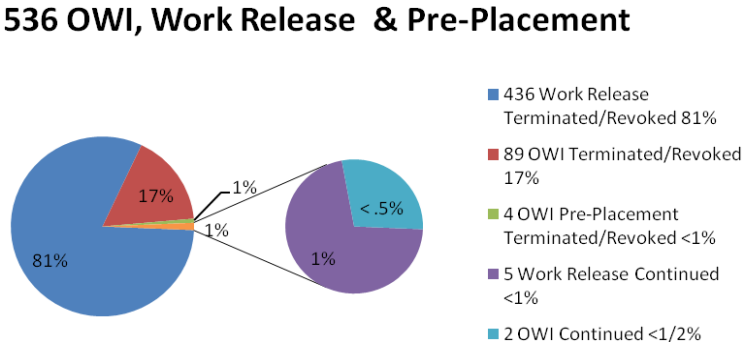
Central Classification

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



Community Placement- Work Release and OWI

Offender Services completed 536 classification decisions for Work Release and OWI offenders in community based residential facilities. 436 Work Release and 93 OWI offenders were returned to prison for violations.

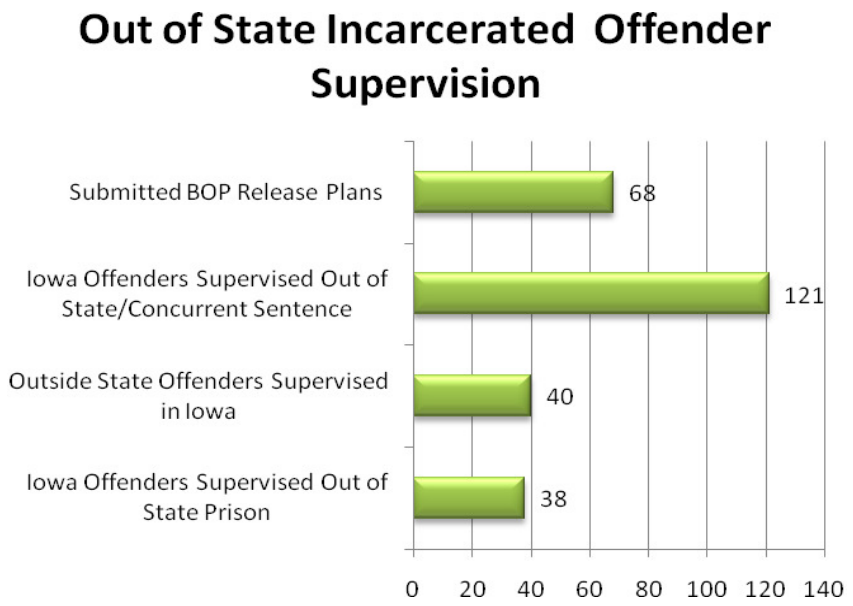


Office of Offender Services

At the 2012 ICAOS Annual Business Meeting Iowa Commissioner Charles Lauterbach was re-elected to a two year term as ICAOS Treasurer. In that capacity Mr. Lauterbach serves as a member of the Commission's Executive Committee and Chairs the ICAOS Finance Committee that oversees an annual Commission budget of over 1.5 million dollars. Mr. Lauterbach also received the 2012 Executive Chair Award recognizing his contributions to the Interstate Commission.

Out of State Offender Supervision

68 BOP Release Plans submitted (19=Parole; 5=Special Sentence; 2=Work Release), 26 in support of Parole/Work Release.



Interstate Compact

The supervision of probation and parole offenders who relocate from one state to another is governed by rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS). 2012 marked the 10th Anniversary of the Interstate Compact which has greatly improved oversight and enforcement authority relative to these rules. In 2012 Iowa continued to do its part to enable ICAOS to fulfill its mission: "To guide the transfer of offenders in a manner that promotes effective supervision strategies consistent with public safety, offender accountability, and victim's rights." According to ICAOS statistics, at the close of FY 2012 Iowa probation and parole staff supervised 1,467 offenders at the request of other states while 1,201 Iowa offenders were supervised in other states. Nationally, over 115,000 offenders are supervised under the authority of the Interstate Compact.

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Time Comp Unit at IMCC:
Admission Time Computation was completed for 4,873 offenders and 1,153 additional sentences were processed.

August 2011-Due to the Anderson Supreme Court decision, the enormous task of identifying and recalculating offenders entitled to a probation credit began. All statewide prison records staff, along with CBC staff and Central Office staff, worked diligently to efficiently accomplish time comp credit recalculations. By the first of November the entire prison population had been reviewed through this process, resulting in recalculations applied to over 3,500 offenders.

September 2011- Offender legal files completed a transition to becoming a paperless process.

December 2011- Social Security, Iowa Disability, and Voc Rehab requests for information; formerly completed by Records Repository Staff transitioned to Health Services Staff who currently identify similar resources and incorporated these sectors into existing review of cases.

February 2012- All Prison records staff now have the ability to access repository records information contained in the Laserfiche computer system.

February 2012- An Appeals Court decision, affected offenders who committed Lascivious Acts prior to 7/1/2005, resulting in only one count of the extra two years per docket number, (previously a two year charge for each count.) Only 13 offenders were impacted.

March 2012- A District Court Case determined the DOC cannot take discipline from an offender who is serving a 70% mandatory minimum. To ensure all cases are identified for recalculation, this enormous project required additional computer system programming, which is currently being addressed.

June 2012- The Kolzow Court decision, affects offenders supervised in the community, on a special sentence, who are revoked, become eligible to have jail credit applied to the revocation charge upon their return to the DOC. Approximately 150 offenders were identified, who qualify for their time to be recalculated, based on this ruling.

August 2012- All offender Social Files successfully became paperless, and are now incorporated into Icon electronic filing system.

Office of Offender Services

May 2012- Following a US Supreme Court decision, offenders serving life sentences, who were juveniles, when they committed a non-murder offense, are now eligible for review by the BOP. Seven offenders qualified for this case review.

June 2012- After a US Supreme Court decision, 38 serving life sentences, who were juveniles at the time they committed a murder offense, became eligible for review by the BOP. On 7/16/12 Governor Branstad commuted their sentence so that they can be reviewed by the BOP after serving 60 years. Several offenders have taken this issue to court for a re-sentencing. The Attorney General's Office is reviewing these cases. Only one offender has officially been resentenced because of his life conviction for Murder. Additional cases are pending within the courts.

Office of Education

Sandra Smith
Director of Education

CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Division of Offender Services
Iowa Department of Corrections
Annual Report FY 2012

The Correctional Education Mission is:

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

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

Overview of Correctional Education Services

Literacy Programs

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

During FY 2012 the Literacy Program:

Served **470** offenders in Literacy classes

Provided **35,268** hours of instruction in literacy

Awarded **299** literacy completions

ABE/GED Programs

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

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

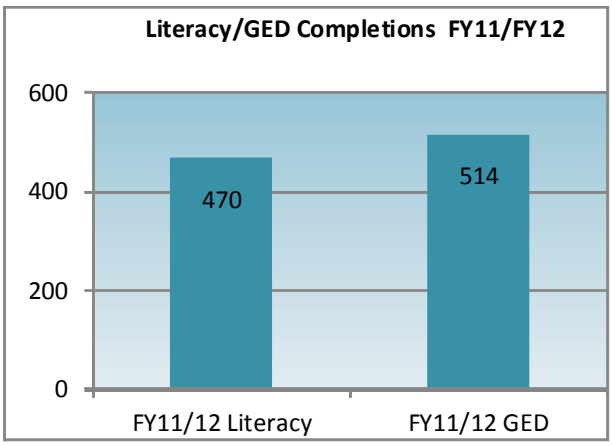
Office of Education

During FY 2012 the GED Program:

- Served **1,758** offenders
- Provided **209,616** hours of instruction in GED
- Awarded **514** GED certificates

During FY 2012 Vocational Certificates

- Awarded **859 c**ertificates



STAFF DEVELOPMENT WORHOPS FOR CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION STAFF 2011 - 2012: "Foundations for Success"

May 2012:

Elisabeth Sanders-Park Provided an engaging workshop for correctional education staff, at the DOC. "Foundation for Success (Preparing Inmates to Get & Keep Good Jobs)". Each facility received copies of the books, "Six Reasons You'll Get the Job" and No One is (UNEMPLOYABLE)".

"Strategies like this help to better prepare offenders to re-enter society, building a repertoire of skills that previously were not in their baskets (skill set)".

September 2012:

September 26th, the Assistant Secretary of OVAE, Dr. Brenda Dann-Messier visited Anamosa State Penitentiary. She is very interested in the educational and vocational opportunities for the offenders in Iowa's prison facilities. She toured the IPI shops and the correctional education department at ASP. The afternoon ended with a panel of six offenders who work in the shops. The panel offered their suggestions for improvement to the vocational and re-entry programs available to the offenders.

Office of Education

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

CEA (Correctional Education Association) Accreditation Certificates were awarded to the following facilities July of 2012, at the CEA International Conference:
Mt. Pleasant, Clarinda and Anamosa received accreditation certificates (three year recertification).
Ft. Dodge Correctional Facility, Rockwell Correctional Release Center and Iowa Medical& Classification are being reviewed for CEA Accreditation 2013..

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, conduct themselves in a way that they stay out of prison.

CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
Iowa Department of Corrections
Annual Report FY 2012

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
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			X	X

Office of Education

Correctional Education Goals: Four of the Five Correctional Education goals were met for 2012 fiscal year.

Goals FY 2012 – 2013

To offer Life Skills at all prison facilities.
(Life skills at MPCF restarted for 2013 fiscal year)

Identifying and Implementing Certificated Vocational Education Programs at all correctional facilities.

To conduct four staff development workshops at DOC for correctional teachers and liaisons.

To continue collecting Education / Life Skills data its impact regarding recidivism and job placement.

CEA preparation will continue at all institutions in anticipation of future audits.

Preparation for GED Test on Computer FY 14.

Office of Learning Center

Laura Farris
Learning Center Director

Training Year 2012 Accomplishments

The Iowa Department of Corrections database tracks training throughout the DOC prisons, Central Office and CBCs (for eLearning only because community-based corrections have separate tracking systems for other types of training.) This database reports that the total hours of training provided statewide for Training Year '12 was **89,276.96 classroom/ hands-on training hours and 142,202 eLearning training hours for a total of 231,478.96 training hours.**

For institution and industries staff there was an average of **77 training hours per employee** for FY12.

The Learning Center conducted 5 Pre-Services in Training Year 2012 for a total of **20 weeks of Pre-Service Training**. (In 2013 there are 7 Pre-Service Academies scheduled.)

In Training Year 2012, there were 54 hours of training offered via eLearning. (In training Year 2013, there will be approximately 68 hours of training offered via eLearning.)

Training Year 2013 Training Goals/Objectives

The following goals and objectives have been identified for Training Year '13:

Goal: All employees within the Department will receive, at minimum, the mandatory training topics per policy.
Objective: ICLC will provide centralized monitoring of training hours to ensure all staff meet the minimum requirements. The ICLC also strongly encourages all staff to exceed the minimum.

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

Goal: To provide staff training that is specific, relevant and enhances professional growth.
Objective: ICLC will work with the Training Consortium, IDOC Management and other key staff to identify additional job-relevant training needed.

Goal: The ICLC will continue to identify and implement new and innovative approaches to training delivery.
Objective: ICLC will research and develop new and interactive training delivery methods most specifically with eLearning, but through additional avenues as possible.

Office of Learning Center

Professional Development Training Strategies

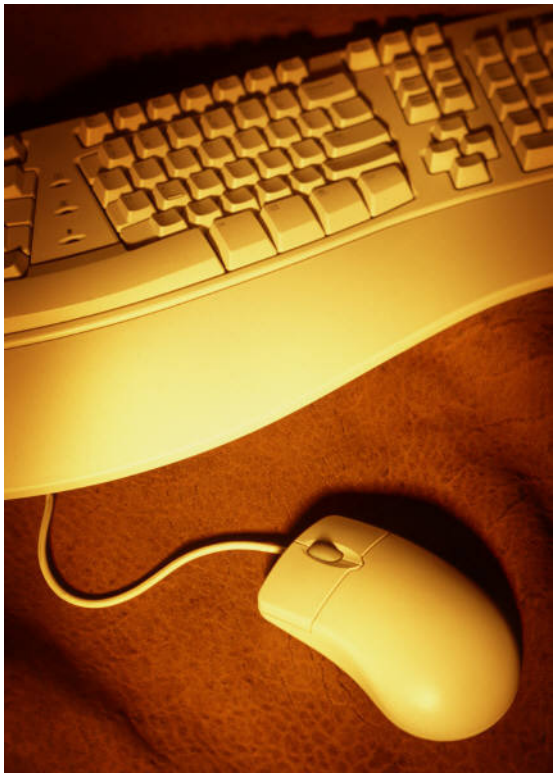
IDOC promotes and encourages staff higher learning and development. Participation in outside training and educational programs, including membership in local, state, and national professional organizations is encouraged and supported. Utilization of available NIC and ACA correspondence courses, online training, reference libraries, videos and internet/satellite broadcasts is stressed.

The ICLC will continue to provide frequent oversight and assistance to institution and district training staff to achieve a higher level of training consistency in the Department.

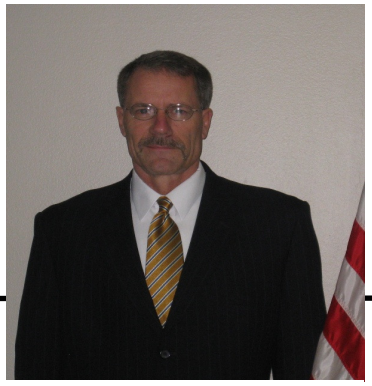
The ICLC will coordinate with institutions and districts to conduct regional training whenever feasible reducing overtime and travel costs.

The ICLC will coordinate with institutions and districts to ensure sufficient trainers are available to conduct training on a variety of subjects.

The ICLC will work with source experts and information technology staff to develop eLearning modules.



Office of Safety and Health



Dan Duus
Safety Director

Iowa Department of Corrections
2012 Annual Report
Dan Duus
Safety Director

Annual safety audits conducted in each facility have proven very beneficial. Programs that are not complete or ever changing are the primary focus. Forward progress is monitored closely and institutions submit a plan of correction for any deficiencies identified during the audit. The audit process involves the institution's management team and supervisors.

The institutions have been directing a substantial effort to develop training for staff and offenders which includes a lesson plan, test after the course, and an opportunity for the worker to demonstrate that they are capable of operating whatever they are expected to operate. The final product will be a time efficient presentation focusing on correctional specific situations and procedures. The Ft. Dodge Correctional Facility Safety Officer has provided 40 hours of OSHA training to five offenders. These offenders are developing lesson plans and safety related training programs and presenting those programs to other offenders. Working under the guidance of the facility Safety Officer, it has been immensely successful and other institutions are exploring the potential for utilizing offender trainers as well. For those offenders that are developing and conducting the training, it provides excellent experience they will be able to apply when they discharge from the prison system and re-enter the workforce. Those efforts improve safety for offender workers as well.

Fall protection anchor points are being installed or have been installed at most of the institutions. The anchor points ensure workers on roof tops are protected when working near the edge of the roof. Workers exposed to fall hazards are trained how to recognize and avoid those hazards associated with working from heights, and how to inspect the equipment to ensure it is suitable for use and not damaged.

We continue to be without Safety Officers at several facilities with hopes to fill those much needed positions at some point. A tight budget has pushed the department to explore a combined duty concept for the Safety Officer position. Interim personnel that have been assigned safety duties continue to assist.

We have also focused on developing and implementing a more active fire drill process in the institutions. The goal for this effort is to ensure all staff understand their responsibilities and expectations in the event of a fire emergency. We have actively practiced existing procedures at several facilities and have found deficiencies in the process. It has proven to be a very worthwhile effort.

New construction at Mitchellville and Ft. Madison is advancing quickly and it is obvious the facilities are state of the art. We look forward to the transition into those facilities and modifying and developing safety programs that are specific to the new sites.

Office of Victim & Restorative Justice Programs

Mary Roche—Director of Victim & Restorative Justice Programs

Office of Victim & Restorative Justice Programs

Annual Report – FY2012

The office of Victim and Restorative Justice Programs assisted victims and communities in Iowa with direct services and training including: registration, notification, safety planning, information, and victim/offender dialogue sessions. The Office handled over **1,184** phone inquiries, and **1,440** new victims were assisted with registration alone. Each of these newly registered victims received information specific to Iowa DOC victim services, the Iowa Crime Victim Compensation Fund, and the VINE program. At the end of this fiscal year, **6,341** victims had active registrations with DOC.

The Victim Offender Intervention Services (VOIS) program allows for direct and indirect facilitated communication between victims and offenders. This fiscal year, **fifteen** victims participated in preparation sessions to initiate communication with an offender. Of these, **five** victims and offenders engaged in a face-to-face Victim Offender Dialogue, **three** of the victims engaged in indirect communication through letter writing and presentation of the letter directly to the offender, and **four** victims continued in preparation. In addition, the Apology Letter Bank received new submissions from offenders.

This year, a new program was introduced to the Office of Victim & Restorative Justice Programs: **Victim Wrap Around (VWA).** This program is available in situations where an offender has leveled a threat, and victim safety is of concern. The VWA allows for direct participation of all parties with a role in victim safety, i.e., correctional staff, victim advocates, and local law enforcement. One case was referred this past year and all parties were able to provide victim notification and participate in the development of a safety plan directly with the victim. Collaboration with a variety of agencies ensures this program will provide greater security for victims whose safety is of concern prior to an offender's release to the community.

The DOC Victim Advisory Council (VAC) focused on the role of victims in our reentry efforts. Katrina Carter presented basic information about the DOC's reentry process for offenders, and the VAC reviewed national reentry guidelines to determine where we are strong in meeting victim needs, and areas that may need attention. The National Reentry Resource Center and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, US Department of Justice 2010 Council of State Governments Justice Center published, "Involving Crime Victim Services to Ensure Successful Offender Reentry." Basic victim rights related to reentry include: notification, protection, participation and input, restitution (as a priority), and information/referrals. The VAC advised that the DOC is strongest in notification, information and referral efforts, but lacks sufficient victim participation and input into our reentry efforts. These are areas that need improvement.

The VAC also conducted a Restitution Meeting, including staff from probation/parole, victim witness coordinators, the Attorney General Crime Victim Assistance Division, and correctional staff. The meeting highlighted the continued need to ensure victim restitution remains a priority, and to educate all those present on changes in collection efforts. It appears that, for those county attorney offices with a collection department, victim restitution payments have increased considerably. Probation and parole agents are encouraged to utilize their Victim Witness Coordinator in setting up payment plans through the county attorney's office.

Office of Victim & Restorative Justice Programs

Finally, the VAC sponsored a Restorative Justice Training, featuring Dr. Mark Umbreit, professor and Director of the Center for Restorative Justice and Peacemaking at the University of Minnesota. The VAC collaborated with the Iowa Attorney General's Office, Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance (IOVA), Polk County Attorney's Restorative Justice Center, Iowa Mediation Service, Iowa Association of Mediators, Youth Justice Initiative, Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Iowa Board of Parole, and the Learning Resource Center of West Des Moines.

The **Victim Advisory Council's Victim Fund** has been critical in supporting victims who volunteer to speak on our Victim Impact panels, as well as reimbursing those who participate in a Victim Offender Dialogue. The VAC Fund received donations from the following individuals and organizations this year:

Jen Foltz/Mary Avaux – 5th District fundraiser
NCCF Offender Veteran's Organization
5K for 5 Charities (5th Judicial District)

Victim Impact classes continue to be facilitated in the institutions and a few of our judicial districts. This fiscal year, **702** out of 781 referred offenders completed the class and attended victim panels as part of the curriculum – an 89.9% successful completion rate. The class continues to receive active support and participation of many crime victims who volunteer to share their experience of victimization and healing, and motivating offenders to make needed changes in their lives.

Research on the effectiveness of the curriculum used by the Iowa DOC indicates statistically significant changes in offenders' understanding of victimization, and a marked increase in their sensitivity to the plight of crime victims (Gaboury, M.T., Sedelmaier, C.M., Monahan, L.H., and Monahan, J.J. (2008). "A Preliminary Evaluation of Behavioral Outcomes in a Corrections-Based Victim Awareness Program for Offenders." Victims & Offenders 3(2), 217-227). In addition, research regarding the effect of speaking on panels for victims indicated significant improvement in panelists' post-victimization adjustment, and better overall well-being and life happiness (Mercer, Lourden and Lord, 1994).

National Crime Victims' Rights Week 2012: This year, the theme of "Extending the Vision/ Reaching Every Victim" was brought to life by our guest speaker, Larry Wohlgemuth, who shared his experience of victimization and recovery. The DOC Victim Advisory Council collaborated with the Southern District US Attorney's Office, the Attorney General's Office Crime Victim Assistance Division, the Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance, and the FBI Victim Assistance Program. The IOVA John and Kay Egan Award was presented to DOC's Fred Scaletta for his many years of dedication and service to crime victims, both directly and through the development of DOC victim programs.

Staff Victimization and Support Services (SVSS): SVSS teams provided critical staff support services throughout this fiscal year. Teams reported **432** staff contacts in the following institutions:

CCF – 140
FDCF – 36
ISP – 62
MPCF – 70
NCCF – 124

This year, a training session was provided at ISP for new SVSS members, and continuing education and support was provided for the FDCF SVSS team. SVSS Teams were active at CCF, FDCF, IMCC, ISP, MPCF, and NCCF.

Office of Victim & Restorative Justice Programs

Training was provided throughout this fiscal year to a variety of DOC staff and community groups:

- Workplace Violence Prevention training was provided to new staff in the 5th Judicial District.
- A special presentation for Domestic Violence Awareness was provided in the 1st Judicial District.
- Grandview College students received training on Restorative Justice Practices and Programs of the DOC.
- Des Moines Area Community College's Criminal Justice Department received training related to DOC victim programs and restorative justice initiatives.
- DOC victim services were presented on a special program aired on KUNI Radio's River to River program.
- Staff at ISP received the Staff Victimization Support Services training.

Through the various programs provided or overseen by the Office of Victim and Restorative Justice Programs, the Iowa DOC is continuing to expand our outreach to crime victims, provide critical services, and work toward an Iowa "with no more victims."

Circles of Support and Accountability

Office of Policy and Legal

Michael Savala
General Counsel

Legal Services Division

The Department's Legal Services & Policy Division manages in-house legal concerns for the Department at both the institution and CBC level, including litigation strategy with the Attorney General's Office. During FY '12, the DOC had 164 District Court cases and 34 Federal cases opened 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, 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 four hours of *Correctional Legal Issues* and four hours of *Discipline Report-Writing* 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 staff members volunteered to serve in this effort.

Accomplishments to date include the creation of a consistent recruitment brochure; 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 student loan forgiveness for working in corrections, are included in the recruitment brochure.

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.

Prison expansions at the Iowa State Penitentiary and the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women will be an opportunity for the DOC reaching out to highly qualified job applicants in differing job classes and employment needs.

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

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

Office of Media and Public Relations

Fred Scaletta
Media and Public Relations

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

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

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

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

For the 2012 Legislative Session this office will assume the Legislative Liaison responsibilities between the Department, Legislature and Legislative 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.

Office of Investigative Services

Jean Schlicthtemeier
Administrator

Division of Investigative Services

The Division of Investigative Services (DIS) provides central coordination and oversight of responsibilities and programs related to addressing sexual violence in a correctional environment. DIS is responsible to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Standards as adopted by federal rule on May 17, 2012. DIS provides a statewide systematic approach to the issues caused by sexual violence in correctional settings and to the required changes to policies and procedures that will bring IDOC into compliance with the Standards.

The responsibilities of the Division are addressed by providing leadership in the implementation of the PREA standards, sexual violence investigations by specially trained investigators in all IDOC facilities and community-based residential facilities, provision of training programs 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 sexual violence.

The success of the PREA standards in combating sexual abuse in confinement facilities will depend on *effective agency and facility leadership* and the development of an agency *culture* that prioritizes efforts to combat sexual abuse." – U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Summary of Final Rule, 28 CFR 115, May 17, 2012.

Training

DIS provided an e-learning course for institution and district staff on the basics of PREA, identifying offender sexual violence including protective pairing, and predominant trends in staff sexual misconduct with offenders. The DIS PREA trainer also provided training for jails and districts on the basics of sexual violence in correctional environments, avoiding staff over-familiarity with offenders, and how to conduct and utilize the Sexual Violence Propensity assessment. She also taught various subjects for IDOC's Pre-Service classes for new employees.

Specialized Investigator Responsibilities

The two division investigators conducted administrative investigations of sexual violence as defined under the Prison Rape Elimination Act including criminal violations, civil rights complaints, and other investigations across the state in IDOC institutions and for the judicial districts. DIS investigators assisted DCI and local police investigators when IDOC cases were accepted for prosecution. They also provided training on conducting sexual assault investigations to institution and district investigators and to the Southeast Iowa Area Crime Commission on evidence collection.

Office of Investigative Services

Additional Responsibilities

The Division fulfilled many other responsibilities as well. A DIS investigator is also the IDOC's Statewide Hostage Negotiator Team Leader and a member of the IDOC Security Audit team. 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 Administrator initiated state-wide efforts for implementation of the PREA Standards, assisted institutions with responses to complaints filed with the Iowa Civil Rights Commission and EEOC, and led the in-coming publications review team.

Leadership matters: "*Strong leadership* in state prison administrations is critical to changing prison culture. *Zero tolerance* for sexual violence and other predatory behavior was cited as the foundation for successful programs."
***Strategies to Prevent Prison Rape by Changing the Correctional Culture,* US Dept. of Justice, National institute of Justice, October 2008.**

Office of Jail Inspections

Delbert Longley
Chief Jail Inspector

Iowa Department of Corrections
Jail Inspections
2012 Annual Report

2012 has brought several changes and challenges to the jail inspection unit of the Iowa Department of Corrections. PREA has become more of a reality for the jails as well as all other aspects of corrections. Many hours have been spent with the Iowa State Sheriff's and Deputies Association (ISSDA) discussing the various aspects and areas of concerns for each of the jails and temporary holding facilities in the State of Iowa. Currently, ISSDA Jails Committee is working closely with IDOC to write a generic policy for each agency to use as a guideline in developing their policy and procedure. By the time you read this article, ISSDA will have sample policy and procedures exclusively written for PREA posted on their website for the Sheriff Office's to review and to use to develop a policy and procedure unique their specific agency. We are fortunate to have a set of strong, well-written set of jail standards that address many of the same issues that PREA addresses. Even then, PREA present some unique challenges to work through.

Currently Iowa has 96 full service jails and 11 temporary holding facilities in the state. All but one of the holding facilities is currently operated by a City Police Department. Lucas County has chosen to close their jail and built a new holding facility with offices for the Sheriff's Office, City of Chariton Police Department, and Probation. Lucas County holds prisoners until they have been seen by the Magistrate Judge and is released or are transferred to a neighboring county for holding. Two counties, Calhoun and Franklin do not have any jail or holding facility. Hampton, Franklin county seat, has a holding facility and operates much like Lucas County currently is doing before transferring the prisoners to Hardin County. Calhoun utilizes neighboring county for all of the holding needs. Lucas County is the first and only County that operates a holding facility. A couple of other counties may be following suite.

Jail standards and inspections as we know them today came about in 1982 when the Iowa Legislature passed into law Chapter 356 and 356A of the Iowa Code. These codes chapters' layout the Sheriff's responsibilities concerning the jails. They also mandate IDOC together with Iowa State Sheriff's and Deputies Association, Chief of Police Association, and Iowa State Association of Counties to work together to develop jail standards. These standards provide the basis that jails are inspected. Each facility is inspection annually to ensure compliance with the standards. The inspection process includes review prisoner documentation, including exercise, visitation, medical; staff training and physical plant inspection and documentation.

Office of Jail Inspections

Iowa jail standards and inspections are considered to be among the best in the nation. There are 12 states that do not have any standards or inspection process; 16 states that are overseen by Department of Human Service, state sheriff's association, or are self-governing; and 22 states that are overseen by Department of Corrections. Only a handful of the 22 states that are overseen by DOC have statutory authority to enforce the standards. The remainder is voluntary compliance. Iowa is one of the states that have statutory authority.

This past year has seen a major change in the required reporting of monthly statistical reports from each of the jail and holding facilities. In the past, each facility would forward a hard copy of the monthly report to Iowa Department of Corrections. This process was extremely time consuming and resource intensive. With the assistance of IMCC IT, a program was written to allow each facility to submit their monthly reports online. Each facility has been set up and is currently using the new system. As with anything new, there have been some challenges. These were met with optimistic enthusiasm. I appreciate the willingness and receptiveness of each agency to the change. The new system provides for a user friendly format, can be used as a resource for the agencies throughout the state, allow for quick review and follow-up with the agencies, and saves hundreds of copies, envelopes and stamps every month.

Another project that is currently in the development stage is an incident report on the website. According to Iowa Administrative Code, each jail or holding facility shall report to Department of Corrections within 24 hours any incident that involves use of force, suicide/suicide attempts, threats to staff, assaults involving staff and/or prisoners, escapes, fires, prisoner abnormal behavior, any verbal or nonverbal references to suicide and self-mutilation. Current practice is for the jails to forward a hard copy to Iowa Department of Corrections. The new format will be a secure, web based program that asks for specific information; and will be accessible to all jails and holding facilities throughout the state by searching for a prisoner by name and date of birth. This system will reduce the time and resources used to report an incident, moves IDOC and jails another step closers to paperless reports, and gives a communication tool for the jails and holding facilities to use, thus aiding in officer safety and jail safety and security.

Iowa Prison Industries

Letter From The IPI Director

Dan Clark, Director, Iowa Prison Industries

To the Customers, Employees and Friends of Iowa Prison Industries,

"It is the intent of this division [IPI] that there be made available to inmates of the state correctional institutions opportunities for work in meaningful jobs..."

With this "Statement of Intent" found in section 904.801 of the Iowa Code, the Iowa Legislature established its vision for Iowa Prison Industries. The legislators described their intent that IPI help offenders at our state institutions do such things as develop positive attitudes, make restitution to their victims, and accumulate savings prior to their release. In this Annual Report, we describe how Iowa Prison Industries carries out this legislative intent, and cover some of the highlights of FY2012 as well.

One major highlight of the year was the release of a new study by the Iowa Department of Corrections measuring the Return on Investment for various criminal justice programs, including Iowa Prison Industries. The study estimated the 10-year savings due to reduced crimes, fewer victims, and lower costs of incarceration. For the year 2011 alone, the study estimated that the work training programs of Iowa Prison Industries saved taxpayers an impressive $4.1 million.

In addition to this $4.1 million saved by taxpayers, IPI's Private Sector and Commissary operations returned an additional $1.4 million to DOC institutions and Iowa's General Fund during FY2012!

As measured by offender training hours and financial results, IPI made great strides in Fiscal 2012, as all three segments (*Traditional Industries, IPI Farms, and Private Sector*) achieved record results. This was due to the skill, dedication and hard work of the IPI team, as well as the support of customers and friends throughout the state.

For fiscal 2012, the *Traditional Industries* segment of Iowa Prison Industries delivered record high offender training hours of 844,284, or 406 offenders on an FTE basis. Net sales likewise reached a record high of $23.5 million, a 17% growth over the previous year. Net Sustainable Income nearly doubled to $2.0 million, which allowed IPI to make much needed investments in machinery and equipment. IPI's shops were kept busy with strong sales of dormitory furniture, as both Iowa State University and the University of Iowa reported record enrollments, each surpassing 31,000 students. But many other product lines experienced strong demand as well, including signs, textiles, Braille, cleaning chemicals and filters.

IPI Farms, which operate on a calendar year basis, provided offenders with 14,806 hours of agricultural training (35% growth over prior year), including production of corn and beans, feeder calves, and garden crops for institutional consumption. Net sales in 2011 grew 25% to $1.5 million and Net Sustainable Income rose to nearly $0.5 million. Of course the 2011 results (the most recent reporting period for IPI Farms) don't reflect the terrible drought conditions experienced across the state during this past summer, and we are harvesting crops as of this writing.

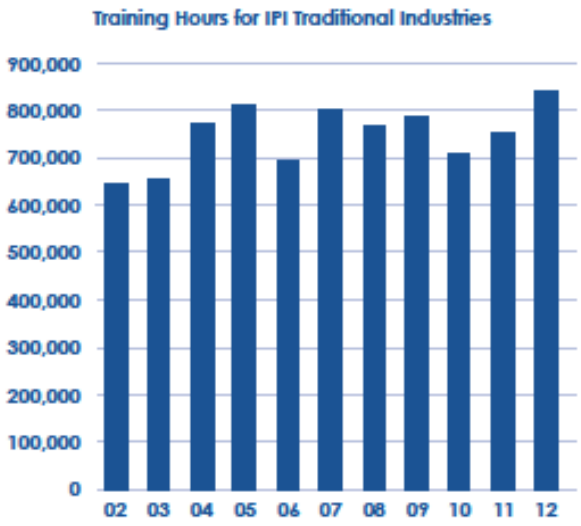
The *Private Sector Operations* of Iowa Prison Industries also delivered stellar results in FY2012, with offender training hours reaching 290,330 (140 FTEs), a growth of 12% over last year. Gross Wages paid to offenders rose to $2.7 million, a jump of 18%. Offenders working in IPI's Private Sector Programs are allowed, by law, to keep 20% of these gross wages, with the balance withheld for such items as income taxes, child support, and victim restitution, as well as the cost of their own incarceration. All of these accounts, including the Room and Board amounts retained by the state prisons and Iowa's General Fund increased substantially.

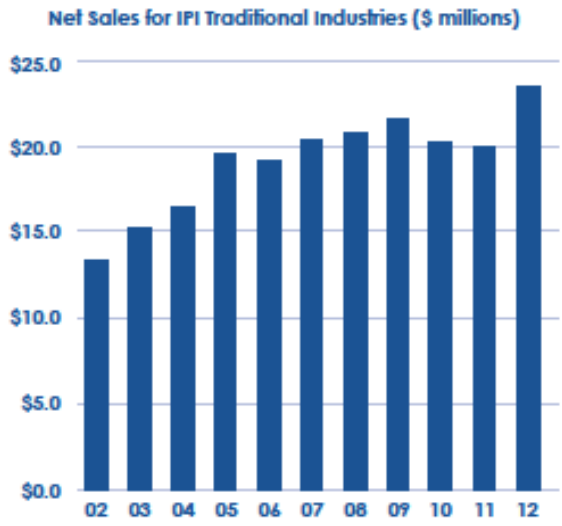
During FY2012, we welcomed Marcia Nichols to the Iowa Prison Industries Advisory Board as labor representative, but we lost a valued member of the Anamosa staff in Chris Gilmore, who passed away suddenly at age 48. Almost one year later, Chris is still deeply missed.

As we look ahead to FY2013 and future years, we remain focused on delivering excellent value, quality and service to our customers, while providing offenders with the opportunity to develop personal responsibility and valuable work skills, and indeed, the chance to change their lives for the better. In so doing, IPI will continue to benefit all of Iowa's taxpayers and citizens.

On behalf of the Iowa Prison Industries team, I invite you to enjoy our FY2012 Annual Report, which provides more details about our statewide operations, and also touches on some of the highlights of the past year.

Training Hours & Sales





Iowa Code §904.801 – Statement of Intent

It is the intent of this division that there be made available to inmates of the state correctional institutions opportunities for work in meaningful jobs with the following objectives:

1 *To develop within those inmates willing to accept and persevere in such work:*

a Positive attitudes which will enable them to eventually function as law-abiding, self-supporting members of the community;

b Good work habits that will assist them in eventually securing and holding gainful employment outside the correctional system;

c To the extent feasible, marketable skills that can lead directly to gainful employment upon release from a correctional institution.

2 *To enable those inmates willing to accept and persevere in such work to:*

a Provide or assist in providing for their dependents, thus tending to strengthen the inmates' family ties while reducing the likelihood that inmates' families will have to rely upon public assistance for subsistence;

b Make restitution, as the opportunity to do so becomes available, to the victims of the offenses for which the inmates were incarcerated, so as to assist the inmates in accepting responsibility for the consequences of their acts;

c Make it feasible to require that such inmates pay some portion of the cost of board and maintenance in a correctional institution, in a manner similar to what would be necessary if they were employed in the community;

d Accumulate savings so that such inmates will have funds for necessities upon their eventual return to the community.

Financial Statements: Traditional Industries

FY2012 vs FY2011

Income Statement

	FY 2012	FY 2011	Increase/(Decrease)
Sales	23,474,735	20,060,532	3,414,203
Cost of Goods Sold	16,667,476	14,537,561	2,129,915
Gross Profit	6,807,259	5,522,971	1,284,288
Operating Expenses	4,353,007	3,990,584	362,423
Canteen Redistribution	409,756	483,617	(73,861)
Net Sustainable Income / (Loss)	2,044,496	1,048,770	995,726

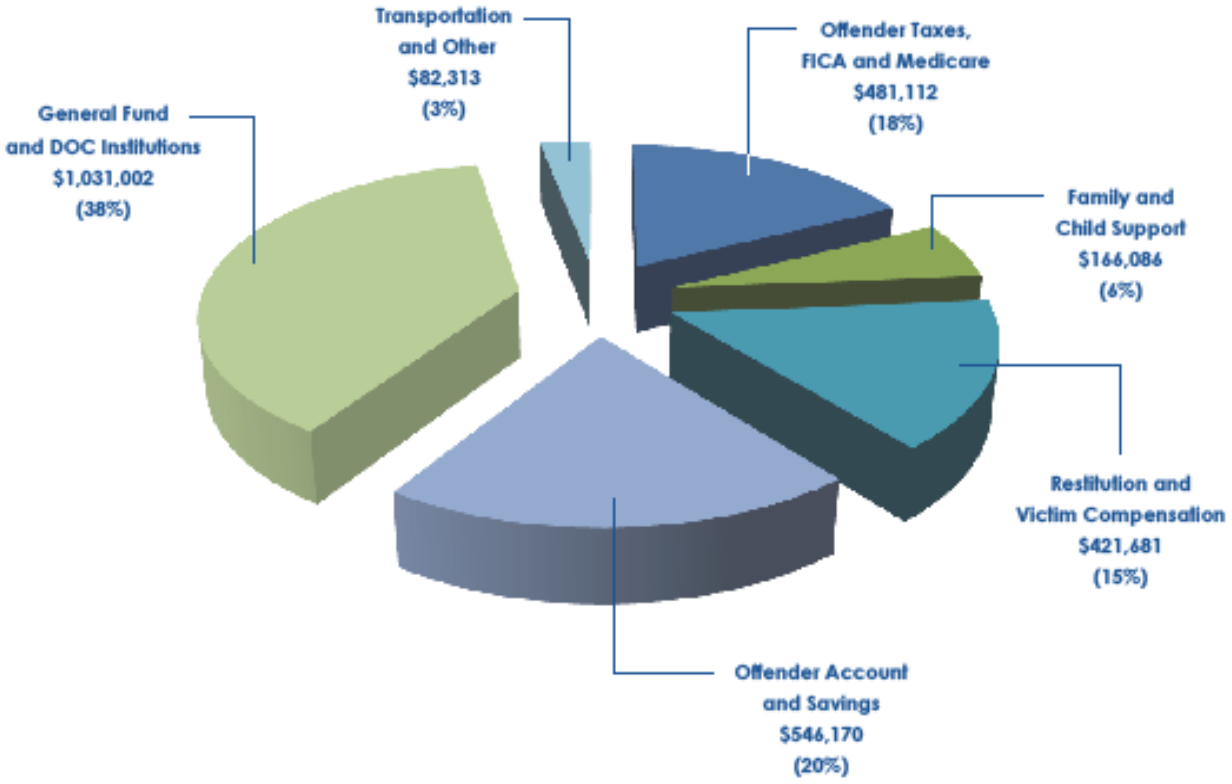
Balance Sheet

	FY 2012	FY 2011	Increase/(Decrease)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	3,221,103	2,989,645	231,485
Accounts Receivable	3,402,408	2,547,006	855,402
Inventory	8,309,015	7,955,416	353,599
Prepaid Expense	210,587	16,179	194,408
Total Current Assets	15,143,113	13,508,246	1,634,867
Property, Plant & Equipment			
Land	222,666	222,666	0
Machinery & Equipment	1,531,676	1,300,814	230,862
Buildings	3,056,904	3,213,789	(156,885)
Vehicles	222,996	244,646	(21,650)
Total Property, Plant & Equipment	5,034,242	4,981,915	52,327
TOTAL ASSETS	20,177,355	18,490,161	1,687,194
LIABILITIES & EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	693,393	973,244	(279,851)
Deferred Revenue	6,788	2,409	4,379
Total Current Liabilities	700,181	975,653	(275,472)
Long Term Liabilities			
Accrued Vacations Payable	605,848	539,272	66,576
Accrued Sick Leave Term/Ret Pay	100,071	121,154	(21,083)
SERIP/SLIP Cash Payment	168,193	224,259	(56,066)
SERIP/SLIP Insurance Payment	265,400	336,657	(71,257)
Total Long Term Liabilities	1,139,512	1,221,342	(81,830)
Total Equity	18,337,662	16,293,166	2,044,496
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	$ 20,177,355	$ 18,490,161	$ 1,687,194

Financial statements: Private Sector

FY2012 vs FY2011

	FY 2012	FY 2011	Increase / (Decrease)	
Total Hours Worked	290,330	258,833	31,497	12%
Inmates Employed (FTE)	139.6	124.4	15.1	12%
Gross Wages	2,728,364	2,317,264	411,100	18%
Witholdings for Taxes, FICA, & Medicare	481,112	408,417	72,695	18%
Court Ordered Child & Family Support	166,086	153,487	12,599	8%
Victim Compensation & Restitution Payments	421,681	352,059	69,622	20%
Other Misc Deductions	82,313	76,733	5,580	7%
Amount Paid to Inmate Account	546,170	462,983	83,187	18%
Returned to Iowa's General Fund & DOC Institutions	$ 1,031,002	$ 863,585	$ 167,417	19%



Financial Statements: IPI Farms

CY2011 vs CY2010

Income Statement

	CY 2011	CY 2010	Increase/(Decrease)
Sales	1,451,875	1,194,714	257,161
Cost of Goods Sold	271,710	597,025	(325,315)
Gross Profit	1,180,165	597,689	582,476
Operating Expenses	714,886	563,795	151,091
Net Sustainable Income / (Loss)	465,279	33,894	431,385

Balance Sheet

	CY 2011	CY 2010	Increase/(Decrease)
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash	418,272	383,629	34,643
Accounts Receivable and Other	1,432,240	1,020,768	411,472
Total Current Assets	1,850,512	1,404,397	446,115
Fixed Assets			
Vehicles and Buildings (net)	491,555	443,008	48,547
Total Mach/Equip/Purch Breeding Stock	607,896	631,430	(23,534)
Total Fixed Assets	1,099,451	1,074,438	25,013
Other Assets			
Land	430,203	430,203	
Prepaid Expenses and Other	182,449	128,725	53,724
Total Other Assets	612,652	558,928	53,724
TOTAL ASSETS	**3,562,615**	**3,037,763**	**524,852**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	49,622	17,724	31,898
Current SERIP Insurance Payment	2,614	4,285	(1,671)
Deferred Revenue	99,687	48,748	50,939
Total Current Liabilities	151,923	70,757	81,166
Long Term Liabilities			
Accrued Vacations Payable	49,397	45,743	3,654
Non-Current SERIP Cash Payment	21,744	28,992	(7,248)
Non Current SERIP Insurance Payment	17,000	35,000	(18,000)
Total Long Term Liabilities	88,141	109,735	(21,594)
Total Equity	3,322,551	2,857,271	465,280
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	$ 3,562,615	$ 3,037,763	$ 524,852

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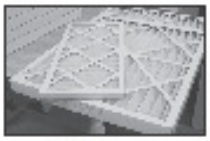

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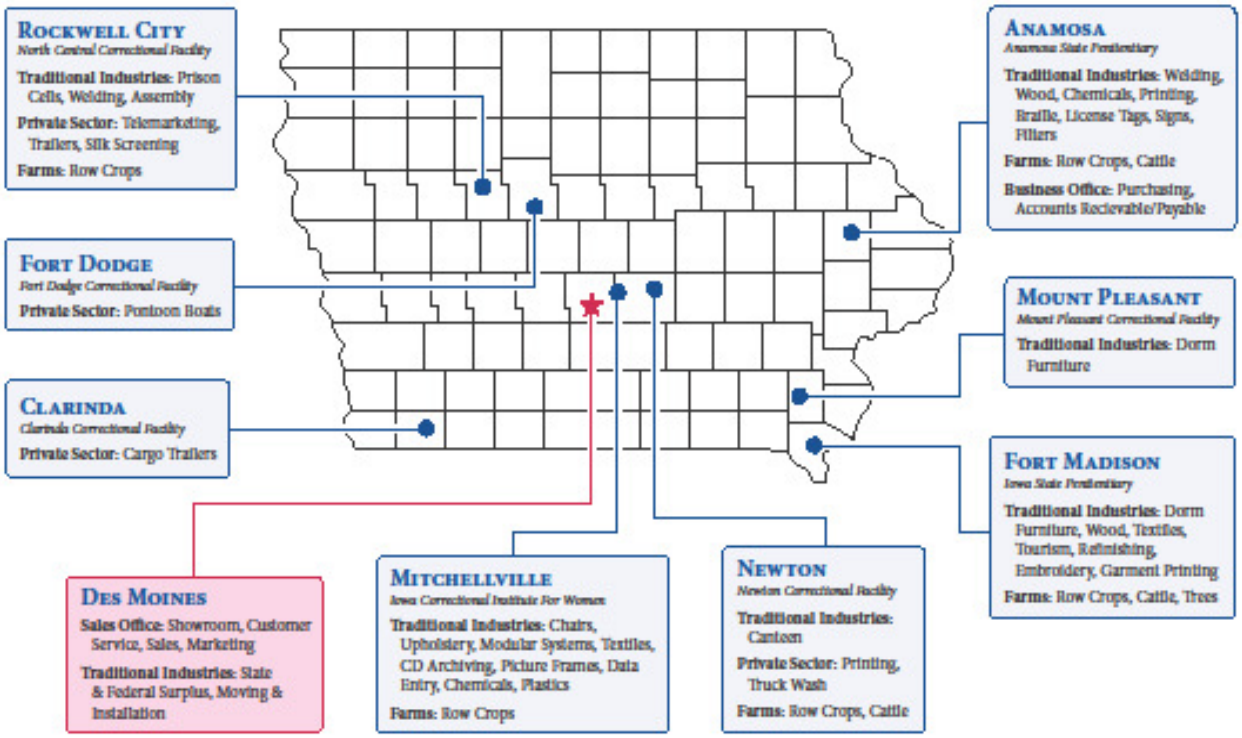
--Dan Clark, Director IPI

Locations



Contact Information

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Robert (Bob) Fairfax, 515-242-5778
Director of Sales & Marketing

Dennis Berry. 515-242-5773
Furniture, Central Iowa & Capitol Complex

Scott Klinefelter, 515-242-5776
Furniture & Consumables, Western Iowa

Michael O'Brien, 319-350-5445
Furniture, Eastern Iowa

Kevin Peterson, 319-350-8536
Consumables, Service Statewide

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Newton: 641-791-9242
Rockwell City: 712-297-7717

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406 North High Street
Anamosa, IA 52205
Phone: 319-462-3504
Fax: 319-462-2158

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406 North High Street
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600 SE 18th Street
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Phone: 515-266-6913

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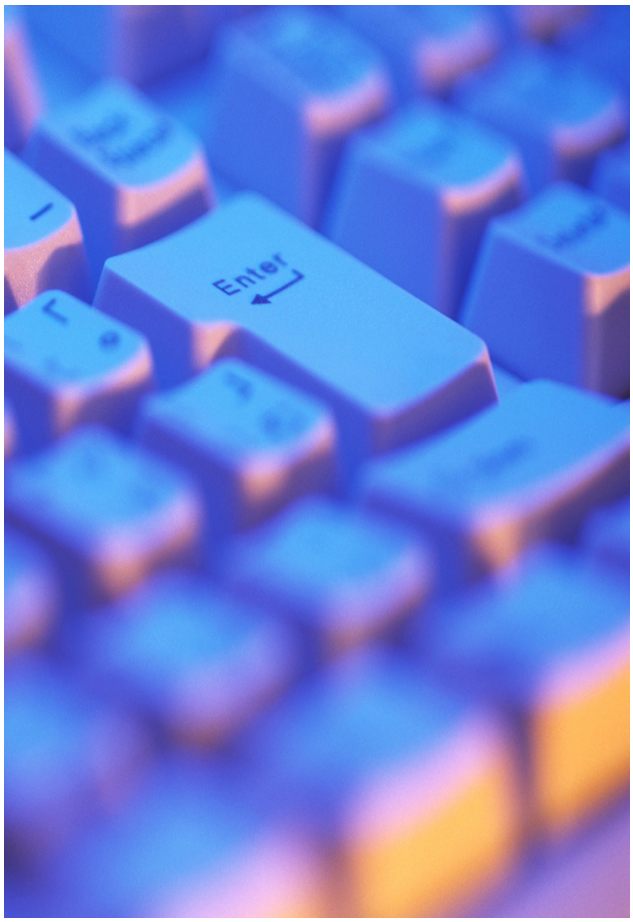
Des Moines, IA 50317
Phone: 515-266-6913

IPI Farms
406 North High Street
Anamosa, IA 52205
Phone: 319-462-3504 x7708

Management Information Systems



IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK(ICON) CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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

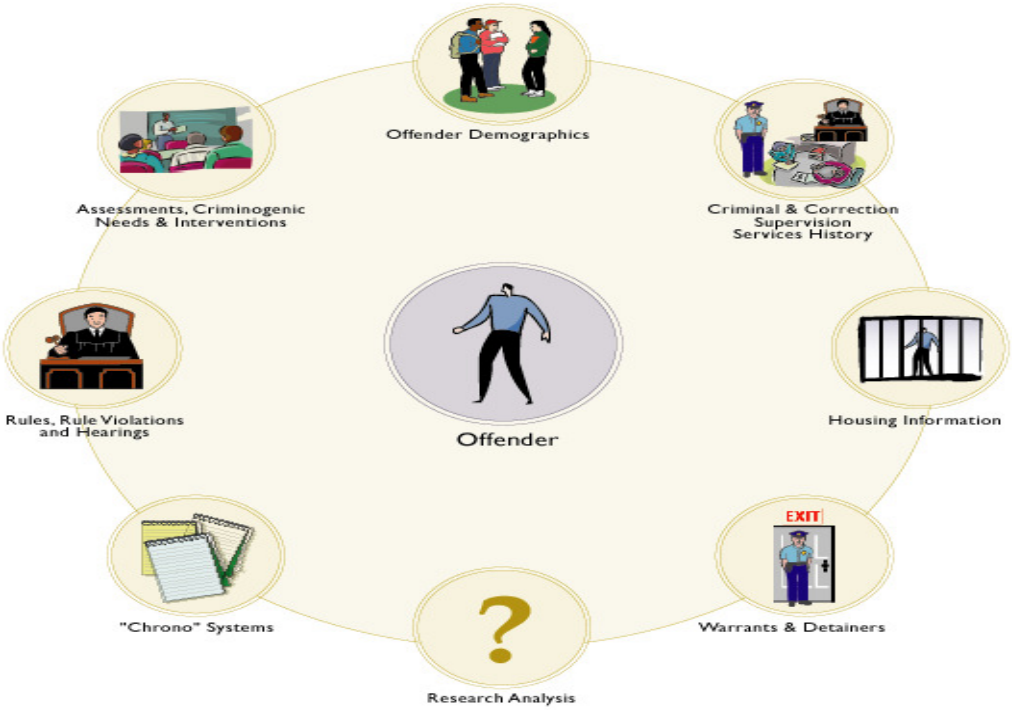
DOC typically represents one of the largest discretionary spending line items of a state budget. With offender population as well as cost of administering an offender rising rapidly, DOC needs a system that can help evaluate the effectiveness of various programs and help identify under-utilized resources.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

Design Process

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

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

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

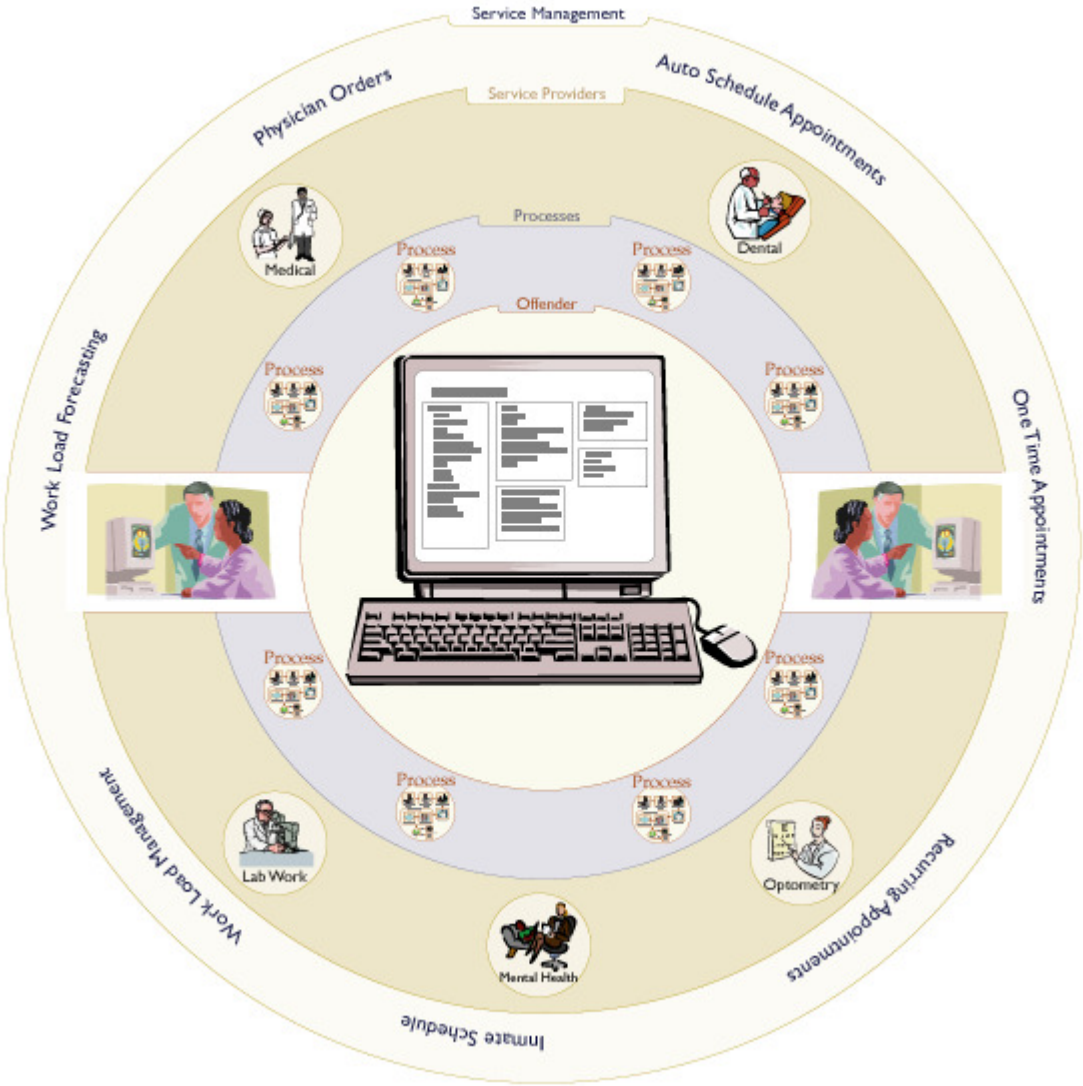


Source: ATG

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK(ICON) MEDICAL SYSTEM

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

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



Source: ATG

Total Encounters FY2012

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

Total Encounters by Discipline	ASP	CCF	FDCF	ICIW	IMCC	ISP	MPCF/ MWU	NCCF	NCF/CRC	TOTAL
Physician	2884	4380	245	3242	8827	4239	3765	109	2655	**30346**
Physician Assistant	1	0	1	3	8126	0	1	1	1188	**9321**
Nurse	10520	6650	9683	9185	34847	13510	6438	2414	9255	**102502**
Psychiatrist	1014	1618	1580	2009	5908	2637	596	463	1319	**17144**
Psychologist	4066	1331	2755	2501	6708	8545	2237	1428	4269	**33840**
Dentist	2102	635	583	2000	3529	434	1109	51	1031	**11474**
Dental Hygienist/ Assistant	128	31	163	0	2943	1379	47	0	96	**4787**
Social Worker	0	3033	0	0	1315	0	0	0	0	**4348**
Dietitian	3	4	456	72	339	15	25	0	4	**918**
Psychiatric Nurse Practitioner	0	0	2734	0	586	0	0	828	214	**4362**
Optometry	409	322	473	642	797	422	416	0	556	**4037**
TOTAL	**21127**	**18004**	**18673**	**19654**	**73925**	**31181**	**14634**	**5294**	**20587**	**223079**

Miscellaneous FY12

	X-RAYS	OFF-SITE VISITS	LABS
ASP	212	532	1527
CCF	164	95	1692
FDCF	33	278	1102
ICIW	97	556	1272
IMCC	935	2173	9675
ISP	153	286	1665
MPCF	64	341	1266
NCCF	9	70	509
NCF	172	629	1504
Total	**1839**	**4960**	**20212**

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK(ICON) MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM

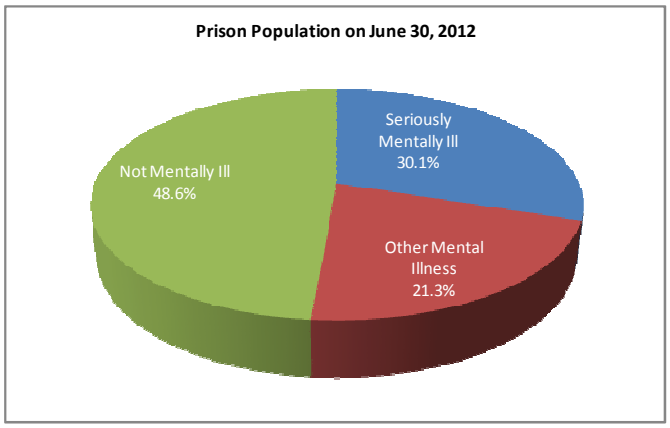
At the time of initial admission to prison, and subsequently at every transfer between institutions, offenders are screened for mental health issues with an evidence-based tool, with referrals for further assessment, observation and follow-up as indicated. This process has led to improved documentation of the mentally ill within the Iowa prison system as well as an increased awareness of offenders' mental health issues as they occur.

Currently about 51 percent of the offender population in prison has a current mental health diagnosis. The most common diagnoses are substance use disorders and depression including major depressive disorders. A higher proportion of women offenders are mentally ill compared with the male offender population. Offenders' mental health issues range greatly in severity, from a simple depressive episode that requires short term medication and supportive treatment, to a conversion disorder that requires frequent medical and psychiatric interventions, including appropriate consultations with the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics. While the numbers of offenders at the extreme high level of care are few they do demand significant resources.

About 30 per cent of the prison population has been diagnosed with a serious mental illness, including chronic and persistent mental illnesses in the following categories:

Schizophrenia
Recurrent Major Depressive Disorders
Bipolar Disorders
Other Chronic and Recurrent Psychosis
Dementia and other Organic Disorders

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.



Mental Health System

Female Inmates: Top 10 MI Diagnoses
Prison Population on June 30, 2012

Diagnosis Category	N	%
Substance use disorders	339	49.7%
Depression and major	248	36.4%
Anxiety, general anxiety	140	20.5%
Personality disorders	130	19.1%
Posttraumatic stress	98	14.4%
Bipolar disorders	72	10.6%
Psychosis/Psychotic disorders	55	8.1%
Other adjustment disor-	33	4.8%
Schizophrenia	30	4.4%
Impulse control disorders	11	1.6%

Total offender count = 682

Male Inmates: Top 10 MI Diagnoses
Prison Population on June 30, 2012

Diagnosis Category	N	%
Substance use disorders	2,130	27.8%
Depression and major	1,254	16.4%
Anxiety, general anxiety	1,085	14.2%
Personality disorders	767	10.0%
Psychosis/Psychotic disorders	511	6.7%
Bipolar disorders	403	5.3%
Other adjustment disor-	325	4.2%
Posttraumatic stress	250	3.3%
Schizophrenia	237	3.1%
Impulse control disorders	188	2.5%

Total offender count = 7,651

Above includes all diagnoses, not just seriously mentally ill (SMI).
Offenders with diagnoses in more than one category are counted more than once.

Prison Population on June 30, 2012

Facility	Capacity	Med/Seg	Total	Number w/MH	% w/	Number	% SMI
Anamosa State Penitentiary	911	175	1,090	514	47.2%	299	27.4%
Anamosa - Luster Heights	88	-	85	8	9.4%	3	3.5%
Clarinda Correctional Facility	750	24	827	434	52.5%	254	30.7%
Clarinda - Lodge	225	-	131	56	42.7%	26	19.8%
Fort Dodge Correctional Facility	1,162	75	1,137	542	47.7%	263	23.1%
Iowa Correctional Institution for Women	455	49	548	439	80.1%	311	56.8%
Iowa Medical & Classification Center	585	108	938	465	49.6%	262	27.9%
IMCC - Forensic Psychiatric Hospital	-	50	17	17	100.0%	14	82.4%
Iowa State Penitentiary	588	19	577	274	47.5%	183	31.7%
Iowa State Penitentiary - Clinical Care Unit	160	40	206	205	99.5%	190	92.2%
Iowa State Penitentiary - John Bennett Unit	152	-	188	94	50.0%	47	25.0%
Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility	774	44	844	370	43.8%	204	24.2%
Mount Pleasant - Women's Unit	100	4	74	64	86.5%	31	41.9%
Newton Correctional Facility	762	49	848	431	50.8%	243	28.7%
Newton - Correctional Release Center	252	-	338	162	47.9%	86	25.4%
North Central Correctional Facility	245	18	485	206	42.5%	93	19.2%
Institution	7,209	655	8,333		51.4%	2,509	30.1%

Mental Health System

Prison Population on June 30, 2012

Facility	Total In-mates	Total SMI/ Spe-	%	Females	Males
Anamosa State	1,090	308	28.3%		308
Anamosa - Luster	85	3	3.5%		3
Clarinda Correc-	827	265	32.0%		265
Clarinda - Lodge	131	26	19.8%		26
Fort Dodge Correc-	1,137	271	23.8%		271
Iowa Correctional Institution for	548	317	57.8%	317	
Iowa Medical & Classification Cen-	938	269	28.7%	29	240
IMCC - Forensic Psychiatric Hospi-	17	16	94.1%		16
Iowa State Peni-	577	185	32.1%		185
Iowa State Peni-tentiary - Clinical	206	195	94.7%		195
Iowa State Peni-tentiary - John	188	48	25.5%		48
Mount Pleasant Correctional Facili-	844	216	25.6%		216
Mount Pleasant -	74	41	55.4%	41	
Newton Correc-	848	249	29.4%		249
Newton - Correc-tional Release Cen-	338	86	25.4%		86
North Central Cor-rectional Facility	485	94	19.4%		94
Institution Totals	8,333	2,589	31.1%	387	2,202

Mental Health System

SMI/Special Needs Inmates
By Level of Care (Based on Bed Designation)

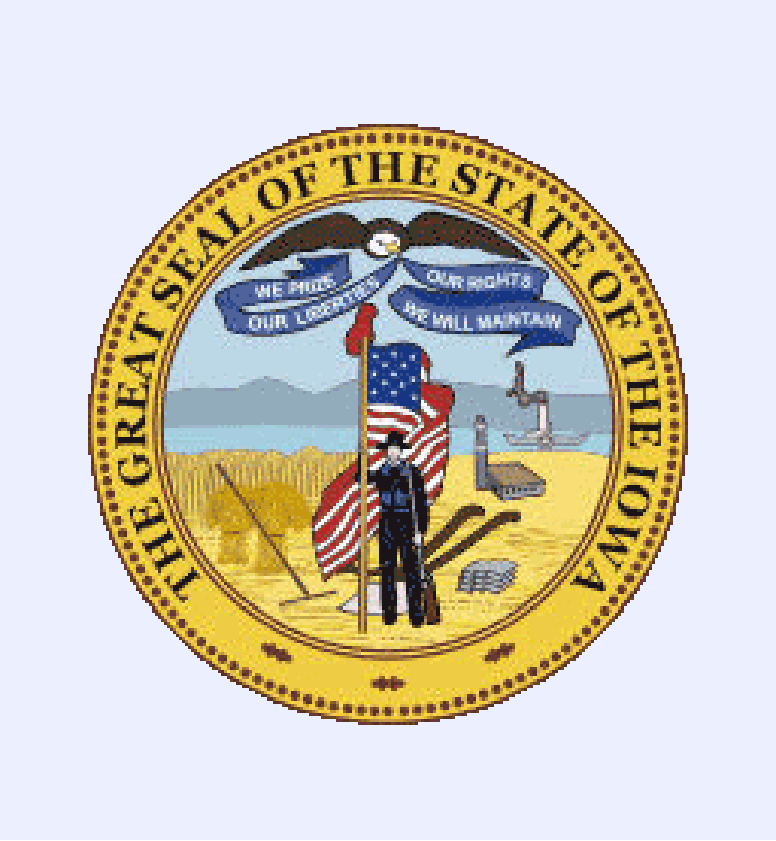
Level of Care	Total SMI/ Special Needs N	Total SMI/ Special Needs %	Females N	Females %	Males N	Males %
Acute/ Sub-Acute	84	3.2%	28	7.2%	56	2.5%
Intensive Outpa-tient	259	10.0%	76	19.6%	183	8.3%
Special Needs	85	3.3%	NA	NA	85	3.9%
Outpa-tient	2,161	83.5%	283	73.1%	1,878	85.3%
Total SMI/ Special Needs	2,589	100.0 %	387	100.0 %	2,202	100.0%

SMI/Special Needs Inmates
By Level of Care (Based on Bed Designation)

Level of Care	Total SMI/ Spe-cial Needs N	Total SMI/ Spe-cial Needs %	Females N	Females %	Males N	Males %
Acute/Sub-Acute	93	3.7%	38	8.9%	55	2.6%
Intensive Outpatient	185	7.3%	32	7.5%	153	7.2%
Special Needs	148	5.8%	61	14.3%	87	4.1%
Outpatient	2,117	83.2%	297	69.4%	1,820	86.1%
Total SMI/Special Needs	2,543	100.0%	428	100.0%	2,115	100.0%

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON)
ICON View

The goal of the ICONView application is to aid in detecting and preventing unlawful or security related violations by offenders through contact with the outside community. Various systems are currently in place to track financial transactions, phone calls, email messages, visits, and other offender interactions with the outside community. ICONView provides a single interface to view and analyze data from these multiple disparate applications. The system presents the data in a fashion that makes it easier for investigative staff to identify patterns. There were 12,378 hits to ICONView in FY2012.



Source: ATG

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) Commissary

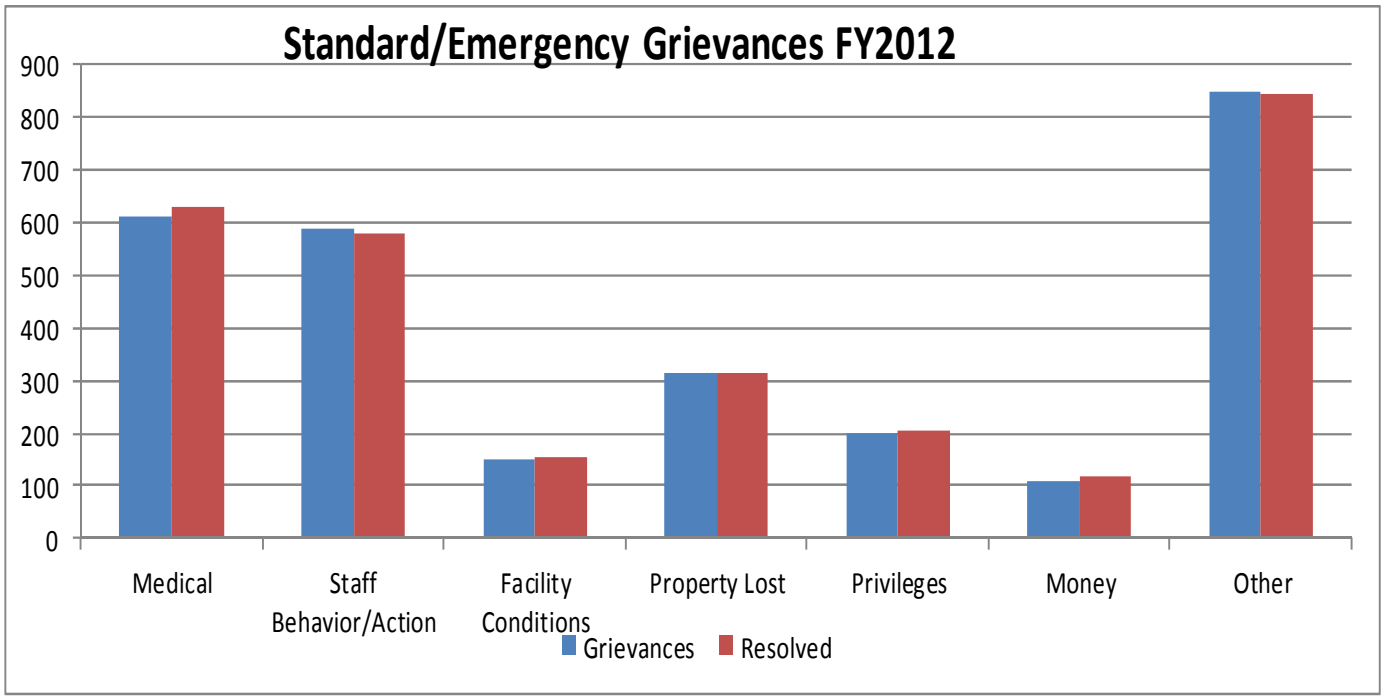
OMS Commissary Operations is a state-of-the-art commissary system specifically designed for the unique requirements of the Corrections industry. It manages commissary operations and inventory for multiple correctional facilities. Through sophisticated automation routines for purchasing, inventory management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

Average orders processed per day	960
Average orders processed per month	19,445
Average orders processed per year	233,351
Annual Sales	$4,795,814
Number of orders processed since 2002	2,704,941
Total units picked in FY2012	4,311,582

Source: ATG

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) Grievance

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

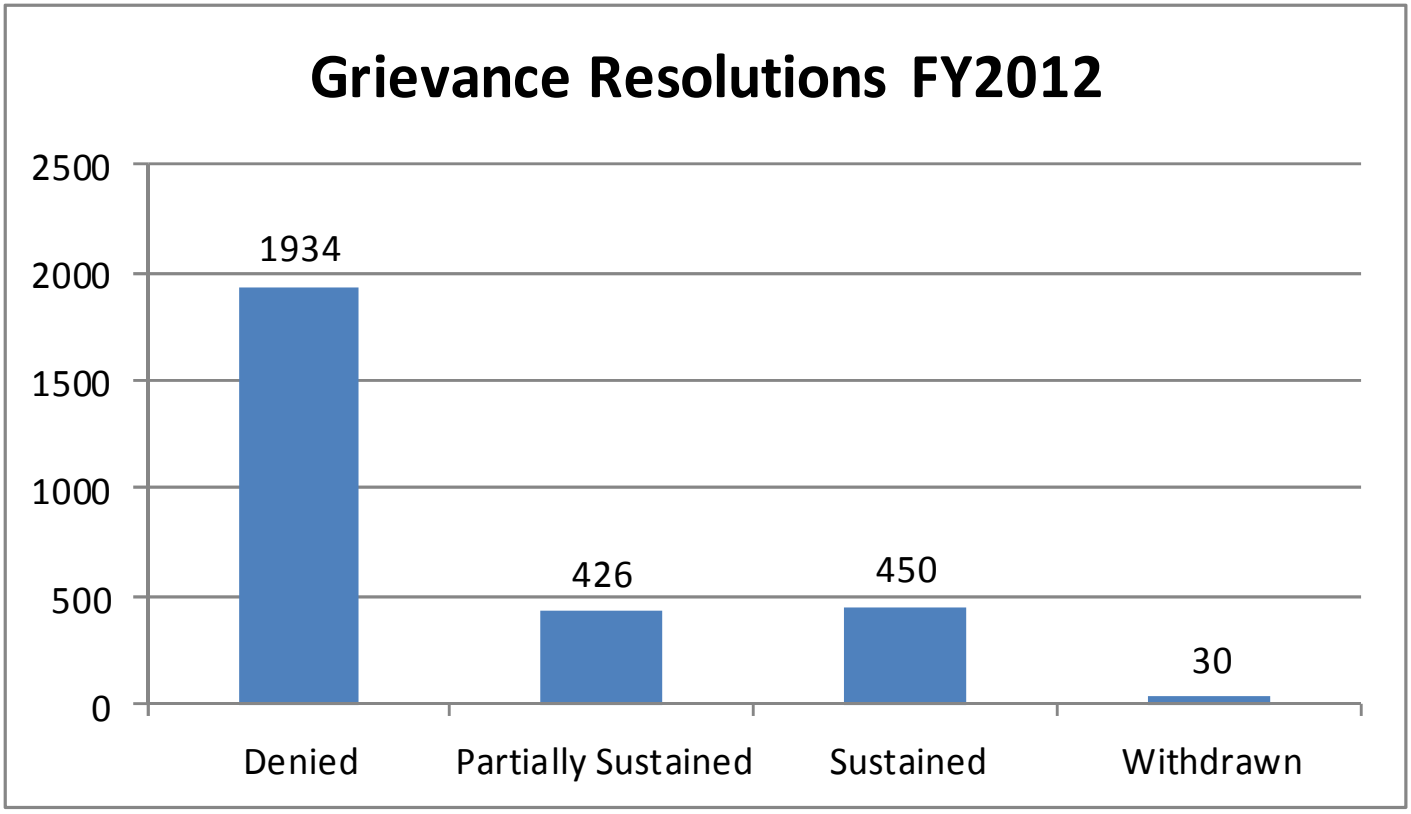


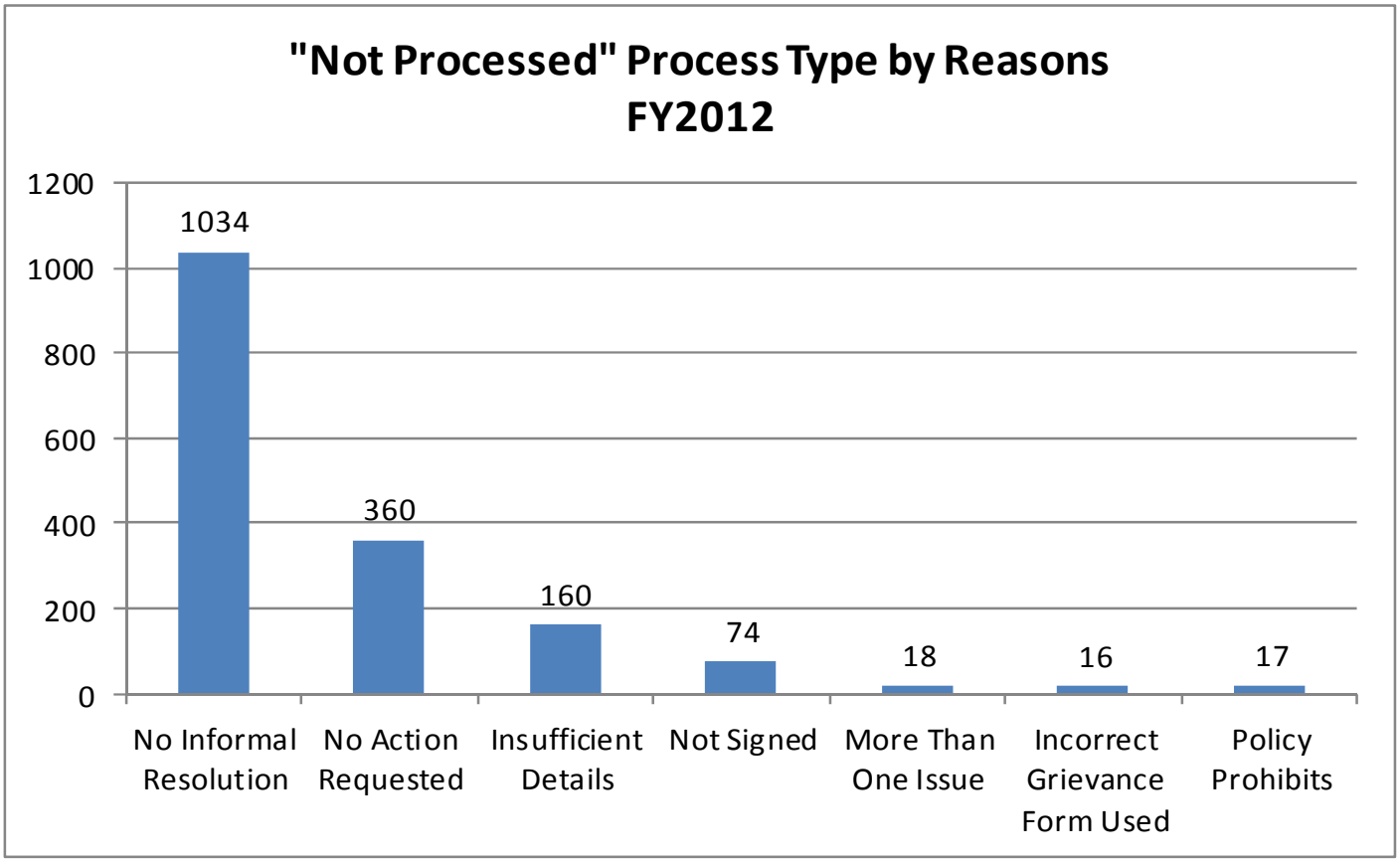
Note: Includes non-grievable if they had an appeal response

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) Grievance

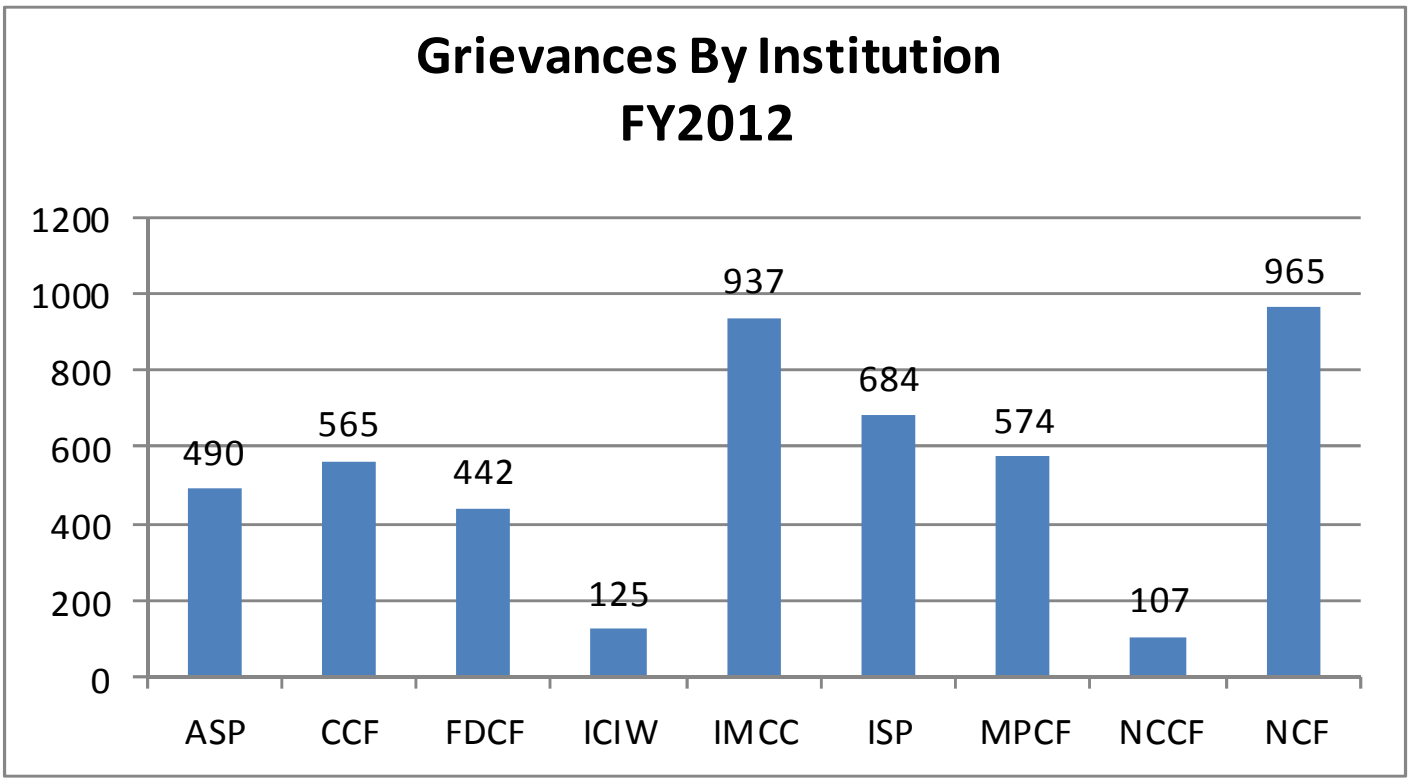
Grievances within the ICON system provide the Iowa Department of Corrections (IDOC) with a database for reporting and tracking all offender grievances. This is a mechanism for the resolution of complaints arising from institutional matters, so as to reduce the need for litigation and afford staff the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

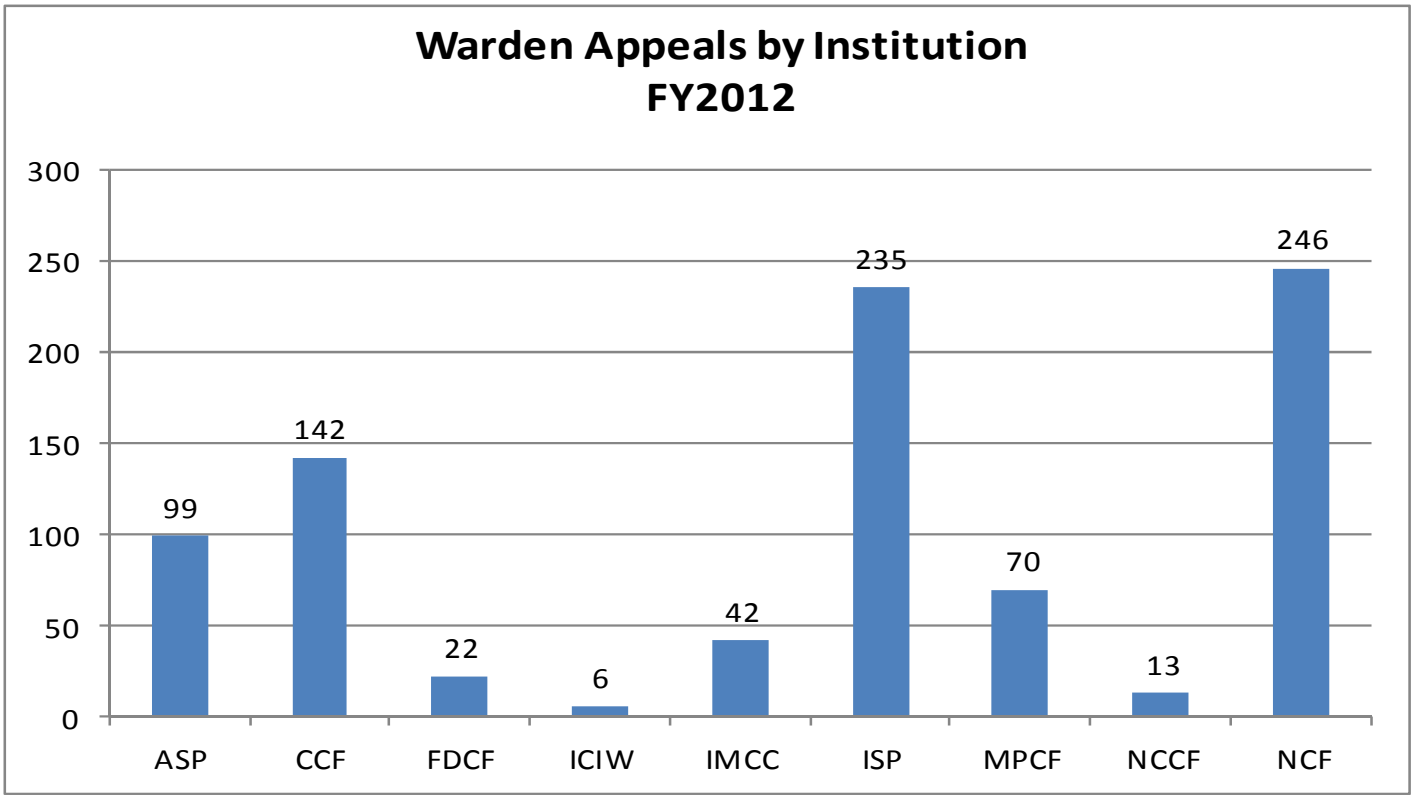
IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON)Grievance





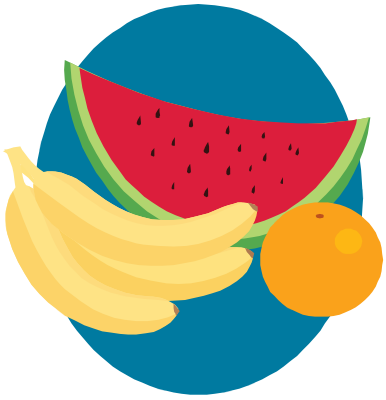
IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON)Grievance

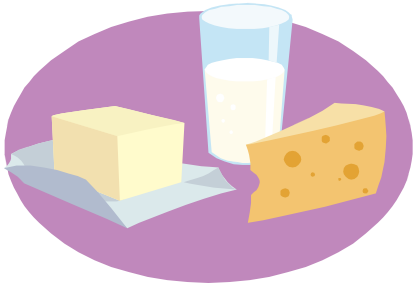




IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON)
Food Service

The ICON Food Service application is used for meal planning, inventory management and nutritional analysis. The system allows food service administrators to plan meals for both the general population of offenders as well as for special dietary and religious needs. The system allows the food administrators to perform nutritional analysis of the planned meals based on the USDA Nutrient Values. The system also provides mechanisms to order, receive, and issue the products needed for the production of the meals. The system also provides reports used for production and serving of the meals as well as meal cost information. All of these functions contribute to reducing the overall cost of providing nutritious food to the offenders.
In FY2012, 10,338,512 meals were served.
The per meal cost is $1.87.



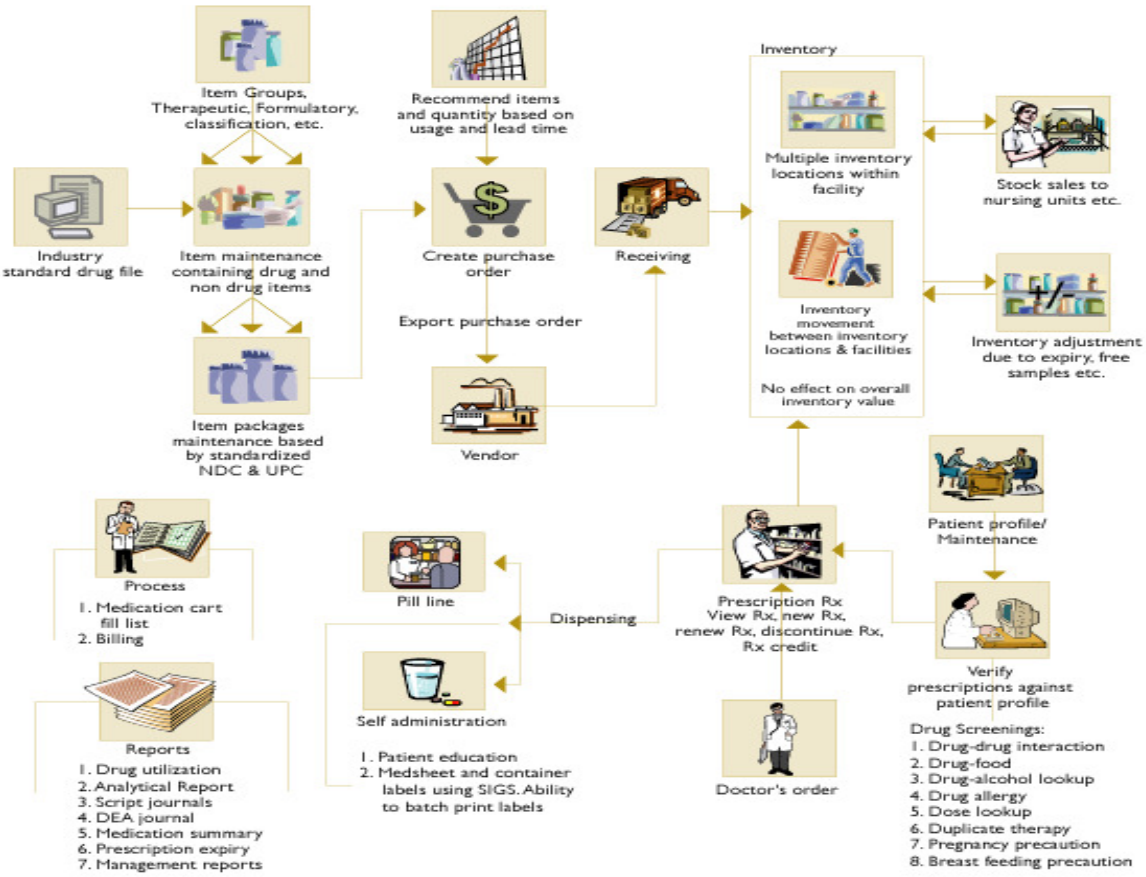


Source: ATG

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON) PHARMACY SYSTEM

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

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



Source: ATG

FY2012 Medication Summary

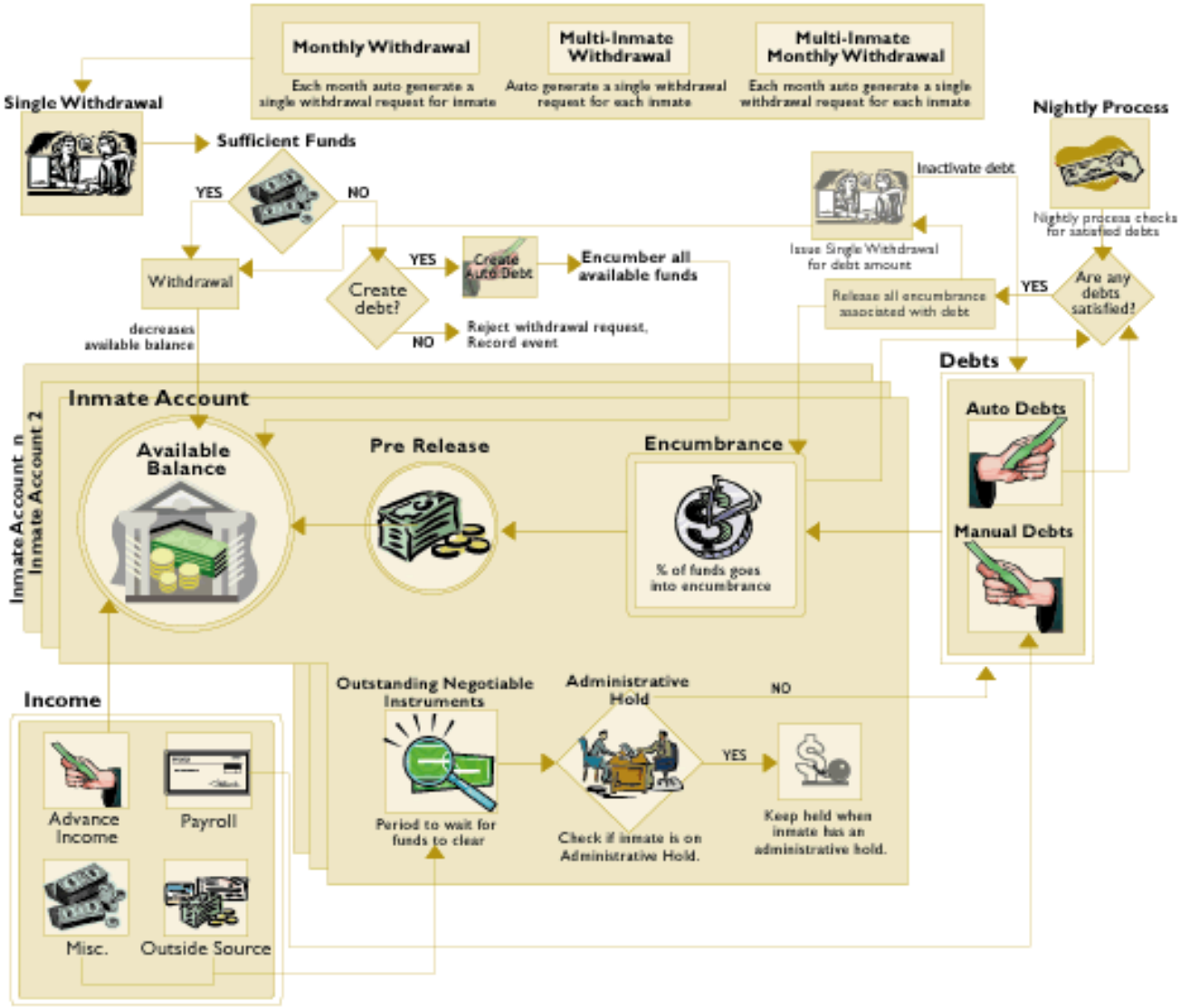
2012	ASP	CCF	FDCF	ICIW	IMCC	ISP + JBU	ISP/CCU
Average Inmate Census	1206.04	1009	1122.81	542.2	990.5	759.84	206.84
Average Active RX	2395.50	2562.07	2264.06	2693.97	3269.78	1861.76	1296.13
Average Psych RX	380.95	703.84	547.31	639.69	908.98	326.47	558.06
Average # of Offenders on RX	663	646	674	472	682	478	194
% of Offenders on RX	54.90%	64.02%	55.34%	86.94%	68.82%	59.93%	93.74%
Average # of RX per Offender	1.99	2.55	1.87	4.97	3.61	2.74	6.27
Average # of Offenders on Psychotropic RX	228.31	365.53	313.76	314.61	359.59	181.27	174.23
Average % of Offenders on Psychotropic RX	18.94%	36.25%	25.80%	58.03%	36.33%	23.29%	84.27%
Average Monthly Cost of Medications	$ 62,375.70	$ 68,884.36	$ 44,987.34	$ 52,545.82	$ 121,748.53	$ 33,015.11	$ 38,605.65
Total Net Cost of Medications	$748,508.33	$ 826,612.23	$539,847.98	$630,549.79	$1,460,982.35	$ 396,181.32	$463,267.76
Total Cost per Offender per Month	$ 94.08	$ 106.64	$ 66.75	$ 111.33	$ 178.52	$ 69.07	$ 199.00
Average Annual Cost per Offender	$ 1,128.96	$ 1,279.68	$ 801.00	$ 1,335.96	$ 2,142.24	$ 828.84	$ 2,388.00

FY2012 Medication Summary

2012	MPCF	MPCF MWU	NCF	NCF CRC	NCCF	DOC TOTALS	DOC AVERAGE
Average Inmate Census	910.69	87.6	880.2	329.25	481.97	8526.94	
Average Active RX	1655.64	294.84	2354.66	926.27	811.53	19990.71	1665.9
Average Psych RX	425.31	114.68	432.86	161.58	155.33	5355.06	446.26
Average # of Offenders on RX	524	74	545	215	254	5421	452
Average % of Offenders on RX	57.53%	83.54%	61.94%	65.22%	52.73%		67.06%
Average # of RX per Offender	1.82	3.22	2.54	2.82	1.62		3.01
Average # of Offenders on Psychotropic RX	243.24	56.64	244.80	90.7	92.61	2665.29	222.11
Average % of Offenders on Psychotropic RX	26.71%	64.66%	27.85%	27.49%	19.25%		37.41%
Average Monthly Cost of Medications	$ 32,311.06	$ 4,635.45	$ 45,213.89	$ 18,490.19	$ 17,851.62	$ 540,664.67	$ 45,055.39
Total Net Cost of Medications	$387,732.66	$ 55,625.33	$542,566.65	$221,882.24	$ 214,219.34	$ 6,487,975.98	$540,664.67
Total Cost per Offender per Month	$ 61.67	$ 62.65	$ 82.97	$ 86.00	$	$ 1,188.97	$ 99.74
Average Annual Cost per Offender	$ 740.04	$ 751.80	$ 995.64	$ 1,032.00	$ 843.48	$ 14,267.64	$ 1,196.88

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.



Source: ATG

FY12 Banking Data—Prisons and Community Based Corrections

Prison	Restitution Collected	Child Support Collected	Work Allowance Paid to Offenders
Anamosa	120327.73	67411.97	854422.78
Clarinda	169105.02	46945.76	472096.03
Fort Dodge	914649.42	51336.79	537187.41
Fort Madison	75247.09	32502.23	544981.44
Oakdale	37146.24	24278.13	317065.44
Mount Pleasant	44137.94	40918.91	338149.81
Mitchellville	31164.94	17640.84	258051.02
Newton	116608.70	42974.95	347307.27
Rockwell City	133978.76	2564183	211816.62
TOTAL	**1642365.84**	**349651.41**	**3881077.82**

Community Based Corrections Residential Facilities	Restitution Collected	Child Support Collected
1st District Dubuque	39714.34	0.00
1st District Waterloo	13142.71	0.00
1st District West Union	38605.36	0.00
2nd District Ames	1654.86	0.00
2nd District Fort Dodge	16013.98	0.00
2nd District Marshalltown	23582.46	0.00
2nd District Mason City	8112.98	0.00
3rd District Sioux City	29134.06	0.00
4th District Council Bluffs	15684.34	1247.57
5th District Des Moines Womens	8488.76	0.00
5th District Des Moines Residential	153709.64	850.00
6th District Cedar Rapids	78305.09	620.00
7th District Davenport	89637.49	0.00
8th District Burlington	34015.53	0.00
8th District Ottumwa	17329.28	0.00
TOTAL	**567130.88**	**2717.57**

Work Allowance Paid to Offenders Definition:
Work done for the facility, Iowa Prison Industries and money paid for attending treatment/education (viewed as a "job"). The money reflected in this column does not include private sector pay.

IOWA CORRECTIONS OFFENDER NETWORK (ICON)
Offender Email (*Corr*links)

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 (*Corr*links)

Incoming				Outgoing		
Institution	**# of Messag-es Delivered**	**Charges to the Family**	**Commission to Iowa**	**# of Mes-sages De-livered**	**Charges to the Facility**	**Commission to Iowa**
Anamosa	14153	$3538.25	$1556.83	8859	$2214.75	$974.49
Clarinda	10830	$2707.50	$1191.30	10031	$2507.75	$1103.41
Ft. Dodge	51364	$12841.00	$5650.04	49587	$12396.75	$5454.57
Mitchellville	28726	$7181.50	$3159.86	30467	$7616.75	$3351.37
Oakdale	24893	$6223.25	$2738.23	16831	$4207.75	$1851.41
Ft. Madison	8963	$2240.75	$985.93	6249	$1562.25	$687.39
Mt. Pleasant	39360	$9840.00	$4329.60	39148	$9787.00	$4306.28
Rockwell City	47381	$11845.25	$5122.91	47000	$117500.00	$5170.00
Newton	78937	$19734.25	$8683.07	77470	$19367.50	$8521.70
Total	304607	$76151.75	$33506.24	285642	$177160.50	$31420.62

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.
- Outside senders pays for the service by creating an account at the website. They are charged $1.25 for each instance 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.
- Emails are printed out and given to the offender. Once a prison in bi-direction al, the printing of the emails stops. A review (keyword search by computer) and approval system is done for both incoming and outgoing emails.

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

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

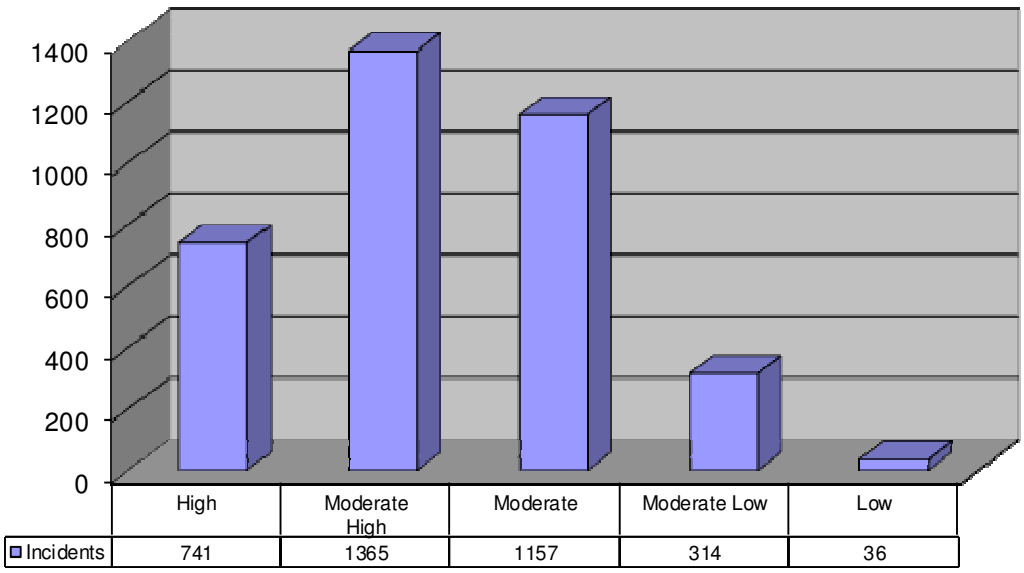
The CIR system collects a vast array of information regarding the incident itself, offenders involved, staff involved, individual staff reports, use of force, medical attention, after action reviews and more. To ease the burden of data entry, the system is integrated with the case management and medicals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

Incidents By Priority Institutions
Priority 1 - 211
Priority 2—1240
Priority 3—295
Total—1746

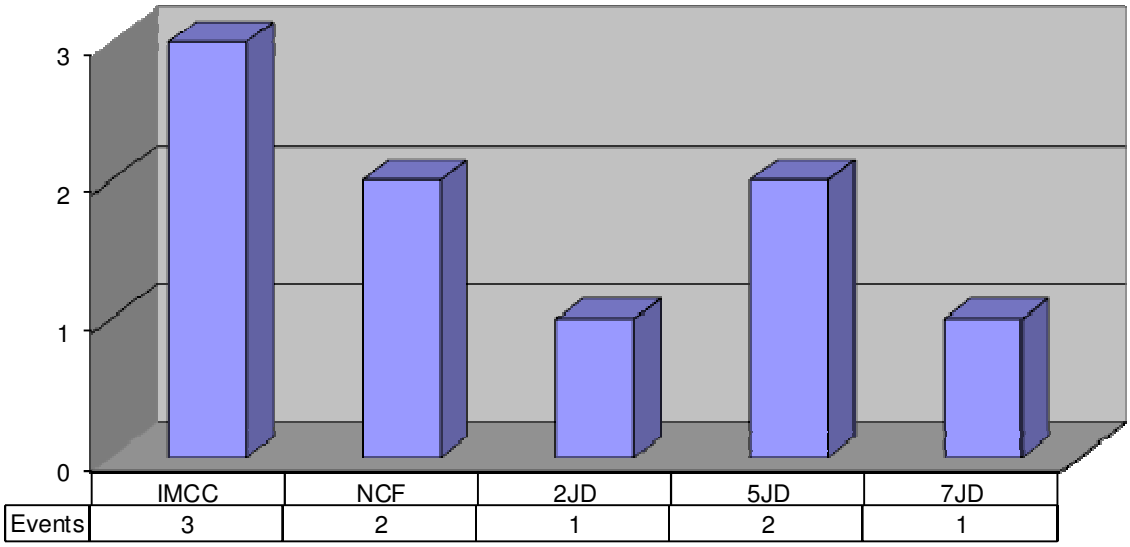
CIR reduces the amount of time and effort required to fill out an incident report by providing a standardized reporting format for institutions, community based corrections, residential facilities and the field. Information is collected in a consistent format regardless of the facility type or type of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

Incidents by Priority Community Based Corrections
Priority 1—580
Priority 2—110
Priority 3—740
Total—1430
Residential and Field

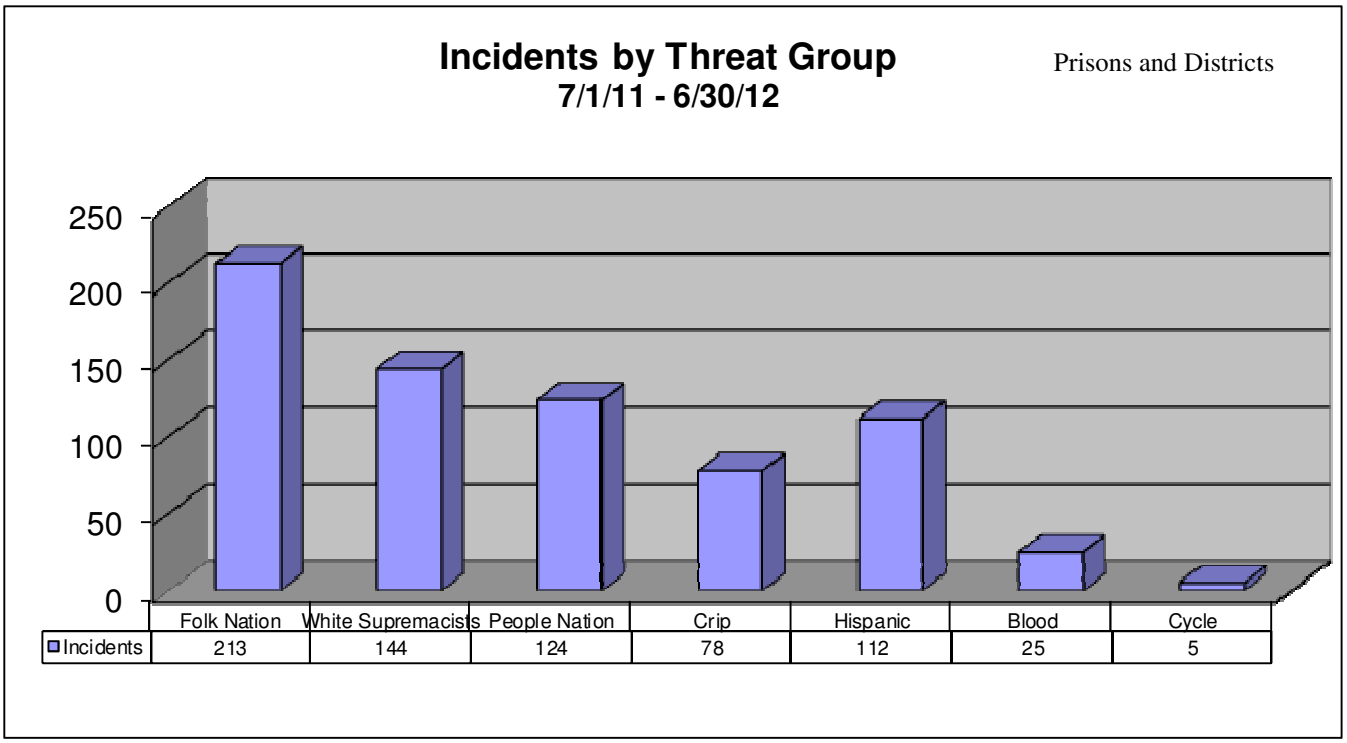
CIR Incidents

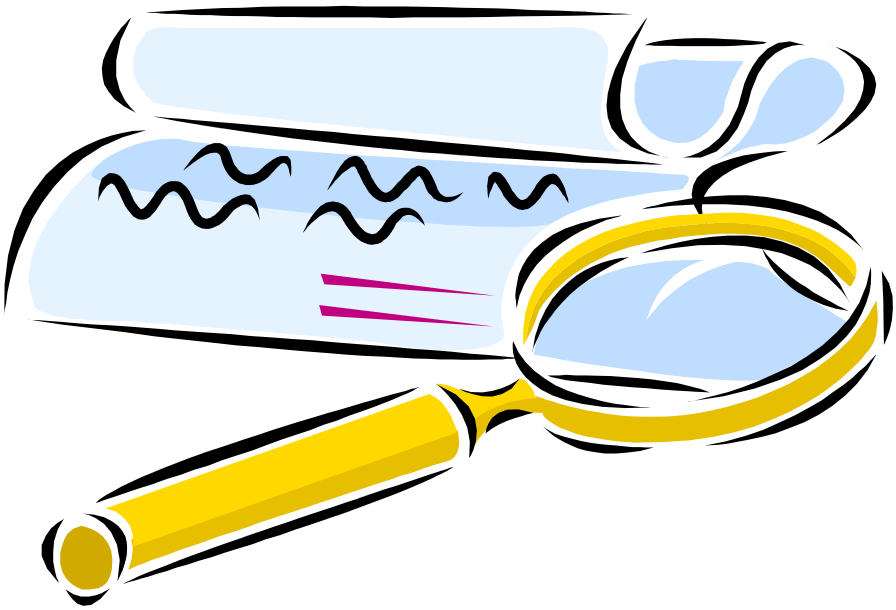


Prisons and Districts



CIR Incidents





CIR Incidents

(Institution Offenders Only)

Incident Reports Involving Offenders with Mental Health Diagnosis From 7/1/2011 to 6/30/2012

Facility	Mental Health CIRs	% of Mental Health CIRs	% of All Institutions CIRs
Anamosa State Penitentiary	93	6.7%	5.3%
Clarinda Correctional Facility	125	9.0%	7.2%
Clarinda Lodge	7	1.5%	0.4%
Clinical Care Unit	210	15.0%	12.0%
Correctional Release Center	13	0.9%	0.7%
Fort Dodge Correctional Facility	89	6.4%	5.1%
Iowa Correctional Institute for Women	69	4.5%	3.6%
Iowa Medical & Classification Center	480	34.4%	27.5%
Iowa State Penitentiary	98	7.0%	5.6%
John Bennett Unit	11	0.8%	0.6%
Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility	65	4.7%	3.7%
Mount Pleasant Women's Unit	11	0.8%	0.6%
North Central Correctional Facility	7	0.5%	0.4%
Newton Correctional Facility	122	8.7%	7.0%
Total	1396	100%	80.0%

DOC Performance Report

DOC Performance Report

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

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

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

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

Source: ATG

Performance Report Introduction

The Department of Corrections Annual Performance Report for fiscal year 2012 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 the 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' accomplishments for each key strategy include:

1. Offender Management – Best Practices Reentry Model

- 41.7% of correctional treatment interventions have been designated as EBP "Promising" or "Excellent".
- Iowa has a low parolee return rate of 11.7% compared to the surrounding Midwest states.
- The Department contracts with community colleges to provide GED classes to offenders in prison and in FY2012 514 offenders received their GEDs. The GED program provided 209,616 hours of instruction in GED.
- The Literacy Program in the prisons served 40 offenders and provided 35,268 hours of instruction. 299 literacy completions were awarded.
- Eight of Iowa's nine prisons have received CEA (Correctional Education Association) Accreditation Certificates.
- 66.3% of community based corrections offenders are successfully completing treatment programs, such as Batterers Education, Drug Court, Dual Diagnosis, etc.
- 86.3% of DOC's offenders are completing treatment for their top 4 needs.
- Only 11.7% of DOC's offender's recidivate with subsequent convictions for felonies or aggravated misdemeanors who have discharged from corrections supervision.

Improving Offender Programming

In 2008, the Iowa Department of Corrections embarked on a comprehensive audit of all institutional and community corrections offender programs that receive corrections funding. The audit focused on the degree to which each program adheres to evidence-based practices principles (what works best). The audit areas are listed below along with some examples of the questions asked about each program:

Risk Assessment Criteria. Is a risk assessment conducted? Does the program address the risks identified by the risk assessment?

Responsivity Assessment Criteria. Does the assessment identify how best to motivate an offender (for example; incentives, rewards, motivational enhancement interviewing)? Is the treatment designed to be received positively by the offender?

Cognitive Behavior Interventions (changing the way the offender thinks). Are cognitive behavioral programs used to help the offender develop a more positive way of thinking (and behaving)?

Continuing Support. Is there a plan for the offender to receive continuing community support after the formal program has been completed (for example: mentors, support groups)?

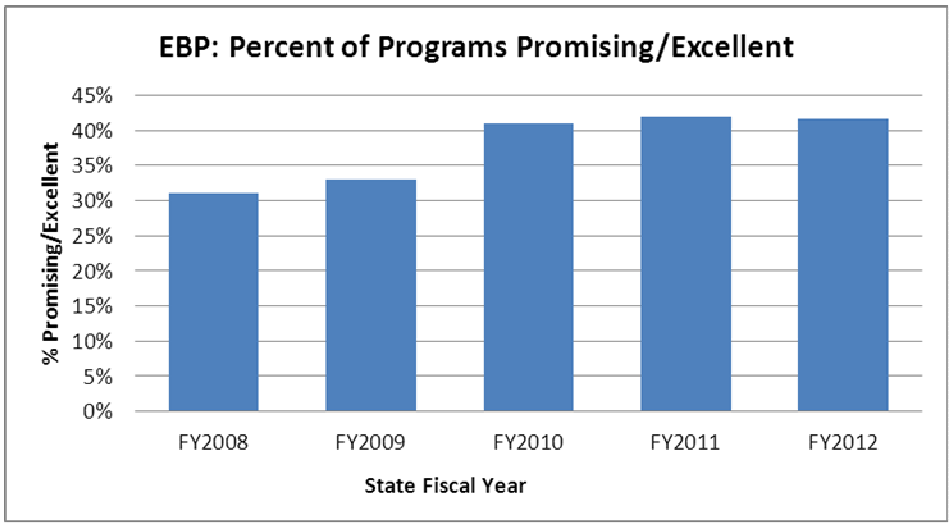
Program Measurement/Feedback. Has the program been evaluated by correctional staff for effectiveness? Has it been evaluated by and independent researcher?

Clinical Supervision. Has the program supervisor been trained in Evidence-Based Practices (what works best)? Each program received a rating, with categories from high to low as follows: Excellent, Promising, or Needs Improvement. Some programs were eliminated and improvement plans were developed for other lower-scoring programs. As shown below, more programs now score as promising or excellent due to these efforts.

More Offender Reentry and Employment Issues

A recent Iowa Workforce Development study found that offenders who obtained a high school diploma or GED (with the majority achieving the latter) had higher employment rates than those who did not. In addition, offenders with a high school diploma or GED consistently earned higher wages than those that did not.

The IWD study also found that the accommodation and food service industries provide among the lowest pay, yet employ the highest average number of female offenders (comprising 50.7% to 64.6% of those employed, depending on the quarter), and ranked second in employment of male offenders (comprising 17.8% to 22.5% of those employed, depending on the quarter). Such findings are of particular significance in that a 1999 study by Christopher Uggen found a small but consistent relationship between job quality (e.g. job satisfaction, net pay) and recidivism.

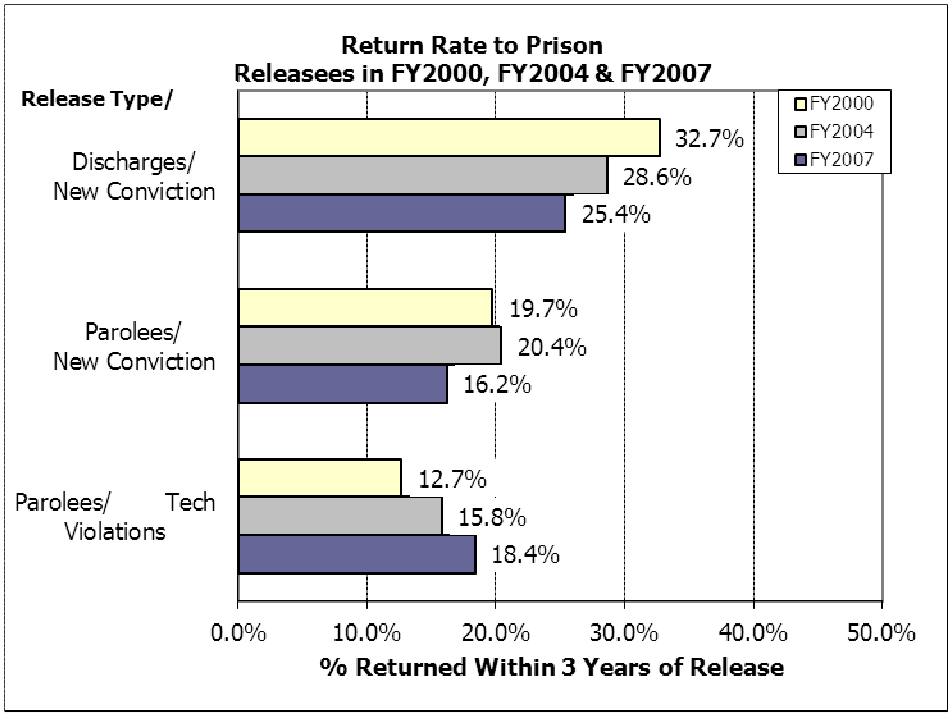


Reentry efforts aimed at improving the quality of post-release employment for all offenders appears to hold promise for further reducing recidivism; manufacturing jobs, for example, were among the highest paying jobs held by both male and female offenders.

New Conviction Lower for Paroles

In June 2011 DOC released a report entitled Iowa Recidivism Report: *Prison Return Rates (FY2007 Releases Tracked for 3 Years),* in which it is found that those prison inmates who are paroled are less likely to return to prison due to a new conviction than are inmates who leave prison due to expiration of sentence.

Offenders who discharge their sentences cannot be returned to prison for technical violations because they do not receive community supervision. However, as shown below their rates of return to prison for new conviction is higher than for parolees, suggesting that community supervision enhances public safety. Given the difference in recidivism rates between discharges and paroles for the most recent period, one may estimate that for every one hundred offenders who are paroled rather than discharge by way of expiration of sentence, nine new convictions involving prison incarceration may be prevented.



The bar graph illustrates two additional findings:

- There has been a downward trend in new convictions for both offenders expiring their sentences and those placed on parole. This suggests that correctional programming in the institutions and the community has improved; and

- There has been an upward trend in parolees returned to prison due to technical violations. It is beyond the scope of the report to ascertain the cause(s) for this trend. In so far that returning technical violators in prison increases prison crowding and correctional costs, further research would be beneficial.

WISH

WISH is designed to provide comprehensive, gender responsive substance abuse treatment over a 6 month period to female offenders who are subject to release within 12 months of incarceration. The project treats 45 female offenders at ICIW during a six month cycle.

WISH is a major improvement to the existing female offender substance abuse treatment because this new program is not limited to long-term offenders. All female offenders who begin prison treatment with shorter sentences are afforded the opportunity to complete a gender-responsive holistic substance abuse treatment program which also provides a mentoring component to enhance their reentry/transition back into the community. A co-occurring component was also developed for this program which utilizes an integrated approach focusing on both substance use and psychiatric disorders.

INNOVATIVE BEP PILOT PROJECT

Since October of 2009, the DOC has been collaborating with the Judicial Branch, Fifth and Sixth Judicial Districts, the University of Iowa and the Iowa Coalition against Domestic Violence (ICADV) to test the feasibility and efficacy of a novel, evidence-based group intervention program for domestic abuse offenders. A draft of the new treatment manual has been completed and is being piloted in the first, second, fifth and sixth judicial districts. The new curriculum entitled ***"Achieving Change Through Value-Based Behavior"*** **(ACTV)** is based on the principles and techniques of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT). The United States Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) has now listed ACT as an empirically supported method as part of its National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP). Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) is based on empirically-supported mindfulness-based cognitive behavioral therapy and has two major goals:

- To foster acceptance of unwanted mental experiences which are out of our personal control
- To facilitate commitment and action toward living a valued life

The ACTV Curriculum has incorporated the essential components of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy and applied it to working with domestic abuse offenders. ACTV seeks to expand the offenders' knowledge of ACT and to assist them in applying it to their daily lives. The goal is to assist offenders in defining their true values in life and working with them as they move toward a life consistent with their values, particularly that of remaining nonviolent and non-abusive.

Iowa is the first state in the country to apply this model and these new techniques to a BEP. If the ACTV programming proves effective in reducing participants' aggressive and controlling behavior more than existing programs around the country (which are all based on Duluth and/or cognitive-behavioral models), Iowa would have a ground-breaking curriculum to present to other states. The project, supported through the Judicial Branch Violence Against Women Act funds, is now in the middle stage of completion. Additional funds have been received to complete and evaluate this innovative approach to batterer's treatment for statewide application and national review.

2. Population Management

The Department of Corrections contracts with Spectrum Health Systems to conduct front-end substance abuse assessments at the inmate reception center – Iowa Medical and Classification Center. Such assessments are considered vital in so far as 80-85% of offenders in DOC institutions list alcohol/drug problems as one of their top three need

areas. These assessments not only identify whether or not substance abuse treatment is needed, but also the appropriate level of care.

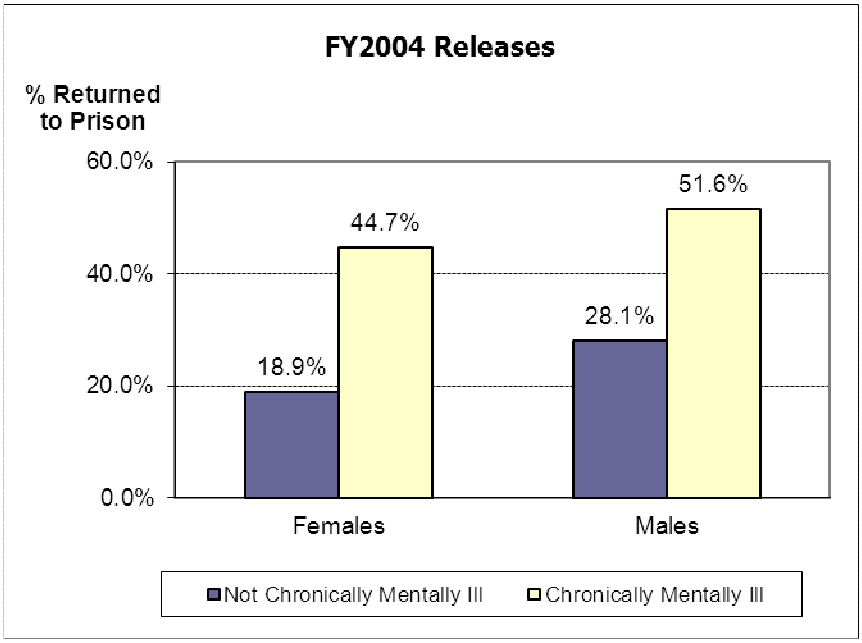
For both male and female offenders, the most common level of treatment needed is outpatient treatment. However, the data also show that substance abuse treatment needs differ between male and female offenders. Higher percentages of male offenders were identified as needing inpatient or outpatient treatment, while higher percentages of female offenders were identified as needing after-care after relapse.

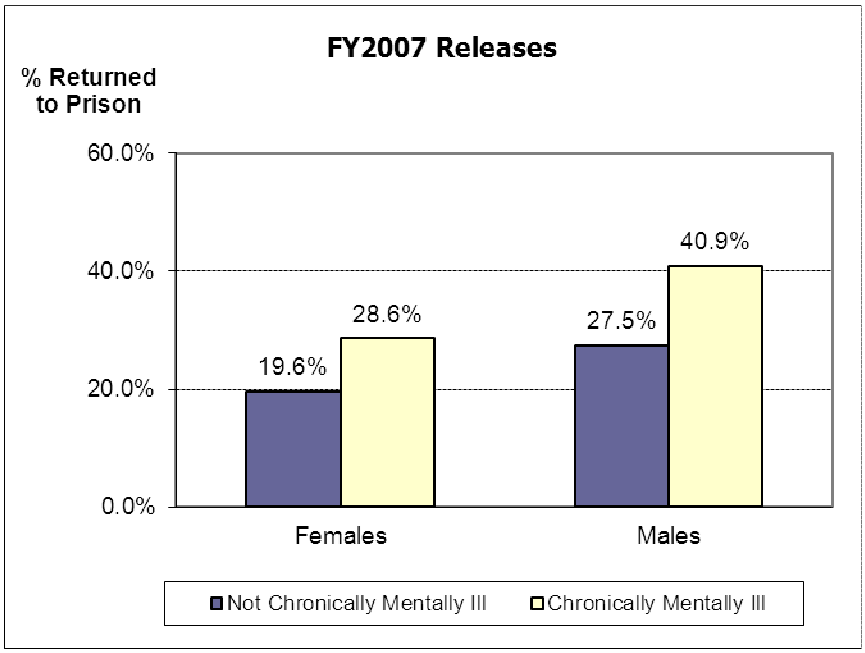
Improved Outcomes for Offenders with Chronic Mental Illness

In June 2011, DOC released a study entitled *Iowa Recidivism Report: Prison Return Rates*. The study documents that Iowa's three-year return rate to prison for offenders released during FY2007 decreased from 33.9% for the previous three-years period studied to 31.8% (and below our goal of 33.3%). More dramatic is the decrease in the percent of offenders with mental illness returning to prison.

Comparison between the two graphs below reveals return rates to prison for offenders released in FY2007 who had a chronic mental illness were significantly lower than the rates for mentally ill offenders released in FY2004. However, return rates to prison for offenders who were not chronically mentally ill were not significantly different. "Chronic" mental illness is defined as conditions that are managed rather than "cured."

These improved outcomes involve a substantial number of offenders; 63% of female offenders and 40% of male offenders released in FY2007 had at least one chronic mental illness.





While much more needs to be done to improve the supervision and treatment of offenders with a mental illness in our institutions, it is heartening to establish that our efforts to date have made a difference.

Central Classification

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

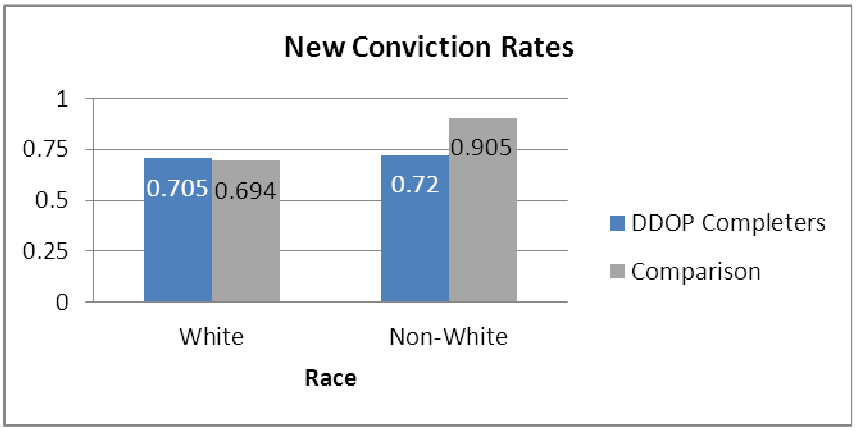
Dual Diagnosis Program Works Best for Minorities

The Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning recently released a report summarizing its evaluation of the Dual Diagnosis Offender Program (DDOP) administered by the First Judicial District Department of Correctional Services.

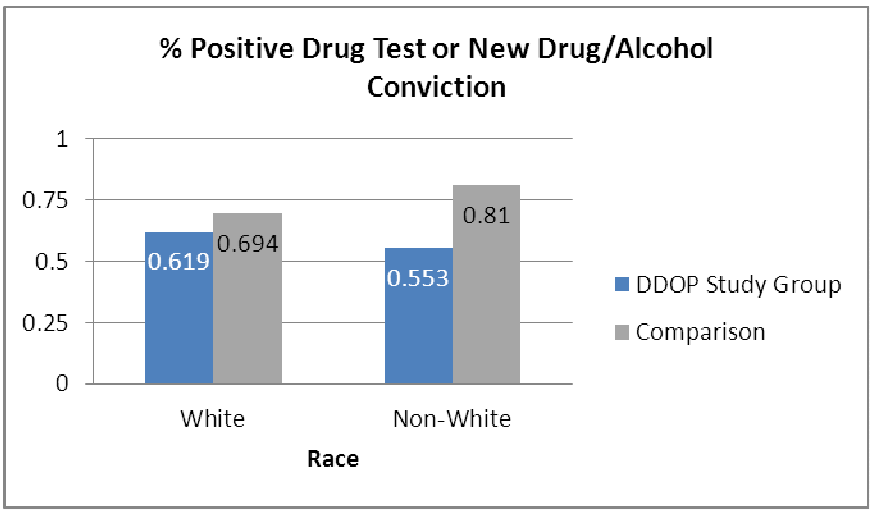
Basically, DDOP entails case management and treatment of dual diagnosed offenders (substance abusing and mentally ill) by a team comprised of a PPOIII who has expertise in working with this challenging group, a substance abuse treatment counselor, and a

mental health counselor. The offenders reside from 6-12 months in a 16-bed unit for male offenders at the Waterloo Residential Correctional Facility.

The evaluation consisted of comparing outcomes of DDOP completers and non-completers with that of a control group comprised of offenders with similar characteristics not receiving DDOP. As the table below shows, there did not exist a statistically significant difference between white DDOP completers and the comparison group in regards to being convicted of a new crime than non-white offenders not receiving DDOP services.



When comparing outcomes for testing positive for drugs or new drug/alcohol conviction, white and non-white DDOP completers *and* noncompleters fared better than their counterparts in the comparison group. In other words, even noncompleters benefitted from DDOP via lower UA test results or new drug/alcohol convictions. Further, non-white DDOP offenders again achieved dramatic improvement in outcomes through participation in DDOP.

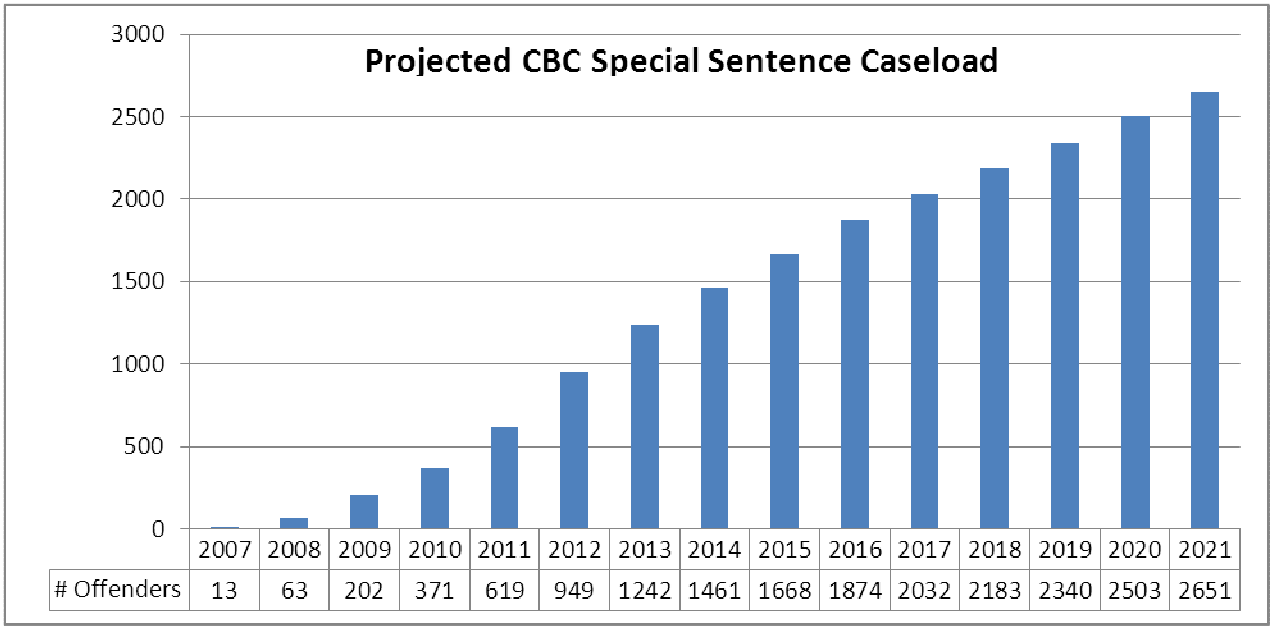


Performance Report Introduction

While DDOP overall provided positive outcomes for both white and non-white offenders, it proved particularly beneficial for non-white offenders. That result is good news for reducing disproportionate incarceration, and the report findings suggest that the First District expand the number of non-white offenders placed in DDOP.

CJJP Forecasts Increase in Special Sentence Sex Offenders Caseloads

The Iowa Sex Offender Research Council recently released a report to the Iowa General Assembly focusing on sex offender registration and the special sentence for sex offenders. Regarding the latter, the Council (staffed by the state's Division of Criminal & Juvenile Justice Planning) projected a steady increase in community-based corrections' special sentence caseloads from 619 offenders in 2011 to 2,651 offenders in 2021.



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
# Offenders	13	63	202	371	619	949	1242	1461	1668	1874	2032	2183	2340	2503	2651

In its analysis, CJJP reports that "the current policy of set terms of post-sentence parole is not supported by research, is not the most effective use of limited resources, and does not contribute to increased public safety."

Further, CJJP recommends the following:

- A minimum number of years on post-sentence parole;
- A required review of each offender's progress and risk every *X* number of years; and;

- That an extension of parole past the review date would require proof of risk of sexual or violent re-offense.

3. Information Best Practices

- Successfully deployed an offender e-mail (CorrLinks) system in the prisons statewide with all of the prisons deploying bi-directional email.

- **ICON: It's Not Just for Corrections Anymore**

The Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON) is a data collection system that was first deployed in community corrections in 2000 after two years of planning, and was integrated with the institutions in 2004. The purpose of ICON is to collect and organize the data necessary to make informed decisions. Corrections owes it to the Iowa taxpayers to be good stewards with the funding they provide, and ICON helps accomplish that charge by telling us which correctional programs work and don't work, along with when, where, and with whom. ICON helps tell us what is the optimal level of security for each offender, both in institutions and under community-based supervision. Nationally, Iowa Corrections has one of the lowest rates of return-to-prison in the nation, and the information we receive from ICON is one of the reasons why. In recent years, the ICON system has begun interacting with other organizations and whole systems for the benefit of public safety and the taxpayers, including:

- ✓ Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)-County Attorneys obtain victim information and offender release information from prison;

- ✓ DOC and the Iowa Courts Information System (ICIS) exchange Pre-Sentence Investigation of orders and returned to courts information;

- ✓ Board of Parole (BOP)-ICON feeds information into the BOP docket and Release Plans, and ICON in turn receives Review Dates, BOP Risk Scores and Decision Codes;

- ✓ DOC and ICIS-Offender recidivism is tracked through ICIS;

- ✓ ICON sends Child Support Recovery and Food Assistance Program a file to assist with locating offenders;

- ✓ ICON sends Medicaid a file to assist in the investigations of fraudulent usage of Medicaid; and

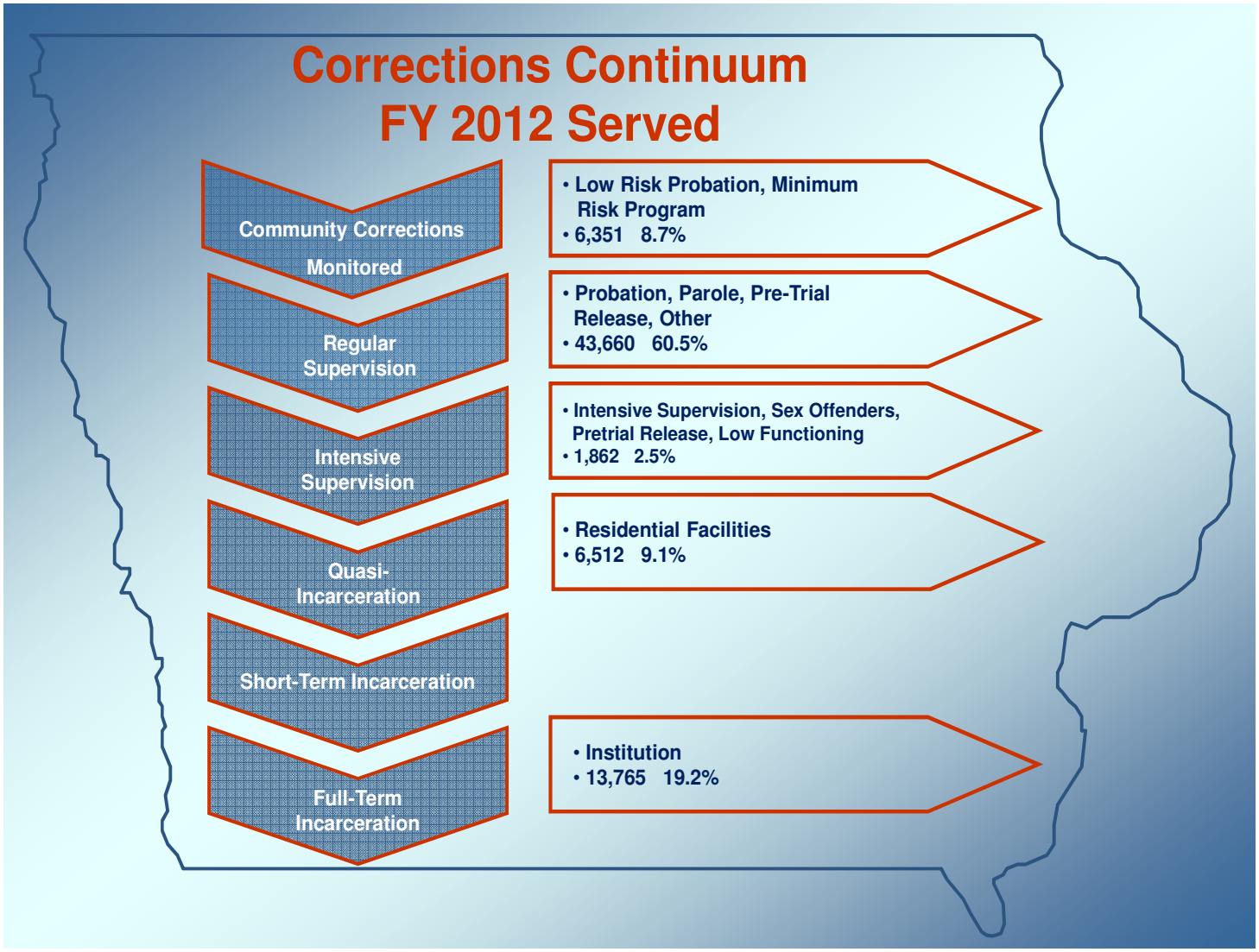
- ✓ ICON sends Iowa Vine data, which provides victims with information and notification.

- ✓ ICON exchanges data with the Sex Offender Register i.e., address, tier, restrictions, etc.
- ✓ Standardizing crime code language among justice system partners to improve sharing of information.
- ✓ Not only does Iowa Corrections depend on the information generated through ICON, but so do a number of other agencies. The results are taxpayer savings and improved public safety.

4. Workforce Investment

- ➢ For institution and industries staff there was an average of 77 training hours per employee for FY12.
- ➢ The Learning Center conducted 5 Pre-Services in Training Year 2012 for a total of 20 weeks of Pre-Service Training. (In 2013 there are 7 Pre-Service Academies scheduled.)
- ➢ In Training Year 2012, there were 54 hours of training offered via eLearning. (In training Year 2013, there will be approximately 68 hours of training offered via eLearning.)

Corrections Continuum



Community Based Corrections (CBC) & Prison Offenders Served FY12

CBC Field Services	Active at Start 7-01-11	New Admits FY12	Closures FY12	Active at End 6-30-12	Offenders Served
Interstate Compact Parole	298	228	199	331	526
Interstate Compact Probation	1108	550	603	1044	1658
No Correctional Supervision Status	7	51	46	8	58
OWI Continuum	3	31	4	6	34
Parole	2883	2746	2303	3122	5629
Pretrial Release With Supervision	1319	4373	4140	1439	5692
Probation	21427	16326	14725	21741	37753
Special Sentence	321	202	83	452	523
Statewide Total	**27366**	**24507**	**22103**	**28143**	**51873**

CBC Residential Services	Active at Start 7/1/11	New Admits FY12	Closures FY12	Active at End 6/30/12	Offenders Served*
Federal	170	499	153	173	669
Interstate Compact Parole	1	5	3	1	6
Interstate Compact Probation	1	6	3	0	7
Jail (Designated Site)	0	27	16	0	27
OWI Continuum	176	376	444	140	552
Parole	10	36	30	9	46
Pretrial Release With Supervision	11	35	17	10	46
Probation	899	1921	1655	768	2820
Special Sentence	41	101	72	55	142
Work Release	442	1755	1570	487	2197
Statewide Total	**1751**	**4761**	**3963**	**1643**	**6512**

* Includes VC and VT

Prisons	Active at Start 7-1-11	New Admits FY12	Closures FY12	Active at End 6-30-12	Offenders Served
Parole	150	283	62	136	433
Prison	8513	4591	5206	8076	13104
Prison Compact	33	7	4	36	40
Prison Safekeeper	60	56	86	50	116
Special Sentence	24	26	5	25	50
Work Release	3	19	69	10	22
Totals:	**8783**	**4982**	**5432**	**8333**	**13765**

Total Offenders Served by the Iowa DOC—72,150

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

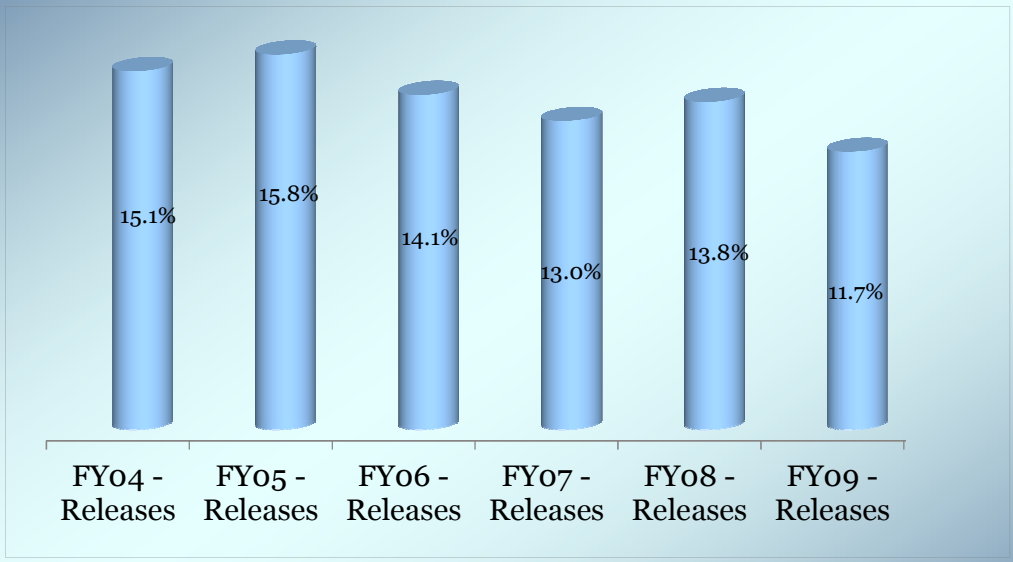
Description: Iowa's corrections system is moving to ensure that evidence based correctional intervention programs and practices are in use across the system.

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 asses 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 FY12

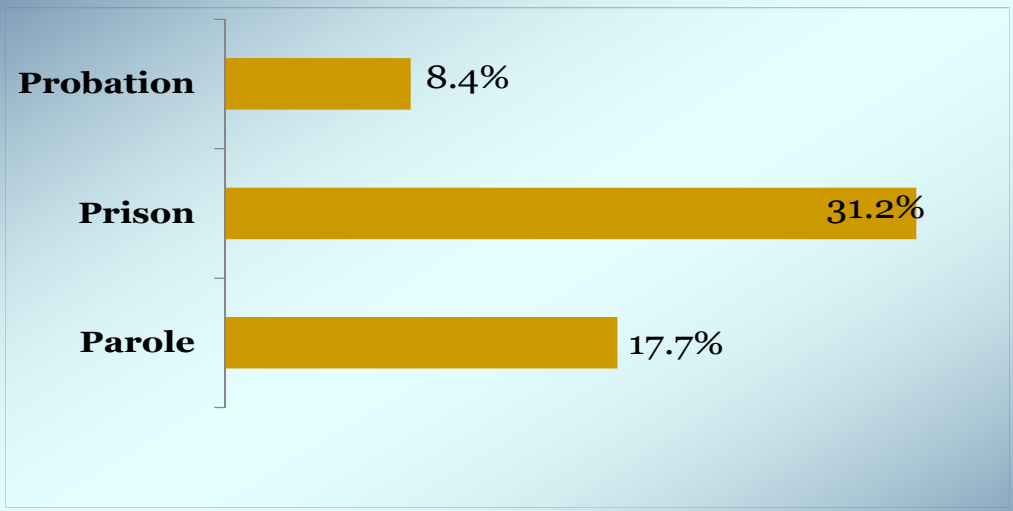
Overall Recidivism



New Felony/Aggravated Misdemeanor conviction within 3 years after final discharge

Results FY12

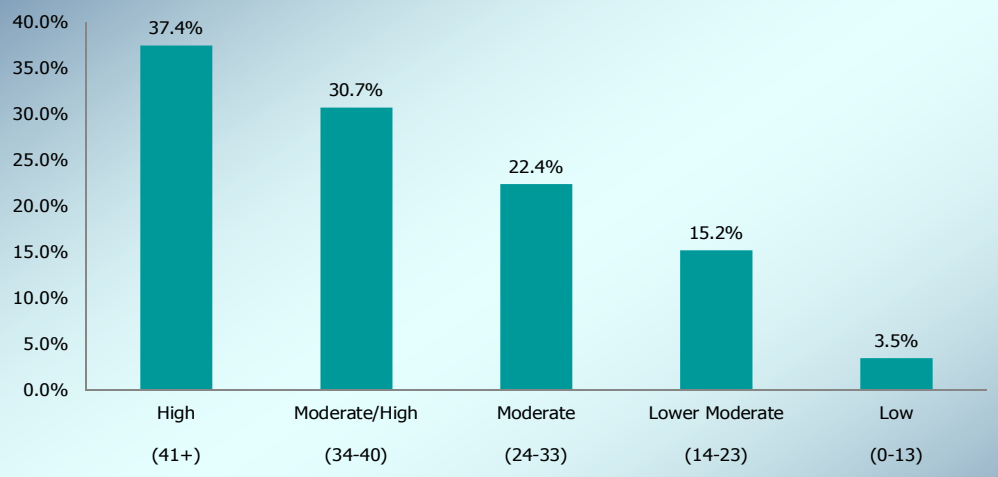
Recidivism by Legal Status



New Felony/Aggravated Misdemeanor conviction within 3 years after final discharge

Results FY12

Recidivism by LSI-R Score



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

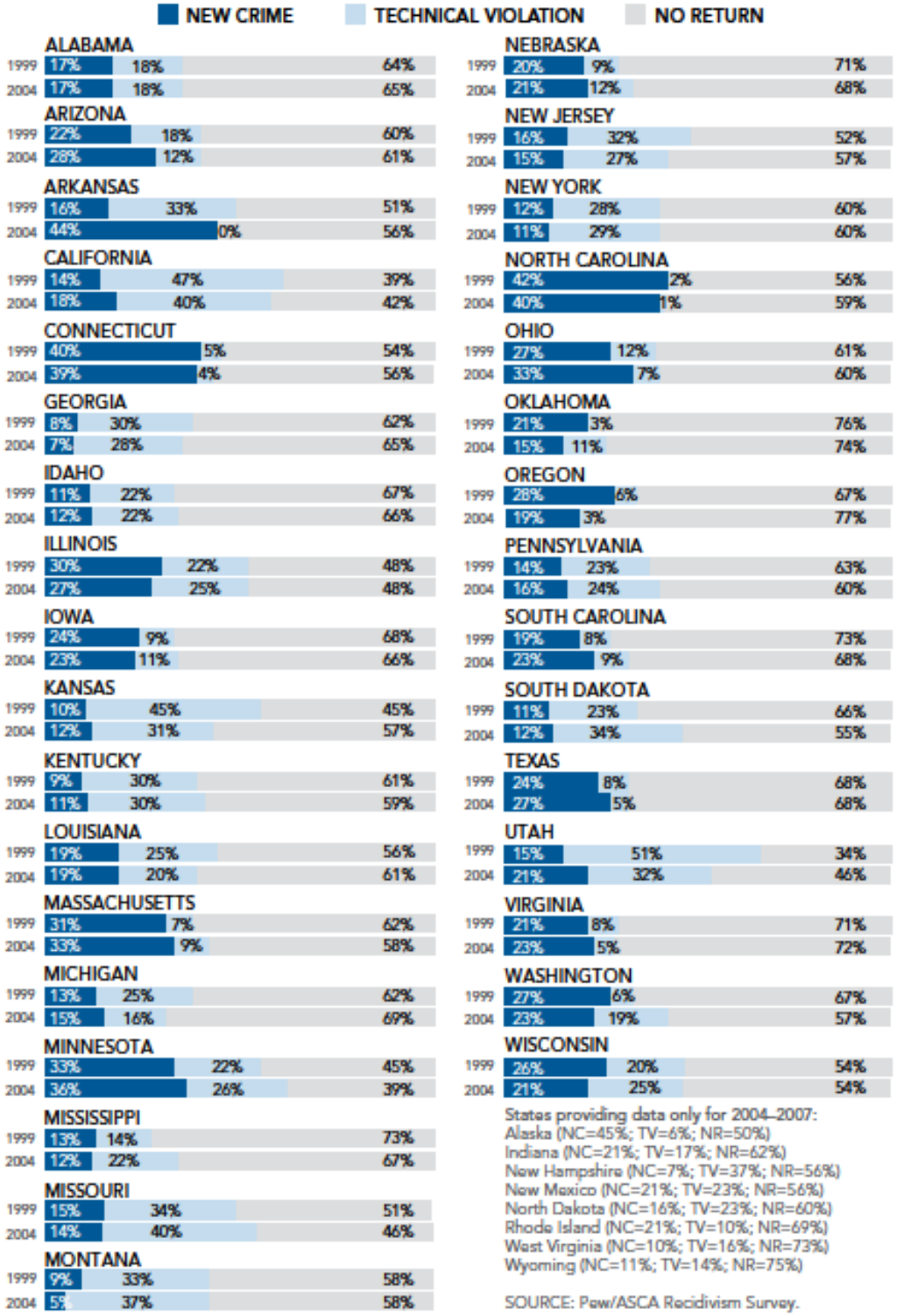
Desired Outcomes:
Offender population
Improved population master plan
Constitution system

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.

Exhibit 2

The Cycle of Prison Release

This graph shows the proportion of released offenders who returned to prison for either committing a new crime or a technical violation as well as those who did not return within three years.

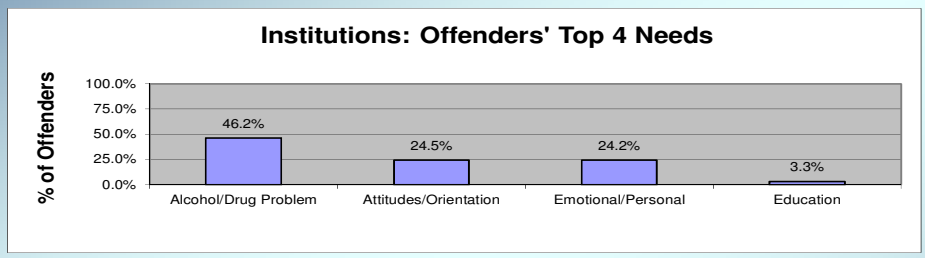


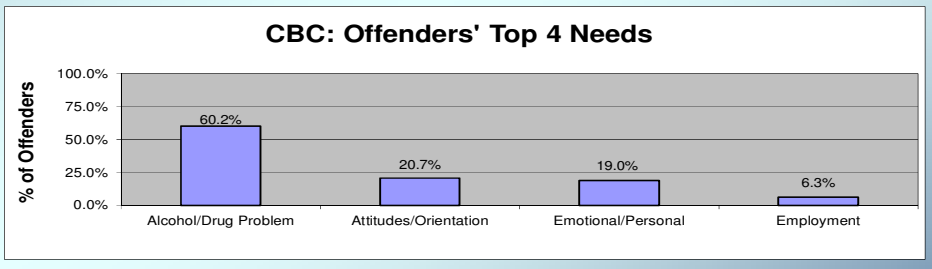
States providing data only for 2004–2007:
Alaska (NC=45%; TV=6%; NR=50%)
Indiana (NC=21%; TV=17%; NR=62%)
New Hampshire (NC=7%; TV=37%; NR=56%)
New Mexico (NC=21%; TV=23%; NR=56%)
North Dakota (NC=16%; TV=23%; NR=60%)
Rhode Island (NC=21%; TV=10%; NR=69%)
West Virginia (NC=10%; TV=16%; NR=73%)
Wyoming (NC=11%; TV=14%; NR=75%)

SOURCE: Pew/ASCA Recidivism Survey.

Risk Identification: FY12

Institution and CBC Top Priority Needs

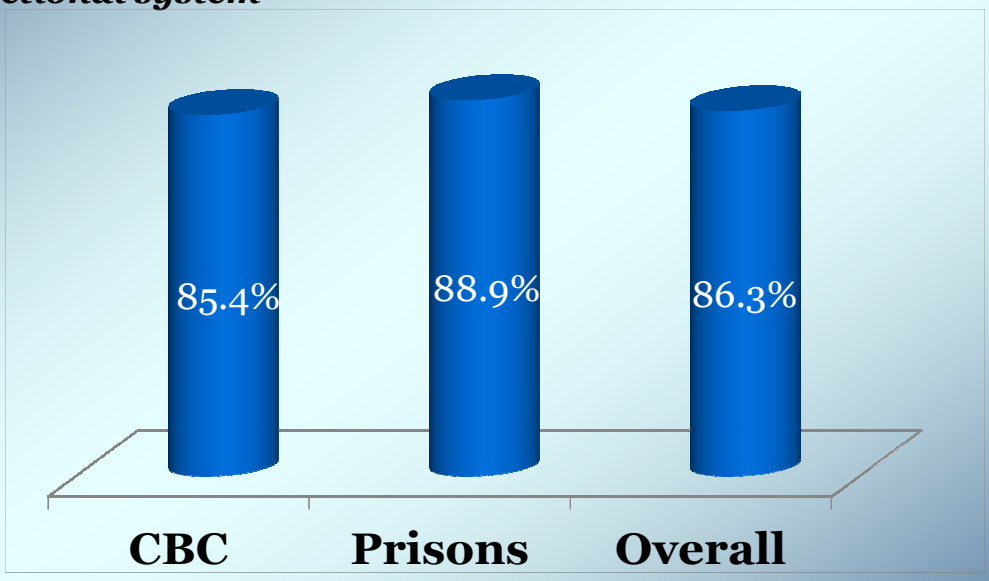




Includes offenders with an identified need only

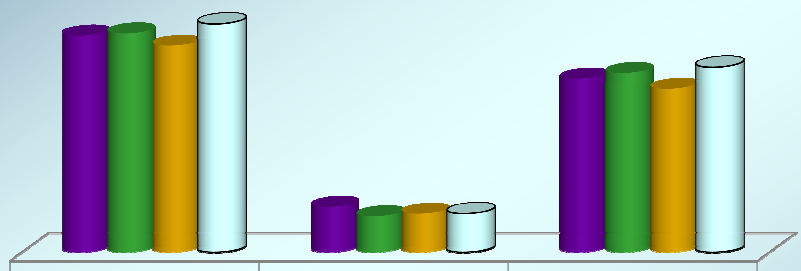
Results FY2012

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



Measure 84

Reducing Risk: Measuring Assessment Score FY12 Drops During Custody/Supervision

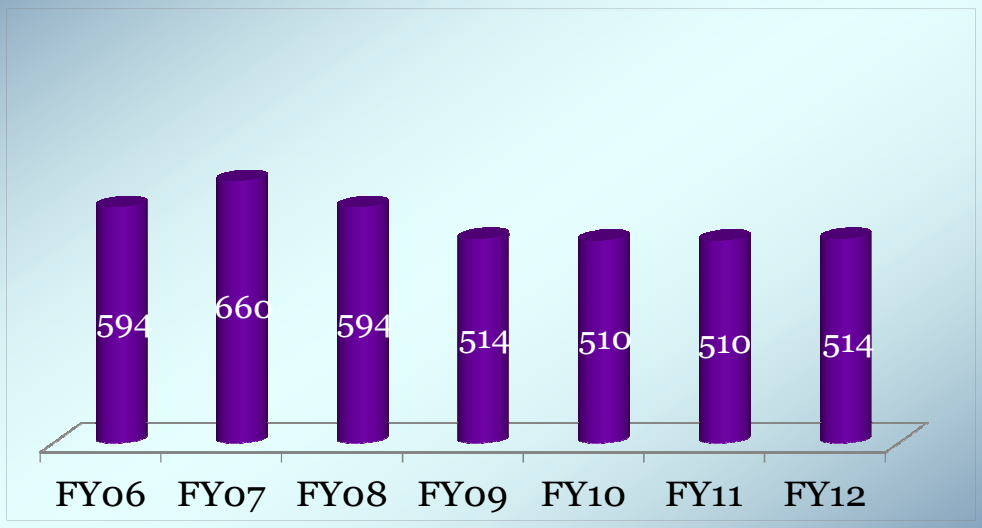


	CBC	Prison	System Totals
FY09	60.2%	12.6%	48.2%
FY10	60.8%	10.0%	49.8%
FY11	57.4%	10.7%	45.4%
FY12	63.4%	10.7%	51.4%

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

Results FY12

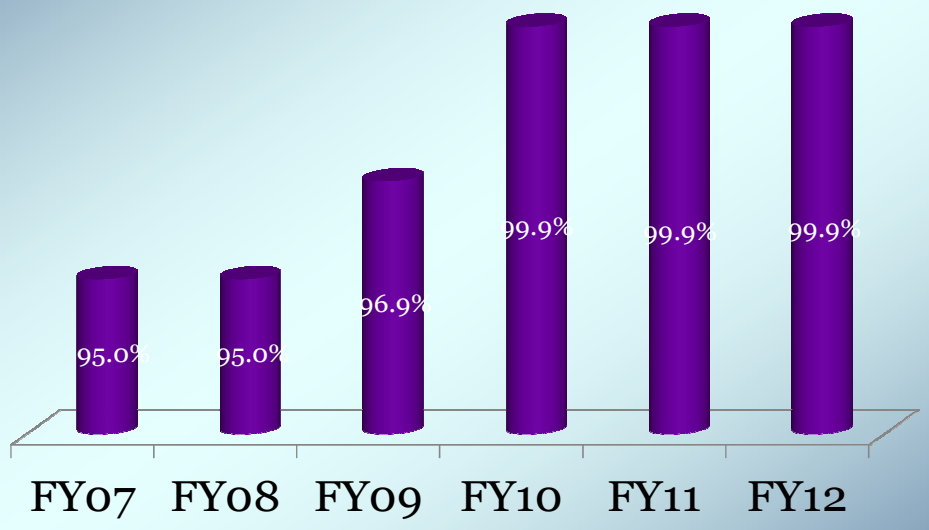
Number of GED completions by Iowa offenders per community college contract.



Measure 34

Results FY12

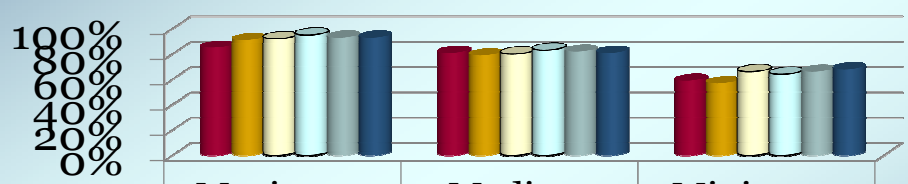
Percentage of required Custody Classification completed.



Measure 4

Results FY12

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

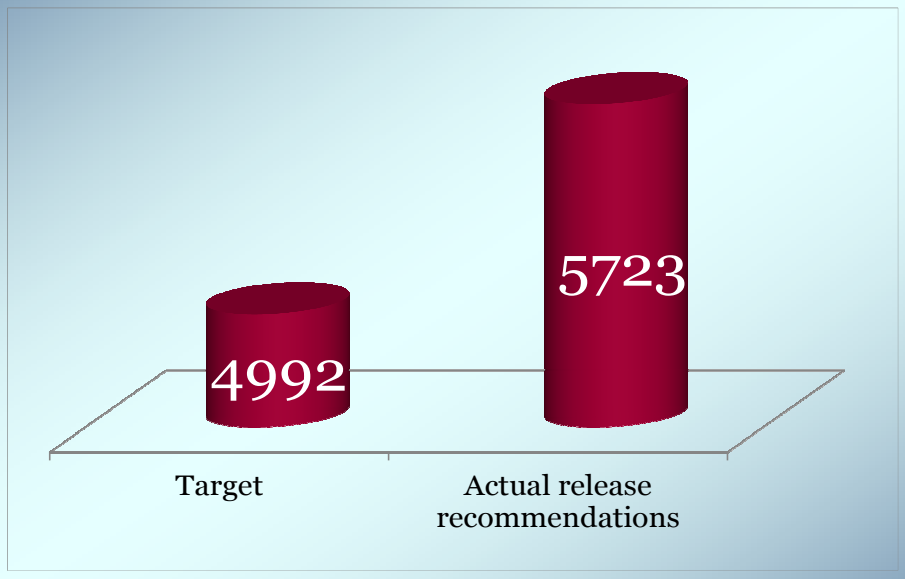


	Maximum	Medium	Minimum
FY07	85%	81%	59%
FY08	91%	79%	57%
FY09	92%	80%	66%
FY10	95%	83%	64%
FY11	93%	82%	66%
FY12	93%	81%	68%

Measure 3

Results FY12

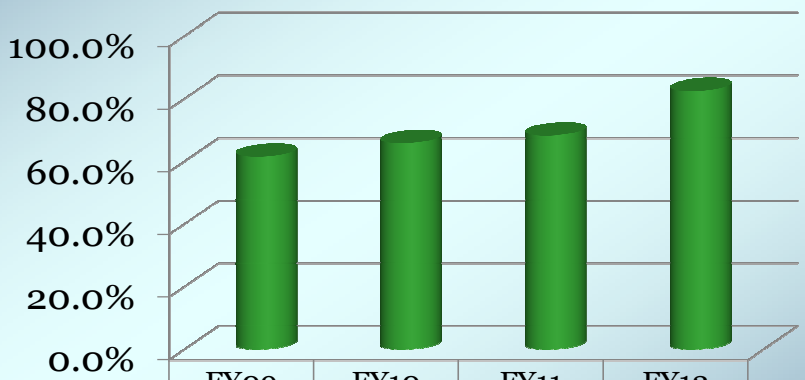
Target v. actual release recommendations to the BOP.



Measure 73a

Results FY12

Percentage BOP agrees with DOC recommendations

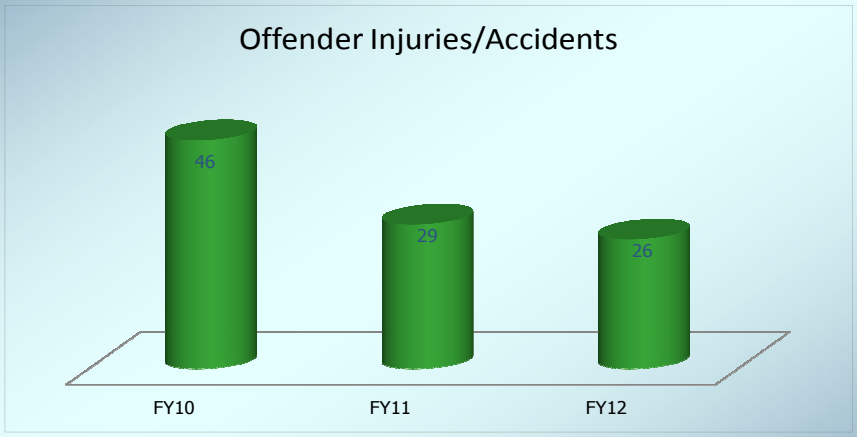


	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12
BOP agrees with DOC recommendation	61.5%	65.8%	68.2%	82.4%

Measure 65

Results FY12

Number of serious injuries or accidents of offenders



Measure 27

Results FY12

Number of serious injuries caused to staff.

Measure 22

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.

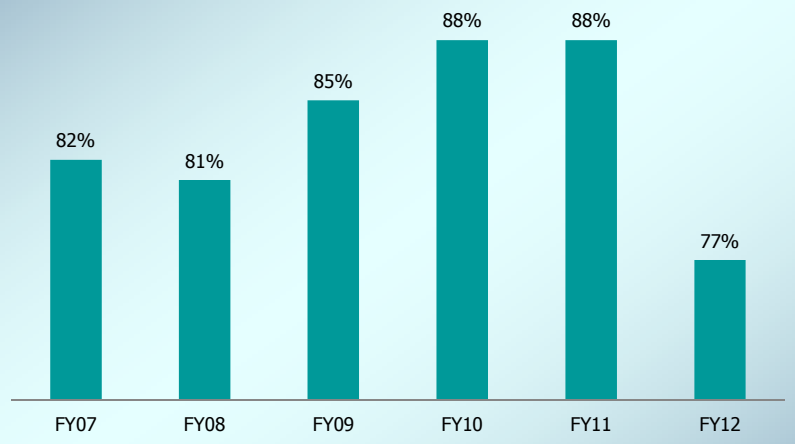
Leaderships' support, oversight and governance of the corrections system is critical to achieving the mission in an efficient and effective manner in order to insure return on taxpayer investment. As a Charter Agency the Department has committed itself to exploring ways of delivering services in new 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.

Results FY12

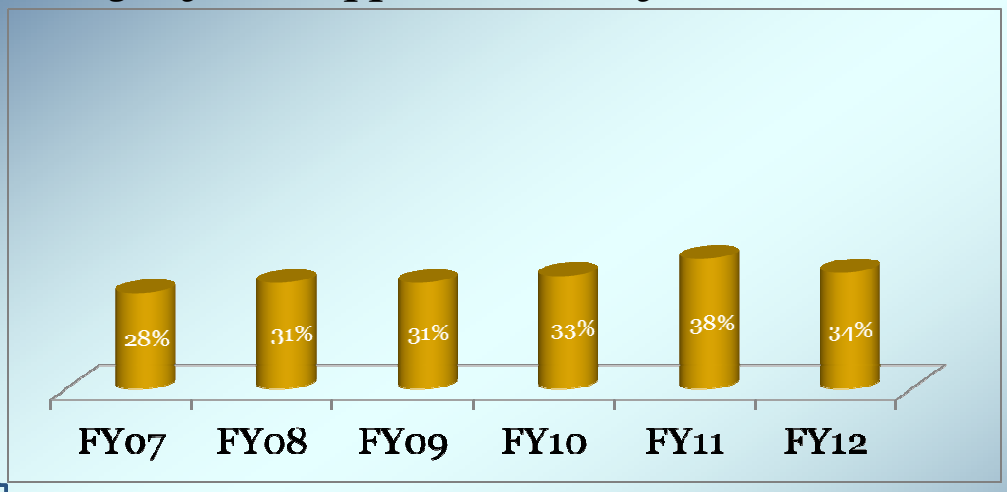
Percentage of needed FTEs funded based on workload formula.

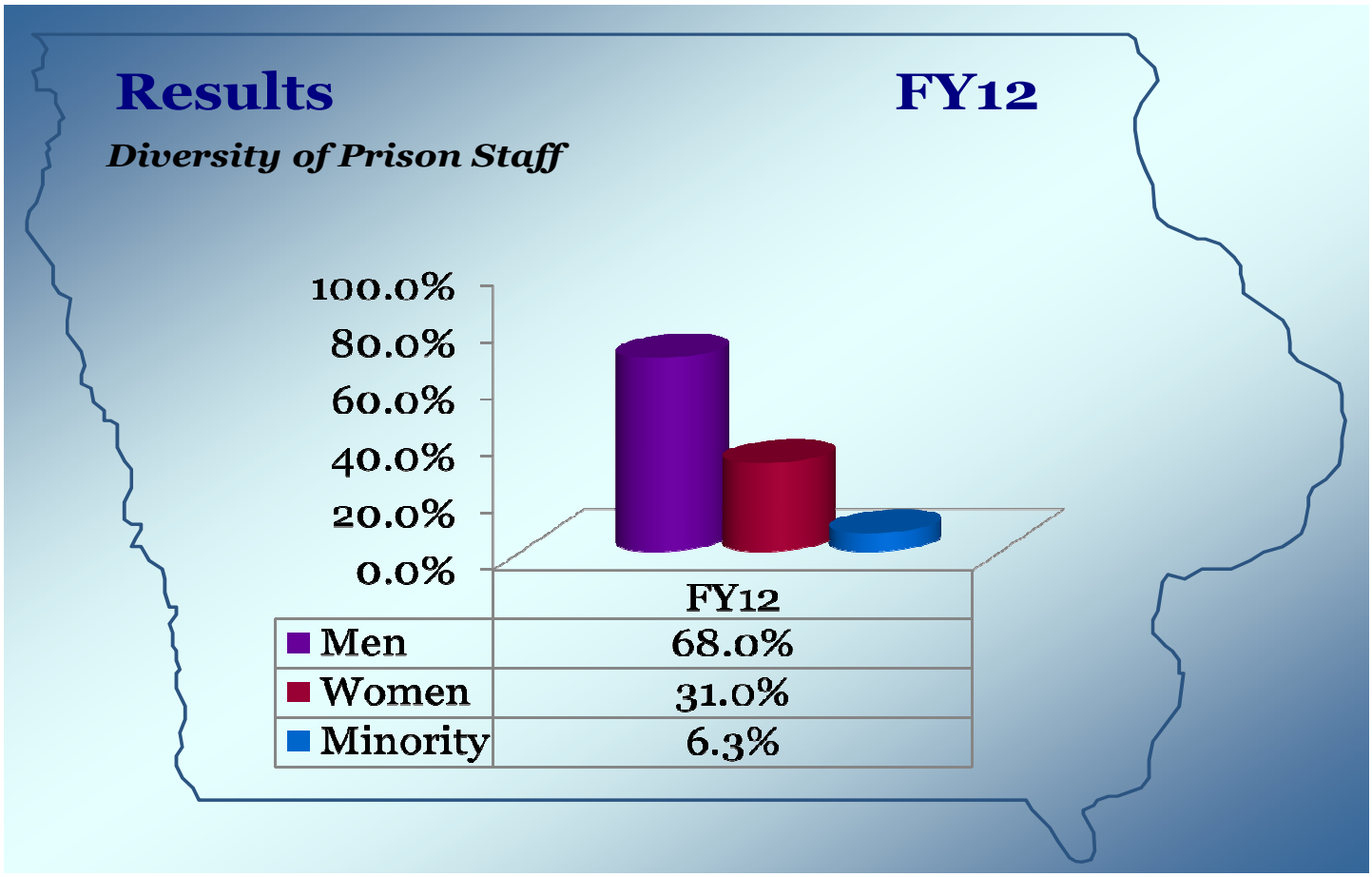


Measure 94

Results FY12

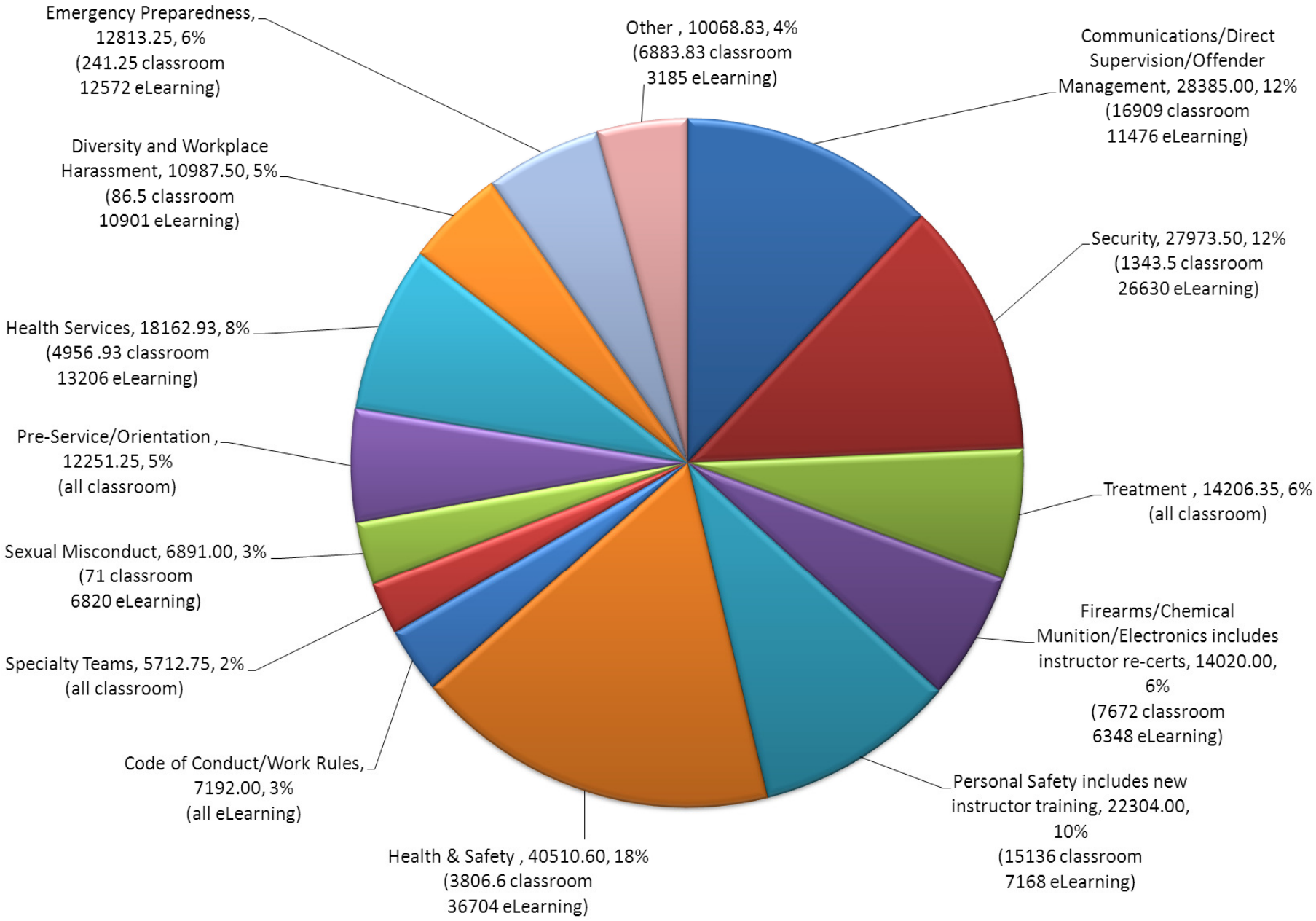
Percentage of FTEs applied to work formula.




Results
FY12
Diversity of Prison Staff
100.0%
80.0%
60.0%
40.0%
20.0%
0.0%
FY12
Men 68.0%
Women 31.0%
Minority 6.3%

FY 2012 Training Hours by Topic Category

source: DOC Employee Training Database "Rosebud" and eLearning Server Reports Database
July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012 reporting period



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 is a leader in collecting and inputting data. In February 2011 Iowa became the 3rd state in the nation to have 100% entry. This was no small achievement and took the work and coordination of many in the Iowa Department of Corrections. In a recent report by ASCA the following was determined from all 50 states:

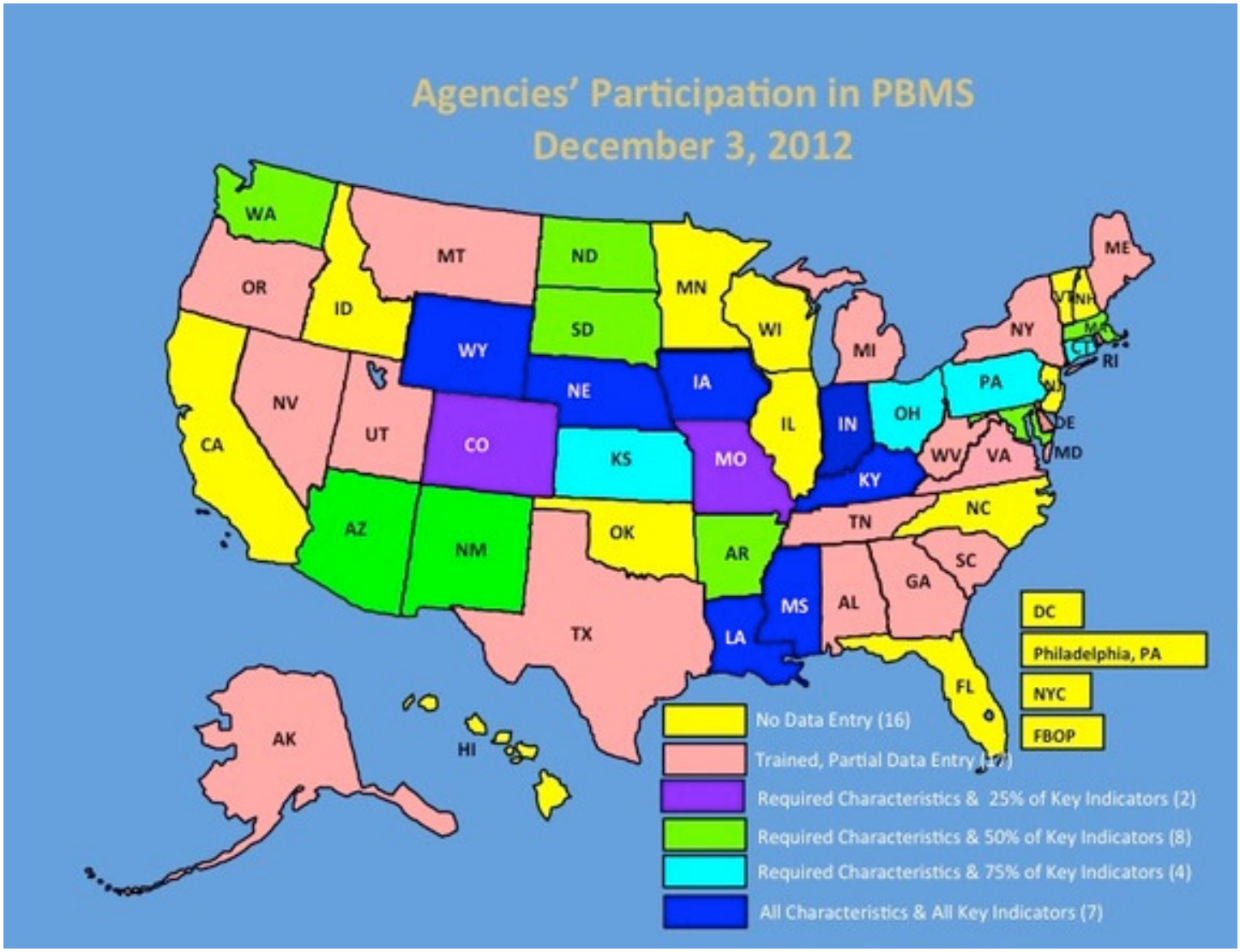
- Entering all Characteristics & all Key Indicators—7 states (including Iowa)
- Required Characteristics & 25% Key Indicators—2 states
- Required Characteristics & 50% Key Indicators—8 states
- Required Characteristics & 75% Key Indicators—4
- Trained and Partial Data Entry-17 states
- No Data Entry—16

Data is collected on a facility and organization level for both characteristics and performance.

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

PBMS Participation Map



Director John Baldwin's Focus Statements

Director Baldwin's Focus Statement for 2013

Iowa Department of Corrections

2013 will be full of opportunities. How we address those opportunities will have a great impact on our future success in improving reentry outcomes, reducing the disproportionate share of African-Americans in prison, providing effective treatment programs for mentally ill offenders and providing a safe and secure environment for our staff and those offenders placed under our supervision. Our opportunities include -- increasing an already strong relationship with the Board of Parole, ensuring that our supervision and treatment programs are consistent with the principles of effective correctional intervention, expanding EBP to the Court system across Iowa, implementing a new offender level system across the institutions, increasing our commitment to successful offender reentry, working with the NAACP to decrease the disproportionate share of African-Americans under our supervision, opening our completed facilities in both CBC and the institutions, hiring staff that understand our mission and vision, continue our work with the advocates for the mentally ill in our system and expand our continuous quality improvements like APEX.

Director Baldwin's Focus Statement for 2012

Iowa Department of Corrections

2012 will be a year of change for the DOC. The most obvious DOC change will be that we will finish the construction on the remaining CBC residential facilities and have substantial completion of the new ISP.

A more subtle change will be the statewide redesign of Iowa's mental health system.

I believe both of these events will have enormous long range impacts on the offenders of the DOC. Simply put, we need to take advantage of the two events.

We need to:

1. Improve our reentry focus and expand our collaborative efforts to create diversion programs in the counties before people become involved in the criminal justice system.

2. Use what we know about risk and offender needs to reduce the offender populations in both CBC and prison.

3. Establish a well defined offender level system in the institutions.

4. Continue to assist staff in the development of skills needed to, not only manage antisocial and/or inappropriate thought and behavior, but to encourage thought and behavior that leads to successful reentry.

5. Continue our efforts to reduce PREA incidents in our system.

Finally, and most importantly, our focus needs to remain on employing an appropriate number of staff in all job classes.

Anamosa State Penitentiary
406 North High Street
Anamosa, Iowa 52205
(319) 462-3504

Clarinda Correctional Facility
2000 North 16th Street
Clarinda, Iowa 51632
(712) 542-5634

Iowa State Penitentiary
3 John Bennett Drive
Fort Madison, Iowa 52627
(319) 372-5432

Fort Dodge Correctional Facility
1550 L Street
Fort Dodge, Iowa 50501
(515) 574-4700

Iowa Correctional Institution for Women
300 Elm Avenue SW
Mitchellville, Iowa 50169
(515) 967-4236

Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility
1200 East Washington Street
Mount Pleasant, Iowa 52641
(319) 385-9511

Newton Correctional Facility
307 South 60th Avenue, W
Newton, Iowa 50208
(641) 792-7552

Iowa Medical and Classification Center
2700 Coral Ridge Avenue
Coralville, Iowa 52241
(319) 626-2391

North Central Correctional Facility
313 Lanedale
Rockwell City, Iowa 50579-7464
(712) 297-7521

2012 ANNUAL REPORT

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Annual Report prepared by:

Toni Tassone 515-725-5711
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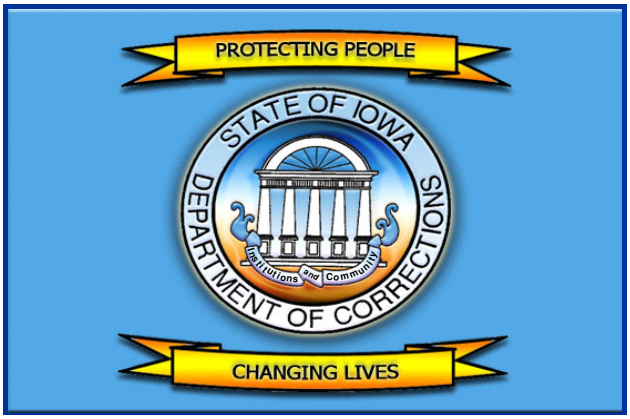
Mission:

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



First Judicial District
314 East 6th Street
Waterloo, Iowa 50704-4030
(319) 236-9626

Second Judicial District
510 Fifth Street
Ames, IA 50010-0623
(515) 232-1511

Third Judicial District
515 Water Street
Sioux City, Iowa 51103
(712) 252-0590

Fourth Judicial District
801 South 10th Street
Council Bluffs, IA 51501
(712) 325-4943

Fifth Judicial District
604 Locust, Suite 317
Des Moines, Iowa 50309
(515) 280-4220

Sixth Judicial District
951 29th Avenue SW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52404
(319) 398-3675

Seventh Judicial District
605 Main Street
Davenport, Iowa 52803-5244
(563) 322-7986

Eighth Judicial District
1805 West Jefferson
Fairfield, Iowa 52556
(641) 472-4242