LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
Serving the Iowa Legislature

ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

FY 2024

JUSTICE SYSTEM APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

JANUARY 2023

LSA
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Justice System Subcommittee Members

Analysis of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

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Cherielynn Westrich, Vice Chairperson	Dr. Steven P. Bradley, Vice Chairperson
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Sandy Salmon	Phil Thompson
	Mike Vondran
	Beth Wessel-Kroeschell
	Ross Wilburn

LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY

Fiscal Services Division

Justus Thompson (515.725.2249)
justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

Isabel Waller (515.281.6561)
isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

Legal Services Division

Charlotte Miller (515.725.4117)
charlotte.miller@legis.iowa.gov

Adrienne Seusy (515.281.3444)
adrienne.seusy@legis.iowa.gov

State of Iowa
90th General Assembly
Joint Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee

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Senator
Garrett, Julian B.

Chair
Representative
Lohse, Brian K.

Vice Chair
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Bradley, Steven P.

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Salmon, Sandy

Representative
Shipley, Jeff

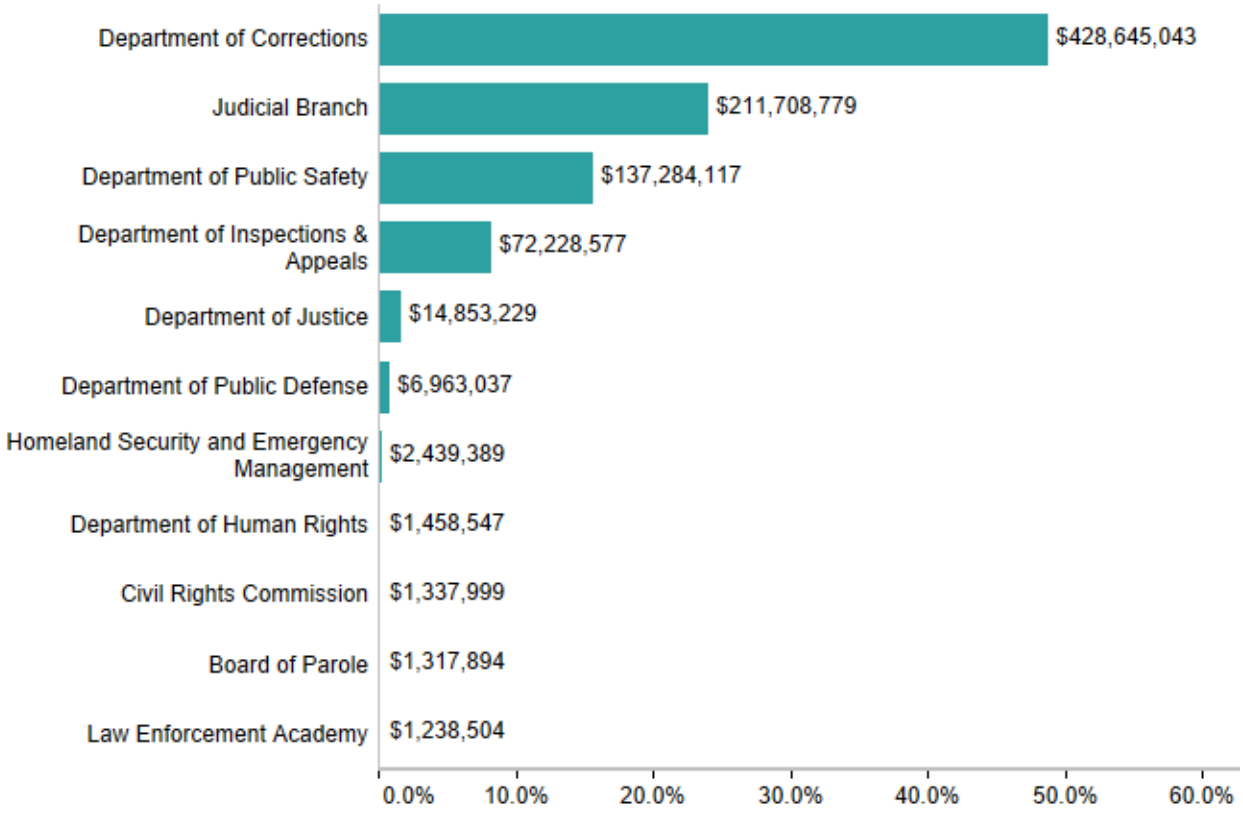
Representative
Thompson, Phil

Representative
Vondran, Mike

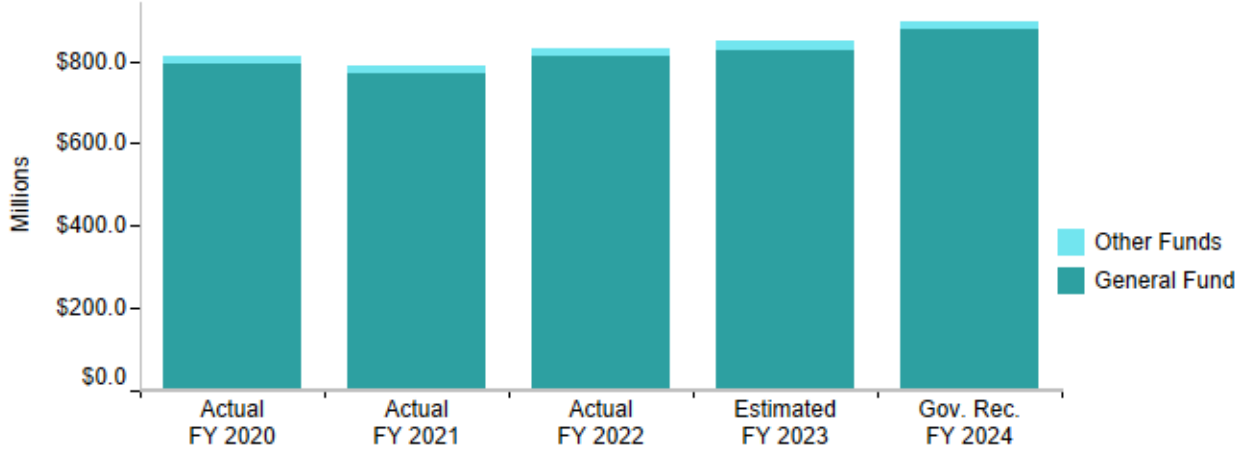
Representative
Wessel-Kroeschell, Beth

Representative
Wilburn, Ross

FY 2024 General Fund Governor's Recommendations
Total: $879,475,115



Funding History by Appropriations Subcommittee — Justice System



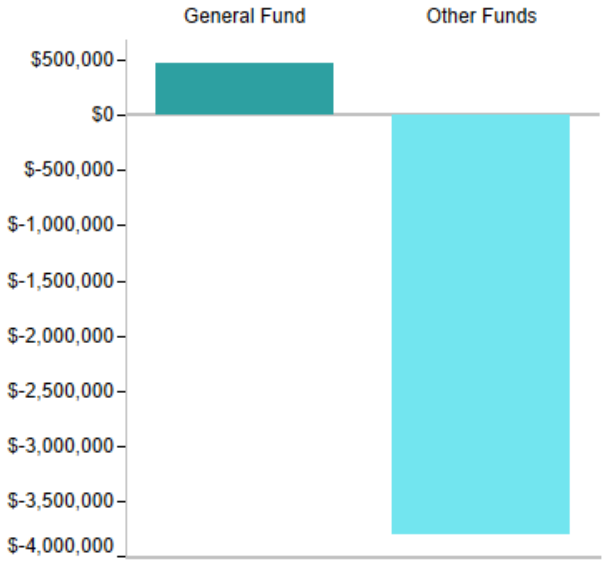
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Overview and Funding History

Agency Overview: The Attorney General (AG) is the head of the Department of Justice and is elected every four years. The Department is composed of the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of the Prosecuting Attorneys Training Coordinator, the Office of the Consumer Advocate, and the Crime Victim Assistance Division. The Department represents the State in all litigation; issues formal and informal opinions and advice to State agencies; prosecutes criminal offenders at the request of county attorneys and handles all criminal appeals; and administers Farm Mediation Services, Victim Assistance Grants, and Legal Services Poverty Grants.

FY 2024 Governor's Recommendations
Total: $22,531,322

Governor's Recommendations Compared to FY 2023



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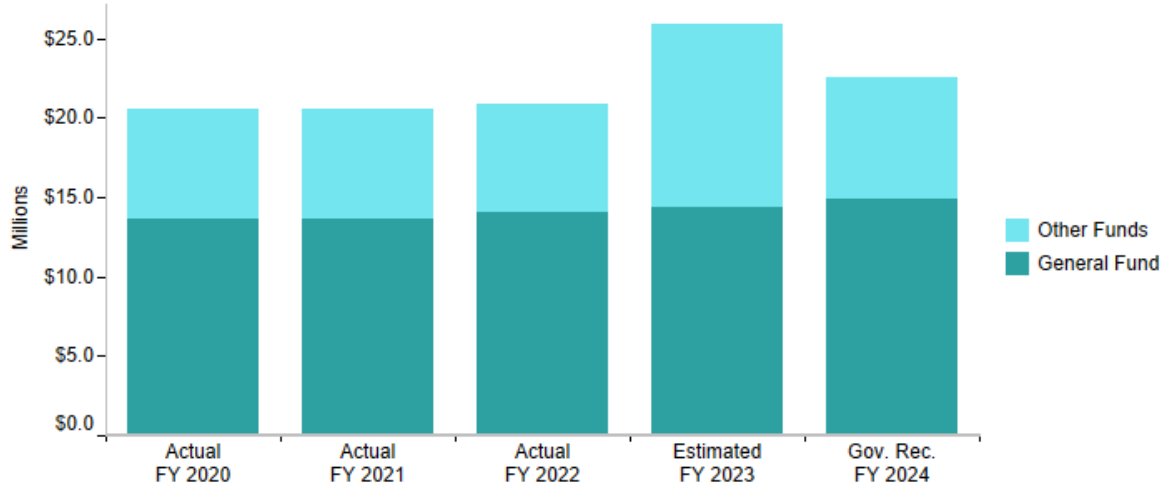


General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Attorney General				
Justice, Dept. of				
AG Cybersecurity and Technology	$ 0	$ 202,060	$ 202,060	$ 0
General Office AG	6,361,238	6,530,099	6,999,860	469,761
Victim Assistance Grants	5,016,708	5,016,708	5,016,708	0
Legal Services Poverty Grants	2,634,601	2,634,601	2,634,601	0
Total Attorney General	$ 14,012,547	$ 14,383,468	$ 14,853,229	$ 469,761

Governor's Recommendation FY 2024

General Office AG **$469,761**

- An increase of $500,000 for a Farm and Freedom Division, including 4.00 attorney full-time equivalent (FTE) positions and 2.00 paralegal FTE positions.
- A decrease of $30,239 due to restructuring the Office of the Chief Information Officer's (OCIO) Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Other Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Attorney General				
Consumer Advocate				
Consumer Advocate - CMRF	$ 3,199,004	$ 3,378,093	$ 3,378,093	$ 0
Justice, Dept. of				
Farm Mediation Services - CEF	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 0
AG Prosecutions and Appeals - CEF	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Consumer Fraud - Public Ed & Enforce - CEF	1,250,126	1,875,000	1,875,000	0
Older Iowans Consumer Fraud - CEF	80,551	125,000	125,000	0
AG - Medication Addiction Treatment Program - OSF	0	3,800,000	0	-3,800,000
Justice, Dept. of	$ 3,630,677	$ 8,100,000	$ 4,300,000	$ -3,800,000
Total Attorney General	$ 6,829,681	$ 11,478,093	$ 7,678,093	$ -3,800,000

Governor's Recommendation FY 2024

AG — Medication Addiction Treatment Program **$-3,800,000**

A decrease of $3,800,000 from the Opioid Settlement Fund for a medication addiction treatment program. This was a one-time appropriation in FY 2023.

Discussion Items

Opioid Settlement Fund

During the 2022 Legislative Session, the General Assembly established the Opioid Settlement Fund. The Fund consists of moneys paid to the State as the result of a national settlement of litigation with entities concerning claims related to the manufacturing, marketing, selling, distribution, dispensing, or promoting of opioids. As of January 1, 2023, there was $19,341,955 in the Opioid Settlement Fund.

New Opioid Treatment Website

In September 2022, the Department of Justice launched a new website meant to help Iowans with opioid use disorder. IowaOpioidHelp.com contains information about treatment centers and other resources found in Iowa. The website also provides information about opioid use disorder itself for individuals who would like to learn more about the disorder and its treatment options.

Cybersecurity and Technology Infrastructure

Prior to the 2022 Legislative Session, the OCIO performed an evaluation of the Department of Justice's cybersecurity and found vulnerabilities. For FY 2023, the General Assembly appropriated $202,060 from the General Fund to the Department of Justice to improve cybersecurity and technology infrastructure. The Department of Justice continues to have cybersecurity and technology needs. *The Governor is recommending a status quo appropriation from the General Fund and an increase of $278,503 from the Technology Reinvestment Fund (TRF) for Department of Justice cybersecurity and technology.*

Crime Victim Assistance Grants — The Department administers a grant program that funds local domestic abuse, sexual abuse, and shelter-based programs. Victim Services receives grants from four federal funding sources, including the federal Victims of Crime Act, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), and the VAWA Sexual Abuse Services Program. The total grant award from the four federal funding sources for FY 2023 was $19,907,465.

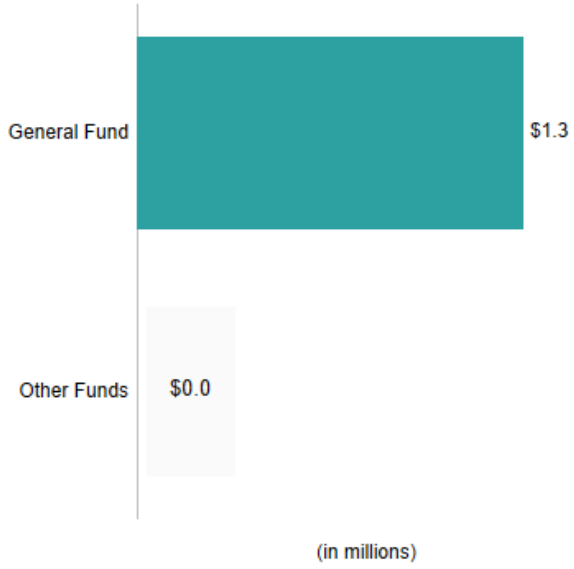
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

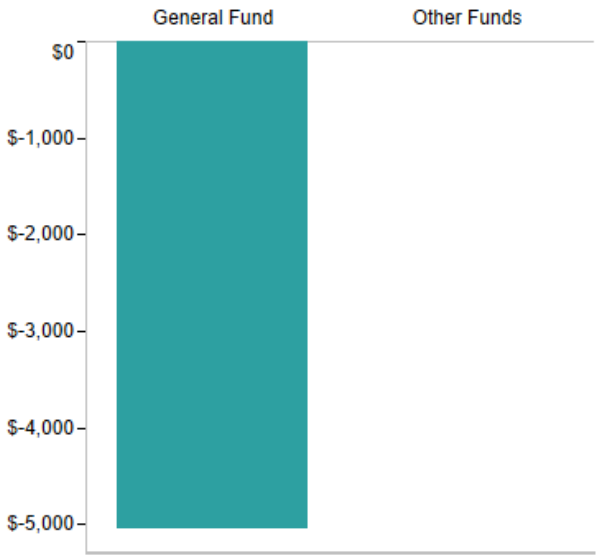
Overview and Funding History

Agency Overview: The Iowa Civil Rights Commission (ICRC) is a neutral, fact-finding agency whose mission is to end discrimination through effective enforcement of the Iowa Civil Rights Act of 1965. The goal of the Commission is to ensure that people involved in civil rights complaints receive timely, quality resolutions. The Iowa Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination in employment, housing, credit, public accommodations, and education. Discrimination is illegal if based on race, color, creed, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, pregnancy, physical disability, mental disability, retaliation, age, familial status, or marital status. Primary functions of the Commission are to enforce the Iowa Civil Rights Act, investigate and resolve discrimination complaints as a neutral fact finder, advocate for compliance with civil rights laws, and educate and train Iowans about the Commission and how to recognize and prevent discrimination. Refer to the ***Budget Unit Brief*** *Iowa Civil Rights Commission* for additional information.

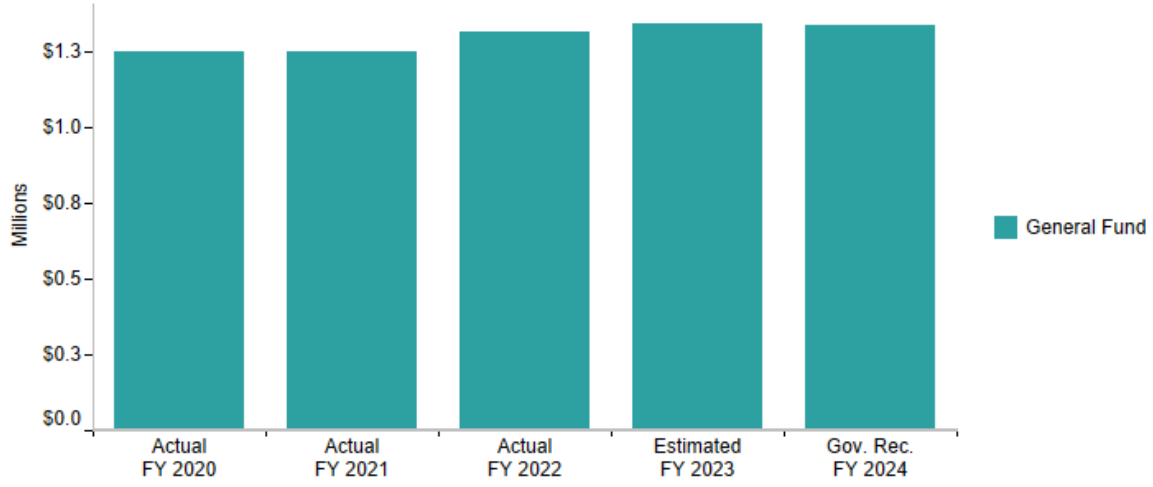
FY 2024 Governor's Recommendations
Total: $1,337,999



Governor's Recommendations Compared to FY 2023



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Civil Rights Commission, Iowa				
Civil Rights Commission				
Civil Rights Commission	$ 1,318,718	$ 1,343,051	$ 1,337,999	$ -5,052
Total Civil Rights Commission, Iowa	$ 1,318,718	$ 1,343,051	$ 1,337,999	$ -5,052

Governor's Recommendations FY 2024

Civil Rights Commission **$-5,052**

A decrease of $5,052 due to restructuring the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Civil Rights Commission Realignment **—** *The Governor is recommending aligning the ICRC under the Department of Inspections and Appeals.*

Discussion Items

Federal Funds — The Commission receives federal funds from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) contracts. The ICRC closed 801 EEOC and 135 HUD cases in FY 2022, resulting in a credit of $1,079,272, with another $132,800 pending approval. Federal funding is received one year in arrears (i.e., cases closed during FY 2022 resulted in federal funding for FY 2023).

Statistics — The ICRC received 1,863 discrimination cases during FY 2022. Of these, 146 either did not meet the jurisdictional requirement or exceeded the 300-day time limit since the last alleged incident took place. The Commission closed 1,156 of these cases. During FY 2021, 1,280 cases were closed by the Commission. The average number of days to process a case during FY 2022 was 150, a decrease of 41 compared to the 191 days needed to process a case during FY 2021.

The Commission conducted 306 mediations in FY 2022, 78 of which were successful. This is an increase of six successful cases compared to FY 2021. Also during FY 2022, there were 14 cases assigned to conciliation with one successful conciliation. A finding of probable cause may be settled through conciliation, settled through a public hearing, or closed with a right-to-sue letter available for two years.

Virtual Mediations — Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, most mediations occurred in person. Due to the pandemic, this practice has changed, and most mediations now occur by telephone or virtually. This has resulted in monetary savings to the Commission, as it has reduced travel expenses.

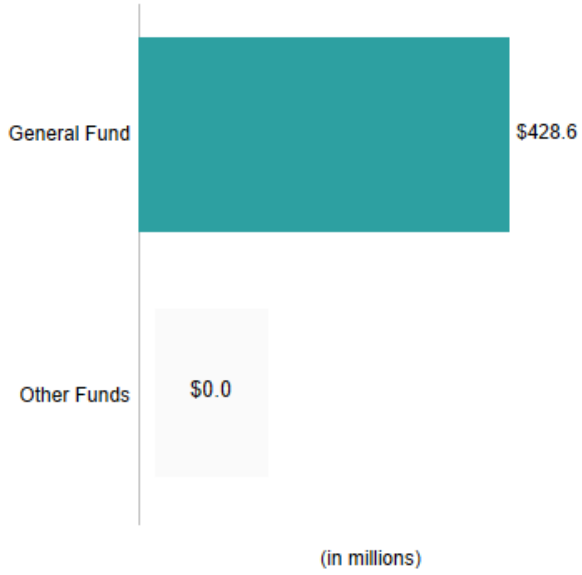
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

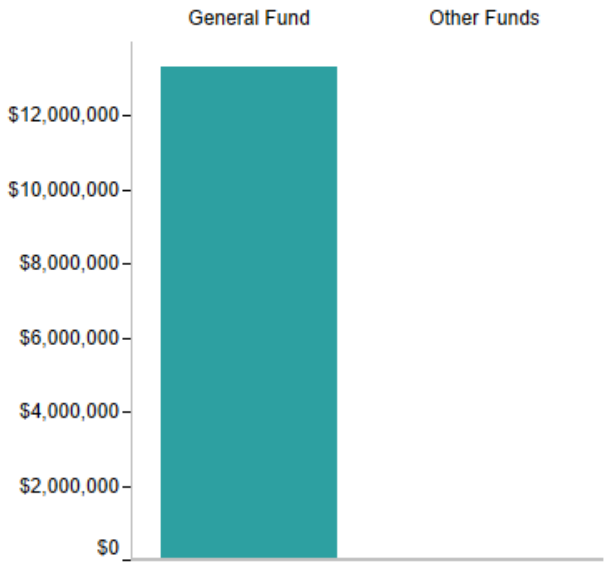
Overview and Funding History

Agency Overview: The mission of the Department of Corrections (DOC) is to create opportunities for safer communities by managing a coordinated system of evidence-based, research-informed services and interventions within a continuum of custody and community supervision levels. The DOC operates nine prisons to incarcerate legally committed adult offenders; partners with eight Community-Based Corrections (CBC) district departments to provide supervision for offenders on parole, probation, and work release, as well as Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) offenses; provides opportunities for offenders to make improvements through various educational, skill development, and counseling programs; trains professional staff; operates Iowa Prison Industries; and provides oversight of local jails.

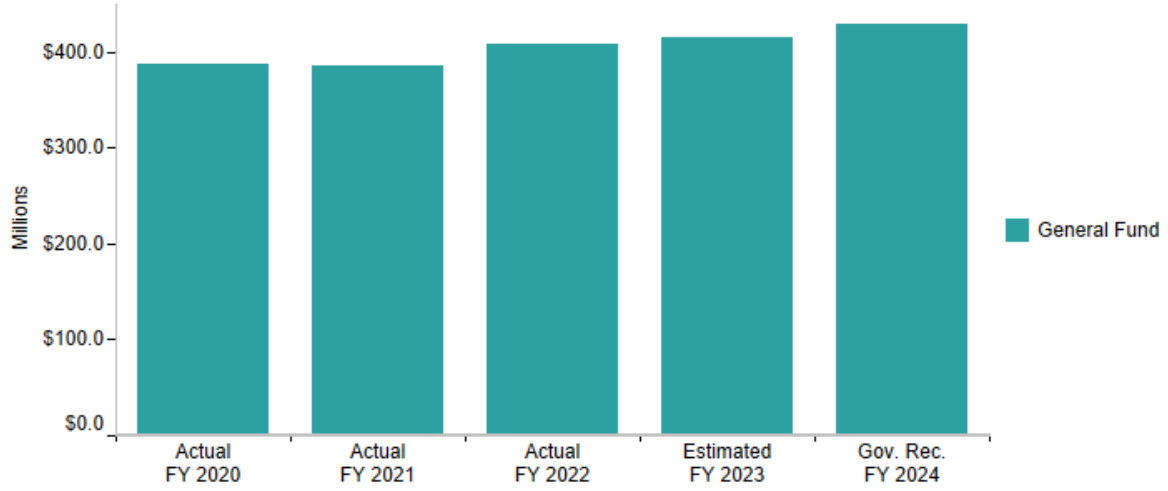
FY 2024 Governor's Recommendations
Total: $428,645,043



Governor's Recommendations Compared to FY 2023



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Corrections, Department of				
Central Office				
County Confinement	$ 1,082,635	$ 1,195,319	$ 1,195,319	$ 0
Federal Prisoners/Contractual	234,411	234,411	234,411	0
Corrections Administration	5,558,227	6,321,190	6,313,331	-7,859
Corrections Education	2,608,109	2,608,109	2,608,109	0
Iowa Corrections Offender Network	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Mental Health/Substance Abuse	28,065	28,065	28,065	0
DOC - Department-Wide Duties	10,079,991	243,797	11,897,254	11,653,457
Corrections Real Estate - Capitals	4,027	618,963	0	-618,963
State Cases Court Costs	0	10,000	10,000	0
Central Office	$ 21,595,465	$ 13,259,854	$ 24,286,489	$ 11,026,635
Fort Madison				
Ft. Madison Institution	$ 42,488,273	$ 43,937,403	$ 44,192,771	$ 255,368
Anamosa				
Anamosa Institution	$ 35,868,225	$ 36,849,581	$ 37,022,808	$ 173,227
Oakdale				
Oakdale Institution	$ 63,688,978	$ 56,250,842	$ 56,368,832	$ 117,990
DOC Institutional Pharmaceuticals	0	8,556,620	9,550,417	993,797
Oakdale	$ 63,688,978	$ 64,807,462	$ 65,919,249	$ 1,111,787
Newton				
Newton Institution	$ 29,390,947	$ 30,318,214	$ 30,437,665	$ 119,451
Mount Pleasant				
Mount Pleasant Institution	$ 26,680,161	$ 28,464,947	$ 28,642,429	$ 177,482
Rockwell City				
Rockwell City Institution	$ 10,841,112	$ 11,043,114	$ 11,090,142	$ 47,028
Clarinda				
Clarinda Institution	$ 25,647,227	$ 27,175,874	$ 27,355,684	$ 179,810
Mitchellville				
Mitchellville Institution	$ 23,979,152	$ 24,823,392	$ 24,946,721	$ 123,329
Fort Dodge				
Fort Dodge Institution	$ 30,903,150	$ 32,636,226	$ 32,742,479	$ 106,253
CBC District 1				
CBC District I	$ 15,553,865	$ 16,207,339	$ 16,207,339	$ 0
CBC District 2				
CBC District II	$ 12,015,201	$ 12,789,649	$ 12,789,649	$ 0
CBC District 3				
CBC District III	$ 7,519,274	$ 7,710,790	$ 7,710,790	$ 0
CBC District 4				
CBC District IV	$ 5,941,717	$ 6,193,805	$ 6,193,805	$ 0
CBC District 5				
CBC District V	$ 22,514,230	$ 23,440,024	$ 23,440,024	$ 0
CBC District 6				
CBC District VI	$ 15,431,664	$ 16,755,370	$ 16,755,370	$ 0
CBC District 7				
CBC District VII	$ 8,213,355	$ 9,672,851	$ 9,672,851	$ 0
CBC District 8				
CBC District VIII	$ 8,761,954	$ 9,238,778	$ 9,238,778	$ 0
CBC Statewide				
CBC Statewide	$ 663,219	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Total Corrections, Department of	$ 407,697,169	$ 415,324,673	$ 428,645,043	$ 13,320,370

Governor's Recommendations FY 2024

Corrections Administration **$-7,859**

A decrease of $7,859 due to restructuring the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

DOC — Department-Wide Duties **$11,653,457**

- An increase of $11,897,254 for general Department-wide costs. The DOC would have the authority to allocate the funding as necessary.
- A decrease of $243,797 to distribute Department-wide duties funding to DOC institutional pharmaceuticals.

Corrections Real Estate — Capitals **$-618,963**

The DOC has statutory authority to sell its real estate, and the proceeds from the sale are reappropriated to the DOC for capital improvements. This decrease of $618,963 reflects a one-time appropriation from real estate proceeds for FY 2023.

Fort Madison Institution **$255,368**

- An increase of $332,555 for increased utility costs.
- A decrease of $77,187 due to restructuring the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Anamosa Institution **$173,227**

- An increase of $235,468 for increased utility costs.
- A decrease of $62,241 due to restructuring the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Oakdale Institution **$117,990**

- An increase of $219,948 for increased utility costs.
- A decrease of $101,958 due to restructuring the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

DOC Institutional Pharmaceuticals **$993,797**

- An increase of $750,000 to fund additional hepatitis C treatment in the institutions.
- An increase of $243,797 to distribute Department-wide duties funding to DOC institutional pharmaceuticals.

Newton Institution **$119,451**

- An increase of $171,635 for increased utility costs.
- A decrease of $52,184 due to restructuring the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Mount Pleasant Institution **$177,482**

- An increase of $225,291 for increased utility costs.
- A decrease of $47,809 due to restructuring the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Rockwell City Institution **$47,028**

- An increase of $66,512 for increased utility costs.
- A decrease of $19,484 due to restructuring the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Clarinda Institution **$179,810**

- An increase of $226,404 for increased utility costs.
- A decrease of $46,594 due to restructuring the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Mitchellville Institution **$123,329**

- An increase of $165,477 for increased utility costs.
- A decrease of $42,148 due to restructuring the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Fort Dodge Institution **$106,253**

- An increase of $161,454 for increased utility costs.
- A decrease of $55,201 due to restructuring the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Community-Based Corrections Realignment — *The Governor is recommending aligning the CBC district departments more centrally within the DOC. There is no shift in funding associated with this recommendation.*

Discussion Items

Sale of Farmland — *The Governor is recommending selling State-owned farmland. A portion of this farmland is owned by the DOC.*

DOC Medical Cost Capture — *The Governor is recommending capturing DOC medical, pharmaceutical, and behavioral health costs for inmates in the State institutions from the federal government as a cost saving opportunity.*

Prison Capacity — As of January 6, 2023, the institutions are approximately 14.26% over capacity, a decrease from 17.04% in January 2022. The current prison population is approximately 7,987, and the institutions currently have a combined capacity of 6,990 individuals. For more information about changes in prison population over the last 10 years, see the ***Fiscal Research Brief*** *Prison Population and Capacity*.

Apprenticeship Programs — The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) and the DOC recently completed a research collaboration on the effectiveness of the DOC's apprenticeship programs. The DOC has 30 apprenticeship programs in varied industries, and apprenticeship programs are offered at all nine institutions. Over 400 incarcerated individuals have completed an apprenticeship program.

The report containing findings from the study can be found here. The CJJP and the DOC found that the apprenticeship programs significantly reduce recidivism, connect individuals with employment opportunities, and improve wage earnings.

In the study, the recidivism rate for incarcerated individuals who participated in an apprenticeship program, completed the program, and were released from prison was 16.30% compared to 32.70% for those who participated in an apprenticeship but did not complete the program. Additionally, fourth quarter post-release employment rates were 70.80% for those who completed an apprenticeship program compared to 54.80% for those who participated but did not complete the program and 37.40% for the general population of releases.

Council of State Governments (CSG) Study — The CSG Justice Center recently released its recommendations from an assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic's effect on Iowa's criminal justice system. The study's purpose was to analyze the impact that pandemic-related changes to the justice system had on public safety.

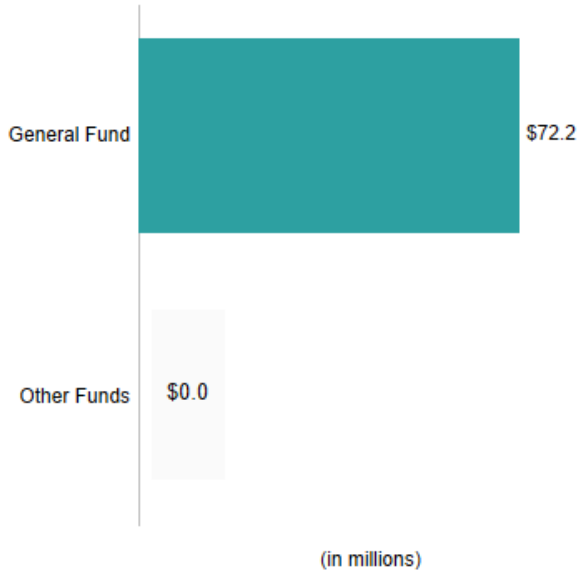
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS AND APPEALS — STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

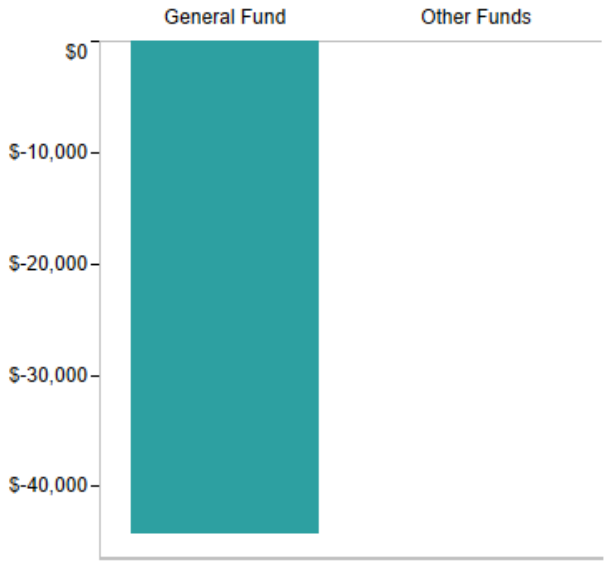
Overview and Funding History

Agency Overview: General Fund appropriations for the Department of Inspections and Appeals are the responsibility of the Administration and Regulation Appropriations Subcommittee, except for appropriations to the Office of the State Public Defender and the Indigent Defense Fund. The Office of the State Public Defender administers local public defender offices, provides legal counsel to indigent convicted criminals on appeals and for postconviction relief proceedings, is responsible for indigent juvenile cases, and reviews all expense claim reimbursements from private attorneys for indigent defense cases. In FY 1988, the costs of providing legal counsel to indigent criminal defendants and juveniles (indigent defense) were transferred to the State as part of court reorganization. Before FY 1988, these costs were paid by the counties.

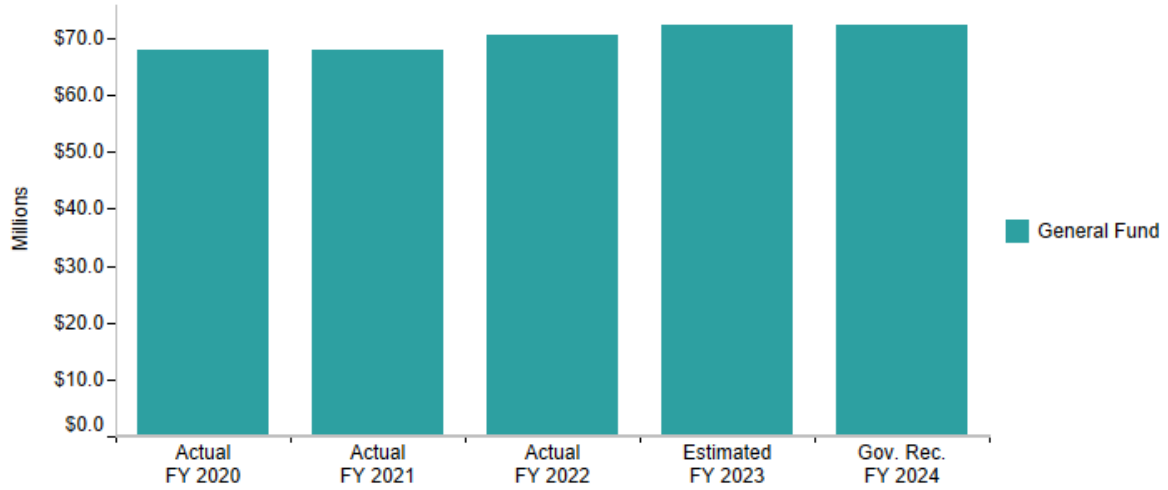
FY 2024 Governor's Recommendations
Total: $72,228,577



Governor's Recommendations Compared to FY 2023



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Inspections and Appeals, Department of				
Public Defender				
Public Defender	$ 29,483,120	$ 30,112,503	$ 30,068,203	$ -44,300
Indigent Defense	41,160,374	42,160,374	42,160,374	0
Total Inspections and Appeals, Department of	$ 70,643,494	$ 72,272,877	$ 72,228,577	$ -44,300

Governor's Recommendation FY 2024

Public Defender **$-44,300**

A decrease of $44,300 due to restructuring the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Discussion Items

Indigent Defense Fund — The Indigent Defense Fund pays private attorneys for representing indigent defendants or indigent parties. The Fund also pays for expert witnesses, court reporters of depositions, private investigators, and other service providers for the benefit of indigent defendants or indigent parties. Claims submitted to the Fund are paid by a State General Fund appropriation to the Indigent Defense Fund. The General Assembly increased the appropriation to the Indigent Defense Fund by $1,000,000 in FY 2023 for a $2 per hour increase in contract attorney rates.

FY 2022 Indigent Defense — In FY 2022, there were approximately 234 employees within the Office of the State Public Defender and 618 contract attorneys. Public defenders closed approximately 61,000 cases, and contract attorneys had approximately 44,000 criminal claims paid from the Indigent Defense Fund.

Increase in Contract Attorney Compensation — The following table shows the compensation levels for contract attorneys since FY 2000 and the current hourly rate set for FY 2023:

Historical Hourly Rate for Contract Attorneys

	Felony Type					
Fiscal Year[1]	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Misdemeanors	All Other Cases[2]
2000	$60	$55	$50	$50	$50	$50
2007	$65	$60	$60	$60	$60	$55
2008	$70	$65	$60	$60	$60	$60
2020	$73	$68	$63	$63	$63	$63
2022	$76	$71	$66	$66	$66	$66
2023	$78	$73	$68	$68	$68	$68

State Employees and Contract Attorneys — The Office of the State Public Defender has a hybrid system that utilizes contract attorneys in addition to State employees to provide legal counsel to indigent defendants. In recent years, fewer contract attorneys are accepting appointments, especially in rural areas, which has created an attorney shortage for indigent defendants. For more information about the hybrid system and the differences between public defenders and contract attorneys, see the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Public Defenders and Contract Attorneys*.

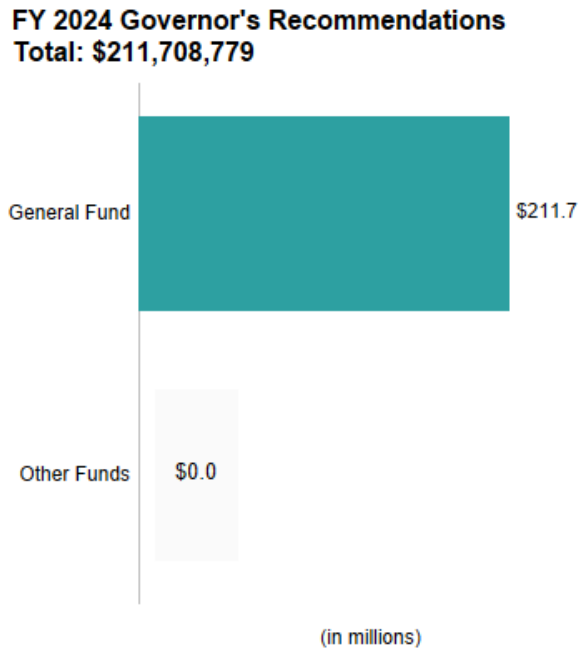
[1] Applies to assignments made on or after July 1 of the fiscal year.
[2] Appeals, juvenile cases, contempt actions, representation of material witnesses, probation/parole violation cases, postconviction relief cases, restitution, extradition, and sentence reconsideration proceedings.

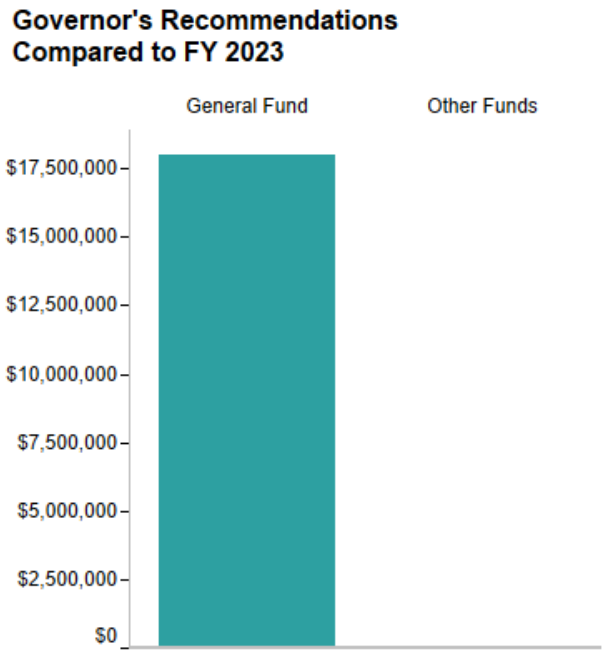
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

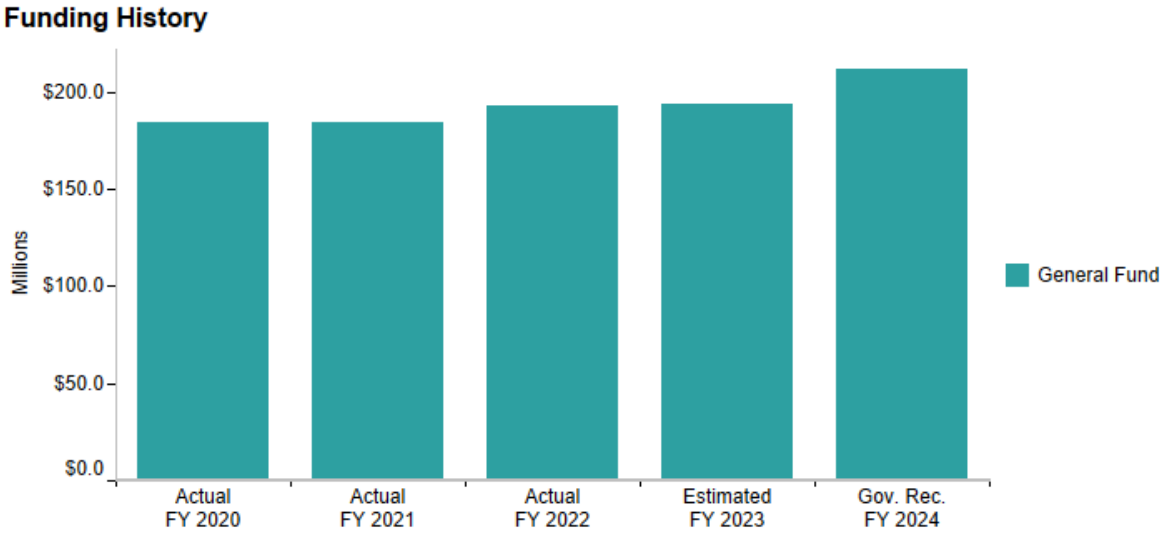
JUDICIAL BRANCH

Overview and Funding History

Agency Overview: Iowa's court system consists of a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals, and the district courts. The Supreme Court consists of one chief justice and six associate justices. The Court of Appeals consists of one chief judge and eight associate judges. Iowa has a unified trial court system at the district court level, with jurisdiction over all types of civil, criminal, juvenile, and probate cases. There are six types of judgeships within a district court: district judges, district associate judges, associate juvenile judges, associate probate judges, magistrates, and senior judges.







General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Judicial Branch				
Judicial Branch				
Judicial Branch	$ 189,640,252	$ 190,100,550	$ 192,565,779	$ 2,465,229
Jury & Witness Fee Revolving Fund	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	0
Court Ordered Services	0	0	3,290,000	3,290,000
Graduated Sanctions	0	0	12,253,000	12,253,000
Total Judicial Branch	$ 193,240,252	$ 193,700,550	$ 211,708,779	$ 18,008,229

Governor's Recommendations FY 2024

Judicial Branch **$2,465,229**

- An increase of $2,832,034 for general operations within the Judicial Branch.
- A decrease of $366,805 due to restructuring of the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Court-Ordered Services **$3,290,000**

An increase of $3,290,000 to transfer of court-ordered services from the Department of Human Services (DHS) to the Judicial Branch as required by 2022 Iowa Acts, HF 2507 (Juvenile Justice Act).

Graduated Sanctions **$12,253,000**

An increase of $12,253,000 to transfer juvenile delinquent graduated sanctions services funding from the DHS to the Judicial Branch as required by 2022 Iowa Acts, HF 2507 (Juvenile Justice Act).

Discussion Items

Judicial Branch Budget Request — Iowa Code section 602.1301 was amended by 2022 Iowa Acts, HF 2558 (FY 2023 Judicial Branch Appropriations Act), and the language requiring the Department of Management to submit the Judicial Branch budget to the Governor for inclusion without change as part of the Governor's proposed budget request to the General Assembly was removed. In accordance with Iowa Code section 602.1301, the Judicial Branch submitted its budget request on December 1, 2022. The Judicial Branch requested an increase of $23,132,369. This increase includes:

- $12,253,000 to transfer graduated sanctions funding from the DHS to the Judicial Branch.
- $3,290,000 to transfer court-ordered services funding from the DHS to the Judicial Branch.
- $4,047,162 for an 8.70% salary increase for all judges and magistrates.
- $1,364,118 for 4.00 district associate judge FTE positions, 4.00 law clerk FTE positions, 3.60 court reporter FTE positions, and 2.00 judicial specialist FTE positions to address increasing workloads.
- $847,726 for 9.80 FTE positions to implement best practices in finance, human resources, cybersecurity, and security.
- $779,616 for 8.00 staff attorney FTE positions for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.
- $260,747 for 5.00 judicial specialist FTE positions in the judicial districts.
- $290,000 for an increase in State contributions to the Judicial Retirement System.

Court Debt Update — The total outstanding court debt at the end of FY 2022 was $842,855,466. Debt that is up to one year old accounts for $85,929,756 (10.00%) of the total, and debt 10 years or older accounts for $376,871,079 (44.71%). Under Iowa Code section 602.8107, court debt may be collected by either the county attorney or the Centralized Collection Unit within the Department of Revenue (DOR). The ***Fiscal Topic*** *Court Debt Collection System* outlines the historical systems for collecting court debt.

Revised Rules of Criminal Procedure — Chief Justice Susan Larson Christensen signed an order adopting a revised Chapter 2 of the Iowa Rules of Criminal Procedure. These rules will take effect on July 1, 2023, subject to Legislative Council review as provided by Iowa Code section 602.4202. The proposed rules can be found here.

Work Share Update — The Judicial Branch has been working to institute work share in all eight judicial districts. The goal is to rebalance the workload among counties, address workload fluctuations, and make court services faster and more convenient. As of November 2022, all judicial districts are participating in work share.

Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

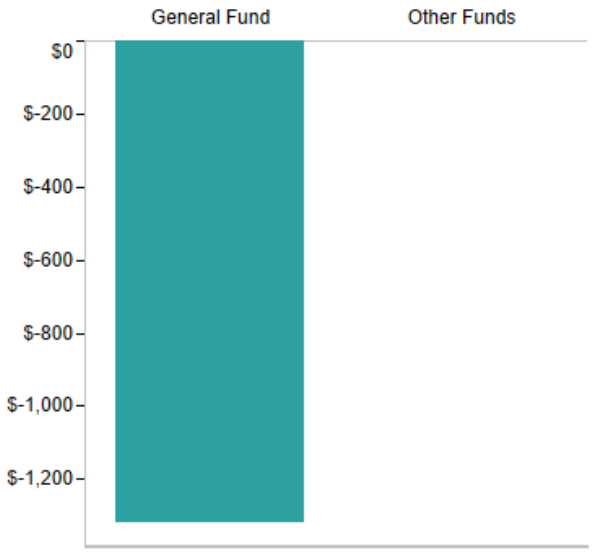
LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

Overview and Funding History

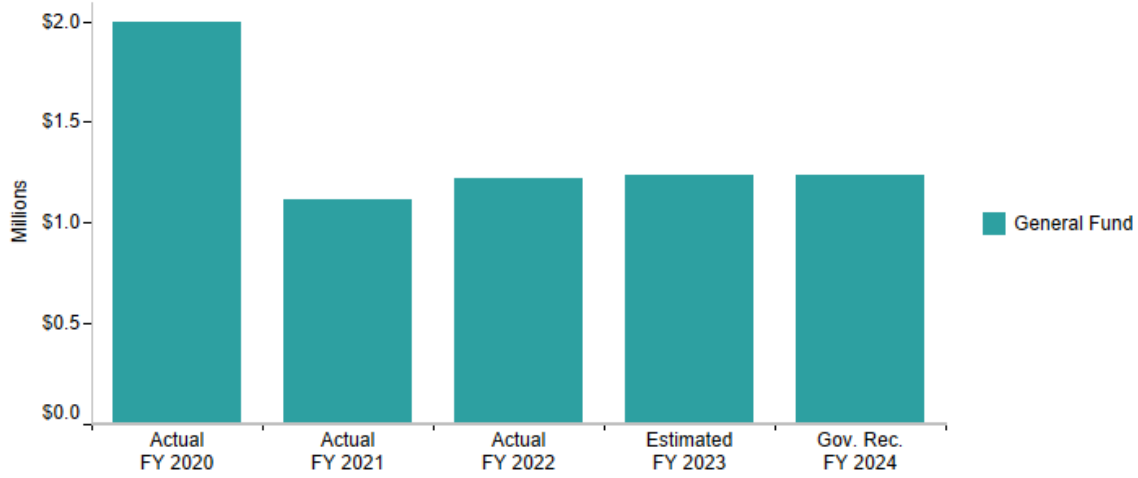
Agency Overview: The mission of the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) is to conduct basic and specialty training to law enforcement personnel serving Iowa communities in an effort to create a level of excellence. The ILEA provides training for city and county law enforcement officers, tribal government officers, conservation officers for the Department of Natural Resources, jailers, and telecommunicators. The ILEA also administers a program of psychological testing for applicants, approves regional training programs, establishes minimum hiring standards, and provides audiovisual resources for law enforcement training and educational institutions. The Academy is also responsible for removing or suspending an Iowa officer's certification. ILEA basic training is a 16-week course offered up to 6 times per year. The ILEA also offers specialty schools and in-service seminars.

FY 2024 Governor's Recommendations
Total: $1,238,504

Governor's Recommendations Compared to FY 2023



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Law Enforcement Academy				
Iowa Law Enforcement Academy				
Law Enforcement Academy	$ 1,220,749	$ 1,239,824	$ 1,238,504	$ -1,320
Total Law Enforcement Academy	$ 1,220,749	$ 1,239,824	$ 1,238,504	$ -1,320

Governor's Recommendation FY 2024

Law Enforcement Academy **$-1,320**

A decrease of $1,320 due to restructuring of the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Discussion Items

Certifications — In FY 2022, the ILEA certified 410 new peace officers, of whom 259 were certified through an ILEA basic academy, 117 through regional basic academies, and 34 through examination. In total, there were 6,463 certified peace officers in the State at the end of FY 2022. The ILEA also certified 57 reserve peace officers, 190 jailers, and 134 telecommunicators in FY 2022. In total, there were 895 reserve peace officers, 1,624 jailers, and 1,447 telecommunicators in the State at the end of FY 2022.

Online Learning — In FY 2022, the ILEA provided training to a total of 2,043 individuals through the online learning management system. Of that total, 259 personnel received basic academy training, 752 received jail school training, 134 received telecommunicator school training, 761 received implicit bias specialty school training, 103 received officer investigations training, and 34 were certified through examination. In FY 2022, the ILEA began offering the officer investigations course to meet the new four-hour training standards.

Federal-Funded and State-Funded Training — The ILEA has three State and federally funded areas of specialized training: STOP Violence Against Women, Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau, and Human Trafficking. These funded programs allow instructors to travel statewide to provide training on topics of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, OWI, and traffic-related topics to departments for no cost. In FY 2022, the ILEA provided training for 9,553 personnel.

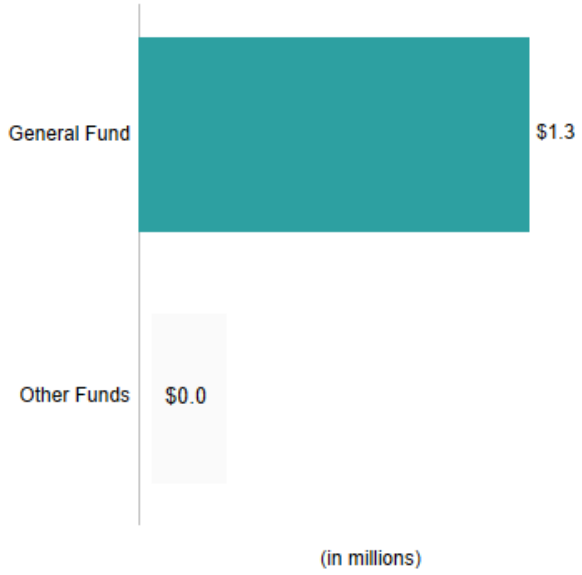
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

BOARD OF PAROLE

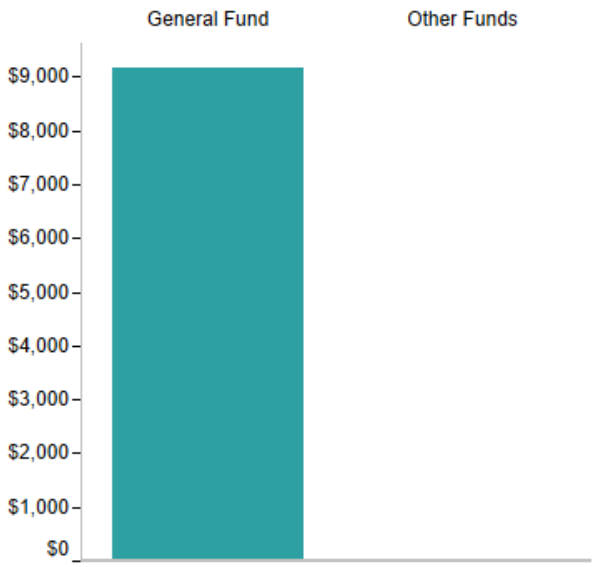
Overview and Funding History

Agency Overview: The mission of the Board of Parole (BOP) is to enhance overall public safety by making evidence-based and informed parole decisions for the successful reentry of offenders back into the community to become productive and responsible citizens. The Board releases, on parole or work release, any offender that it has the power to so release when, in its opinion, there is reasonable probability that the person can be released without detriment to the community or to the offender. The Board performs risk evaluations for inmates, reviews eligible parole cases, holds parole hearings for eligible inmates, and selects inmates for conditional release on parole and work release. The Board revokes conditional releases and returns those offenders to prison. The Board also notifies victims of scheduled interviews with offenders and decisions made at those interviews, and advises the Governor on matters of executive clemency and commutations.

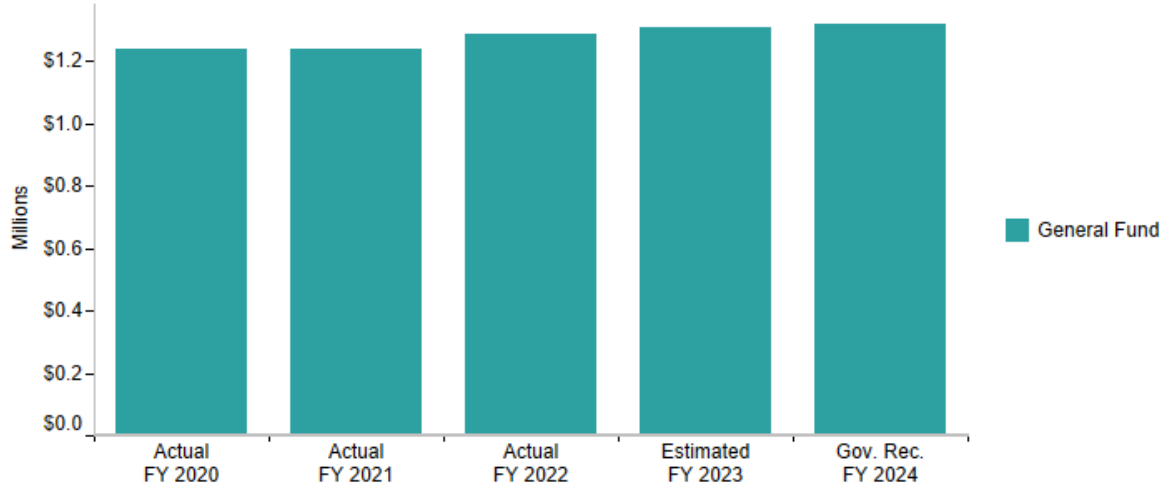
FY 2024 Governor's Recommendations
Total: $1,317,894



Governor's Recommendations Compared to FY 2023



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Parole, Board of				
Parole Board				
Parole Board	$ 1,285,739	$ 1,308,724	$ 1,317,894	$ 9,170
Total Parole, Board of	$ 1,285,739	$ 1,308,724	$ 1,317,894	$ 9,170

Governor's Recommendation FY 2024

Parole Board **$9,170**

- An increase of $12,000 for travel costs related to attending in-person Board hearings.
- A decrease of $2,830 due to restructuring the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Board of Parole Realignment — *As part of the Governor's alignment recommendations, the Governor is recommending an increase of $200,000 to the Board to provide funding for Board members to become full-time employees.*

Discussion Items

Virtual Panel Reviews — The Board currently conducts panel reviews virtually. This allows for members to participate remotely and provides an opportunity for victims to participate without travelling to Des Moines. Utilization of virtual panel reviews results in increased efficiency and the redirection of limited resources. *The Governor is recommending an increase of $12,000 for travel costs incurred as a result of attending certain Board hearings that need to be held in person.*

BOP Reviews — The BOP completed 11,228 deliberations in FY 2022, which resulted in 2,658 paroles, 1,005 work releases, and the imposition of 479 special sentences pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 903B.

Recidivism — The recidivism rate is the percent of offenders released from prison or work release who return to prison within three years. The recidivism reporting year is the conclusion of the three-year tracking period for a release group. The reporting year FY 2022 describes recidivism for offenders who left prison in FY 2019. The recidivism rate for FY 2022 was 37.00%. This is a decrease of 1.70% compared to FY 2021. The recidivism rate has now decreased for two consecutive years.

New BOP Chair — A new chairperson for the BOP, Nick Davis, was appointed in May 2022. The current vice chairperson, Meredith Lamberti, was appointed in November 2021. In addition to a full-time chairperson and vice chairperson, the BOP also consists of three regular Board members and three alternate Board members.

Victim Services — The BOP notifies victims of violent offenses when the Board will conduct a hearing at which the offender will be interviewed, informs the victim that the victim may submit an opinion concerning the offender's release, and notifies the victim of the Board's decision regarding release. The Board registers victims of violent offenses in order to fulfill this responsibility, and as of FY 2022, there are 7,376 victims registered. In FY 2022, the Board mailed 5,272 victim notifications.

Risk Assessment Tools — The Board currently utilizes several risk assessment tools, including the Iowa Violence and Victimization Instrument (IVVI), the Iowa Sex Offender Risk Assessment (ISORA), and the Static-99. The IVVI is used for non-sex offenders, and the ISORA and the Static-99 are used for sex offender-specific risk calculation.

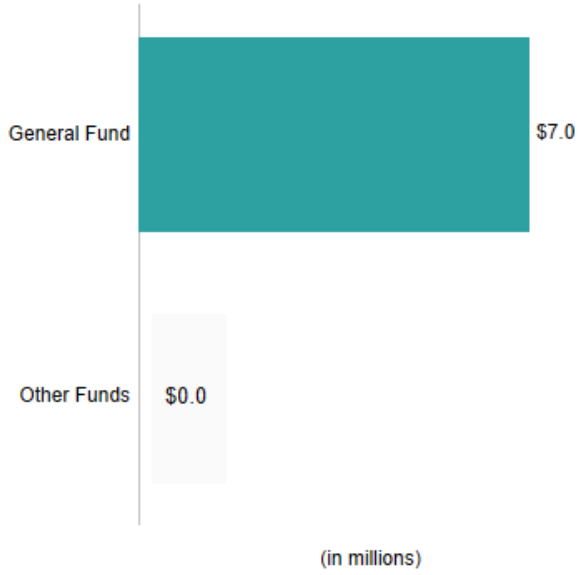
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENSE

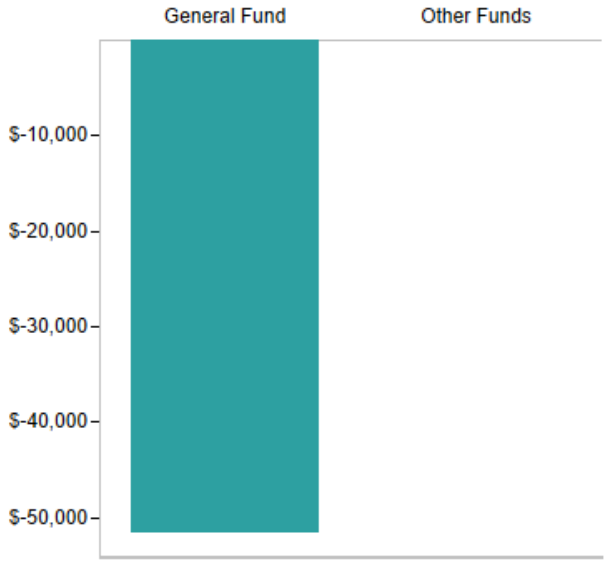
Overview and Funding History

Agency Overview: The Department of Public Defense (DPD), or Iowa National Guard, consists of the Army and Air National Guard. The mission of the Iowa National Guard is to provide trained and equipped forces ready to function efficiently in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order, and public safety under competent orders of the State authorities in order to support emergency management and domestic security. Its federal mission is to provide organized, trained, and equipped units ready for mobilization in the event of national emergency or war.

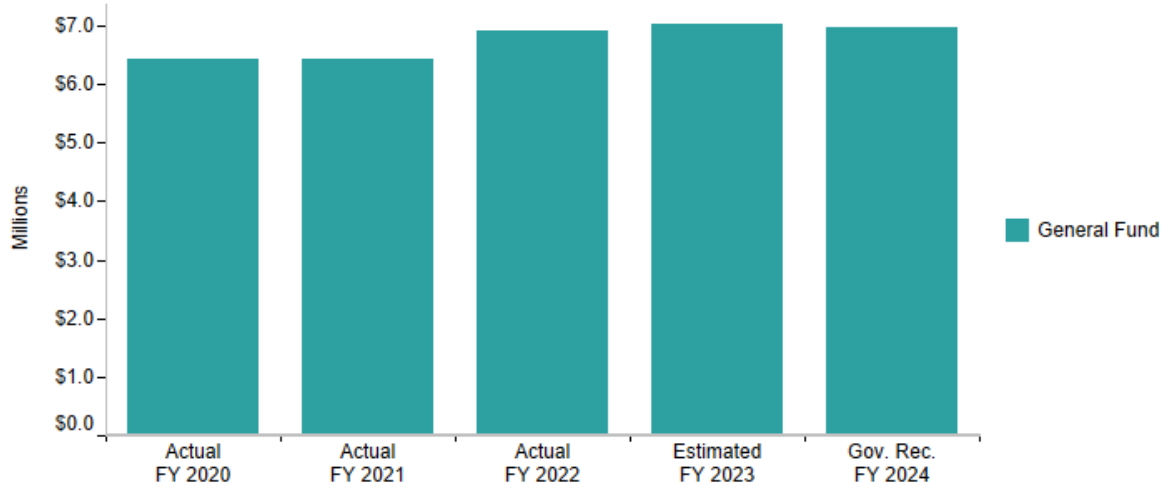
FY 2024 Governor's Recommendations
Total: $6,963,037



Governor's Recommendations Compared to FY 2023



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Public Defense, Department of				
Public Defense, Dept. of				
Public Defense, Department of	$ 6,916,601	$ 7,014,705	$ 6,963,037	$ -51,668
Total Public Defense, Department of	$ 6,916,601	$ 7,014,705	$ 6,963,037	$ -51,668

Governor's Recommendation FY 2024

Department of Public Defense **$-51,668**

A decrease of $51,668 due to restructuring of the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Discussion Items

Federal Funding — The Iowa National Guard received a total of $402,471,914 in federal funding in FY 2022, an increase of $30,560,151 compared to FY 2021.

Iowa Counterdrug Task Force — The Iowa National Guard is actively supporting the domestic counterdrug mission by providing aviation, analytic, training, and demand reduction support to those engaged in the fight against drug use. In FY 2022, the Iowa National Guard Counterdrug Task Force supported the seizure of over 2,500 pounds of illegal drugs, 337 firearms, and more than $3,800,000 in currency. The Task Force trained 17,021 students through the Midwest Counterdrug Training Center. Additionally, the Task Force utilizes an RC-26 aircraft for surveillance purposes and to assist in counter-drug-trafficking and counterterrorism efforts. In FY 2022, the RC-26 detachment supported 87 missions and flew a total of 470.3 mission hours.

Recruitment — The number of new army recruits dropped 49.50% from 2021. In 2021, new Army National Guard recruits totaled 980, while in 2022, new recruits totaled 485. New Air National Guard recruits dropped 60.60% from 2021. In 2021, new Air National Guard recruits totaled 193, while in 2022, new recruits for the Air National Guard totaled 117.

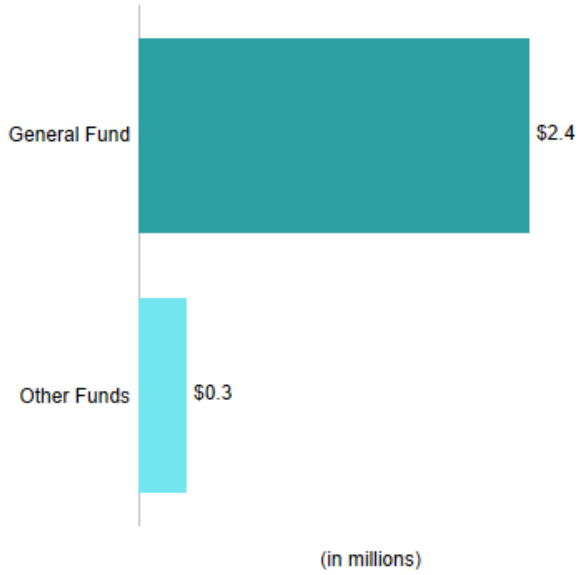
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

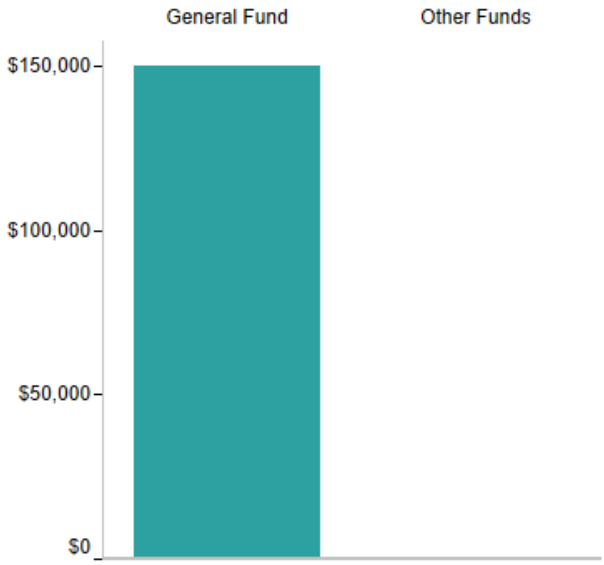
Overview and Funding History

Agency Overview: The Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department (HSEMD) manages risks and hazards with local and federal entities through mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery initiatives. In FY 2014, HF 307 (Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management Act) established the HSEMD in lieu of a division under the Department of Public Defense. The Department's mission is to lead, coordinate, and support homeland security and emergency management functions in order to establish sustainable communities and ensure economic opportunity for Iowa and its citizens.

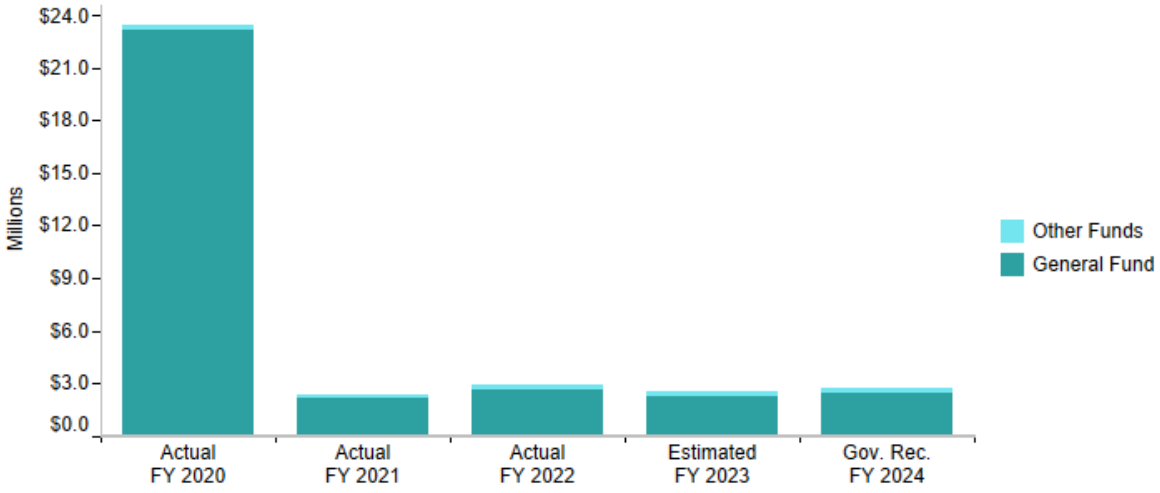
FY 2024 Governor's Recommendations
Total: $2,739,389



Governor's Recommendations Compared to FY 2023



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt				
Homeland Security & Emergency Mgmt				
Levee District Study	$ 400,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Homeland Security & Emer. Mgmt.	2,287,756	2,289,389	2,439,389	150,000
Total Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt	$ 2,687,756	$ 2,289,389	$ 2,439,389	$ 150,000

Governor's Recommendation FY 2024

Homeland Security and Emergency Management **$150,000**

An increase of $150,000 for Iowa disaster and case management.

Other Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt				
Homeland Security & Emergency Mgmt				
911 Emerg Comm Admin - 911 Surcharge	$ 250,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 0
Total Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt	$ 250,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 0

Discussion Items

Alert Iowa — There are 87 counties currently utilizing the Emergency Medical Services Data and Mass Messaging System, Alert Iowa, which enables local authorities to use the reverse 911 system to disseminate statewide alerts such as Amber Alerts and other imminent threat notifications during emergency situations and disaster recovery. During SFY 2022, the HSEMD completed an upgrade of Alert Iowa, utilizing the newest technology to better facilitate communication during times of emergency. *For FY 2024, the Governor is recommending total funding of $400,000 from the Technology Reinvestment Fund (TRF) for the Alert Iowa System.*

Enhanced Mitigation and Loss Avoidance — Iowa is one of 15 states and territories that has established and utilizes an Enhanced Mitigation Plan as approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), allowing State and local governments to receive an additional 25.00% of hazard mitigation disaster funding above the funding provided to a state or territory without such a plan.

911 Program Update — House File 2254 (911 Emergency Telephone Systems Act), enacted during the 2018 Legislative Session, directed the HSEMD to implement a virtual consolidation plan of the existing wireline and wireless 911 networks to create a shared service environment operated and maintained by the Department. The merging of the legacy wireline network onto the Next Generation 911 Network has reached a steady state of completion. Ninety-nine percent of the State's 112 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) are fully end-to-end Internet Protocol (IP)-enabled. Of the 112 PSAPs, 109 are receiving wireline calls over the Next Generation 911 network. As of December 2022, all but one of the local 911 PSAPs were capable of receiving text-to-911 messages. In FY 2022, 1,113,449 wireless calls, 6,038 texts, and 109,299 wireline calls were delivered through the Next Generation 911 network. The Department collected $30,525,416 in surcharge revenue, with $19,706,939 in revenue passed to local 911 service boards.

Funding Sources — The HSEMD receives funding from State appropriations, the Executive Council, federal disaster and nondisaster grants, and other sources. In SFY 2022, the HSEMD had revenues totaling $233,951,938. Of this total, $2,287,756 (0.98%) was from State General Fund appropriations, $178,533,346 (76.31%) was from federal grants, $7,145,459 (3.05%) was from the Executive Council, and $45,985,377 (19.66%) was from other sources including the 911 surcharge, the Flood Recovery Fund, and the TRF.

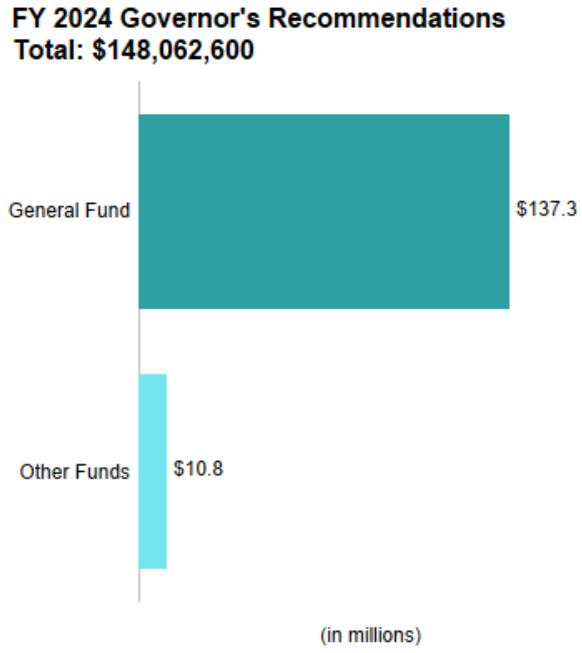
COVID-19 Response — In total, from the beginning of the pandemic response in March 2020 through the end of SFY 2022, the HSEMD completed 5,730 missions, of which 2,990 were for personal protective equipment (PPE), and made 3,552 deliveries of 35,400,000 items of PPE.

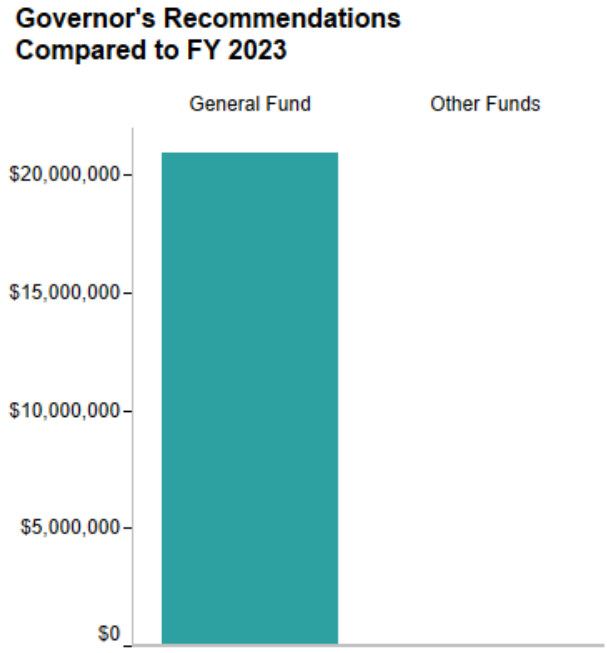
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

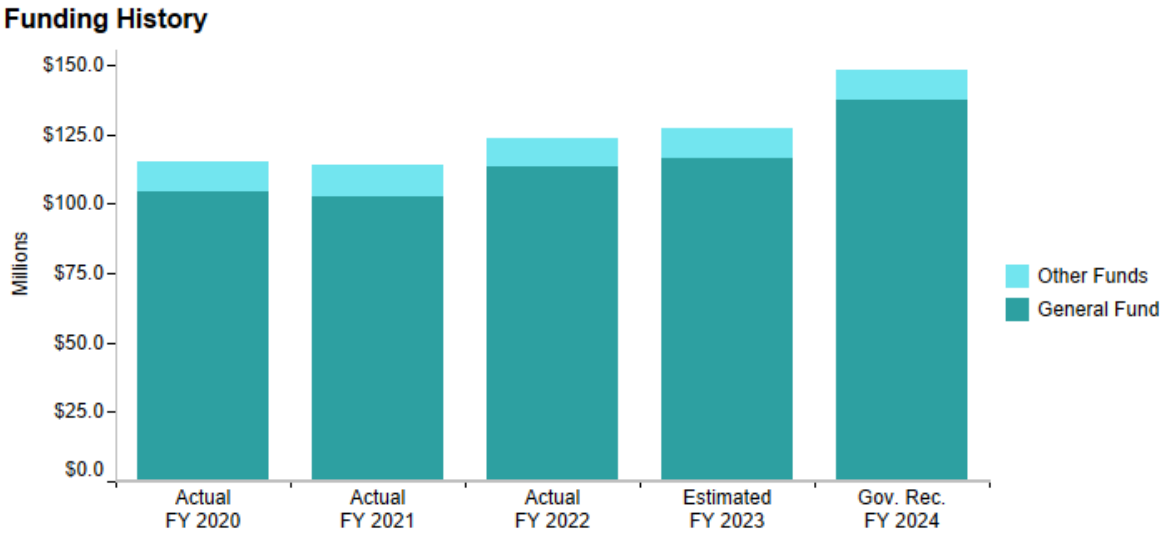
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Overview and Funding History

Agency Overview: The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the State law enforcement agency. The mission of the DPS is to serve the people of Iowa by providing public safety services with leadership, integrity, and professionalism. Its guiding principles and core values are courtesy, service, and protection. Its goals are to reduce preventable injuries and deaths, suppress criminal activity, reduce or minimize the costs of compliance with government requirements, and promote integrity and excellence in the workforce. The Department divisions include the Commissioner's Office, Administrative Services, the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), the Division of Intelligence and Fusion Center, the Division of Narcotics Enforcement, the State Fire Marshal, and the Iowa State Patrol (ISP).







General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Public Safety, Department of				
Public Safety, Dept. of				
Public Safety Administration	$ 5,833,065	$ 5,946,368	$ 5,920,476	$ -25,892
Public Safety DCI	19,316,868	19,712,633	19,712,633	0
Criminalistics Laboratory Fund	650,000	650,000	650,000	0
Narcotics Enforcement	8,428,156	8,613,894	8,613,894	0
Public Safety Undercover Funds	209,042	209,042	209,042	0
Fire Marshal	5,460,291	5,602,778	5,602,778	0
Iowa State Patrol	69,432,433	71,409,788	87,066,931	15,657,143
DPS/SPOC Sick Leave Payout	279,517	279,517	279,517	0
Fire Fighter Training	825,520	1,025,520	1,075,520	50,000
Interoperable Communications Sys Board	115,661	115,661	115,661	0
Human Trafficking Office	197,325	200,742	200,742	0
Volunteer Fire Fighter Training & Equipment	50,000	50,000	0	-50,000
Public Safety Equipment Fund	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	0
Department-Wide Duties	0	0	5,336,923	5,336,923
Total Public Safety, Department of	$ 113,297,878	$ 116,315,943	$ 137,284,117	$ 20,968,174

Governor's Recommendations FY 2024

Public Safety Administration **$-25,892**

- An increase of $152,500 for the administrative portion of moving Motor Vehicle Enforcement from the Iowa Department of Transportation to the DPS.
- A decrease of $178,392 due to restructuring of the OCIO's Cybersecurity Office from fee-based funding to a General Fund appropriation.

Iowa State Patrol **$15,657,143**

- An increase of $75,143 for Body-Worn Camera Data Management.
- An increase of $15,582,000 to move Motor Vehicle Enforcement from the Iowa Department of Transportation to the DPS.

Fire Fighter Training **$50,000**

An increase of $50,000 to combine the Fire Fighter Training appropriation and the Volunteer Fire Training and Equipment appropriation. Appropriated moneys from these two line items are directed toward the same purpose and have the same spending limitations.

Volunteer Fire Fighter Training and Equipment **$-50,000**

A decrease of $50,000 to combine the Volunteer Fire Fighter Training and Equipment appropriation and the Fire Fighter Training appropriation. Appropriated moneys from these two line items are directed toward the same purpose and have the same spending limitations.

Department-Wide Duties **$5,336,923**

An increase of $5,336,923 for general Department-wide costs. The DPS would have the authority to allocate the funding as necessary.

Office of Drug Control Policy Realignment *— The Governor is recommending aligning the Office of Drug Control Policy under the DPS, while increasing funding by $9,948 to $249,219 in FY 2024.*

Fire Marshal Licensing Realignment **—** *The Governor is recommending aligning the State Fire Marshal licensing programs, which are currently administered by the DPS, under the Department of Inspections and Appeals, which the Governor is recommending be renamed to the Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing. The licensing programs in the Fire Marshal appropriation do not constitute the entirety of the Fire Marshal appropriation funding.*

Other Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Public Safety, Department of				
Public Safety, Dept. of				
DPS Gaming Enforcement - GEF	$ 10,556,268	$ 10,778,483	$ 10,778,483	$ 0
Total Public Safety, Department of	$ 10,556,268	$ 10,778,483	$ 10,778,483	$ 0

Discussion Items

Motor Vehicle Enforcement — *The Governor is recommending aligning the Motor Vehicle Enforcement Bureau currently under the Department of Transportation to the DPS. This involves two separate appropriations, including an increase of $152,500 for Public Safety Administration and an increase of $15,582,000 for the Iowa State Patrol.* Of the $15,734,500 total increase, $1,200,000 will be used for training and other costs and $14,500,000 will be used for salaries and benefits, including base salaries, benefits, anticipated reclassifications, additional health care costs, increased compensatory time payouts, additional shift differential costs, meal allowance, cleaning costs, and additional retirement costs. This results in a $13,300,000 net decrease in requested appropriations for the Department of Transportation. This includes appropriated decreases of $798,000 from the Road Use Tax Fund and $12,502,000 from the Primary Road Fund. The difference in funding amounts in the alignment is a result of salary differences between departments and additional support staff requirements for the DPS.

Public Safety Equipment Fund — The Public Safety Equipment Fund was created in HF 708 (Public Safety Equipment Fund Act) during the 2021 Legislative Session. The Fund is used for the purchase, maintenance, and replacement of equipment used by the DPS. Moneys left in the Fund, including any interest or earnings accrued, remain in the Fund and do not revert to the General Fund. The Fund received a total of $5,000,000 during the 2022 Legislative Session. House File 2559 (FY 2023 Justice System Appropriations Act) appropriated $2,500,000 from the General Fund, and HF 2579 (FY 2023 Infrastructure Appropriations Act) appropriated $2,500,000 from the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund (RIIF). As of January 2023, $2,185,791 has been expended from the Fund. Refer to the Public Safety Equipment Fund Annual Report for estimated FY 2023 expenditures and additional information. *For FY 2024, the Governor is recommending a total of $5,000,000 for the Public Safety Equipment Fund. Of this total, $2,500,000 would be appropriated from the General Fund and $2,500,000 would be appropriated from the RIIF.*

Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System (ISICS) — The ISICS is Iowa's statewide digital communications network, which provides public safety agencies, first responders, and school and utility workers with connectivity to a safe and reliable communications interoperability network in day-to-day and emergency situations. In FY 2016, the DPS entered a 10-year radio communications platform lease with Motorola at an estimated total cost of $39,500,000 over 10 years ($36,400,000 in principal and $3,100,000 in interest payments). *The Governor is recommending $6,754,358 from the RIIF for FY 2024 to cover the costs associated with the lease-purchase payment.*

Road Troopers — In FY 2022, the Iowa State Patrol developed initiatives based upon crash data. Unbelted drivers, impaired drivers, distracted driving, and excessive speed were identified as leading causes of crashes resulting in personal injury and death. The development of a Fatality Reduction Task Force and Traffic Enforcement Advisory Teams have assisted in developing strategies to reduce the driving behaviors responsible for motor vehicle crashes and to focus the DPS's enforcement efforts. In FY 2022, troopers issued 9,280 seatbelt, 74,667 speeding, and 1,090 distracted driving citations; arrested 1,282 impaired drivers; investigated 4,309 crashes; and assisted 12,620 motorists in need. During FY 2022, troopers patrolled 15,390,588 miles on Iowa roadways and stopped 179,856 vehicles.

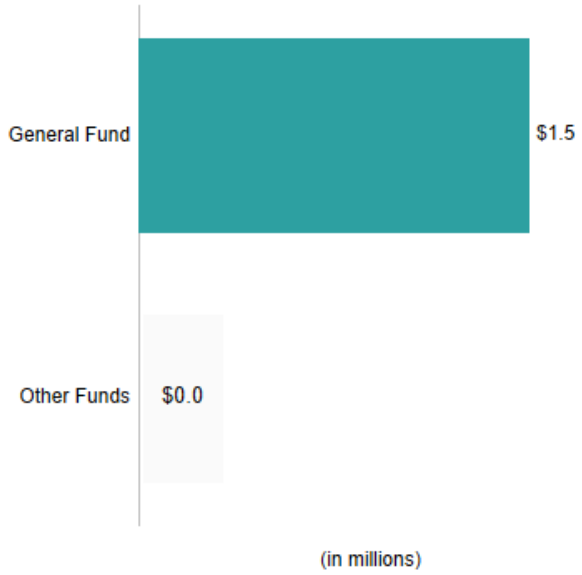
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE PLANNING DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

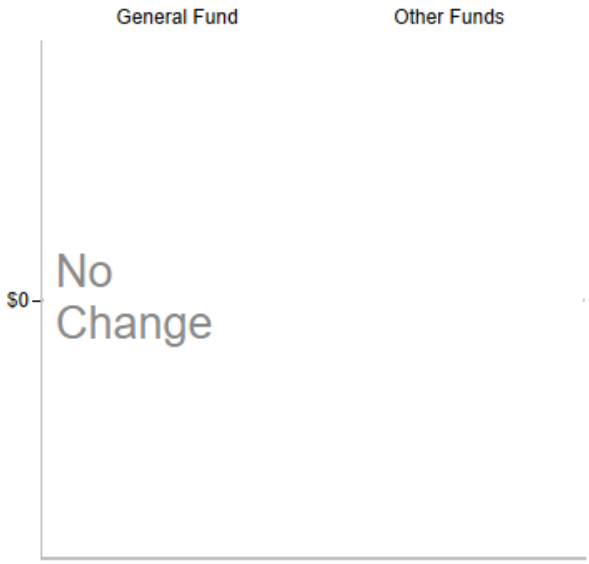
Overview and Funding History

Agency Overview: The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) is within the Department of Human Rights. The Division carries out research, policy analysis, program development, and data analysis activities to assist policymakers, justice system agencies, and others to identify issues of concern and to improve the operation and effectiveness of the Iowa justice system. The CJJP staff provides a justice system information clearinghouse service to system officials and the general public. Councils staffed by the CJJP are the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council, the Justice Advisory Board, the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development, and the State of Iowa Youth Advisory Council.

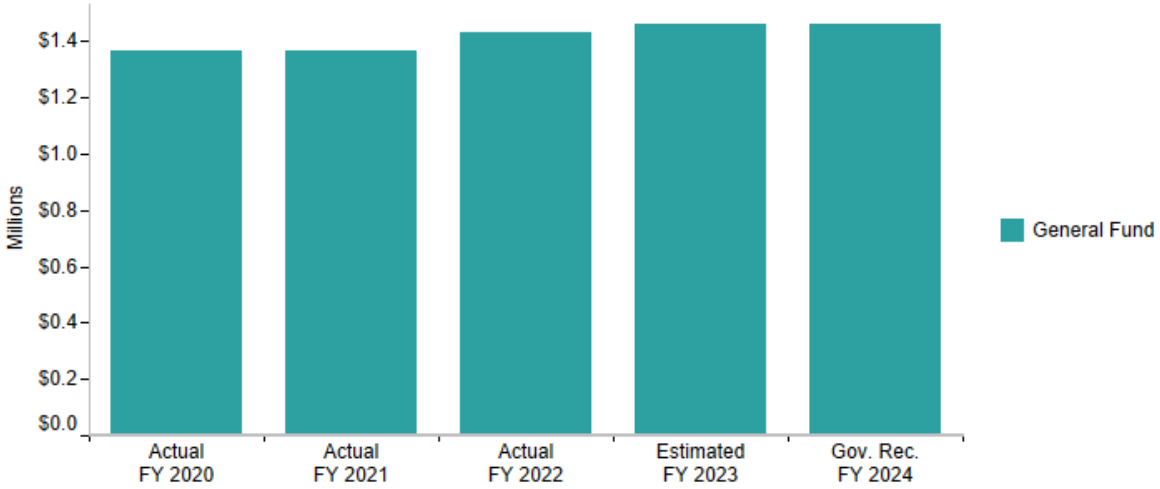
FY 2024 Governor's Recommendations
Total: $1,458,547



Governor's Recommendations Compared to FY 2023



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Human Rights, Department of				
Human Rights, Dept. of				
Criminal & Juvenile Justice	$ 1,288,368	$ 1,318,547	$ 1,318,547	$ 0
Single Grant Program	140,000	140,000	140,000	0
Total Human Rights, Department of	$ 1,428,368	$ 1,458,547	$ 1,458,547	$ 0

Governor's Recommendation FY 2024

Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Realignment **—** *The Governor is recommending aligning the General Fund appropriations for Criminal and Juvenile Justice and the Single Grant Program under the Department of Human Services, while maintaining funding at the FY 2023 level of $1,458,5487.*

Discussion Items

Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) — The purpose of the CJIS is to integrate the criminal justice system information from courts, law enforcement, corrections, and other governmental entities. The CJIS provides paperless, real-time exchanges of information between criminal and juvenile justice systems with the goal to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, and accuracy of criminal justice information. Real-time exchanges include data on protective orders, presentence investigation reports, and sex offender address updates, among others. The CJIS performs over 400,000 exchanges of information per month. The CJIS is used by entities in all 99 counties. *For FY 2024, the Governor is recommending $1,400,000 from the Technology Reinvestment Fund (TRF) for the CJIS.*

Single Grant Program — In 2019, SF 615 (FY 2020 Justice System Appropriations Act) established a Single Grant Program under the purview of the CJJP. The Program is tasked with deterring juvenile delinquency through early intervention in the criminal justice system by providing comprehensive, multifaceted delivery of social services to a city with a higher than average juvenile crime rate as determined by the CJJP and a population of greater than 80,000 as determined by the 2010 federal census. Under these specifications, the cities of Des Moines, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, and Davenport are eligible to apply for grant funding from the Program. Funding allocated to the Program is intended to be used for studying, planning, programming, and capital purchases related to a program committed to deterring juvenile delinquency through early intervention in the criminal justice system. Senate File 615 appropriated $140,000 from the General Fund to the Program for FY 2020. For FY 2023, HF 2559 (FY 2023 Justice System Appropriations Act) continued the funding at a status quo level of $140,000.

The CJJP coordinated with the Department of Administrative Services to establish a request for proposals for the Program. Family Resources, a nonprofit organization, was granted the contract and $140,000 in funding associated with the Program for FY 2023. Family Resources offers survivor services, foster group care, family restoration, child welfare emergency services, and mental health care services, as well as advocacy and education.

Prison Population Forecast — Each year, the CJJP publishes a 10-year Iowa prison population forecast to assist the DOC, the BOP, the Legislature, and the Executive Branch in assessing the impact of current criminal justice policy on Iowa's prison population. The most recent prison population forecast can be found here. This report contains forecasts for FY 2023 through FY 2032, analysis of the previous 10 years, and recommended actions for altering the prison population forecasted in the report.

Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

Comparison to Other States — Outcomes

Public Safety

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) publishes crime data through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. According to the FBI, Iowa's violent crime rate in 2020 was 303.5 per 100,000 adult residents. Contiguous states show the following violent crime rates per 100,000 adult residents: Illinois 425.9, Minnesota 277.5, Missouri 542.7, Nebraska 334.1, South Dakota 501.4, and Wisconsin 323.4.

Iowa's property crime rate is 1,733.7 per 100,000 adult residents. Surrounding states show the following property crime rates per 100,000 adult residents: Illinois 1,559.4, Minnesota 2,124.9, Missouri 2,531.0, Nebraska 1,909.2, South Dakota 1,956.7, and Wisconsin 1,485.7.

Due to changes in the UCR Program data collection and consolidation, the most recent data available is from 2020.

Corrections

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, in 2021 (most recent data available), Iowa ranked 31st nationally in terms of highest imprisonment rate of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners, with 267 inmates per 100,000 U.S residents. Other Midwest states ranked as follows:

- Illinois was ranked 36th (225 inmates per 100,000 residents).
- Minnesota was ranked 45th (140 inmates per 100,000 residents).
- Missouri was ranked 13th (374 inmates per 100,000 residents).
- Nebraska was ranked 28th (280 inmates per 100,000 residents).
- South Dakota was ranked 14th (371 inmates per 100,000 residents).
- Wisconsin was ranked 22nd (318 inmates per 100,000 residents).

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, in 2020 (most recent data available), Iowa ranked 27th nationally in terms of highest rate of offenders under community supervision with 1,302 offenders per 100,000 adult U.S residents. Other Midwest states ranked as follows:

- Illinois was ranked 31st (1,161 offenders per 100,000 adult residents).
- Minnesota was ranked 6th (2,121 offenders per 100,000 adult residents).
- Missouri was ranked 29th (1,241 offenders per 100,000 adult residents).
- Nebraska was ranked 39th (860 offenders per 100,000 adult residents).
- South Dakota was ranked 17th (1,659 offenders per 100,000 adult residents).
- Wisconsin was ranked 24th (1,343 offenders per 100,000 adult residents).

Judicial Branch

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) has published the Survey of Judicial Salaries for 30 years. The most recent national data available was published in July 2022. The Iowa salary data is current as of July 1, 2022. Specific judicial positions do not exist in all U.S. states and territories.

- In Iowa, the salary for a justice on the Iowa Supreme Court is $187,326, which ranks 27th highest nationally out of 54. The national salary range for a justice is $125,000 to $288,100, with an average salary of $198,908.
- In Iowa, the salary for a judge on the Court of Appeals is $169,765, which ranks 27th highest nationally out of 42. The national salary range for a Court of Appeals Judge is $105,000 to $257,562, with an average salary of $183,010.
- In Iowa, the salary for a district court judge is $158,056, which ranks 36th nationally out of 54. The national salary range for a district court judge is $89,600 to $225,074, with an average salary of $171,954.

Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division
The CJJP staffs several committees and issues research reports on topics of interest to the justice system. Reports issued by the CJJP include research on both the adult and juvenile justice systems. Reports can be accessed on the CJJP website. The CJJP provides prison population forecasts, juvenile justice reports, reports on sex offenders, and other documents.

LSA Publications

The following documents have been published by the LSA that relate to the Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee:

- **Fiscal Research Briefs:**
  Prison Population and Capacity

- **Issue Reviews:**
  Indigent Defense — Overview and Funding History
  An Update on the Iowa Sex Offender Registry
  Court Debt Collection
  Human Trafficking

- **Fiscal Topics:**
  Title IV-E Juvenile Justice Improvement Fund
  Court Debt Collection System
  Jury Trials
  Public Defenders and Contract Attorneys
  Law Enforcement Officer Training
  Public Safety Equipment Fund
  Department of Corrections Pharmaceuticals
  Sex Offender Registry
  State and Local Disaster Funding
  Corrections Pathway Navigators
  Federal Disaster Funding
  Public Safety Answering Point Funding
  Judgeships
  History of Community-Based Corrections

Reports Required to Be Filed with General Assembly

Reports and other documents required to be filed with the General Assembly are organized by submitting department and by date and are published on this webpage.

LSA Staff Contacts: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov
Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

This Appendix contains tracking for the following:

- General Fund
- Other Funds
- Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Positions

The Legislative Services Agency publishes ***Budget Unit Briefs*** that discuss the purpose of particular appropriations and programs. If a publication is available, it has been hyperlinked in the title of the appropriation.

Justice System
General Fund

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Attorney General				
Justice, Dept. of				
AG Cybersecurity and Technology	$ 0	$ 202,060	$ 202,060	$ 0
General Office AG	6,361,238	6,530,099	6,999,860	469,761
Victim Assistance Grants	5,016,708	5,016,708	5,016,708	0
Legal Services Poverty Grants	2,634,601	2,634,601	2,634,601	0
Total Attorney General	$ 14,012,547	$ 14,383,468	$ 14,853,229	$ 469,761
Civil Rights Commission, Iowa				
Civil Rights Commission				
Civil Rights Commission	$ 1,318,718	$ 1,343,051	$ 1,337,999	$ -5,052
Total Civil Rights Commission, Iowa	$ 1,318,718	$ 1,343,051	$ 1,337,999	$ -5,052
Corrections, Department of				
Central Office				
County Confinement	$ 1,082,635	$ 1,195,319	$ 1,195,319	$ 0
Federal Prisoners/Contractual	234,411	234,411	234,411	0
Corrections Administration	5,558,227	6,321,190	6,313,331	-7,859
Corrections Education	2,608,109	2,608,109	2,608,109	0
Iowa Corrections Offender Network	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Mental Health/Substance Abuse	28,065	28,065	28,065	0
DOC - Department-Wide Duties	10,079,991	243,797	11,897,254	11,653,457
Corrections Real Estate - Capitals	4,027	618,963	0	-618,963
State Cases Court Costs	0	10,000	10,000	0
Central Office	$ 21,595,465	$ 13,259,854	$ 24,286,489	$ 11,026,635
Fort Madison				
Ft. Madison Institution	$ 42,488,273	$ 43,937,403	$ 44,192,771	$ 255,368
Anamosa				
Anamosa Institution	$ 35,868,225	$ 36,849,581	$ 37,022,808	$ 173,227
Oakdale				
Oakdale Institution	$ 63,688,978	$ 56,250,842	$ 56,368,832	$ 117,990
DOC Institutional Pharmaceuticals	0	8,556,620	9,550,417	993,797
Oakdale	$ 63,688,978	$ 64,807,462	$ 65,919,249	$ 1,111,787
Newton				
Newton Institution	$ 29,390,947	$ 30,318,214	$ 30,437,665	$ 119,451
Mount Pleasant				
Mount Pleasant Institution	$ 26,680,161	$ 28,464,947	$ 28,642,429	$ 177,482
Rockwell City				
Rockwell City Institution	$ 10,841,112	$ 11,043,114	$ 11,090,142	$ 47,028

Justice System
General Fund

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Clarinda				
Clarinda Institution	$ 25,647,227	$ 27,175,874	$ 27,355,684	$ 179,810
Mitchellville				
Mitchellville Institution	$ 23,979,152	$ 24,823,392	$ 24,946,721	$ 123,329
Fort Dodge				
Fort Dodge Institution	$ 30,903,150	$ 32,636,226	$ 32,742,479	$ 106,253
CBC District 1				
CBC District I	$ 15,553,865	$ 16,207,339	$ 16,207,339	$ 0
CBC District 2				
CBC District II	$ 12,015,201	$ 12,789,649	$ 12,789,649	$ 0
CBC District 3				
CBC District III	$ 7,519,274	$ 7,710,790	$ 7,710,790	$ 0
CBC District 4				
CBC District IV	$ 5,941,717	$ 6,193,805	$ 6,193,805	$ 0
CBC District 5				
CBC District V	$ 22,514,230	$ 23,440,024	$ 23,440,024	$ 0
CBC District 6				
CBC District VI	$ 15,431,664	$ 16,755,370	$ 16,755,370	$ 0
CBC District 7				
CBC District VII	$ 8,213,355	$ 9,672,851	$ 9,672,851	$ 0
CBC District 8				
CBC District VIII	$ 8,761,954	$ 9,238,778	$ 9,238,778	$ 0
CBC Statewide				
CBC Statewide	$ 663,219	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Total Corrections, Department of	$ 407,697,169	$ 415,324,673	$ 428,645,043	$ 13,320,370

Justice System
General Fund

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Human Rights, Department of				
Human Rights, Dept. of				
Criminal & Juvenile Justice	$ 1,288,368	$ 1,318,547	$ 1,318,547	$ 0
Single Grant Program	140,000	140,000	140,000	0
Total Human Rights, Department of	$ 1,428,368	$ 1,458,547	$ 1,458,547	$ 0
Inspections and Appeals, Department of				
Public Defender				
Public Defender	$ 29,483,120	$ 30,112,503	$ 30,068,203	$ -44,300
Indigent Defense	41,160,374	42,160,374	42,160,374	0
Total Inspections and Appeals, Department of	$ 70,643,494	$ 72,272,877	$ 72,228,577	$ -44,300
Judicial Branch				
Judicial Branch				
Judicial Branch	$ 189,640,252	$ 190,100,550	$ 192,565,779	$ 2,465,229
Jury & Witness Fee Revolving Fund	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	0
Court Ordered Services	0	0	3,290,000	3,290,000
Graduated Sanctions	0	0	12,253,000	12,253,000
Total Judicial Branch	$ 193,240,252	$ 193,700,550	$ 211,708,779	$ 18,008,229
Law Enforcement Academy				
Iowa Law Enforcement Academy				
Law Enforcement Academy	$ 1,220,749	$ 1,239,824	$ 1,238,504	$ -1,320
Total Law Enforcement Academy	$ 1,220,749	$ 1,239,824	$ 1,238,504	$ -1,320
Parole, Board of				
Parole Board				
Parole Board	$ 1,285,739	$ 1,308,724	$ 1,317,894	$ 9,170
Total Parole, Board of	$ 1,285,739	$ 1,308,724	$ 1,317,894	$ 9,170

Justice System
General Fund

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Public Defense, Department of				
Public Defense, Dept. of				
Public Defense, Department of	$ 6,916,601	$ 7,014,705	$ 6,963,037	$ -51,668
Total Public Defense, Department of	$ 6,916,601	$ 7,014,705	$ 6,963,037	$ -51,668
Public Safety, Department of				
Public Safety, Dept. of				
Public Safety Administration	$ 5,833,065	$ 5,946,368	$ 5,920,476	$ -25,892
Public Safety DCI	19,316,868	19,712,633	19,712,633	0
Criminalistics Laboratory Fund	650,000	650,000	650,000	0
Narcotics Enforcement	8,428,156	8,613,894	8,613,894	0
Public Safety Undercover Funds	209,042	209,042	209,042	0
Fire Marshal	5,460,291	5,602,778	5,602,778	0
Iowa State Patrol	69,432,433	71,409,788	87,066,931	15,657,143
DPS/SPOC Sick Leave Payout	279,517	279,517	279,517	0
Fire Fighter Training	825,520	1,025,520	1,075,520	50,000
Interoperable Communications Sys Board	115,661	115,661	115,661	0
Human Trafficking Office	197,325	200,742	200,742	0
Volunteer Fire Fighter Training & Equipment	50,000	50,000	0	-50,000
Public Safety Equipment Fund	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	0
Department-Wide Duties	0	0	5,336,923	5,336,923
Total Public Safety, Department of	$ 113,297,878	$ 116,315,943	$ 137,284,117	$ 20,968,174
Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt				
Homeland Security & Emergency Mgmt				
Levee District Study	$ 400,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Homeland Security & Emer. Mgmt.	2,287,756	2,289,389	2,439,389	150,000
Total Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt	$ 2,687,756	$ 2,289,389	$ 2,439,389	$ 150,000
Total Justice System	$ 813,749,271	$ 826,651,751	$ 879,475,115	$ 52,823,364

Justice System
Other Funds

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Attorney General				
Consumer Advocate				
Consumer Advocate - CMRF	$ 3,199,004	$ 3,378,093	$ 3,378,093	$ 0
Justice, Dept. of				
Farm Mediation Services - CEF	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 0
AG Prosecutions and Appeals - CEF	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Consumer Fraud - Public Ed & Enforce - CEF	1,250,126	1,875,000	1,875,000	0
Older Iowans Consumer Fraud - CEF	80,551	125,000	125,000	0
AG - Medication Addiction Treatment Program - OSF	0	3,800,000	0	-3,800,000
Justice, Dept. of	$ 3,630,677	$ 8,100,000	$ 4,300,000	$ -3,800,000
Total Attorney General	$ 6,829,681	$ 11,478,093	$ 7,678,093	$ -3,800,000
Public Safety, Department of				
Public Safety, Dept. of				
DPS Gaming Enforcement - GEF	$ 10,556,268	$ 10,778,483	$ 10,778,483	$ 0
Total Public Safety, Department of	$ 10,556,268	$ 10,778,483	$ 10,778,483	$ 0
Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt				
Homeland Security & Emergency Mgmt				
911 Emerg Comm Admin - 911 Surcharge	$ 250,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 0
Total Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt	$ 250,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 0
Total Justice System	$ 17,635,949	$ 22,556,576	$ 18,756,576	$ -3,800,000

Explanation of FTE Position Data

Analysis of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

The following is an explanation of the full-time equivalent (FTE) position information provided on the following tables. The columns of FTE position data represent different points in time that the numbers were compiled. For additional information on the State's FTE positions, see the ***Issue Review*** entitled *FY 2017 FTE Positions and Personnel Costs*.

Actual FY 2022: This data represents the actual FTE position utilization calculated at the close of the fiscal year. The FTE position usage is calculated by taking the actual hours worked during the fiscal year and dividing the number by 2,080 hours. For example, if a department has budgeted a full-time position (equating to 1.00 FTE) and this position is vacant for six months of the fiscal year, at the close of the fiscal year the calculation of the actual FTE position would be 0.50 (1,040 ÷ 2,080 = 0.50). The calculation of the actual FTE position factors out the portion of the position that was vacant during the fiscal year.

Estimated FY 2023: This data represents the estimated FTE positions that were budgeted by the departments at the beginning of FY 2023 and incorporates any revisions made to the budget by the departments through (approximately) December 2022. Changes to the estimates can occur for a variety of reasons. For example, if departments are not provided funding for salary adjustments to cover the costs of funding collective bargaining contracts, the departments will often reduce the number of FTE positions in order to cover costs.

Gov Rec FY 2024: This is the Governor's recommendation for FY 2024.

Gov Rec FY 2024 vs Est FY 2023: This represents the difference between the Governor's recommended FTE positions for FY 2024 and the most recent estimates for FY 2023.

Justice System
FTE Positions

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Attorney General				
Justice, Dept. of				
General Office AG	204.32	206.68	212.68	6.00
Victim Compensation Fund	29.11	30.42	29.67	-0.75
Justice, Dept. of	233.43	237.10	242.35	5.25
Consumer Advocate				
Consumer Advocate - CMRF	14.44	14.75	14.75	0.00
Total Attorney General	247.88	251.85	257.10	5.25
Civil Rights Commission, Iowa				
Civil Rights Commission				
Civil Rights Commission	23.65	27.00	27.00	0.00
Total Civil Rights Commission, Iowa	23.65	27.00	27.00	0.00
Corrections, Department of				
Fort Madison				
Ft. Madison Institution	362.56	393.50	393.50	0.00
Anamosa				
Anamosa Institution	282.35	353.00	353.00	0.00
Oakdale				
Oakdale Institution	473.25	506.25	506.25	0.00
Newton				
Newton Institution	236.73	264.00	264.00	0.00
Mount Pleasant				
Mount Pleasant Institution	233.74	256.00	256.00	0.00
Rockwell City				
Rockwell City Institution	91.27	95.00	95.00	0.00
Clarinda				
Clarinda Institution	216.13	245.63	245.63	0.00
Mitchellville				
Mitchellville Institution	197.91	221.20	221.20	0.00

Justice System
FTE Positions

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Fort Dodge				
Fort Dodge Institution	246.69	288.00	288.00	0.00
Central Office				
Corrections Administration	39.85	46.00	46.00	0.00
CBC District 1				
CBC District I	184.25	183.75	183.75	0.00
CBC District 2				
CBC District II	137.00	134.75	134.75	0.00
CBC District 3				
CBC District III	82.00	85.00	85.00	0.00
CBC District 4				
CBC District IV	60.00	63.40	63.40	0.00
CBC District 5				
CBC District V	258.69	258.69	258.69	0.00
CBC District 6				
CBC District VI	182.28	182.28	182.28	0.00
CBC District 7				
CBC District VII	110.15	110.15	110.15	0.00
CBC District 8				
CBC District VIII	96.00	96.00	96.00	0.00
Total Corrections, Department of	3,490.84	3,782.60	3,782.60	0.00
Human Rights, Department of				
Human Rights, Dept. of				
Criminal & Juvenile Justice	8.68	9.00	9.00	0.00
Total Human Rights, Department of	8.68	9.00	9.00	0.00
Inspections and Appeals, Department of				
Public Defender				
Public Defender	213.04	234.00	234.00	0.00
Total Inspections and Appeals, Department of	213.04	234.00	234.00	0.00
Judicial Branch				
Judicial Branch				
Judicial Branch	1,676.83	1,851.38	1,849.38	-2.00
Jury & Witness Fee Rev Fund	1.47	1.60	1.60	0.00
Total Judicial Branch	1,678.30	1,852.98	1,850.98	-2.00

Justice System

FTE Positions

	Actual FY 2022 (1)	Estimated FY 2023 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2024 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2023 (4)
Law Enforcement Academy				
Iowa Law Enforcement Academy				
Law Enforcement Academy	26.82	30.25	30.25	0.00
Total Law Enforcement Academy	26.82	30.25	30.25	0.00
Parole, Board of				
Parole Board				
Parole Board	9.47	9.53	9.53	0.00
Total Parole, Board of	9.47	9.53	9.53	0.00
Public Defense, Department of				
Public Defense, Dept. of				
Public Defense, Department of	236.45	248.00	248.00	0.00
Total Public Defense, Department of	236.45	248.00	248.00	0.00
Public Safety, Department of				
Public Safety, Dept. of				
Public Safety Administration	36.47	45.00	47.00	2.00
Public Safety DCI	156.79	180.00	180.00	0.00
Narcotics Enforcement	57.23	67.00	67.00	0.00
Fire Marshal	42.61	49.00	49.00	0.00
Iowa State Patrol	458.72	506.00	611.00	105.00
Human Trafficking Office	1.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
DPS Gaming Enforcement - GEF	59.52	65.00	65.00	0.00
Total Public Safety, Department of	812.34	914.00	1,021.00	107.00
Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt				
Homeland Security & Emergency Mgmt				
Homeland Security & Emer. Mgmt.	83.96	32.44	25.44	-7.00
Total Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt	83.96	32.44	25.44	-7.00
Total Justice System	6,855.11	7,418.65	7,521.90	103.25

The following information summarizes FY 2022 General Fund and non-General Fund appropriations for departments under the purview of the Administration and Regulation Appropriations Subcommittee. Appropriations are adjusted for several factors throughout the fiscal year, including supplemental appropriations, deappropriations, and adjustments to standing appropriations to account for actual expenditures. Other activity associated with appropriated funds includes: balances brought forward, transfers, and reversions. The tables show each of the departments' appropriations and the changes that occurred throughout the fiscal year. The following information described each column.

- **Original Appropriation**: This is the amount appropriated in enacted appropriations bills during the 2021 Legislative Session.
- **Adjustment to Standings**: These adjustments represent changes that are made to budgeted standing unlimited appropriations for the purpose of balancing the year-end amount. There are numerous standing unlimited appropriations established in the Iowa Code. The exact amount for each of these appropriations is not known until the close of the fiscal year. As the General Assembly develops the annual budget, an estimated amount is included for budgeting purposes. This estimated appropriation is then adjusted to reflect actual expenditures.
- **Supplemental Appropriations/Deappropriations**: These changes represent the supplemental appropriations and deappropriations enacted during the 2022 Legislative Session.
- **Salary Adjustment (Other Funds Only)**: Several non-General Fund appropriations were authorized to receive appropriation adjustments to fund salary increases for FY 2022.
- **Total Appropriation**: This is the sum of all of appropriations and adjustments listed above. It represents the final appropriation amount after changes were applied.
- **Balance Brought Forward**: These are the appropriated funds allowed to carry forward from FY 2021 to FY 2022. These funds provided additional spendable dollars for FY 2022.
- **Transfers In and Out (General Fund Only)**: These adjustments represent transferred appropriation spending authority between enacted appropriations. These transfers are usually implemented by the Governor through the authority provided in Iowa Code section 8.39.
- **Balance Carryforward**: These are appropriated funds that are allowed to carry forward from FY 2022 to FY 2023. These funds provide additional spendable dollars for FY 2023.
- **Reversions**: These are the unspent appropriated funds that revert back to the fund from which they were appropriated.
- **Total Adjustments**: This is the sum of the Balance Brought Forward, Transfers, Balance Carryforward, and Reversions.
- **Total Expended**: This number represents the appropriation after all of the above adjustments have been made. The result is the total appropriated funds that were expended in FY 2022.

Justice System – FY 2022
General Fund

		Total Appropriation						Adjustments						Total Expended
		Original Approp	Adj to Standings	Session Law Adj	Salary Adjustment	Supp & Deapprop	Total	Balance Brought Forward	Transfer In	Transfer Out	Balance Carry Forward	Reversion	Total	
Attorney General	General Office AG	$6,361,238	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,361,238	$0	$0	$0	$0	$-5,000	$-5,000	$6,356,238
	Legal Services Poverty Grants	$2,634,601	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,634,601	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,634,601
	Victim Assistance Grants	$5,016,708	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,016,708	$2,341,113	$0	$0	$-2,804,026	$0	$-462,912	$4,553,796
Civil Rights Commission, Iowa	Civil Rights Commission	$1,318,718	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,318,718	$0	$0	$0	$0	$-2	$-2	$1,318,716
Corrections, Department of	Anamosa Institution	$35,868,225	$0	$0	$0	$0	$35,868,225	$7,860	$0	$0	$-2,516	$-2,516	$2,828	$35,871,053
	CBC District I	$15,553,865	$0	$0	$0	$0	$15,553,865	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$15,553,865
	CBC District II	$12,015,201	$0	$0	$0	$0	$12,015,201	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$12,015,201
	CBC District III	$7,519,274	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7,519,274	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7,519,274
	CBC District IV	$5,941,717	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,941,717	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,941,717
	CBC District V	$22,514,230	$0	$0	$0	$0	$22,514,230	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$22,514,230
	CBC District VI	$15,431,664	$0	$0	$0	$0	$15,431,664	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$15,431,664
	CBC District VII	$8,213,355	$0	$0	$0	$0	$8,213,355	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$8,213,355
	CBC District VIII	$8,761,954	$0	$0	$0	$0	$8,761,954	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$8,761,954
	CBC Statewide	$663,219	$0	$0	$0	$0	$663,219	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$663,219
	Clarinda Institution	$25,647,227	$0	$0	$0	$0	$25,647,227	$120,988	$0	$0	$0	$-1,495	$119,493	$25,766,720
	Corrections Administration	$5,558,227	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,558,227	$11,402	$0	$0	$0	$0	$11,402	$5,569,629
	Corrections Education	$2,608,109	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,608,109	$687,844	$0	$0	$-829,299	$0	$-141,455	$2,466,654
	Corrections Real Estate - Capitals	$0	$4,027	$0	$0	$0	$4,027	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$4,027
	County Confinement	$1,082,635	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,082,635	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,082,635
	DOC - Department-Wide Duties	$10,079,991	$0	$0	$0	$0	$10,079,991	$0	$0	$0	$-4,779,718	$0	$-4,779,718	$5,300,273
	Federal Prisoners/ Contractual	$234,411	$0	$0	$0	$0	$234,411	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$234,411
	Fort Dodge Institution	$30,903,150	$0	$0	$0	$0	$30,903,150	$182,640	$0	$0	$-49,033	$-49,033	$84,575	$30,987,725
	Ft. Madison Institution	$42,488,273	$0	$0	$0	$0	$42,488,273	$292,536	$0	$0	$0	$-31	$292,505	$42,780,778

Justice System – FY 2022
General Fund

		Total Appropriation						Adjustments						Total Expended
		Original Approp	Adj to Standings	Session Law Adj	Salary Adjustment	Supp & Deapprop	Total	Balance Brought Forward	Transfer In	Transfer Out	Balance Carry Forward	Reversion	Total	
Corrections, Department of	Iowa Corrections Offender Network	$2,000,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,000,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,000,000
	Mental Health/Substance Abuse	$28,065	$0	$0	$0	$0	$28,065	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$28,065
	Mitchellville Institution	$23,979,152	$0	$0	$0	$0	$23,979,152	$254,705	$0	$0	$0	$0	$254,705	$24,233,857
	Mount Pleasant Institution	$26,680,161	$0	$0	$0	$0	$26,680,161	$24,040	$0	$0	$-8,565	$-8,565	$6,910	$26,687,071
	Newton Institution	$29,390,947	$0	$0	$0	$0	$29,390,947	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$29,390,947
	Oakdale Institution	$63,688,978	$0	$0	$0	$0	$63,688,978	$3,646	$0	$0	$-1,511	$-1,511	$625	$63,689,603
	Rockwell City Institution	$10,841,112	$0	$0	$0	$0	$10,841,112	$2,405	$0	$0	$-122,949	$-95,449	$-215,993	$10,625,119
	State Cases Court Costs	$10,000	$-10,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt	Homeland Security & Emer. Mgmt.	$2,287,756	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,287,756	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,287,756
	Levee District Study	$400,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$400,000	$0	$0	$0	$-265,787	$0	$-265,787	$134,213
Human Rights, Department of	Criminal & Juvenile Justice	$1,288,368	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,288,368	$0	$0	$0	$-4,001	$-4,001	$-8,002	$1,280,366
	Single Grant Program	$140,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$140,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$-71,463	$-71,463	$68,537
Inspections and Appeals, Department of	Indigent Defense	$41,160,374	$0	$0	$0	$0	$41,160,374	$0	$0	$0	$0	$-8,240,934	$-8,240,934	$32,919,440
	Public Defender	$29,483,120	$0	$0	$0	$0	$29,483,120	$587,773	$0	$0	$-1,326,992	$-1,326,993	$-2,066,212	$27,416,908
Judicial Branch	Judicial Branch	$189,640,252	$0	$0	$0	$0	$189,640,252	$0	$0	$0	$-1,774,952	$-1,774,952	$-3,549,905	$186,090,347
	Jury & Witness Fee Revolving Fund	$3,600,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,600,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,600,000
Law Enforcement Academy	Law Enforcement Academy	$1,220,749	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,220,749	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,220,749
Parole, Board of	Parole Board	$1,285,739	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,285,739	$26,278	$0	$0	$-29,059	$-36,889	$-39,669	$1,246,070
Public Defense, Department of	Public Defense, Department of	$6,916,601	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,916,601	$0	$0	$0	$0	$-22,512	$-22,512	$6,894,089
Public Safety, Department of	Criminalistics Laboratory Fund	$650,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$650,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$650,000
	DPS/SPOC Sick Leave Payout	$279,517	$0	$0	$0	$0	$279,517	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$279,517
	Fire Fighter Training	$825,520	$0	$0	$0	$0	$825,520	$4,173	$0	$0	$-65,452	$0	$-61,279	$764,241
	Fire Marshal	$5,460,291	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,460,291	$15,509	$0	$-15,000	$-9,297	$-9,297	$-18,085	$5,442,206

Justice System – FY 2022
General Fund

		Total Appropriation						Adjustments						Total Expended
		Original Approp	Adj to Standings	Session Law Adj	Salary Adjustment	Supp & Deapprop	Total	Balance Brought Forward	Transfer In	Transfer Out	Balance Carry Forward	Reversion	Total	
Public Safety, Department of	Human Trafficking Office	$197,325	$0	$0	$0	$0	$197,325	$0	$0	$0	$-202	$-202	$-403	$196,922
	Interoperable Communications Sys Board	$115,661	$0	$0	$0	$0	$115,661	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$115,661
	Iowa State Patrol	$69,432,433	$0	$0	$0	$0	$69,432,433	$25,789	$0	$-40,000	$-9,676	$-9,676	$-33,564	$69,398,869
	Narcotics Enforcement	$8,428,156	$0	$0	$0	$0	$8,428,156	$16,098	$0	$-20,000	$-13,979	$-13,979	$-31,861	$8,396,295
	Public Safety Administration	$5,833,065	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,833,065	$12,654	$90,000	$0	$-20,798	$-20,798	$61,057	$5,894,122
	Public Safety DCI	$19,316,868	$0	$0	$0	$0	$19,316,868	$10,821	$0	$-15,000	$-12,915	$-12,915	$-30,008	$19,286,860
	Public Safety Equipment Fund	$2,500,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,500,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,500,000
	Public Safety Undercover Funds	$209,042	$0	$0	$0	$0	$209,042	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$209,042
	Volunteer Fire Training & Equipment	$50,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$-808	$-808	$49,192
	Grand Total	$813,755,244	$-5,973	$0	$0	$0	$813,749,271	$4,628,274	$90,000	$-90,000	$-12,130,727	$-11,709,021	$-19,211,473	$794,537,798

Justice System – FY 2022
Other Funds

		Total Appropriation					Adjustments		Total Expended
		Original Approp	Adj to Standings	Salary Adjustment	Supp & Deapprop	Total	Reversion	Total	
Attorney General	AG Prosecutions and Appeals - CEF	$2,000,000	$0	$0	$0	$2,000,000	$0	$0	$2,000,000
	Consumer Advocate - CMRF	$3,137,588	$0	$61,416	$0	$3,199,004	$-299,249	$-299,249	$2,899,755
	Consumer Fraud - Public Ed & Enforce - CEF	$1,875,000	$-624,874	$0	$0	$1,250,126	$0	$0	$1,250,126
	Farm Mediation Services - CEF	$300,000	$0	$0	$0	$300,000	$0	$0	$300,000
	Older Iowans Consumer Fraud - CEF	$125,000	$-44,449	$0	$0	$80,551	$0	$0	$80,551
Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt	911 Emerg Comm Admin - 911 Surcharge	$250,000	$0	$0	$0	$250,000	$0	$0	$250,000
Public Safety, Department of	DPS Gaming Enforcement - GEF	$10,211,731	$0	$344,537	$0	$10,556,268	$-337,341	$-337,341	$10,218,927
	Grand Total	$17,899,319	$-669,323	$405,953	$0	$17,635,949	$-636,590	$-636,590	$16,999,358

Schedule 1 Example

Schedule 1 shows the "decision packages" used by the Executive Branch to arrive at a department's annual budget request (dollars and FTE positions) and the Governor's recommendations for a budget unit.

STATE OF IOWA
Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Budget
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT: (460) Human Services, Department of
Budget Unit: (413N710001) Child and Family Services
Schedule 1

Department name & budget unit number

Rank	Description	Funding Source	Fiscal Year 2024 Department Request	Fiscal Year 2024 Governor's Recommendations
Base		Appropriation	93,571,680	93,571,680
		FTE	5.00	5.00
0001	The $12,253,000 graduated sanctions allocation and $3,290,00 court-ordered services allocation are moving from DHS to JCS.	Appropriation	-15,543,000	-15,543,000

Fiscal year

Base appropriation and FTE positions plus "decision packages"

Total Budget Unit Funding	Fiscal Year 2023 Estimated	Fiscal Year 2024 Department Request	Fiscal Year 2024 Governor's Recommendations
Appropriation	$ 93,571,677	$ 78,028,677	$ 78,028,677
Total FTE	5.00	5.00	5.00

Total appropriation and FTE positions

Budget schedules are available at: www.legis.iowa.gov/publications/fiscal/budgetSchedules.

Schedule 6 Example

Schedule 6 provides a detailed budget for all appropriated accounts or funds under the control of a department. Resources include the appropriation, the salary adjustment (if applicable), across-the-board reductions, supplemental appropriations, intrastate receipts from other agencies, receipts from local governments, and other receipts such as fees. Expenditures include all expenses related to the operating budget, such as salary, travel, contracts, etc. Expenditures also include reversions or balance brought forward.

STATE OF IOWA
Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Budget
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT: (460) Human Services, Department of
Budget Unit: (401M010001) General Administration
Schedule 6

	Fiscal Year 2022 Actual	Fiscal Year 2023 Estimated	Fiscal Year 2024 Department Request	Fiscal Year 2024 Governor's Recomm
Resources				
Appropriations				
Appropriation	$ 15,342,189	$ 15,842,189	$ 15,842,189	$ 15,842,189
Other Resources				
Balance Brought Forward (Approps)	812,574	845,660	845,660	845,660
Receipts				
Federal Support	44,647,475	56,718,188	55,942,280	55,942,280
Intra State Receipts	11,627,727	14,016,944	14,792,852	14,792,852
Gov Fund Type Transfers - Other Age	2,296,453	0	0	0
Refunds & Reimbursements	918,463	0	0	0
Unearned Receipts	3,750	0	0	0
	59,493,870	70,735,132	70,735,132	70,735,132
Total Resources	$ 75,648,633	$ 87,422,981	$ 87,422,981	$ 87,422,981
FTE	267.67	288.30	288.30	288.30
Disposition of Resources				
Personal Services-Salaries	$ 29,657,723	$ 33,627,231	$ 34,244,078	$ 34,244,078
Personal Travel In State	63,891	89,602	89,602	89,602
State Vehicle Operation	5,790	6,366	6,366	6,366
Depreciation	1,958	2,606	2,606	2,606
Personal Travel Out of State	42,881	84,900	84,900	84,900
Office Supplies	132,302	140,113	140,113	140,113
Professional & Scientific Supplies	0	190	190	190
Other Supplies	513	0	0	0
Printing & Binding	632,580	632,045	632,045	632,045
Food	0	118	118	118

Department name & budget unit number

Fiscal year

Appropriations

Budget unit receipts

FTE positions

Budget unit expenditures

Budget schedules are available at: www.legis.iowa.gov/publications/fiscal/budgetSchedules.

Grants Enterprise Management Report

The Grants Enterprise Management System (GEM$) was established by the Iowa Legislature in 2003 to simplify the grant identification and application process for State customers and to provide a unified grants management approach within State government.

The Office of Grants Enterprise Management under the DOM is required to submit a report to the Fiscal Services Division by January 31 of each year, with a listing of all grants received during the previous calendar year with a value over $1,000 and the funding entity and purpose for each grant.

The tables below are the report received by the DOM.

2022 Competitive Grant Report

Report Required by Iowa Code Section 8.9

Iowa Department of Management

Source: GEM$ Database as entered by Agencies

State Agency	Title of Application	Amount Awarded	Match Required?	MOE Required?	Funding Start Date	Funding End Date	FTEs Associated with Grant
DHR	Iowa Statistical Analysis Center's Research and Data Quality	$250,000	$0	No	1/1/2022	12/31/2022	0
DHR	Iowa's Delinquency Prevention Strategy - Pre-Charge Diversion	$1,542,174	$0	No	10/1/2021	9/30/2026	0
DHR	2022 Iowa Youth Reentry	$750,000	$750,000	No	10/1/2022	9/30/2025	0
DHR	FY 2022 State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers	$225,000	$0	No	1/1/2023	12/31/2023	0
HSEMD	FFY 2021 NSGP	$382,960	$0	No	9/1/2021	8/31/2024	0
HSEMD	BRIC 2020 Competitive Grant Application	$289,060	$74,230	No	5/13/2022	5/13/2025	0

2022 Noncompetitive Grant Report

Report Required by Iowa Code Section 8.9

Iowa Department of Management

Source: GEM$ Database as entered by Agencies

State Agency	Title of Grant	Amount Awarded	Match Amount	MOE Required?	Funding Start Date	Funding End Date	FTEs Associated with this Grant
AG	2021 OVW Fiscal Year 2021 STOP Formula Grant Program	$1,732,390	$577,464	No	7/1/2021	6/30/2023	2
AG	2021 OVW Fiscal Year 2021 Sexual Assault Services Formula Program	$460,797	$0	No	8/1/2021	7/31/2023	1
AG	OVC FY 2021 VOCA Victim Assistance Formula Grant	$10,131,931	$2,532,983	No	10/1/2020	9/30/2024	8
AG	Family Violence Prevention & Services/Domestic Violence Shelter & Supportive Services	$1,391,193	$347,798	No	10/1/2020	9/30/2022	2
AG	Family Violence Prevention & Services/Domestic Violence Shelter & Supportive Services - American Rescue Plan Act (ARP)	$1,110,578	$0	No	10/1/2020	9/30/2025	1
AG	OVC FY2021 VOCA Victim Compensation Formula Grant	$2,635,000	$0	No	10/1/2020	9/30/2024	3
AG	Family Violence Prevention & Services/DV Shelter & Supportive Services- DV American Rescue Act (ARP) Plan	$3,452,391	$0	No	10/1/2020	9/30/2025	3
AG	Family Violence Prevention & Services/Sexual Assault/Rape Crisis Services & Supports - SA American Rescue Plan (ARP)	$1,803,338	$0	No	10/1/2020	9/30/2025	1.5
AG	OVW Fiscal Year 2022 Sexual Assault Services Formula Program	$460,797	$0	No	8/1/2022	9/30/2024	0
DHR	Weatherization Assistance Program - Iowa (FFY21)	$5,893,595	$0	No	4/1/2021	3/31/2022	5.56
DHR	Low Income Home Energy Assistance	$78,507,818	$0	No	3/11/2021	9/30/2022	0
DHR	Low Income Household Water Assistance program-Consolidated Appropriations Act FFY21	$5,670,096	$0	No	5/28/2021	9/30/2023	0
DHR	Low Income Household Water Assistance-ARP Act FFY21	$4,443,649	$0	No	5/28/2021	9/30/2023	0
DHR	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Reallotment funds FFY21	$25,966	$0	No	10/1/2020	9/30/2021	0
DHR	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (FFY22)	$55,121,407	$0	No	10/1/2021	9/30/2023	2.67
DHR	Community Services Block Grant (FFY22)	$8,058,287	$0	No	10/1/2021	9/30/2023	2
DHR	Rehabilitation Services - Client Assistance Program FFY22	$131,917	$0	No	10/1/2021	9/30/2023	1.1
DHR	Weatherization Assistance Program (FFY22)	$6,193,241	$0	No	4/1/2022	3/31/2023	5.56
DHR	Iowa's FY 21 Title II Formula Grant	$621,306	$62,131	No	10/1/2021	9/30/2025	2.5
DPS	NHTSA 402 State and Community Highway Safety	$2,980,502	$1,192,201	Yes	10/1/2020	9/30/2021	12
DPS	NHTSA 402 State and Community Highway Safety	$189,790	$75,916	Yes	10/1/2020	9/30/2021	12
DPS	Section 405b Occupant Protection	$425,235	$170,094	Yes	10/1/2020	9/30/2021	0

2022 Noncompetitive Grant Report

Report Required by Iowa Code Section 8.9

Iowa Department of Management

Source: GEM$ Database as entered by Agencies

State Agency	Title of Grant	Amount Awarded	Match Amount	MOE Required?	Funding Start Date	Funding End Date	FTEs Associated with this Grant
DPS	NHTSA 405c Data Program	$471,869	$188,747	Yes	10/1/2020	9/30/2021	0
DPS	NHTSA 405d Impaired Driving Countermeasures Grant	$1,687,729	$675,092	Yes	10/1/2020	9/30/2021	0
DPS	NHTSA 405d 24-7 Sobriety	$50,823	$20,329	Yes	10/1/2020	9/30/2021	0
DPS	405f Motorcycle Grant	$52,168	$20,867	Yes	10/1/2020	9/30/2021	0
DPS	NHTSA 402 State and Community Highway Safety	$1,400,203	$560,081	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	12
DPS	NHTSA 402 State and Community Highway Safety	$262,494	$104,998	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	12
DPS	NHTSA 402 State and Community Highway Safety	$72,477	$28,991	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	12
DPS	NHTSA 402 State and Community Highway Safety	$14,437	$5,775	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	12
DPS	Section 405b Occupant Protection	$205,174	$82,069	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	Section 405b Occupant Protection	$40,870	$16,348	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	NHTSA 405c Data Program	$236,913	$94,765	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	NHTSA 405d 24-7 Sobriety	$4,888	$1,955	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	NHTSA 405d 24-7 Sobriety	$24,459	$9,784	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	NHTSA 405d Impaired Driving Countermeasures Grant	$162,293	$64,917	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	NHTSA 405c Data Program	$47,193	$18,877	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	NHTSA 405d Impaired Driving Countermeasures Grant	$812,020	$324,808	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	405f Motorcycle Grant	$25,386	$10,154	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	405f Motorcycle Grant	$5,057	$2,023	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	NHTSA 402 State and Community Highway Safety	$3,321,674	$1,328,669	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	12
DPS	NHTSA 402 State and Community Highway Safety	$1,055	$422	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	12
DPS	NHTSA 402 State and Community Highway Safety	$161,657	$64,663	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	12
DPS	Section 405b Occupant Protection	$419,953	$167,981	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	NHTSA 405c Data Program	$484,918	$193,967	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	NHTSA 405d Impaired Driving Countermeasures Grant	$1,663,298	$665,319	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	NHTSA 405d 24-7 Sobriety	$50,100	$20,040	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	405f Motorcycle Grant	$51,960	$20,784	Yes	10/1/2021	9/30/2022	0
DPS	FY 23 ICAC Continuation Grant	$458,509	$0	Yes	10/1/2022	9/30/2023	0
HSEMD	State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	$4,602,500	$0	No	9/1/2021	8/31/2024	0
HSEMD	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant (HMEP)	$470,407	$117,602	No	9/30/2021	9/30/2022	2
HSEMD	2021 Emergency Management Performance Grant	$4,685,744	$4,685,744	No	10/1/2020	9/30/2021	0
HSEMD	2021 Emergency Management Performance Grant America Rescue Plan Act.	$1,319,928	$1,319,928	No	10/1/2020	9/30/2023	0
HSEMD	State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	$4,847,500	$0	No	9/1/2022	8/31/2025	0

2022 Noncompetitive Grant Report

Report Required by Iowa Code Section 8.9

Iowa Department of Management

Source: GEM$ Database as entered by Agencies

State Agency	Title of Grant	Amount Awarded	Match Amount	MOE Required?	Funding Start Date	Funding End Date	FTEs Associated with this Grant
HSEMD	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant	$319,707	$49,927	No	10/1/2022	9/30/2025	0
HSEMD	2022 Nonprofit Security Grant Program	$1,204,042	$0	No	9/1/2022	8/31/2025	0
HSEMD	Severe Storms	$1,292,525	$100,043	No	2/23/2022	2/23/2026	0
HSEMD	Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, and Tornadoes	$47,941	$0	No	2/23/2022	2/23/2026	0
HSEMD	COVID-19 Pandemic	$4,023,999	$2,162,633	No	2/1/2022	2/1/2026	0

Appendix E – Fee Project

Analysis of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

The Fee Project acts as reference guide to fees charged by departments and agencies. The information reflects FY 2021 and FY 2022 and, when possible, includes the number of persons who paid each fee and the amount of revenue generated by each fee. The information is reported by State agencies as of December 2022. The Fee Project workbooks for each subcommittee are available on each respective subcommittee webpage at the links listed below. Hard copies of these reports are available from the Fiscal Services Division upon request.

Administration and Regulation — www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FEES/1313507.xlsx

Agriculture and Natural Resources — www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FEES/1313425.xlsx

Economic Development — www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FEES/1313432.xlsx

Education — www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FEES/1313434.xlsx

Human Services — www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FEES/1313436.xlsx

Justice System — www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FEES/1313438.xlsx

Transportation — www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FEES/1313287.xlsx

Governor's Recommended Department Alignments

The Governor is recommending shifting or aligning a number of existing appropriations among State agencies. The following tables illustrate the Governor's recommended alignment of appropriations and departments.

Administration and Regulation Appropriations Subcommittee

Appropriation	Current Department Proposed Department	Estimated FY 2023	Gov. Rec. FY 2024
Alcoholic Beverages Operations	Commerce	$ 1,075,454	$ 0
	Revenue	0	1,075,454
Central Administration	Human Rights	189,071	0
	Human Services	0	261,672
Community Advocacy and Services	Human Rights	956,894	0
	Human Services	0	956,894
Child Advocacy Board	Inspections & Appeals	2,607,454	0
	Human Services	0	2,602,312
Operations	Office of Drug Control Policy	239,271	0
	Public Safety	0	249,219
Professional Licensing Bureau	Professional Licensing & Regulation	360,856	0
	Inspections, Appeals and Licensing	0	490,625

Economic Development Appropriations Subcommittee

Appropriation	Current Department Proposed Department	Estimated FY 2023	Gov. Rec. FY 2024
Administration Division	Cultural Affairs	$ 168,637	$ 0
	Administrative Services	0	168,403
Arts Division	Cultural Affairs	1,317,188	0
	Economic Development Authority	0	1,315,526
Community Cultural Grants	Cultural Affairs	172,090	0
	Economic Development Authority	0	172,090
County Endowment Funding - DCA Grants	Cultural Affairs	448,403	0
	Economic Development Authority	0	448,403
Cultural Trust Grants	Cultural Affairs	150,000	0
	Economic Development Authority	0	150,000
Great Places	Cultural Affairs	150,000	0
	Economic Development Authority	0	149,710
Historical Division	Cultural Affairs	3,142,351	0
	Administrative Services	0	3,136,371
Historic Sites	Cultural Affairs	426,398	0
	Administrative Services	0	425,751
Iowa Comm. Volunteer Ser. - Promise	Economic Development Authority	168,201	0
	Human Services	0	168,201
Workers' Compensation Division	Iowa Workforce Development	3,321,044	0
	Inspections, Appeals and Licensing	0	3,321,044
Labor Services Division	Iowa Workforce Development	3,491,252	0
	Inspections, Appeals and Licensing	0	3,491,252

Education Appropriations Subcommittee

Appropriation	Current Department Proposed Department	Estimated FY 2023	Gov. Rec. FY 2024
All Iowa Opportunity Scholarship	College Student Aid Commission	$ 3,229,468	$ 0
	Education	0	3,229,468
College Student Aid Commission	College Student Aid Commission	591,533	0
	Education	0	591,533
DMU Health Care Prof Recruitment	College Student Aid Commission	500,973	0
	Education	0	500,973
Future Ready Iowa Last-Dollar Scholarship Program	College Student Aid Commission	23,927,005	0
	Education	0	23,927,005
Health Care Loan Repayment Program	College Student Aid Commission	500,000	0
	Education	0	500,000
Mental Health Practitioner Loan Repayment Program	College Student Aid Commission	520,000	0
	Education	0	520,000
National Guard Service Scholarship	College Student Aid Commission	4,700,000	0
	Education	0	6,600,000
Rural Primary Care Loan Repayment	College Student Aid Commission	2,504,933	0
	Education	0	2,504,933
Rural Veterinarian Loan Repayment Program	College Student Aid Commission	700,000	0
	Education	0	700,000
Teach Iowa Scholars	College Student Aid Commission	650,000	0
	Education	0	650,000
Tuition Grant - For-Profit - Standing	College Student Aid Commission	500,000	0
	Education	0	512,500
Tuition Grant Program - Standing	College Student Aid Commission	50,118,451	0
	Education	0	51,371,412
Vocational-Technical Tuition Grant - Standing	College Student Aid Commission	1,750,185	0
	Education	0	1,750,185
Adult Education and Literacy Programs	Education	500,000	0
	Iowa Workforce Development	0	500,000
Career Technical Education Administration	Education	598,197	0
	Iowa Workforce Development	0	598,197
Career Technical Education Secondary	Education	2,952,459	0
	Iowa Workforce Development	0	2,952,459
ECI General Aid (SRG)	Education	23,406,799	0
	Human Services	0	23,406,799
Ed Services for Blind & Visually Impaired	Regents	4,654,408	0
	Education	0	4,770,768
Iowa School for the Deaf	Regents	11,089,039	0
	Education	0	11,366,265

Education Appropriations Subcommittee

Appropriation	Current Department Proposed Department	Estimated FY 2023	Gov. Rec. FY 2024
UNI - Math & Science Collaborative	Regents	6,354,848	0
	Education	0	6,354,848
Enrich Iowa Libraries	State Library	2,464,823	0
	Administrative Services	0	2,464,823
State Library	State Library	2,532,594	0
	Administrative Services	0	2,532,594
Entrepreneurs with Disabilities Program	Vocational Rehabilitation	138,506	0
	Iowa Workforce Development	0	138,506
Independent Living Center Grant	Vocational Rehabilitation	86,457	0
	Iowa Workforce Development	0	86,457
Independent Living	Vocational Rehabilitation	84,823	0
	Iowa Workforce Development	0	84,804
Vocational Rehabilitation	Vocational Rehabilitation	6,116,328	0
	Iowa Workforce Development	0	6,106,732

Health and Human Services Appropriations Subcommittee

Appropriation	Current Department Proposed Department	Estimated FY 2023	Gov. Rec. FY 2024
Aging Programs	Iowa Department on Aging	$ 11,304,082	$ 0
	Human Services	0	12,006,290
Office of LTC Ombudsman	Iowa Department on Aging	1,149,821	0
	Human Services	0	1,148,959
Addictive Disorders	Public Health	23,659,379	0
	Human Services	0	23,656,992
Essential Public Health Services	Public Health	7,662,464	0
	Human Services	0	7,662,464
Chronic Conditions	Public Health	4,258,373	0
	Human Services	0	4,256,595
Community Capacity	Public Health	6,519,306	0
	Human Services	0	7,652,481
Congenital & Inherited Disorders Registry	Public Health	223,521	0
	Human Services	0	223,521
Healthy Children and Families	Public Health	5,816,681	0
	Human Services	0	5,815,491
Infectious Diseases	Public Health	1,796,206	0
	Human Services	0	1,795,902
Public Protection	Public Health	4,466,601	0
	Human Services	0	4,581,792
Resource Management	Public Health	933,871	0
	Human Services	0	933,543

Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee

Appropriation	Current Department Proposed Department	Estimated FY 2023	Gov. Rec. FY 2024
Civil Rights Commission	Civil Rights Commission	$ 1,343,051	$ 0
	Inspections, Appeals and Licensing	0	1,337,999
Criminal & Juvenile Justice	Human Rights	1,318,547	0
	Human Services	0	1,318,547
Single Grant Program	Human Rights	140,000	0
	Human Services	0	140,000

Other Funds

Appropriation	Current Department Proposed Department	Estimated FY 2023	Gov. Rec. FY 2024
Skilled Workforce Tuition Grant - SWJCF	College Student Aid Commission	$ 5,000,000	$ 0
	Education	0	5,000,000
Great Places Infrastructure Grants - RIIF	Cultural Affairs	1,000,000	0
	Economic Development Authority	0	1,000,000
Rural YMCAs - RIIF	Cultural Affairs	250,000	0
	Economic Development Authority	0	250,000
Banking Division - CMRF	Commerce	13,025,180	0
	Insurance and Financial Services	0	13,025,180
Credit Union Division - CMRF	Commerce	2,553,593	0
	Insurance and Financial Services	0	2,553,593
Insurance Division Operations - CMRF	Commerce	6,876,987	0
	Insurance and Financial Services	0	6,876,987
Utilities Division - CMRF	Commerce	10,746,366	0
	Utilities Board	0	10,746,366
House Improvement Field Auditor -SHTF	Commerce	62,317	0
	Inspections and Appeals	0	62,317
Gambling Treatment - SWRF	Public Health	1,750,000	0
	Human Services	0	1,750,000
Criminal Justice Info System - TRF	Human Rights	1,400,000	0
	Human Services	0	1,400,000
Justice Data Warehouse - TRF	Human Rights	187,980	0
	Human Services	0	282,664
STEM Best - SWJCF	Economic Development Authority	700,000	0
	Education	0	700,000
STEM Scholarships - SWJCF	Economic Development Authority	633,325	0
	Workforce Development	0	633,325
Adult Literacy for the Workforce - SWJCF	Education	5,500,000	0
	Workforce Development	0	5,500,000
Work-Based Learning Intermediary Network - SWJCF	Education	1,500,000	0
	Workforce Development	0	1,500,000

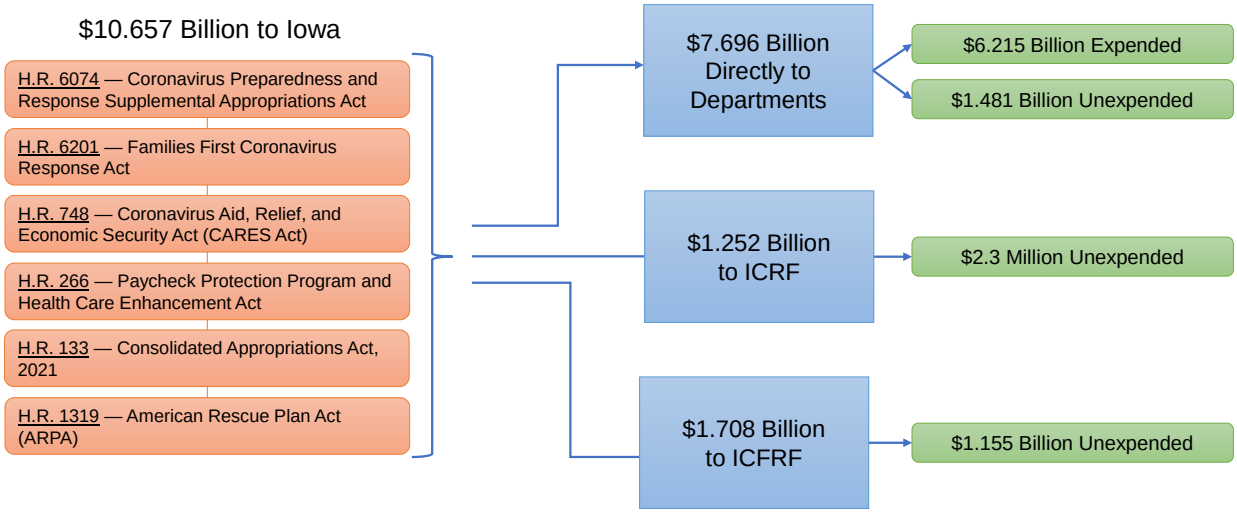
LSA Staff Contacts: Adam Broich (515.281.8223) adam.broich@legis.iowa.gov
Jeff Robinson (515.281.4614) jeff.robinson@legis.iowa.gov

CARES Act, ARPA, and Other Federal Stimulus. In response to the COVID-19 emergency, the federal government enacted six Acts in 2020 and 2021. Those Acts are:

- H.R. 6074 — Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, enacted March 6, 2020.
- H.R. 6201 — Families First Coronavirus Response Act, enacted March 18, 2020.
- H.R. 748 — Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, enacted March 27, 2020.
- H.R. 266 — Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act, enacted April 24, 2020.
- H.R. 133 — Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, enacted December 27, 2020.
- H.R. 1319 — American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA), enacted March 11, 2021.

Through December 31, 2022, State agencies in Iowa have reported federal awards totaling $10.656 billion related to the six Acts to address a wide variety of expenses related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Of this total, $7.696 billion has been awarded directly to agencies, $1.252 billion was awarded to the Iowa Coronavirus Relief Fund (ICRF), and $1.708 billion was awarded to the Iowa Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund (ICFRF) for the State and nonentitlement units of government. **Table 1** at the end of the Federal Funds section details the $7.696 billion awarded directly to State agencies.

Funds Received by Iowa State Agencies as of December 31, 2022



Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Of the $7.696 billion in federal funds awarded directly to State agencies, $6.215 billion (80.8%) has been expended as of December 31, 2022. Of the total year-to-date expenses, $2.989 billion (48.1%) has been expended for worker unemployment benefits. This figure does not include the funds from the ICRF and ICFRF allocated for this same purpose. **Figure 1** displays the eight agencies that received the most funding and combines all other agencies. **Figure 2** displays the share of awarded funds that have been unexpended versus expended by State agencies.

Figure 1

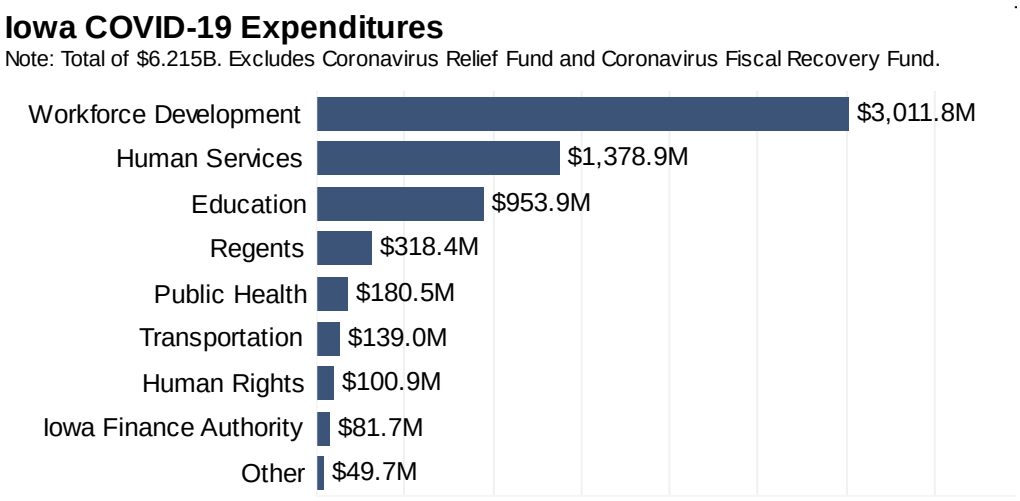
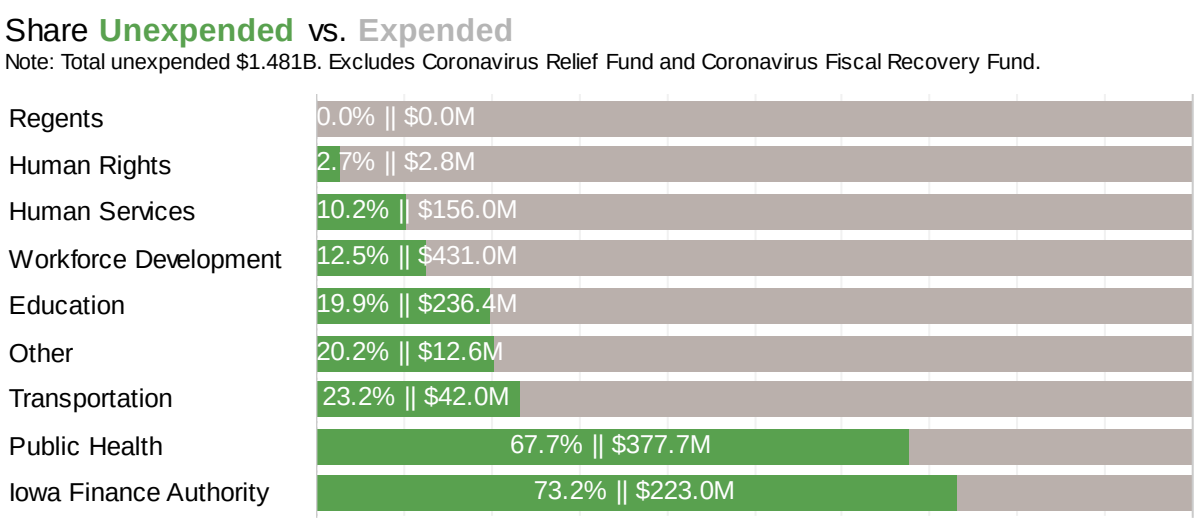


Figure 2



Iowa Coronavirus Relief Fund

Iowa received $1.250 billion in federal funds through the CARES Act on April 20, 2020, as illustrated in **Figure 3**. To date, $2.3 million in interest earnings has been credited to the Fund. As of December 2, 2022, net transfers to agencies totaled $1.247 billion, with some moneys having been returned to the Fund. The current balance in the Fund is $2.1 million. Of the $1.247 billion transferred to the agencies, a total of $1.247 billion has been expended for various programs. The Treasury revised the guidance to provide that a cost associated with a necessary expenditure incurred due to the public health emergency shall be considered to have been incurred by December 31, 2021. Recipients were required to record their expenditures by September 30, 2022. The State returned unexpended and unobligated funds to the U.S. Treasury as of September 30, 2022. Remaining funds are attributable to interest collected by the State and will be used to cover administrative expenses. Further adjustments may occur until the Fund is considered ready to be closed.

Figure 4 is a summarized explanation of the programs funded through the ICRF. Note that some programs may show expenses that exceed transfers that have been made to the department. The discrepancies are primarily due to ongoing transaction reporting and are likely to be changed through future adjustments. The LSA will continue to monitor these transactions. Discrepancies that exceed $50,000 have been noted, and the LSA will continue to monitor these programs.

Figure 3

Coronavirus Relief Fund (April 2020 CARES Act)

Coronavirus Relief Fund		
Federal Support	$	1,250,000,000
Interest		2,319,662
Federal Support Returned		-3,052,983
Net Transfers to Agencies		-1,247,135,390
Fund Balance	$	2,131,289
Department Activities		
Transfers Received		1,247,135,390
Reported Expenses		-1,246,939,023
Unexpended Transfers	$	196,368
Total Unexpended	***$***	***2,327,656***

Figure 4

Iowa Coronavirus Relief Fund
Total Transfers and Expenses

	Net Transfers	Expenses
Administrative Services	**$ 5,482,367**	**$ 5,482,367**
COVID-19 Technology Support	885,747	885,747
Support for Local Government Relief Payments	4,596,620	4,596,620
Aging	**$ 469,449**	**$ 469,449**
Area Agencies on Aging Nutrition Programs	264,449	264,449
COVID-19 Technology Support	205,000	205,000
Attorney General	**$ 128,694**	**$ 128,694**
COVID-19 Technology Support	128,694	128,694
Agriculture & Land Stewardship	**$ 17,644,162**	**$ 17,644,161**
Feeding Iowans Initiative	1,449,209	1,449,209
Iowa Disposal Assistance Program	4,811,500	4,811,500
Renewable Fuels Retail Recovery Program	6,782,647	6,782,647
Meat Processing Expansion & Local Produce Programs	4,600,806	4,600,806
College Student Aid Commission	**$ 5,173,119**	**$ 5,173,119**
COVID-19 Technology Support	73,119	73,119
Last-Dollar Scholarship Program Fund	5,100,000	5,100,000
Corrections	**$ 18,381,648**	**$ 18,381,648**
COVID-19 Staffing Expenses	18,381,648	18,381,648
Cultural Affairs	**$ 8,498,461**	**$ 8,498,461**
Iowa Arts and Culture Recovery Program	7,000,000	7,000,000
Cultural Marketing Grants	998,461	998,461
World Food Prize Foundation	500,000	500,000
Economic Development Authority	**$ 236,006,088**	**$ 236,060,009**
Small Business Disaster Assistance Fund	128,838,433	128,892,373
AmeriCorps	60,000	60,000
Biofuels Relief Fund	12,122,348	12,122,348
Small Business Utility Assistance Program	5,391,500	5,391,481
Iowa Hospital COVID-19 Relief Program	42,416,203	42,416,203
Nonprofit Recovery Program	9,771,001	9,771,001
Movie Theater Relief Fund	5,285,080	5,285,080
County Fair Relief	6,975,000	6,975,000
ISU Nanovaccine Institute	2,150,000	2,150,000
Bowling Center Relief Program	1,986,027	1,986,027
Charter Tourism Relief	850,234	850,234
Sports Entertainment Relief Program	6,511,653	6,511,653
Iowa Fitness Centers	13,497,899	13,497,899
Volunteer Assistance Recovery Program	150,711	150,711
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	**$ 11,963,333**	**$ 11,963,987**
Feeding Iowans Initiative — Food Banks	998,531	998,531
Emergency Medical Services	7,078,904	7,078,904
COVID-19 Staffing Expenses	448,449	448,449
Coronavirus Relief Fund Audit Expenses	5,815	6,469
Des Moines and West Des Moines Water Works	3,431,634	3,431,634

Figure 4 (continued)

Iowa Coronavirus Relief Fund
Total Transfers and Expenses

	Net Transfers	Expenses
Human Services	**$ 115,875,070**	**$ 115,880,107**
Double Up Food Bucks Program	3,394,000	3,394,000
Long-Term Care Services	35,386,871	35,386,871
Mental Health Services – Medicaid Mental Health Providers	9,625,430	9,625,430
Mental Health Services – Medicaid Substance Use Disorder Providers	9,851,934	9,851,934
Mental Health Services – Mental Health Disability Service Regions	28,906,950	28,911,987
Agency COVID-19 Mitigation	11,359,029	11,359,029
Feeding Iowans – Food Bank Grant Administration	5,500,000	5,500,000
Feeding Iowans – Commodity Supplemental Foods Prog.	4,000,000	4,000,000
NGO Child Care Payments	7,850,857	7,850,857
Inspections and Appeals	**$ 875,233**	**$ 875,233**
Health Facilities — Database and Telework Upgrades	875,233	875,233
Iowa Finance Authority	**$ 114,066,080**	**$ 114,066,080**
Iowa Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Program	37,310,592	37,310,592
Iowa Beginning Farmer Debt Relief Fund	14,228,853	14,228,853
Iowa Livestock Producer Relief Fund	62,526,634	62,526,634
Judicial Branch	**$ 6,345,910**	**$ 6,345,910**
Court Tech and Modernization	6,345,910	6,345,910
Legislative Branch	**$ 1,014,566**	**$ 1,014,567**
General Assembly Expenses	1,014,566	1,014,567
Management	**$ 478,846**	**$ 222,866**
COVID Administration & Oversight	388,405	132,424
COVID-19 Technology Support	90,442	90,442
Natural Resources	**$ 29,517**	**$ 29,517**
Wallace Building Access Upgrades	29,517	29,517
Office of the Chief Information Officer	**$ 71,965,017**	**$ 71,965,018**
Broadband Grants	45,756,228	46,111,797
COVID-19 Technology Support	19,409,508	19,158,556
Improving Enterprise Applications	6,799,281	6,694,665
Public Defense	**$ 14,726**	**$ 14,726**
Emergency Paid Sick Leave	14,726	14,726
Public Health	**$ 615,154**	**$ 615,154**
COVID Communications Campaign	615,154	615,154
Public Safety	**$ 10,000,000**	**$ 10,000,000**
COVID-19 Staffing Expenses	10,000,000	10,000,000
Revenue	**$ 115,000,000**	**$ 115,000,000**
Local Government Relief Payments	115,000,000	115,000,000
Workforce Development	**$ 507,107,951**	**$ 507,107,951**
Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund	491,040,595	491,040,595
Apprenticeship Incentive Grant Program	6,088,766	6,088,766
Earn and Learn Grant Program	5,794,764	5,794,764
Future Ready Iowa — Employer Innovation Fund	4,183,826	4,183,826
Total Transfers and Expenditures	**$ 1,247,135,390**	**$ 1,246,939,023**

Programs Funded Through the Iowa Coronavirus Relief Fund

Department of Administrative Services (DAS)

- **COVID-19 Technology Support:** The Governor transferred $886,000 to the DAS to support ongoing technology needs for the Iowa response to the pandemic and economic recovery and to make technology purchases that allow for working remotely and conducting virtual meetings. The DAS has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Support for Local Government Relief Payments:** The Governor transferred $4.6 million to the DAS to cover costs associated with work in support of the Local Government Relief Payments program. The DAS has distributed the balance of the funds.

Department on Aging (IDA)

- **Meals for Vulnerable Older Adults/AAA Nutrition Programs:** The Governor transferred $264,000 for senior nutrition programs. The IDA administers the Older Americans Act nutrition programs and services in accordance with the Older Americans Act. The objectives of the programs were to reduce hunger and food insecurity among older individuals, promote socialization of older individuals, promote the health and well-being of older individuals, and delay adverse health conditions for older individuals. The IDA has spent the balance of the funds.
- **COVID-19 Technology Support:** The Governor transferred $205,000 to support ongoing technology needs for the Iowa response to the pandemic and economic recovery, and to make technology purchases that allow for working remotely and conducting virtual meetings. The IDA has expended the balance of the funds.

Office of the Attorney General (AG)

- **COVID-19 Technology Support:** The Governor transferred $129,000 to the AG to support its ongoing technology needs in response to the pandemic. The Office of the Attorney General has expended the balance of the funds.

Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (DALS)

- **Feeding Iowans Initiative:** The Governor transferred $6.0 million to the DALS for the following programs that assisted Iowans impacted by food insecurity during the COVID-19 pandemic:
  - $1.4 million for the Pass the Pork Program, the Beef Up Iowa Program, and the Pack the Pantry Program. The DALS has spent the balance of the funds.
  - $4.6 million for the Meat Processing Expansion and Development Program and the Local Produce and Protein Program. The DALS has spent the balance of the funds.
  - Additional information on these programs can be found at the DALS website.
- **Livestock Disposal Assistance Program:** The Governor transferred $4.8 million to the Iowa Disposal Assistance Program. The Program was created to assist Iowa pork producers who were unable to harvest pigs because of COVID-19 supply chain disruptions. In the event pork producers were forced to euthanize animals, the producers could apply for State funding to properly dispose of carcasses in an environmentally sound manner. The Program provided producers $40 per animal to help cover a portion of the disposal costs for qualifying hogs. The DALS has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Renewable Fuels Retail Recovery Program:** The Governor transferred $6.8 million to the Renewable Fuels Retail Recovery Program. This Program provides financial assistance to filling stations, truck stops, and other fuel retailers to help them recover from lost demand caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Iowa fuel retailers that dispense, or have plans to dispense, ethanol blends of E-15 or higher or biodiesel blends of B-11 or higher, and biodiesel terminal facilities are eligible to apply for the relief funds. The DALS has spent the balance of the funds.

College Student Aid Commission (CSAC)

- **Last-Dollar Scholarship Program Fund:** The Governor transferred $5.1 million to the Last-Dollar Scholarship Program. The Last-Dollar Scholarship Program was created in 2018 in HF 2458 (Future Ready Iowa Act). The Program provided financial aid to students attending community colleges or accredited private nonprofit institutions and enrolled in programs of study that lead to a postsecondary

credential, up to and including an associate degree, aligned with a high-demand job as designated by Iowa Workforce Development or a community college. The CSAC has spent the balance of the funds.

- **COVID-19 Technology Support:** The Governor transferred $73,000 to the CSAC to support its ongoing technology needs in response to the pandemic. The CSAC has spent the balance of the funds.

Department of Corrections (DOC)

- **COVID-19 Staffing and Overtime:** The Governor transferred $18.4 million to the DOC for COVID-19-related staffing and overtime expenses. This funding supported payroll expenses for employees whose services were diverted to a substantially different use due to COVID-19 and assisted employees who used emergency paid sick leave due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Department has spent the balance of the funds.

Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA)

- **Iowa Arts and Culture Recovery Program:** The Governor transferred $7.0 million to the Iowa Arts and Culture Recovery Program. This Program provided short-term relief to arts venues, cultural organizations, and creative workers who have lost significant business or income due to the pandemic. The Department has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Cultural Marketing Grants:** The Governor transferred $998,000 to support arts and cultural organizations in their efforts to remarket their reopening or to publicize the resumption of activities and steps taken to ensure a safe experience. The Department has spent the balance of the funds.
- **World Food Prize Foundation:** The Governor has transferred $500,000 to provide economic relief to the World Food Prize Foundation, whose normal operations have been interrupted due to the pandemic and ongoing public health emergency. The Department has spent the balance of the funds.

Economic Development Authority (EDA)

- **Small Business Disaster Assistance Fund:** The Governor transferred $128.8 million to the Small Business Disaster Assistance Fund. This Program provided financial assistance to small businesses that were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Program offered eligible small businesses grants ranging from $5,000 to $25,000 and permitted deferral of sales and use taxes or withholding taxes and a waiver of penalty and interest. For additional information, see the ***Fiscal Update Article*** *COVID-19 — Iowa Small Business Relief Program Update — May 12, 2020*. The EDA has spent $128.9 million, which exceeded transfers by $53,900.
- **AmeriCorps:** The Governor transferred $60,000 to the AmeriCorps Program. AmeriCorps is a program of the federal Corporation for National and Community Service, which is an independent federal agency designed to improve lives, strengthen communities, and foster civic engagement through service and volunteering. The AmeriCorps Program in Iowa is coordinated through Volunteer Iowa. The EDA has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Biofuels Relief Fund:** The Governor transferred $12.1 million to the Biofuels Relief Fund. The Program provided short-term cash flow assistance to Iowa-based biodiesel and ethanol companies impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The maximum award per company cannot exceed $750,000. The EDA has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Small Business Utility Assistance Program:** The Governor transferred $5.4 million to the Small Business Utility Assistance Program. This Program provided short-term relief of up to $7,500 to eligible small businesses and nonprofits that face significant hardship in the payment of utility bills for service provided during the months of disruption to their business. The EDA has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Iowa Hospital COVID-19 Relief Program:** The Governor transferred $42.4 million to the Iowa Hospital COVID-19 Relief Program. This Program provided financial relief to Iowa's hospitals impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The EDA has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Nonprofit Recovery Program:** The Governor transferred $9.8 million to the Nonprofit Recovery Program. This Program provided short-term relief to nonprofit organizations that have experienced a net loss in revenue as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The grant funds are to be used for short-term cash flow assistance to continue operations, provide increased services and supports, or reopen the nonprofit following the COVID-19 pandemic. The EDA has spent the balance of the funds.

- **Movie Theater Relief Fund:** The Governor transferred $5.3 million to the Movie Theater Relief Fund. The Program provided short-term relief to eligible movie theaters impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic for the purpose of continuing or resuming business operations. Theaters in Iowa showing films open to all ages are eligible for $10,000 per movie screen. The EDA has spent the balance of the funds.
- **County Fair Relief Program:** The Governor transferred $7.0 million to the County Fair Relief Program. This Program provided short-term relief to eligible county and district fairs for the purpose of continuing or resuming operations in the context of the public health emergency. The EDA has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Nanovaccine Development:** The Governor transferred $2.2 million to Iowa State University (ISU) for nanovaccine development. This Program supported the development of a next-generation COVID-19 vaccine through a partnership between ISU and the University of Iowa. The universities have spent the balance of the funds.
- **Bowling Center Relief Program:** The Governor transferred $2.0 million to the Bowling Center Relief Program. The Program assisted eligible Iowa bowling centers with economic relief due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For the purposes of the Program, a "bowling center" is a building or enclosed area containing lanes for the game of bowling. The EDA has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Charter Tourism Relief:** The Governor transferred $850,000 for Charter Tourism Relief. The Program assisted eligible Iowa charter bus and motor coach travel companies with economic relief during the COVID-19 pandemic. For the purposes of the Program, a "charter bus company" was a company primarily engaged (at least 51.0% of revenue) in providing charter bus services. The EDA has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Sports Entertainment Relief Program:** The Governor transferred $6.5 million to the Sports Entertainment Relief Program. The Program assisted eligible sports operations with a one-time grant to assist with short-term cash flow. Eligible businesses are Iowa-based sports teams whose primary revenue sources include ticket sales, box sales, season ticket sales, concessions, and team merchandising. The EDA has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Iowa Fitness Centers:** The Governor transferred $13.5 million for Iowa fitness centers. The Program assisted fitness centers, which are defined as brick-and-mortar facilities that primarily provided patrons with space and equipment for physical exercise for health and wellness purposes, with economic relief due to losses incurred in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Eligibility included practice facilities, including but not limited to yoga studios, cycling centers, and CrossFit facilities, but not classes given at a leased or borrowed space within a fitness center. The EDA has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Volunteer Assistance Recovery Program:** The Governor transferred $151,000 to the Volunteer Assistance Recovery Program. The Program supported the ramp-up of volunteer efforts in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The EDA has spent the balance of the funds.

Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD)

- **Feeding Iowans Initiative — Food Banks:** The Governor transferred $999,000 to the Feeding Iowans Initiative. Funds for the Initiative were used for the purchase and repackaging of bulk food products for food banks across Iowa. The HSEMD has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Emergency Medical Services:** The Governor transferred $7.1 million to upgrade 911 call-taking equipment across various public safety answering points. This included funds to assist the Polk County area in better coordination and collaboration for response to and disposition of 911 calls. The HSEMD has spent the balance of the funds.
- **COVID-19 Staffing:** The Governor transferred $448,000 to cover salary costs associated with responding to COVID-19 relief efforts. The funds were transferred to the Governor's Office for salary costs. The HSEMD has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Coronavirus Relief Fund Audit:** The Governor transferred $5,800 to support audits of the Coronavirus Relief Fund. The HSEMD has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Des Moines Water Works and West Des Moines Water Works:** The Governor transferred $3.4 million to Des Moines Water Works and West Des Moines Water Works for support of the cities' public utility services response efforts to COVID-19. The HSEMD has spent the balance of the funds.

Department of Human Services (DHS)

- **Double Up Food Bucks:** The Governor transferred $3.4 million to the Double Up Food Bucks Program. The Program connected low-income families with healthy food grown by Iowa farmers and increased those families' access to fresh fruits and vegetables. The DHS has expended the balance of this funding.
- **Feeding Iowans — Commodity Supplemental Foods Program (CSFP):** The Governor transferred $4.0 million for the CSFP. The Program provided supplemental food and nutrition education for persons ages 60 and over. Available foods included canned fruits and vegetables, hot and cold cereals, cheese, peanut butter, beans, pastas, and canned and powdered milk. The DHS has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Medicaid Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services:** The Governor transferred $48.4 million from the ICRF to the DHS for the following:
  - $28.9 million for the Mental Health and Disability Services Regions to supplement current funding for adult and children's mental health services and to meet increased needs. The DHS has distributed the balance of the funds.
  - $19.5 million for Medicaid mental health and substance abuse provider services due to increased costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The DHS has distributed the balance of the funds.
- **COVID-19 Mitigation:** The Governor transferred $11.4 million for staff and equipment costs incurred by the DHS in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The DHS has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Long-Term Care Services:** The Governor transferred $35.4 million for Medicaid providers of home and community-based services (HCBS) and habilitation services under the HCBS waiver programs to cover increased costs associated with the pandemic for providing long-term care services and supports to people in their home or community rather than an institutional setting. The DHS has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Feeding Iowans Initiative — Food Bank Grant Administration:** The Governor transferred $5.5 million to help Iowa food pantries and food banks meet increasing demands due to the COVID-19 pandemic by increasing refrigeration capacity to offer more perishable, locally grown foods; increase the supply of meat available; and fund bulk purchase or repackaging of food products and supplies. The DHS has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Child Care Assistance:** The Governor transferred $7.9 million for child care assistance to provide space and supervision for children so parents could go to work. The DHS has expended the balance of this funding.

Department of Inspections and Appeals (DIA)

- **Health Facilities Division Database:** The Governor transferred $875,000 to the Health Facilities Division for the development of a new database to incorporate long-term nursing facilities infection control surveys and make them available for citizen and facility access. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) implemented a new infection control survey due to COVID-19. The DIA has spent the balance of the funds.

Iowa Finance Authority (IFA)

- **Iowa Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Program:** The Governor transferred $37.3 million to the Iowa Eviction and Foreclosure Prevention Program for rent and mortgage relief. The funds for this Program were used to assist Iowans who have been economically impacted by COVID-19 and may have faced housing cost hardships. The IFA has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Livestock Producer Relief Fund:** The Governor transferred $62.5 million to the Livestock Producer Relief Fund. This Program provided eligible livestock producers with grants up to $10,000 that may be used as working capital to continue operations during the COVID-19 pandemic. The IFA has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Beginning Farmer Debt Relief Fund:** The Governor transferred $14.2 million to the Iowa Beginning Farmer Debt Relief Fund. This Program provided eligible beginning farmers with a debt service payment up to $10,000. The IFA has expended the balance of the funds.

Judicial Branch

- **Court Technology and Modernization:** The Governor transferred $6.3 million for court technology and modernization. These funds assisted the Judicial Branch with costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, including audio/video equipment for virtual hearings and public viewing of proceedings; technology for evidence presentation, plexiglass, and additional furniture to allow for social distancing; and equipment to support employees working remotely. The Judicial Branch has expended the balance of the funds.

Legislative Branch

- **Legislative Technology Upgrades:** The Governor transferred $1.0 million to facilitate telework and provide ease of access to the Iowa Legislature while following recommended health protocols. The Legislative Branch has spent the balance of the funds.

Department of Management (DOM)

- **Coronavirus Relief Fund Administration and Oversight:** The Governor transferred $388,000 to the DOM to administer the Coronavirus Relief Fund. A balance of $256,000 remains unspent.
- **COVID-19 Technology Support:** The Governor transferred $90,000 to support ongoing technology needs for the Iowa response to the pandemic and economic recovery and technology purchases that allow for working remotely and conducting virtual meetings. The DOM has expended the balance of the funds.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

- **Henry A. Wallace Building Access Upgrades:** The Governor transferred $30,000 to secure access to employee workspace areas on each floor of the building through the installation of badge card readers and a new badged Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant accessible doorway. The DNR has spent the balance of the funds.

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

- **Broadband Grants:** The Governor has transferred $45.8 million to the OCIO for funding of grants to expand broadband services in Iowa. The OCIO has distributed $46.1 million of the funds. Expenses exceeded transfers by $356,000. These funds were awarded to broadband providers in the OCIO's Notices of Funding Availability (NOFAs 003 and 005).
- **COVID-19 Technology Support:** The Governor transferred $19.4 million to the OCIO to support ongoing technology needs for the Iowa response to the pandemic and economic recovery and make technology purchases that allow for working remotely and conducting virtual meetings. The OCIO has spent $19.2 million, and there is a balance of $251,000 remaining.
- **Improving Enterprise Applications:** The Governor transferred $6.8 million to create a single, centralized login and citizen identity for State government services available online to improve responsiveness during public health emergencies. The OCIO has spent $6.7 million, and there is a balance of $105,000 available.

Department of Public Defense

- **COVID-19 Staffing:** The Governor transferred $15,000 to support payroll expenses for employees whose services were diverted to a substantially different use as a result of COVID-19 and to assist employees who used emergency paid sick leave due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Department has spent the balance of the funds.

Department of Public Health

- **Iowa COVID-19 Hospital Transfer Line:** The Governor transferred $615,000 to support a platform designed to coordinate care of patients by recommending that the nearest hospital admit each patient based on bed availability, the patient's level of care needs, and the patient's current location; and to help ensure hospitals did not become overloaded with COVID-19 transfers. The Department has expended the balance of the funds.

Department of Public Safety (DPS)

- **State Government COVID-19 Staffing/Emergency Response Costs:** The Governor transferred $10.0 million to cover expenses associated with responding to public health emergencies, including salaries and overtime. The DPS has spent the balance of the funds.

Department of Revenue (DOR)

- **Local Government Relief Payments:** The Governor transferred $115.0 million to provide reimbursements to cities and counties for costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, or to provide the required match for local governments seeking reimbursement for expenses through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency's, public assistance program. The DOR has distributed the balance of the funds.

Department of Workforce Development (IWD)

- **Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund:** The Governor transferred $491.0 million to the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund to assist with the costs of the Unemployment Insurance Program, which pays benefits to covered workers who become involuntarily unemployed and meet specified eligibility requirements. The IWD has spent the balance of the funds.
- **Registered Apprenticeship Incentive Grant Program:** The Governor transferred $6.1 million to the Registered Apprenticeship Incentive Grant Program. This Program is an employer-driven model, combining on-the-job learning with related classroom instruction, providing the apprentice with a nationally recognized credential and employers with a skilled workforce. The projects served Iowans whose jobs have been affected by the pandemic. The IWD has distributed the balance of the funds.
- **Earn and Learn Grant Program:** The Governor transferred $5.8 million for Earn and Learn Grants. This funding was for programs that support the creation and expansion of short-term training and supported services resulting in industry-recognized credentials connected to high-demand jobs in Iowa. The IWD has distributed the balance of the funds.
- **Future Ready Iowa — Employer Innovation Fund:** The Governor transferred $4.2 million to the Employer Innovation Fund. The program matched eligible employer moneys to expand opportunities for education and training leading to high-demand jobs, encouraged Iowa employers to provide leadership and support for regional workforce talent pools throughout the State, and funded Future Ready Iowa education and outreach. The IWD has distributed the balance of the funds.

Iowa Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund

The State of Iowa has received $1.708 billion in funds as of December 31, 2022, and has deposited the funds in the ICFRF. As of December 2, 2022, $573.6 million has been transferred to various agencies. The first $237.5 million was transferred to the IWD's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. These funds are used to support ongoing unemployment benefits for Iowans. An additional $221.2 million was transferred to the DOR for payments to nonentitlement units of government, which are cities with a population of less than 50,000. Funds provided to State and local governments have broad spending flexibility, including addressing emergency and economic effects of the pandemic; replenishing revenue losses due to the shutdown of the economy; investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure; and premium pay to essential workers.

Funds in the ICFRF must be used to cover costs incurred by recipients between March 3, 2021, and December 31, 2024, and funds must be expended by December 31, 2026, or they will revert back to the federal government.

The DOM has published The State of Iowa Recovery Plan, which provides detailed information on plans for the ICFRF. The Plan includes information on the intent of each program, some award recipients, and details regarding application criteria for various programs.

Figure 5 reflects ICFRF activity across the State. This includes moneys that remain in the Fund and moneys that have been transferred to departments and that are no longer in the ICFRF but have not been expended by the State. **Figure 6** shows expenses at a program level. Note that some programs may show expenses that exceed transfers that have been made to the department. The discrepancy is primarily due to the ongoing nature of transaction reporting. Discrepancies that exceed $50,000 have been noted, and the LSA will monitor these programs.

Figure 5

Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund
Revenue, Transfers, and Department Activities

Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund		
Federal Support	$	1,702,586,735
Interest		5,990,294
Net Transfers to Agencies		-573,580,838
Fund Balance	$	1,134,996,191
Department Activities		
Transfers Received		573,580,838
Reported Expenses		-554,053,841
Unexpended Transfers	$	19,526,998
Total Unexpended	***$***	***1,154,523,189***

Figure 6
Iowa Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund
Total Transfers and Expenses

	Net Transfers	Expenses
Administrative Services	**$ 8,513,158**	**$ 8,254,240**
Local Government Relief Payments Support	386,225	386,225
Corrections Premium Pay	1,524,000	1,524,000
Teachers Premium Pay	95,000	95,000
Peace Officer Premium Pay	5,988,000	5,988,000
Premium Pay Administration	6,000	6,000
PPE and DME Storage and Distribution - DAS	513,933	255,015
Aging	**$ 387,000**	**$ 211,450**
Office of Public Guardian	387,000	211,450
Agriculture and Land Stewardship	**$ 1,500,000**	**$ 776,747**
Iowa Conservation Infrastructure	1,500,000	776,747
Office of the Chief Information Officer	**$ 38,242,962**	**$ 31,998,730**
OCIO Broadband Community Engagement	1,100,000	770,000
Broadband Infrastructure Support Grants	12,760,898	15,087,991
Broadband Expansion Grant Administration	1,257,211	1,147,161
Security Operations Center	1,917,008	1,426,299
Data Center Migration	11,186,965	6,295,839
Operations System Replacement	760,000	0
Endpoint Detection and Response Platform	3,522,972	2,948,823
Cap. Complex Network Upgrade	872,533	68,484
Inventory and Asset Management	375,000	0
Digital Transformation Project	1,000,000	763,757
Identity and Access Management	3,490,375	3,490,375
College Student Aid Commission	**$ 2,267,870**	**$ 1,190,827**
GEAR UP Iowa Future Ready	1,667,870	590,827
National Guard Benefits Program	600,000	600,000
Corrections	**$ 2,411,975**	**$ 3,882,961**
Homes for Iowa	2,411,975	3,882,961
Education	**$ 732,020**	**$ 732,020**
Iowa Private Sector Premium Pay	732,020	732,020
Economic Development Authority	**$ 21,565,982**	**$ 20,377,485**
Tourism Marketing Projects	1,242,000	1,241,754
Iowa Promotional Campaign Spring 2022	4,700,000	4,700,000
Iowa Promotional Campaign	3,899,982	3,899,982
Manufacturing 4.0 Small Manufacturers	2,200,000	1,949,410
Manufacturing 4.0 Mid-Size Manufacturers	9,200,000	8,263,018
Downtown Housing Grant Program	241,000	237,192
Nonprofit Initiative	20,000	17,258
Destination Iowa - Outdoor Recreation	63,000	68,872

Figure 6 (continued)
Iowa Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund
Total Transfers and Expenses

	Net Transfers	Expenses
Homeland Security	**$ 3,675,804**	**$ 962,615**
PPE Storage	213,304	213,304
School Safety Improv. Fund and Vulnerability Assessments	3,200,000	719,888
Administration	262,500	29,424
Iowa Finance Authority	**$ 19,007,000**	**$ 10,246,470**
Wastewater Infrastructure for Unsewered Communities	6,000,000	3,731,330
Economically Significant Projects	11,000,000	4,609,990
Minority Down Payment Assistance Pilot Program	970,000	920,000
Watershed Protection Projects	1,037,000	985,150
Management	**$ 2,417,837**	**$ 2,749,170**
Fund Administration	2,044,004	2,044,004
Workforce Realignment Consultant	42,500	42,500
Guidehouse	331,333	662,667
Public Safety	**$ 3,465,541**	**$ 3,208,699**
DPS Recruitment Program	92,185	167,185
Governor's School Safety Bureau School Radios	2,512,829	2,512,829
School Safety Bureau	650,000	318,158
School Safety Hardware and Software	210,527	210,527
Regents	**$ 232,559**	**$ 0**
UNI Future Ready Iowa Scholarship Program	232,559	0
Revenue	**$ 221,185,312**	**$ 221,185,312**
Nonentitlement Local Government Support	221,185,312	221,185,312
Workforce Development	**$ 247,975,818**	**$ 248,277,113**
Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund	237,470,586	237,470,586
IowaWORKS Program Promotion	601,023	601,023
Reemployment Case Management System	2,239,420	2,138,254
Child Care Challenge	6,406,233	6,656,233
Summer Youth Internship Projects	1,258,556	1,128,423
Labor Market Information	-	144,295
Workforce Program - Child Care Challenge Business Incen.	-	44,899
Health Careers Registered Apprenticeship	-	23,806
Teacher and Paraeducator Registered Apprenticeship	-	69,594
	$ 573,580,838	**$ 554,053,841**

Department of Administrative Services

- **Local Government Relief Payments Support:** The Governor transferred $386,000 to administer local government relief for nonentitlement units in cities with a population less than 50,000. The DAS has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Iowa Public Sector Premium Pay:** The Governor has transferred $7.6 million to the program. This program provides a premium pay lump-sum payment to teachers employed by the State, law enforcement and corrections officers, and medical professionals working in corrections. The DAS has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Central PPE:** The Governor transferred $514,000 to pay for centralized storage of personal protective equipment (PPE). The DAS has expended $255,000, and there is a balance of $259,000 remaining.

Department on Aging

- **Office of the Public Guardian:** The Governor transferred $387,000 to reduce the current waiting list of Iowans in need of guardianship-conservatorship via contracted services. This will pay for one calendar year of public guardianship services for 81 persons. The IDA has expended $211,000, and there is a balance of $176,000 remaining.

Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship

- **Iowa Conservation Infrastructure:** The Governor transferred $1.5 million to improve water quality by coordinating private and public resources, organizations, and contractors to implement the Nutrient Reduction Strategy and implement conservation practices to reduce nutrients. This Program will invest in nonpoint source conservation projects in priority watersheds with layered benefits including improved water quality, habitat, recreation, and carbon sequestration. The DALS has expended $777,000, and there is a balance of $723,000 remaining.

Office of the Chief Information Officer

- **OCIO Broadband Community Engagement:** The Governor transferred $1.1 million to provide Iowa cities and counties with education, research, consulting, and related support in connection with the development of broadband plans. Such plans will identify stakeholders, partners, funding sources, and supporting data that can be used to support broadband development at the local government level. The OCIO has expended $770,000, and there is a balance of $165,000 remaining.
- **Broadband Expansion Grant Administration:** The Governor transferred $1.3 million to administer broadband grants. The OCIO has expended $1.1 million of the funds, and there is a balance of $110,000 remaining.
- **Broadband Infrastructure Support Grants:** The Governor transferred $12.8 million to Broadband Infrastructure Grants. These grants support broadband expansion across the State. The OCIO has expended $15.1 million. This expense exceeds the amount transferred to date by $2.3 million, but additional transfers are expected.
- **Security Operations Center:** The Governor transferred $1.9 million to expand the Security Operations Center to provide continuous security monitoring services, provide security of network systems, and improve the State's ability to respond to cyberattacks. The OCIO has expended $1.4 million, and there is a balance of $491,000 remaining.
- **Data Center Migration:** The Governor transferred $11.2 million to support the State's Data Center Migration and Resiliency Project to include migration of data to a new data center and to update or replace aged infrastructure. The OCIO has expended $6.3 million, and there is a balance of $5.1 million remaining.
- **Operations System Replacement:** The Governor transferred $760,000 to replace unsupported endpoints and software across the State network. The OCIO has not expended any of the funds.
- **Endpoint Detection and Response Platform:** The Governor transferred $3.5 million to acquire software licenses for a new Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) platform capable of serving State agencies and local governments. The EDR platform will provide additional security protections for managed endpoints including personal computers, servers, and other devices. The OCIO has expended $2.9 million, and there is a balance of $574,000 remaining.

- **Capitol Complex Network Upgrade:** The Governor transferred $873,000 to replace network and wireless infrastructure across the Capitol Complex. The OCIO has expended $68,000, and there is a balance of $804,000 remaining.
- **Inventory and Asset Management:** The Governor transferred $375,000 to acquire or build systems intended to track information technology (IT) assets. The OCIO has not expended any of the funds.
- **Digital Transformation Project:** The Governor transferred $1.0 million to update State websites to improve user experience. The OCIO has expended $764,000, and there is a balance of $236,000 remaining.
- **Identity and Access Management:** The Governor transferred $3.5 million to renew the Okta platform, which provides a single identity access point to employees and citizens to interact with systems operated by the State. The OCIO has expended the balance of the funds.

College Student Aid Commission

- **GEAR UP:** The Governor transferred $1.7 million to GEAR UP. These funds were used to launch the GEAR UP Iowa Future Ready project. This four-year project will support a cohort of students beginning in the ninth grade and will follow them as they progress through school, while also supporting the graduating class at partner schools each year. The program is a partnership between Iowa College Aid, partner school districts, certain higher education institutions, and community-based organizations. The CSAC has expended $591,000, and there is a balance of $1.1 million remaining.
- **National Guard Benefits Program:** The Governor transferred $600,000 to the National Guard Benefits Program. These funds will be used to cover a 20.0% increase in applicants to the scholarship program. The Program provides scholarship awards to Iowa National Guard members who attend eligible Iowa colleges and universities. The CSAC has expended the balance of the funds.

Department of Corrections

- **Homes for Iowa:** The Governor transferred $2.4 million to support a building trades jobs training program for Iowa inmates. This Program will construct modular homes for income-qualified Iowa residents. At this time, expenditures exceed the initial transfer by $1.5 million, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.

Department of Education

- **Iowa Private Sector Premium Pay:** The Governor transferred $732,000 to provide a premium pay lump-sum payment to teachers at independent schools. The Department has expended the balance of the funds.

Economic Development Authority

- **Tourism Marketing Projects:** The Governor transferred $1.2 million to promote tourism through investment in an image inventory for tourism marketing campaigns and redesign of the TravelIowa.com tourism website. The EDA has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Iowa Promotional Campaign Spring 2022:** The Governor transferred $4.7 million to invest in a comprehensive multimedia advertising campaign around a 30-second video that introduces Iowa to the nation and encourages travelers to explore the State. The EDA has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Iowa Promotional Campaign:** The Governor transferred $3.9 million to invest in a comprehensive multimedia advertising campaign around a 30-second video that introduces Iowa to the nation and encourages travelers to explore the State. The EDA has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Manufacturing 4.0 "Small":** The Governor transferred $2.2 million to help Iowa's small manufacturers continue to advance their processes; automate decision making; and transition their current employees from manual, labor-intensive positions into highly skilled, value-added occupations, thus allowing Iowa manufacturing to remain competitive on the worldwide manufacturing scale. The EDA has expended $1.9 million, and there is a balance of $251,000 remaining.
- **Manufacturing 4.0 "Mid-Size":** The Governor transferred $9.2 million to help Iowa's mid-size manufacturers continue to advance their processes; automate decision making; and transition their current employees from manual, labor-intensive positions into highly skilled, value-added occupations,

thus allowing manufacturing to remain competitive on the worldwide manufacturing scale. The EDA has expended $8.3 million, and there is a balance of $937,000 remaining.

- **Downtown Housing Grant Program:** The Governor transferred $241,000 to the Downtown Housing Grant Program. The Program is intended to develop upper-story spaces in downtown properties into residential units to create new housing units in rural Iowa communities. The EDA has expended $237,000, and there is a balance of $4,000 remaining.
- **Nonprofit Initiative:** The Governor transferred $20,000 to the Nonprofit Initiative. The Program will provide grants for Iowa nonprofits to invest in infrastructure. The EDA has expended $17,000, and there is a balance of $3,000 remaining.
- **Destination Iowa — Outdoor Recreation:** The Governor transferred $63,000 to support projects that support outdoor recreation. At this time, expenditures exceed transfers, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.

Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Storage:** The Governor transferred $213,000 to pay for a warehouse lease for the storage of PPE. The HSEMD has expended the balance of the funds.
- **School Safety Vulnerability Assessments and School Safety Improvement Fund:** The Governor transferred $3.2 million to perform vulnerability assessments and minor capital improvements for school safety enhancements. The HSEMD has expended $720,000, and there is a balance of $2.5 million remaining.
- **Fund Administration:** The Governor transferred $263,000 to pay for costs associated with the administration of State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund programs. The HSEMD has expended $29,000, and there is a balance of $233,000.

Iowa Finance Authority

- **Wastewater Infrastructure for Unsewered Communities:** The Governor transferred $6.0 million to the Water Infrastructure Fund to provide grants for property owners residing in an unsewered community to repair or upgrade their septic system. A portion of funding will also be reserved to provide financial assistance to unsewered communities to implement an existing plan for constructing a centralized wastewater system. The IFA has expended $3.7 million, and there is a balance of $2.3 million remaining.
- **Economically Significant Projects:** The Governor transferred $11.0 million to provide funding to support the Clean and/or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund-eligible water infrastructure components of projects in Iowa that serve a large population or geographical area, with the added benefit of promoting tourism and supporting economic growth by creating jobs and/or increasing local revenue. The IFA has expended $4.6 million, and there is a balance of $6.4 million remaining.
- **Minority Down Payment Assistance (DPA) Pilot Program:** The Governor transferred $970,000 to provide 200 eligible Iowa minority households with assistance purchasing a home. The Program provides a $5,000 down payment and a closing costs assistance grant when used with the IFA's FirstHome mortgage program. The IFA has expended $920,000, and there is a balance of $50,000 remaining.
- **Watershed Protection Projects:** The Governor transferred $1.0 million for projects that will invest in nonpoint source watershed projects. The IFA has expended $985,000, and there is a balance of $52,000 remaining.

Department of Management

- **Fund Administration:** The Governor transferred $2.0 million to pay for administrative costs associated with the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund. The DOM has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Workforce Realignment:** The Governor transferred $43,000 to review workforce service delivery and to align State programs with the goal of returning to prepandemic rates of unemployment and labor participation. The DOM has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Guidehouse:** The Governor transferred $331,000 to pay for a contract with Guidehouse consulting to review the State's Executive Branch organizational structure and make recommendations for the

alignment of State government programs and services. At this time, expenditures exceed the initial transfer by $331,000.

Department of Public Safety

- **DPS Recruitment Program:** The Governor transferred $92,000 to the DPS for a recruitment program. This funding will be used to enhance the ability of the DPS to recruit employees. The Department is planning to develop outreach materials, conduct digital marketing, and create a careers website for sworn officers. At this time, expenditures exceed the initial transfer by $75,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Governor's School Safety Bureau School Radios:** The Governor transferred $2.5 million to be used to purchase radios for school safety. The balance of these funds has been expended.
- **School Safety Bureau:** The Governor transferred $650,000 to the School Safety Bureau. Funds will be made available to schools to assess school safety, coordinate and facilitate training requests, and provide continuous monitoring via an anonymous reporting tool. The DPS has expended $318,000, and an additional $332,000 remains to be spent.
- **School Safety Hardware and Software:** The Governor transferred $211,000 for threat monitoring software, the creation of an anonymous reporting tool, and safety radios that allow schools to communicate with law enforcement during emergencies. The DPS has expended the balance of the funds.

Board of Regents

- **UNI Future Ready Iowa Scholarship Program:** The Governor transferred $233,000 to the University of Northern Iowa (UNI) for scholarships. These scholarships are intended to cover the difference between the tuition rates of UNI and community colleges. This Program is for students pursuing one of the qualifying UNI online degree completion programs. No expenses have been reported to date.

Department of Revenue

- **Local Government Relief:** The Governor transferred $221.2 million to distribute the Local Fiscal Recovery Fund payment to nonentitlement units within Iowa. Nonentitlement units are cities less than 50,000 in population. The DOR has expended the balance of the funds.

Department of Workforce Development

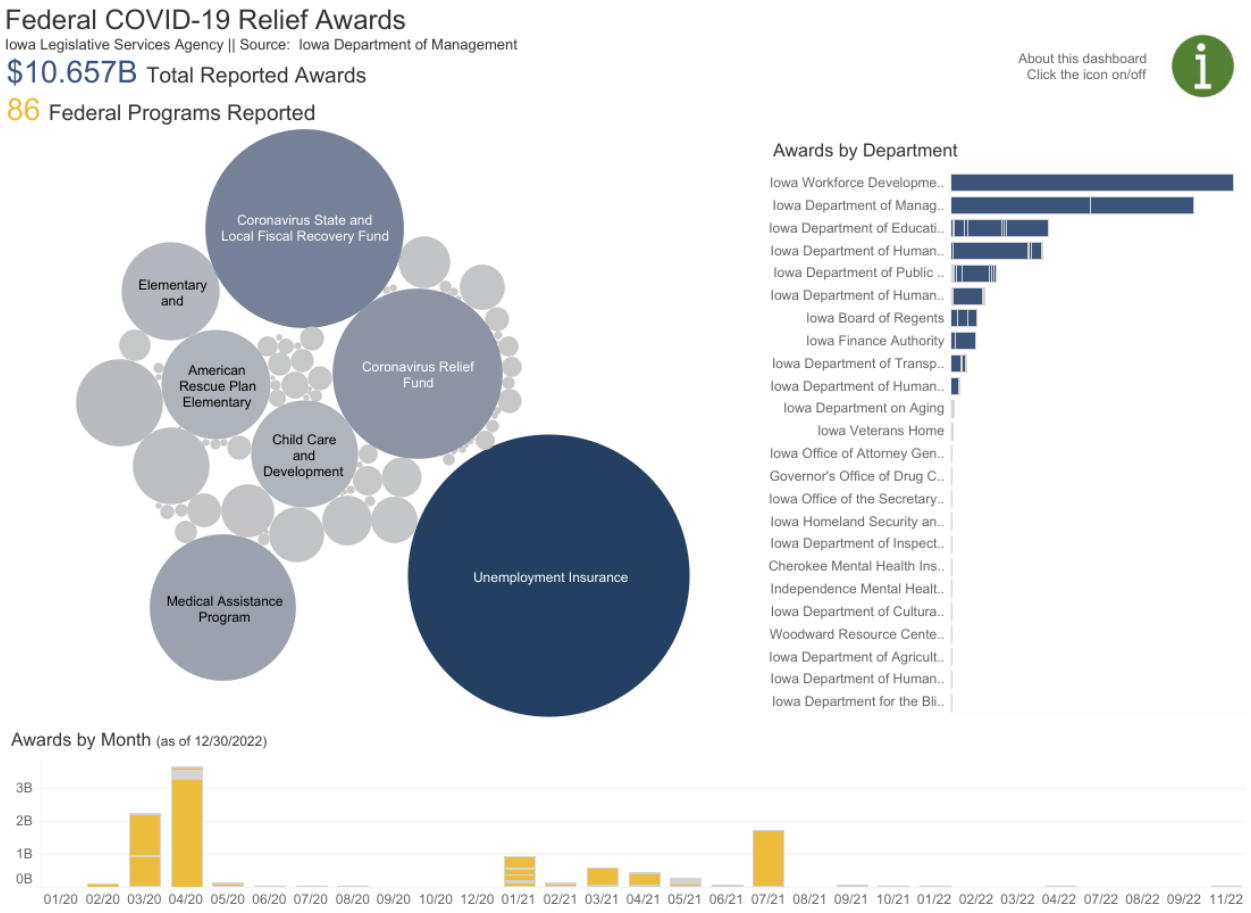
- **Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund:** The Governor transferred $237.5 million to support the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund and reduce the pandemic's impact on employers. The IWD has expended the balance of the funds.
- **IowaWORKS Program Promotion:** The Governor transferred $601,000 to promote the IowaWorks.gov website, which is the central location for Iowans looking for employment. With job vacancies at an all-time high, this marketing campaign has helped promote opportunities that are being offered by Iowa employers. The IWD has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Reemployment Case Management System:** The Governor transferred $2.2 million to support expanded Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) interviews and work search audits in order to reduce unemployment time for those on unemployment benefits through individualized reemployment plans. The IWD has expended $2.1 million, and there is a balance of $101,000 remaining.
- **Child Care Challenge:** The Governor transferred $6.4 million to create new child care slots across the State to help communities improve their child care options and to bolster opportunities for Iowans to reenter the workforce. At this time, expenditures exceed the initial transfer by $250,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Summer Youth Internship Projects:** The Governor transferred $1.3 million to provide internship opportunities in high-demand fields to youth with barriers and/or who are at risk of not graduating from high school. The IWD has expended $1.1 million, and there is a balance of $130,000 remaining.
- **Labor Market Information:** A transfer has not been recorded, but funds are expected to be transferred to the IWD in the future. This Project is intended to improve the State's ability to provide detailed labor market information to businesses and stakeholders. The IWD has expended $144,000 to date.

- **Workforce Program — Child Care Challenge Business Incentive:** A transfer has not been recorded, but funds are expected to be transferred to the IWD in the future. This Program is intended to help employers offer or expand child care options as a benefit to their employees. Funds awarded will support local infrastructure investments to build or expand child care capacity, or support arrangements between employers and child care facilities to expand and reserve child care slots. The IWD has expended $45,000 to date.
- **Health Careers Registered Apprenticeship:** A transfer has not been recorded, but funds are expected to be transferred to the IWD in the future. The Program will support community efforts to establish new or expand on existing registered apprenticeship programs for health care careers for high school students. The Program will be an alternative pathway to health education with an added opportunity to earn and learn, including one-to-one mentoring during on-the-job training. Supplemental assistance will be provided to acquire simulation software and hardware to further enhance apprentices' educational and practical experience and readiness for the field. The IWD has expended $24,000 to date.
- **Teacher and Paraeducator Registered Apprenticeship:** A transfer has not been recorded, but funds are expected to be transferred to the IWD in the future. The Program is intended to provide opportunities for current high school students and adults to earn a paraeducator certificate and associate's degree and for paraeducators to earn their bachelor's degree while learning and working in the classroom. The IWD has expended $70,000 to date.

Reporting Requirements. On June 17, 2021, the U.S. Department of the Treasury released a Compliance and Reporting Guidance for the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, which required the State to submit an Interim Report and a Recovery Plan Performance Report to the federal government by August 31, 2021. The most recent report issued by the DOM is available online.

In addition to the requirement to submit the reports to the federal government, HF 895 (FY 2022 and FY 2023 Federal Block Grant Appropriations Act) requires that whenever the DOM is required to report to the U.S. Department of the Treasury on the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, the DOM is also required to submit the same information to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA). The DOM filed the information with the LSA on September 14, 2022.

Dashboard: Federal COVID-19 Relief — Awards and Expenditures. The Fiscal Services Division of the LSA has published an interactive Tableau dashboard that displays details regarding federally provided COVID-19 relief. The dashboard details statewide awards and expenses at the program level. The dashboard is available at: www.legis.iowa.gov/publications/covid19Relief.



The data displayed in this dashboard is provided by the DOM and is updated weekly. The dashboard allows users to review detailed information regarding awarded and expended funds. Additional details may be available upon request.

Additional Information. The DOM and DAS have established a process for tracking expenditures of federal funds that State agencies have received for costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The expenditure data is available at: data.iowa.gov.

The LSA will continue to analyze the estimated funding allocations to Iowa and will provide future updates as more information becomes available. If you have questions about awards, allocations, or expenditures, please contact the LSA.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. On November 15, 2021, the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act was signed into law. The Act provided funding to all states for infrastructure projects through a mix of new and established programs. Currently, reported grant amounts for the State of Iowa are still being determined, but some details are known. **Figure 7** displays distributions from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act by each department for FFY 2022 through FFY 2026.

Figure 7

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act — Iowa Allocations
(in thousands)

	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	FFY 2024	FFY 2025	FFY 2026
DHS	$ 3,591	$ 6,146	$ 4,609	$ 1,536	$ -
National Dam Safety Program	518	-	-	-	-
State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program	3,073	6,146	4,609	1,536	-
DOC	$ 8,545	$ 3,545	$ 3,545	$ 3,545	$ 3,545
Broadband Equity, Access, and Deploy. State Grants	5,000	-	-	-	-
State Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program	2,836	3,545	3,545	3,545	3,545
State Digital Equity Planning Grant	709	-	-	-	-
DOE	$ 68,462	$ 5,918	$ 5,918	$ 5,918	$ 5,918
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant	4,702	-	-	-	-
Energy Effic. Revolv. Loan Fund Capitalization Prog.	6,766	-	-	-	-
Grid Resilience Grants	5,918	5,918	5,918	5,918	5,918
State Energy Program (expanded use)	6,171	-	-	-	-
Weatherization Assistance Program	44,905	-	-	-	-
DOI	$ 5,988	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	5,988	-	-	-	-
DOT - FAA	$ 51,552	$ 24,548	$ 24,548	$ 24,548	$ 24,548
Airport Infrastructure Grants	24,548	24,548	24,548	24,548	24,548
Airport Terminal Program	27,004	-	-	-	-
DOT - FHWA	$ 752,241	$ 767,990	$ 781,273	$ 794,821	$ 808,641
Bridge Formula Program	93,410	93,410	93,410	93,410	93,410
Bridge Investment Program	300	-	-	-	-
Carbon Reduction Program	15,867	16,184	16,508	16,838	17,175
Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement	12,307	12,553	12,804	13,060	13,322
Highway Safety Improvement Program	35,764	36,516	37,363	38,227	39,108
Metropolitan Transportation Planning	2,617	2,669	2,722	2,777	2,832
National Electric Vehicle Formula Program	7,604	10,942	10,943	10,943	10,943
National Highway Freight Program	17,044	17,385	17,733	18,087	18,449
National Highway Performance Program	365,313	372,629	380,091	387,702	395,466
PROTECT	18,042	18,403	18,771	19,146	19,529
Railway-Highway Crossings (HSIP set-aside)	5,712	5,791	5,791	5,791	5,791
Surface Transportation Block Grant	177,948	181,507	185,137	188,840	192,617
Technology and Innovation Deployment Program	312	-	-	-	-

	FFY 2022	FFY 2023	FFY 2024	FFY 2025	FFY 2026
DOT - FMCSA	$ 7,122	$ 7,243	$ 7,364	$ 7,485	$ 7,606
Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program	7,122	7,243	7,364	7,485	7,606
DOT - FTA	$ 93,082	$ 61,501	$ 63,097	$ 64,393	$ 66,020
Bus and Bus Facilities Competitive Grants	32,720	-	-	-	-
Bus and Bus Facilities Formula Grants	6,326	6,439	6,607	6,743	6,915
Enhanced Mobility Grants	3,920	3,957	4,048	4,123	4,216
Metropolitan Planning	661	674	692	706	724
Rural Area Formula (RAF) Grants	17,633	17,989	18,459	18,840	19,319
Rural Transportation Assistance Prog. (RAF set-aside)	296	301	309	315	323
State of Good Repair Grants	271	276	282	287	293
Statew ide Transportation Planning	174	176	181	184	189
Urbanized Area Formula Grants	31,082	31,689	32,520	33,194	34,042
EPA	$ 135,463	$ 134,967	$ 140,598	$ 146,202	$ 146,418
Clean School Bus Program	11,120	-	-	-	-
CWSRF - Emerging Contaminants	1,275	2,899	2,899	2,899	2,899
CWSRF - Existing Program	24,286	28,414	31,008	33,589	33,589
DWSRF - Emerging Contaminants	11,945	12,072	12,072	12,072	12,072
DWSRF - Existing Program	28,445	33,280	36,318	39,341	39,341
DWSRF - Lead Service Line Replacement	44,794	45,269	45,269	45,269	45,269
EC in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grants	12,283	12,283	12,283	12,283	12,283
Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan	965	748	748	748	965
Pollution Prevention Grants	350	-	-	-	-
FCC	$ 16,314	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Affordable Connectivity Program	16,314	-	-	-	-
HHS	$ 937	$ 927	$ -	$ -	$ -
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	937	927	-	-	-
USDA	$ 11,266	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
ReConnect Broadband Pilot Grant/Loan Combinations	7,469	-	-	-	-
ReConnect Broadband Pilot Loans	3,797	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	**$1,154,563**	**$1,012,783**	**$1,030,952**	**$1,048,448**	**$1,062,696**

Acronyms

- EC — Emerging Contaminants
- CWSRF — Clean Water State Revolving Fund
- DWSRF — Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
- FHWA — Federal Highway Administration
- FMSCA — Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
- FTA — Federal Transit Administration
- Grid Resilience Grants — Preventing Outages and Enhancing the Resilience of the Electric Grid Grants to States and Tribes
- HSIP — Highway Safety Improvement Program
- PROTECT — Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-Saving Transportation Program

Federal Funds Tracking: Grants Enterprise Management System

The Iowa Grants Enterprise Management System (GEM$) is operated by the DOM and is designed as a resource for State agencies and local governments for researching and applying for federal grant opportunities and tracking the award of funding if granted. The System:

- Manages the reporting of grants applied for and received by State agencies.
- Posts State grants available for application.
- Manages State agency awards to government entities, nonprofit organizations, private businesses, and individuals. This includes the grant application, selection, award/contracting, monitoring, communications, modification, reporting, closeout, and financial management processes.

GEM$ also enables State departments to collaborate on grants when possible. Agencies currently using GEM$ to report their awards include the following:

- Department of Administrative Services
- Economic Development Authority
- Department of Education
- Department of Management
- Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
- Iowa Commission on Volunteer Service
- Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy
- Department of Public Health
- Department of Cultural Affairs
- Department of Public Defense
- Department of Public Safety
- Department of Justice
- Department of Corrections
- Iowa College Student Aid Commission
- Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
- Department of Natural Resources
- Attorney General
- Iowa Vocational Rehabilitation Services
- Civil Rights Commission
- Department for the Blind
- Department on Aging
- Department of Transportation
- Iowa Public Television
- Judicial Branch

Related Websites

Federal Funds Information for States: www.ffis.org
Government Accountability Office: www.gao.gov
GEM$: www.iowagrants.gov

LSA Staff Contact: Adam Broich (515.281.8223) adam.broich@legis.iowa.gov

A ***Fiscal Research Brief*** (FRB) is an in-depth, informational report on a program or issue in State or local government which is prepared by Legislative Services Agency (LSA) staff. Fiscal research briefs can be found at the following link: www.legis.iowa.gov/publications/fiscal/fiscalResearchBriefs.

The following ***Fiscal Research Brief*** was published which relates to the Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee. The ***Fiscal Research Brief*** *Prison Population and Capacity* provides an analysis of Iowa's prison capacity and population over the last decade. Included is information on the costs of Iowa's prison system, changes in Iowa's prison capacity and population, information on the COVID-19 pandemic's effect on the prison population, and a comparison to the prison population in other states.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY

Serving the Iowa Legislature

Fiscal Services Division

December 19, 2022

Inside This Fiscal Research Brief

Summary

This ***Fiscal Research Brief*** provides an analysis of Iowa's prison capacity and population over the last decade. Included is information on the costs of Iowa's prison system, changes in Iowa's prison capacity and population, information on the COVID-19 pandemic's effect on the prison population, and a comparison to the prison population in other states.

Affected Agencies

Department of Corrections
Board of Parole

Iowa Code Authority

Iowa Code chapters 901B, 904, 904A, 905, 906, 907, 908

Prepared by:

Isabel Waller
Iowa Legislative Services Agency
State Capitol
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
515.281.6561
isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

Prison Population and Capacity

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Background

Iowa has nine adult correctional institutions (also referred to as State prisons), which are responsible for incarcerating offenders sentenced to the custody and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC). These institutions include: the Anamosa State Penitentiary (ASP), the Clarinda Correctional Facility (CCF), the Fort Dodge Correctional Facility (FDCF), the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women (ICIW) at Mitchellville, the Iowa Medical and Classification Center (IMCC) at Oakdale, the Iowa State Penitentiary (ISP) at Fort Madison, the Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility (MPCF), the Newton Correctional Facility (NCF), and the North Central Correctional Facility (NCCF) at Rockwell City. These institutions house male and female offenders across the State in various security levels, with the IMCC being the intake facility for males and the ICIW being the intake facility for females.

Costs of the Iowa Prison System

The operating costs of the State institutions are 99.90% funded from the State General Fund. **Figure 1** provides information on State appropriations to the Iowa prison system, full-time equivalent (FTE) positions, total prison population, prison capacity, and prison population as a percentage of capacity from FY 2012 to FY 2022.

Figure 1 — Iowa Prison System Data

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Prison System Appropriations*	$263.3 million	$268.6 million	$273.1 million	$276.9 million	$279.0 million	$274.3 million	$272.2 million	$277.6 million	$281.4 million	$281.4 million	$289.5 million
FTE Positions**	2,579.80	2,556.69	2,576.01	2,573.82	2,539.41	2,442.98	2,305.77	2,370.71	2,421.81	2,363.82	2,589.58
Fiscal Year End Prison Population	8,333	8,074	8,117	8,217	8,207	8,372	8,419	8,473	7,569	7,744	8,434
Capacity	7,209	7,209	7,428	7,276	7,322	7,288	7,305	6,933	6,933	6,933	6,990
Population as a Percent of Capacity	115.59%	112.00%	109.28%	112.93%	112.09%	114.87%	115.25%	122.21%	109.17%	111.70%	120.66%

* Includes only General Fund appropriations to the DOC for the State prisons.

** Includes only FTE positions for the State prisons.

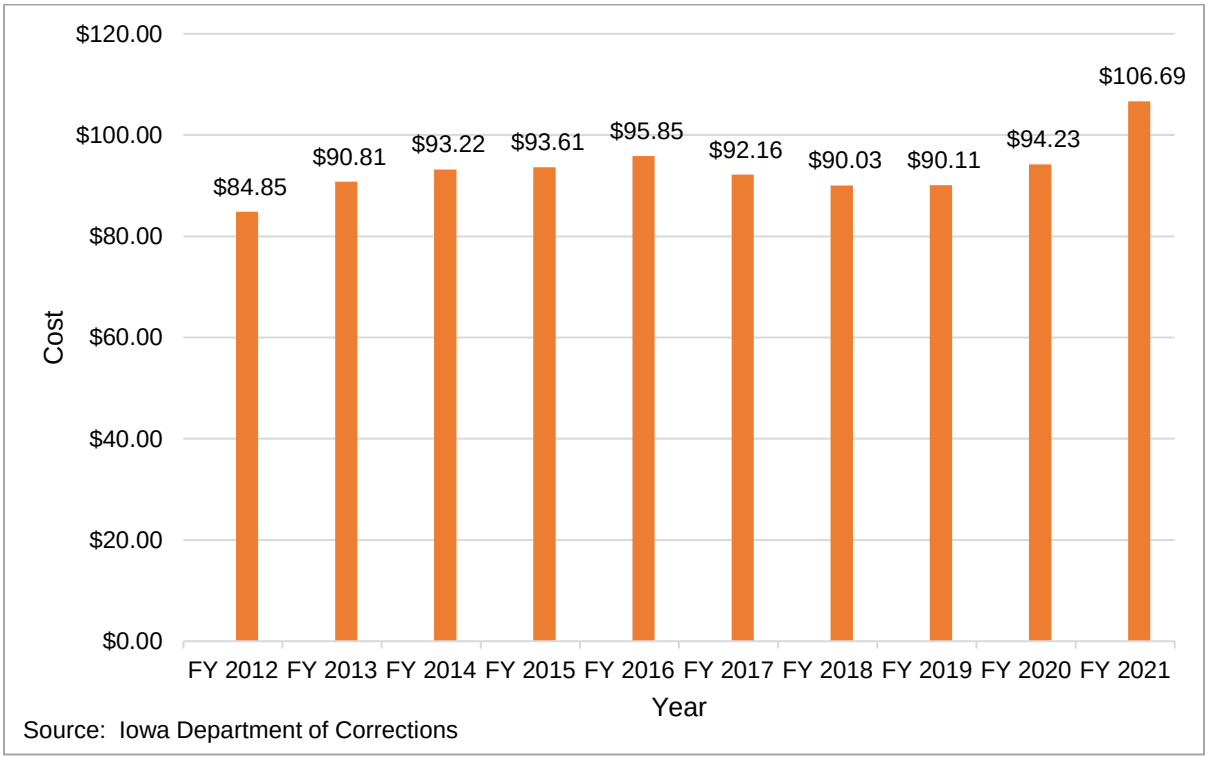
Source: Iowa Department of Corrections

As shown in **Figure 1**, State appropriations to the DOC for the prisons increased by $26,191,640 from FY 2012 to FY 2022, which is a 9.95% increase. During this time period, appropriations for the prisons increased seven of the years, decreased two of the years, and remained the same for one year. The biggest increase occurred from FY 2021 to FY 2022, when appropriations for the prisons increased by $8,075,310. Additionally, from FY 2012 to FY 2022, the number of FTE positions for the State prisons increased by 9.78 FTE positions.

A significant factor in the cost of the prison system is the cost to the DOC for each individual who is incarcerated. **Figure 2** shows the average daily cost per inmate from FY 2012 to FY 2021. Fiscal year 2022 cost information is not yet available. During this time period, the lowest average daily cost per inmate occurred in FY 2012 at $84.85. The highest average daily cost was $106.69 and occurred in FY 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the DOC, this FY 2021 increase in average

cost per inmate was partially due to the decreased prison population at the time. The budgets of the institutions include various fixed costs, such as the costs of maintaining the physical buildings. As prison population decreases, these fixed costs are spread out amongst a smaller number of individuals, which increases the average cost per inmate. The increase in average cost per inmate during the pandemic was also due to additional expenses incurred as a result of the pandemic, including food, medical supplies, and overtime.

Figure 2 — Average Daily Cost Per Inmate, FY 2012 to FY 2021



Source: Iowa Department of Corrections

Current Issue

Each State institution has a capacity, which is the intended population based on security type and planning designs when the institution was built. An institution's capacity also factors in physical modifications since the institution was built as well as staffing availability. Iowa's institutions regularly operate above capacity. Operating at high levels of overcapacity creates issues both with housing individuals and with directly supervising individuals in the institutions. Further, according to a report by CGL Companies, with which the DOC contracted in 2021, operating over capacity "…exacerbates existing operational challenges in security, offender management, and service delivery, while placing significant additional pressure on custody staff. The additional workload and heightened tension created by crowding is a major factor in the Department's current staff recruitment and retention issues."

Figure 3 provides information on each of the nine institutions, including security level, capacity, population, and population as a percentage of capacity.

Figure 3 — State Institutions

Institution	Security Level	Capacity	FY 2022 Population*	Population as a Percent of Capacity
Anamosa (ASP)	Medium/Maximum	908	945	104.07%
Clarinda (CCF)	Medium	750	1,050	140.00%
Fort Dodge (FDCF)	Medium	1,162	1,237	106.45%
Mitchellville (ICIW)	Minimum/Medium	774	691	89.28%
Oakdale (IMCC)	Medium	585	901	154.02%
Fort Madison (ISP)	Maximum	612	735	120.10%
Mount Pleasant (MPCF)	Minimum	940	1,143	121.60%
Newton (NCF)	Minimum/Medium	1,014	1,238	122.09%
Rockwell City (NCCF)	Minimum	245	494	201.63%

* Population on June 30, 2022

Source: Iowa Department of Corrections

The institution with the lowest capacity is the NCCF, with a capacity of 245, and the institution with the highest capacity is the FDCF, with a capacity of 1,162. As displayed in **Figure 3**, eight of the nine institutions were over capacity at the end of FY 2022. The only institution operating below capacity was the ICIW. Six of the institutions were over capacity by more than 20.00%, and one institution was over capacity by more than 100.00%. The NCCF was operating at 201.63% of capacity at the end of FY 2022.

Changes in Prison Population and Capacity

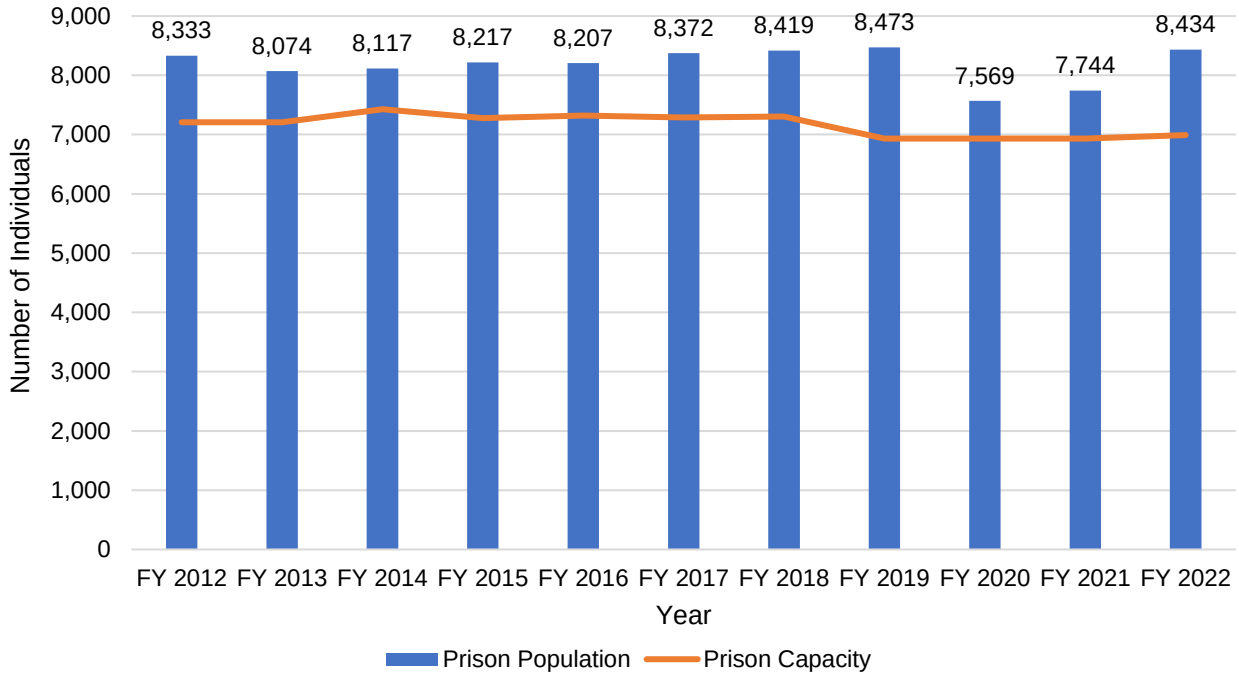
Iowa's prison population varies over time due to a variety of factors. The three primary factors that affect prison population are:

- The number of prison admissions.
- The length of stay of those who are incarcerated.
- The number of prison releases.

These three factors are the basis of change in prison population over time. However, many other factors can contribute to these primary factors, including legislative changes to the criminal code and criminal procedures, Board of Parole (BOP) decisions and policies, actions of the Judicial Branch, judicial sentencing, parole and probation revocation policies, and individual behavior.

Figure 4 provides a visual representation of the prison population compared to prison capacity across all nine State institutions from FY 2012 to FY 2022.

Figure 4 — Prison Population and Capacity, FY 2012 to FY 2022



Source: Iowa Department of Corrections

The prison population increased from 8,333 at the end of FY 2012 to 8,434 at the end of FY 2022, which is an increase of 101 incarcerated individuals. During this same time, total capacity decreased by 219 individuals. Total prison population largely trended upward from FY 2013 to FY 2019, with FY 2019 having the highest prison population in this analysis. Fiscal Year 2020 had the lowest prison population at the end of the fiscal year during this time, but the prison population dropped below this number in FY 2021. Prison population stayed at a lower level in FY 2021, but in FY 2022, it increased by 690 individuals and was at a similar level as the prison population in FY 2019.

The changes in capacity from FY 2012 to FY 2022 are largely to due to the openings, closings, and renovations of various facilities and units. The ICIW underwent a complete renovation, which led to an increase in capacity at that facility starting in CY 2014. In FY 2014, the women's unit at the MPCF closed. In August 2015, the old ISP facility closed and the new ISP facility opened. Around this time, Farm 3 with minimum live-out at the ISP closed. In response to FY 2017 deappropriations, the DOC closed the John Bennett Unit at the ISP, the Luster Heights Camp, and the Clarinda Lodge.

Iowa prisons were consistently operating above capacity from FY 2012 to FY 2022, including during the COVID-19 pandemic when the population was significantly reduced. During every year represented on **Figure 4** above, the DOC institutions operated above capacity. For nine of these years, the institutions were more than 10.00% over capacity, and for two of those years, the institutions were more than 20.00% over capacity. The institutions operated the highest over capacity in FY 2019, at which time they were 22.21% over capacity. Fiscal Year 2020 had the lowest year-end overcapacity rate, at which time the institutions were 9.17% over capacity.

One factor related to prison population and capacity is the correctional officer staffing level of the institutions. **Figure 5** shows the correctional officer staffing levels from 2015 to 2021, along with

prison population during this time.[1] The level to which the prisons are over capacity can have a stronger effect on the DOC when the staffing level of correctional officers is lower. Additionally, a lower correctional officer-to-offender ratio adds strain to the institutions in a similar way to high overcapacity rates. If the DOC's overcapacity rate is at levels previously reported but staffing levels are lower, this overcapacity rate affects the DOC more. As shown in **Figure 5**, from June 2016 to June 2018, staffing levels trended downward while prison population trended upward. This also occurred from June 2020 to June 2021.

Figure 5 — Correctional Officer Staffing Levels vs. Prison Population, 2015 to 2021

Note: Correctional officer staffing includes correctional officers and senior correctional officers staffed at all nine institutions. Data was pulled by the DAS at a point in time each June. Prison population reflects the total prison population for all nine institutions on June 30 of each year.

Sources: Iowa Department of Corrections; Iowa Department of Administrative Services

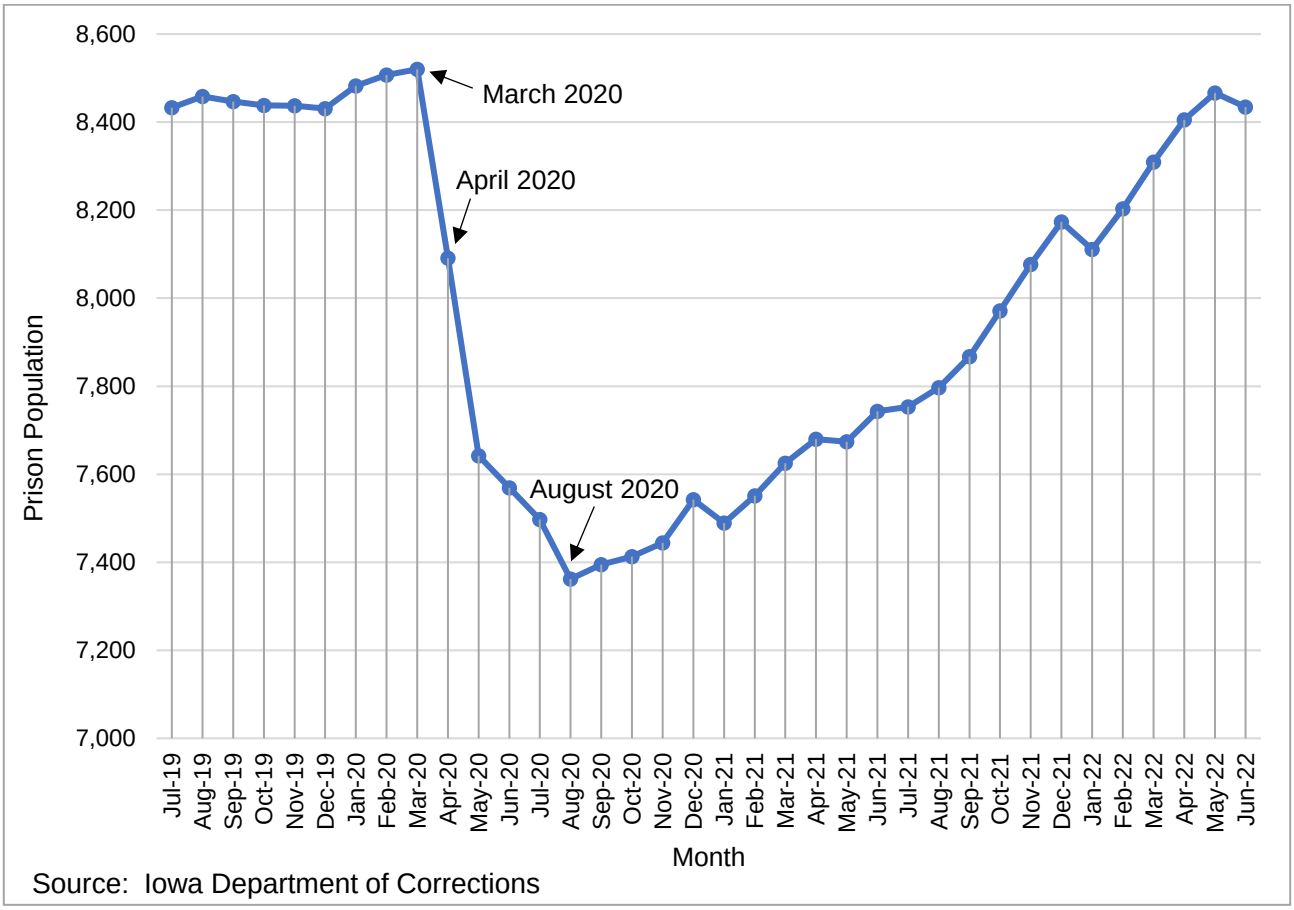
Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected prison population, with the number of individuals incarcerated dropping to the lowest levels reported during the period of FY 2012 to FY 2022. In general, there are not usually large differences in prison population from year to year, so the large decrease that occurred in FY 2020 and FY 2021 during the pandemic is notable.

Figure 6 shows Iowa's total prison population monthly from July 2019 to June 2022. The population for each month reflects the prison population on the last day of the month.

[1] The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) was able to provide data for correctional officer staffing only for the 2015 to 2021 time period.

Figure 6 — Monthly Prison Population, FY 2020 to FY 2022



Source: Iowa Department of Corrections

According to **Figure 6**, the Iowa prison population dropped significantly beginning in April 2020 due to various factors related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the responsive measures by the DOC and the BOP. The lowest year-end prison population in two decades occurred in FY 2020 with a total of 7,569 incarcerated individuals. The trend of lower prison populations continued throughout the pandemic.

The first factor that contributed to lower prison populations during the COVID-19 pandemic was the collaboration between the DOC, the BOP, and the eight Community-Based Corrections (CBC) districts at the beginning of the pandemic to transition as many incarcerated individuals as possible to community supervision. These efforts at reducing the prison population were largely due to health and safety concerns, especially around the ability to socially distance and to quarantine sick individuals. The goal was for the BOP to process individuals recommended for release by the DOC as quickly as possible to parole or work release while also balancing this process with the need for public safety. Many inmates were released during this time due to this strategy. The strategy employed by the DOC and the BOP included the following:

- The DOC utilized data-based strategies to assist staff in the institutions to identify individuals to recommend to the BOP for release.
- The BOP held double panels to review parole applicants. Each panel consisted of at least three BOP members. The BOP generally has a single panel meet to review individuals, but during this

time, an additional panel met as well. Holding double panels served the purpose of enabling the BOP to review more individuals while also sustaining the quality with which the BOP operates.

- The BOP reviewed all individuals who were due for their annual review as well as all individuals who the DOC recommended to review.
- On multiple occasions, the BOP invited each institution to send the BOP a list of individuals to whom the BOP had previously denied release but whom the DOC believed should be reconsidered.
- The BOP's policy throughout the process was that the BOP would only release individuals whom the BOP would have chosen to release if the pandemic was not happening.

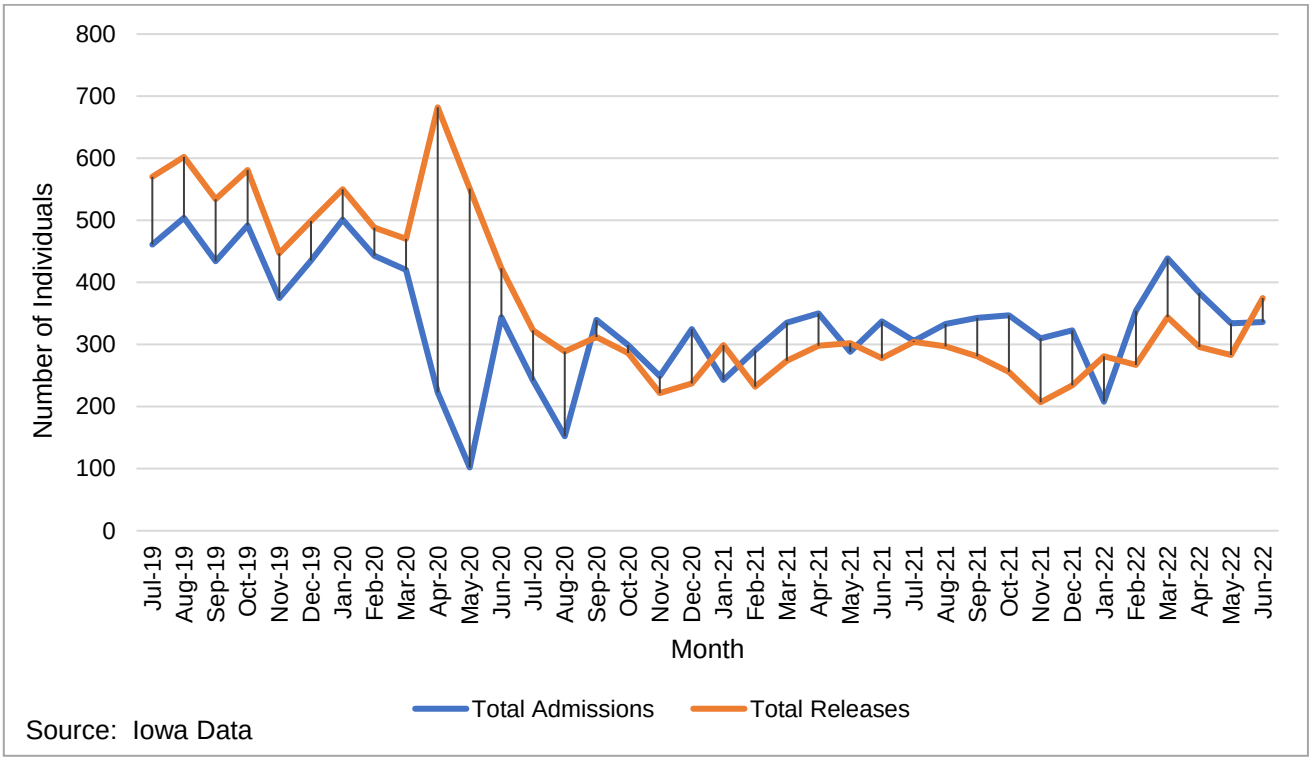
Further, during the pandemic, the DOC altered its revocation guidance to the CBC district departments as part of its strategy to decrease prison admissions. The DOC encouraged the CBC district departments to make the revocation review process more structured and require more layers to revoke parole or probation. The DOC worked with the CBC district departments to reduce technical revocations and returns to prisons while also balancing this effort with public safety.

Another factor in lower prison populations was an increase in the time frame in which inmates were processed into prison from county jails. This increase resulted in higher county jail populations and lower prison populations. The main reason for this increase in processing time is that the Judicial Branch postponed trials for portions of the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in more individuals awaiting trial in the county jails. Jury trials were postponed starting in March 2020 until September 2020, and again from November 2020 until February 2021.

This increase in processing time also occurred because the DOC temporarily paused admissions into the institutions from county jails at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. This was done to limit the impact of the significant amount of COVID-19 cases in the county jails at that time. The DOC requested an intake hold from the counties on April 29, 2020, and intakes resumed at the ICIW on May 13, 2020, and at the IMCC on May 26, 2020. During this intake hold, the DOC admitted some individuals who were difficult for county jails to house, but admissions were largely paused. The pause in admissions contributed to higher populations in the county jails and lower populations in the institutions.

The trends in prison population during this time period can be seen through the number of prison admissions and releases, as these two data points directly determine the changes in prison population. **Figure 7** shows prison admissions and releases each month from FY 2020 to FY 2022.

Figure 7 — Prison Admissions and Releases, FY 2020 to FY 2022



Source: Iowa Data

The highest number of releases occurred in April 2020 with 682 releases, and the lowest number of admissions occurred in May 2020 with 102 admissions. The biggest difference between releases and admissions occurred in April 2020, when 459 more individuals were released from the institutions than were admitted. Following closely behind is May 2020, when 449 more individuals were released from the institutions than were admitted. These scenarios contributed greatly to the reduced prison population during this time.

Release numbers were lower after the first few months of the pandemic and continued at this lower level. This is largely due to a smaller pool of individuals still in the institutions who were likely to be deemed appropriate for release by the BOP, as a significant number of those individuals were released in the initial months of the pandemic.

There were more releases than admissions through August 2020, when the prison population dropped to its lowest point, as displayed in **Figure 6** on page 7. Since September 2020, most months had more prison admissions than releases, which explains the growing prison population since then. However, prison admissions have mostly stayed at lower levels than were reported in the months before the COVID-19 pandemic mitigation measures started.

Current Situation and Future

Prison population numbers decreased monthly from April 2020 to August 2020. However, as the strategies used to reduce prison population during the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic lessened and other pandemic-related factors subsided, prison population numbers increased. The BOP is only holding double panels as necessary, the DOC is no longer implementing special release initiatives, jury trials have resumed since February 2021, and the Judicial Branch has started to clear its backlog of cases.

At the end of FY 2021, the prison population had only increased by 175 individuals compared to FY 2020, with pandemic-related factors still having an effect. However, total prison population has now almost returned to pre-pandemic levels. On June 30, 2022, the total prison population was 8,434, which is 20.66% above capacity. This number is consistent with the levels reported in FY 2020 before the COVID-19 pandemic, and only 86 fewer than the high reported in March 2020 (**Figure 6** on page 7). Further, the FY 2022 prison population is greater than the prison populations reported from FY 2012 to FY 2018.

The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) of the Department of Human Rights publishes an Iowa Prison Population Forecast each year. The 2021 Iowa Prison Population Forecast projected Iowa's prison population to be approximately 8,051 on June 30, 2022. The actual total prison population on June 30, 2022, exceeded this projection by 383 individuals, returning to pre-pandemic levels more quickly than expected by the CJJP. In the forecast, the CJJP also projects that the prison population will increase to 9,310 by FY 2031, which is an increase of 1,566 from the population in FY 2021. At this level, the institutions would be 33.19% above capacity if the DOC's capacity remains at 6,990 individuals.

It is important to note that this projection is based on current prison trends, policies, and practices. The purpose of the CJJP's projections is to indicate what will likely happen to prison population numbers based on these factors. According to the 2021 Iowa Prison Population Forecast, "…the forecast is a guide for programmatic and policy changes to improve outcomes for incarcerated individuals. To date, there have been several efforts by state government officials, [the DOC], and policy makers to help ensure that prison populations do not reach their forecasted growth figures." According to the DOC, the actual prison population does not usually reach the CJJP's projections because efforts are made to prevent this.

There are multiple possible methods of preventing prison population growth. One strategy is to increase the agreement rate between the BOP and the DOC. This strategy involves the DOC and the BOP working together to ensure the BOP understands the DOC's recommendations. Another strategy is to lower the revocation rate so that fewer individuals return to prison from parole. Reducing the recidivism rate would also play a role in lowering the prison population because it would reduce returns to prison. The recidivism rate is the percentage of offenders released from prison or work release who return to prison within three years. There are many factors that influence the recidivism rate, and the DOC has been working to lower it. **Figure 8** displays Iowa's recidivism rate from FY 2012 to FY 2022. The recidivism rate for FY 2022 was 37.00%, which is a 1.70% decrease from FY 2021. The recidivism rate has now decreased for two years in a row after increasing for six years.

Figure 8 — Recidivism Rates, FY 2012 to FY 2022

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
30.70%	30.30%	29.80%	31.90%	34.20%	35.40%	37.80%	38.90%	39.60%	38.70%	37.00%

Source: Iowa Department of Corrections

Beyond these strategies, many methods to prevent prison population growth are outside the DOC's sphere of influence. This includes legislative changes, which can affect prison population in different ways and through different methods.

In regard to specific recommendations, the CJJP noted in the 2021 Iowa Prison Population Forecast that special sentences, mandatory minimums, and drug offense sentencing play a role in Iowa's prisons operating over capacity. The CJJP also recommended studying the temporary changes

made within the correctional system during the COVID-19 pandemic to determine what worked well and how specific policies could be implemented on a more permanent basis, especially in regard to policies that help to minimize prison admissions and revocations and that utilize the CBC district departments more.

Other States

The trends in Iowa's prison population can be better understood in the context of the changes in the prison population of other states. For the purpose of this analysis, Iowa is compared to the six states that border Iowa, which include Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. A comparison to national trends is also included in this section.

Figure 9 shows the prison population each year from CY 2011 to CY 2020 for Iowa and surrounding states.[2] The prison population figures are the number of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of each state. Sentenced prisoners include prisoners with sentences of more than one year. Figures are as of December 31 of each year. Although the prison population of each state cannot be directly compared due to the different total populations of each state, the change in prison population over time for each state is a valuable comparison. As shown in the line chart for each state, each state's prison population changed in different ways over the 10-year period. Although each state's prison population dropped in CY 2020 in conjunction with the COVID-19 pandemic, different states experienced different trends up until that point.

Figure 9 — Prison Population of Iowa and Surrounding States, CY 2011 to CY 2020

	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	
Iowa	9,057	8,686	8,654	8,798	8,816	8,998	8,999	9,399	9,260	8,280	
Illinois	48,427	49,348	48,653	48,278	46,240	43,657	41,427	39,915	38,259	29,729	
Minnesota	9,800	9,938	10,289	10,637	10,798	10,592	10,708	10,101	9,982	8,236	
Missouri	30,829	31,244	31,537	31,938	32,328	32,461	32,592	30,366	26,038	23,059	
Nebraska	4,511	4,594	4,929	5,347	5,312	5,235	5,257	5,413	5,596	5,220	
South Dakota	3,530	3,644	3,672	3,605	3,558	3,820	3,959	3,942	3,797	3,242	
Wisconsin	21,998	20,474	21,285	21,404	21,763	22,144	22,682	22,794	22,039	18,674	

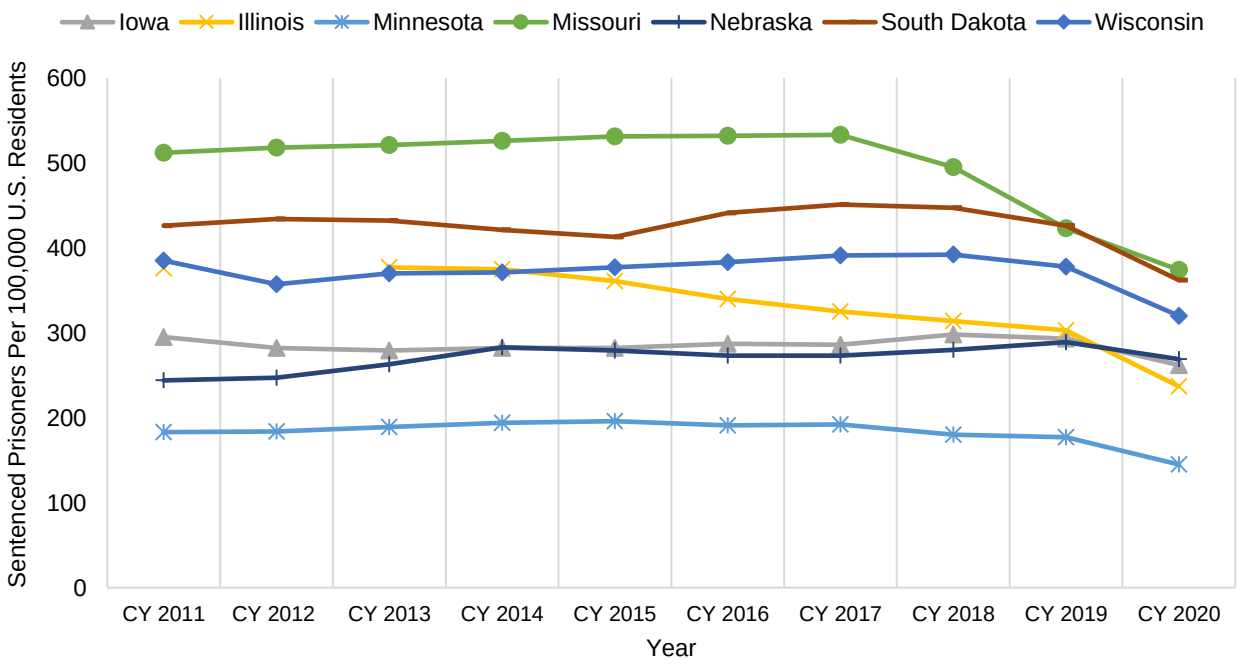
Note: Illinois's reporting methodology changed in 2015 and 2016 and Wisconsin's changed in 2013 and 2014, making the year-to-year comparison less accurate.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

[2] CY 2020 figures are the most recent data available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Another method of comparison is imprisonment rates. A state's imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents. Sentenced prisoners include prisoners with sentences of more than one year. **Figure 10** shows the imprisonment rates of Iowa and surrounding states from CY 2011 to CY 2020.[3] Imprisonment rates are as of December 31 of each year. Looking at imprisonment rates allows a much more direct comparison between states than prison population totals because it takes the population of each state into account.

Figure 10 — Imprisonment Rates of Iowa and Surrounding States, CY 2011 to CY 2020



Note: Illinois's reporting methodology changed in 2015 and 2016 and Wisconsin's changed in 2013 and 2014, making the year-to-year comparison less accurate. Illinois did not submit data in 2012.

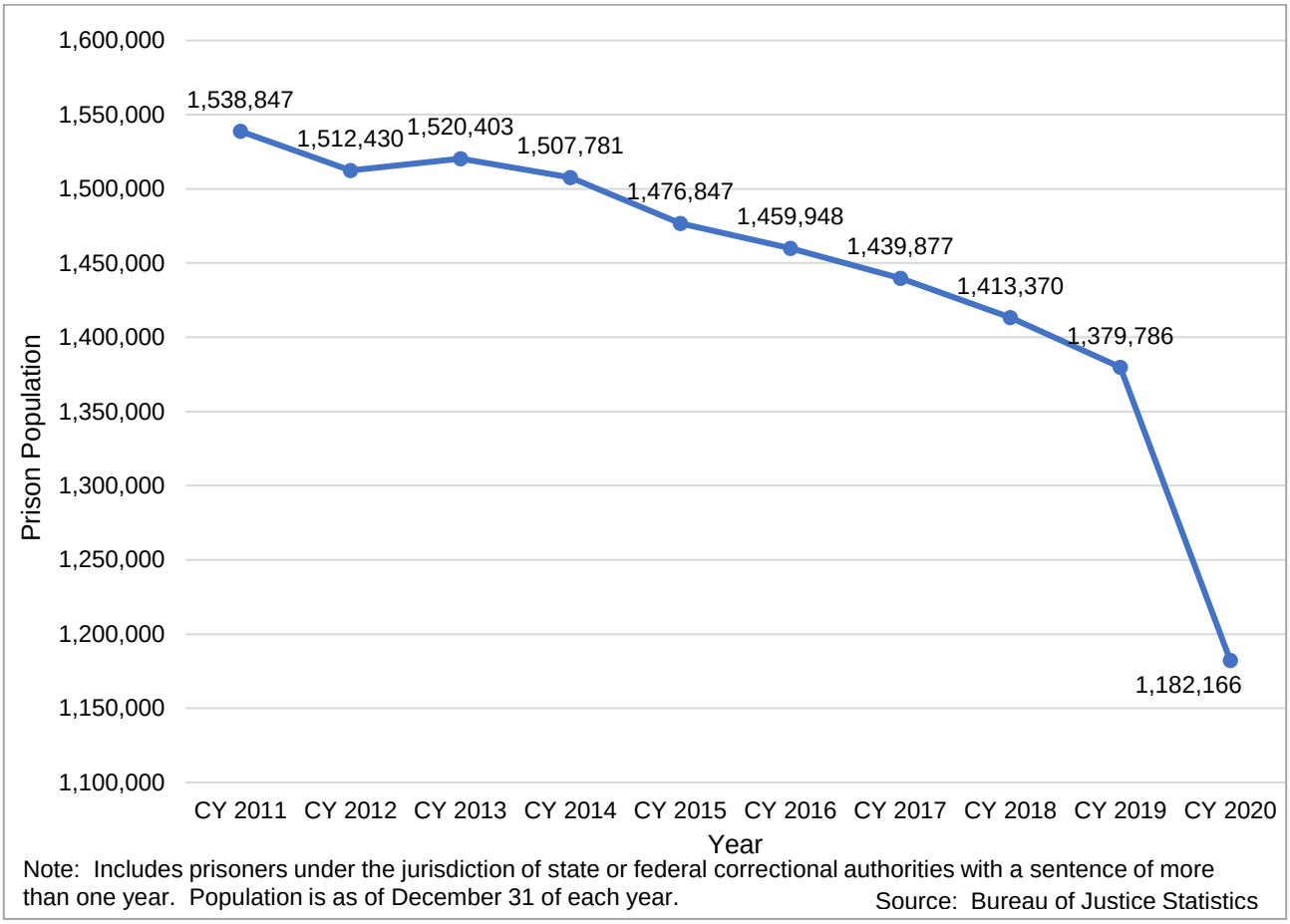
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

As shown in **Figure 10**, Iowa ranked third out of seven for lowest imprisonment rate for much of the time period shown. Missouri, South Dakota, and Wisconsin had a higher imprisonment rate than Iowa at all points. Minnesota had a lower imprisonment rate than Iowa at all points. Iowa went from an imprisonment rate of 295 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents in 2011 to an imprisonment rate of 262 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents in 2020. Each state experienced a decrease in imprisonment rates from 2019 to 2020, which coincides with the reduction of prison population during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 11 shows the total U.S. prison population from CY 2011 to CY 2020.[4] It includes prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities with a sentence of more than one year. Figures are as of December 31 of each year.

[3] CY 2020 figures are the most recent data available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics.
[4] CY 2020 figures are the most recent data available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Figure 11 — U.S. Prison Population, CY 2011 to CY 2020



Note: Includes prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities with a sentence of more than one year. Population is as of December 31 of each year. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

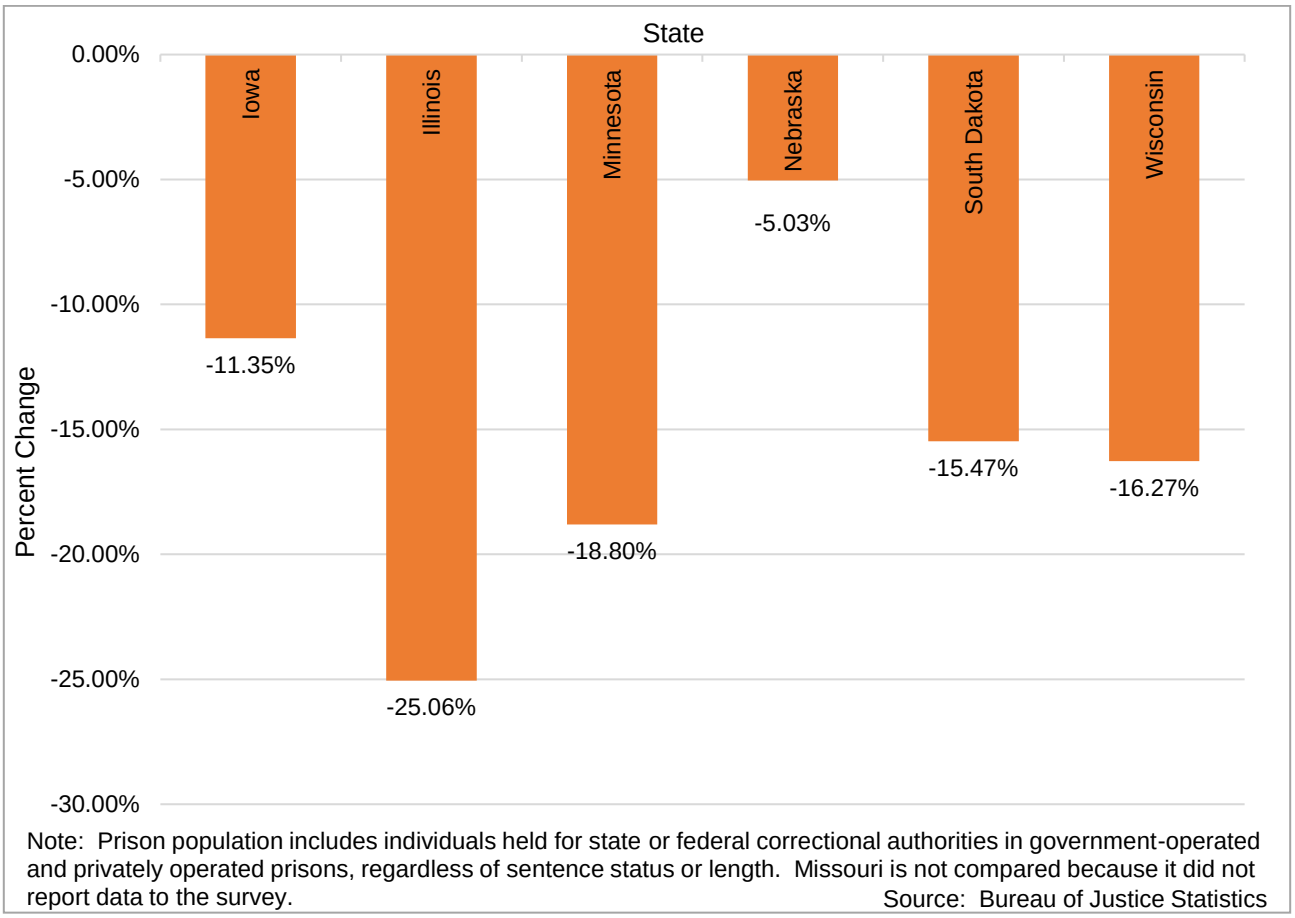
As displayed in the graph, U.S. prison population trended downward over this 10-year span. The most significant drop occurred from CY 2019 to CY 2020, which coincides with the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. From CY 2011 to CY 2020, the national prison population decreased by 356,681 individuals, which is a decrease of 23.18%. When removing CY 2020 from the comparison, the national prison population decreased by 159,061 individuals from CY 2011 to CY 2019, which is a decrease of 10.34%. On the whole, the national prison population followed different trends during this time period than Iowa and most of Iowa's border states compared above.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic affected the correctional systems of other states in similar ways to Iowa. Across the country, prison admissions decreased drastically in 2020 because of delays in court proceedings and other pandemic-related factors. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) released a special report, "Impact of COVID-19 on State and Federal Prisons, March 2020-February 2021," which, in part, discusses the national decrease in prison population during the pandemic. According to the report, there was a 17.10% decrease in the number of individuals in state prisons nationwide from February 2020 to February 2021, and most of this decrease happened between February and August 2020.

Figure 12 shows the change in prison population in Iowa and surrounding states from February 2020 to February 2021. Iowa ranks fifth out of six for largest percent change compared to the surrounding states that are shown in the figure. Of the states in the figure, Illinois experienced the largest percent change, with its prison population decreasing by 25.06% during this time period. Nebraska experienced the smallest percent change, with its prison population only decreasing by 5.03% during this same time period.

Figure 12 — Change in Prison Population, February 2020 to February 2021



Note: Prison population includes individuals held for state or federal correctional authorities in government-operated and privately operated prisons, regardless of sentence status or length. Missouri is not compared because it did not report data to the survey.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Summary

Iowa's prison population has largely trended upward over the last decade. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted this trend, and of the years analyzed, the State institutions were the least over capacity in FY 2020 and FY 2021. Iowa's surrounding states similarly experienced large decreases in prison population in 2020. The significant decrease in Iowa's prison population in these years was largely due to efforts by the DOC and the BOP to release individuals and an increase in the processing time from county jails to the institutions.

However, FY 2022 has shown a return to the prison population levels reported before the pandemic. The State prisons were 20.66% over capacity at the end of FY 2022, which is the second-highest overcapacity level in the years analyzed. At the end of FY 2022, all institutions except the ICIW were over capacity, and six institutions were over capacity by more than 20.00%.

Prison population is affected by three main factors, which include prison admissions, prison releases, and length of stay. Any efforts or policy changes aimed at addressing the number of individuals incarcerated in Iowa prisons ultimately must affect at least one of these factors. There are various possible methods of preventing prison population growth, some of which can be undertaken by the DOC and others which would require legislative action.

Sources

Department of Corrections

Board of Parole

Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Department of Human Rights

Department of Administrative Services

Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

CGL Companies

Iowa Data

Doc ID 1294232

Budget Unit Briefs are created by the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) and contain background information related to State appropriations and special purpose funds. Budget Unit Briefs are available for every State appropriation made for the current fiscal year (FY) and can be found at the following link: www.legis.iowa.gov/publications/fiscal/budgetUnitInfo.

The following Budget Unit Briefs are available for Justice System Subcommittee FY 2024 appropriations.

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

AG Cybersecurity and Technology

Background

In 2021, the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) performed a cybersecurity and information technology infrastructure risk assessment for the Department of Justice. In its report, the OCIO found multiple vulnerabilities that presented risks to the Department's cybersecurity. To address those risks, the OCIO made various recommendations related to improving the Department's basic cyber hygiene and deploying core cybersecurity protections to defend against foreign and domestic cyber threats.

Funding — State General Fund

During the 2022 Legislative Session, HF 2559 (FY 2023 Justice System Appropriations Act) appropriated approximately $202,000 to the Department of Justice to improve cybersecurity and technology infrastructure.

With this funding, the Department will undertake modernization efforts to prepare for statewide cyber improvements being led by the OCIO. These efforts include improving the tools the Department uses to manage its information technology systems and addressing unsupported and end-of-life information technology systems. The funding will also be used to address other activities that were found to cause risk.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 13
Iowa Administrative Code 61

Budget Unit Number

11202B10001

Doc ID 1367208

More Information

Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Office of the Attorney General

Purpose and History

The Attorney General is an original constitutional office and is elected by popular vote every four years. The Attorney General is the head of the Department of Justice, composed of the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of the Prosecuting Attorneys Training Coordinator, the Office of the Consumer Advocate, and the Victim Assistance Program. The Office of the Attorney General represents the State in all litigation, issues formal and informal opinions and advice to State agencies, prosecutes some criminal offenders and handles all criminal appeals, and administers the Farm Mediation Program and the Legal Services Poverty Grants Program.

Funding

The Office receives approximately 32.0% of its funding from the General Fund. The majority of its funding is from reimbursements from other agencies or internal funds. It receives reimbursements from other agencies and other funds for legal services provided.

The Office leverages other funds under its control to perform functions of the Department of Justice. Some of these internal funds are restricted accounts, where the fund is restricted either in regard to the sources of the revenue or the expenditure of the funds. The Office has little discretion in spending the funds; the Office must spend them for their required purposes.

The majority of restricted funds are created due to lawsuit settlements, and the receipts must be expended within the parameters set by court orders. Other restricted funds are created by statute, and the receipts must be expended as defined by the General Assembly. Restricted funds include: Victim Compensation Fund, Consumer Education and Litigation Fund, Court-Ordered Environmental Crime Fines Fund, Consumer Credit Administration Fund, Elderly Victims Fraud Fund, Fine Paper Antitrust Fund, Consumer Fraud Refunds, Federal Forfeiture Asset Sharing Fund, and Forfeited Property Fund.

Consumer Fraud Refunds is a holding account, with receipts to the account disbursed to consumers who have been defrauded.

National Perspective

The Office is a member of the National Association of Attorneys General. This professional organization provides a forum for state attorneys general to cooperate on issues of interstate interest or national issues.

More Information

Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 13, 13A, and 553
Iowa Code section 714.16
Iowa Administrative Code 61

Budget Unit Number

1120B010001

1366944

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Victim Assistance Grants

Background

The Crime Victim Assistance Division (CVAD) of the Office of the Attorney General includes the Victim Support Services (VSS) Program, which administers Victim Assistance Grants.

Program Overview

The Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee provides oversight and a State General Fund appropriation for Victim Assistance Grants to the Office of the Attorney General for the VSS Program. The appropriation is combined with federal funds to provide services to victims at the local level. The budget for the VSS Program varies annually. In recent years, approximately $25.0 million to $30.0 million has been available annually for the CVAD to administer the VSS Program. This funding includes a mix of federal funds, the State General Fund appropriation, and the State Victim Compensation Fund. The CVAD retains 5.0% of certain federal funds for administration at the State level. The VSS Program provides partial funding and technical assistance to community-based service providers for victims of violent crimes, including domestic abuse and sexual abuse crimes. These local service providers also seek federal, State, and local support for their programs. The VSS Program funds the operating costs of the statewide domestic violence and sexual abuse hotlines. The VSS Program also funds the statewide coalitions that provide certification, training, and technical assistance to victim service providers.

Program Redesign — FY 2013

In 2013, the CVAD focused on a rapid rehousing response and transitional housing model for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The CVAD worked with the Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault, and local providers to develop and implement requirements for local services to meet the federal initiative.

Services and advocacy for victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault, and shelter care varied across the State. The CVAD funded approximately 44.0% of these services in FY 2013 and established six service areas within Iowa, based on census data and geography. Local providers were encouraged to develop coalitions to strengthen victim services and advocacy within their service areas. The focus was to serve more victims while strengthening services to sexual assault victims and homicide victim survivors.

More Information

Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence: icadv.org
Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault: iowacasa.org
Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance: iowaiova.com
U.S. Department of Justice: justice.gov
U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime: ojp.gov/about/offices/office-victims-crime-ovc
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

In FY 2013, there were 26 programs that served victims of either domestic abuse or sexual assault, 3 programs that served victims of domestic violence, and 3 programs that served victims of sexual abuse. There were 20 domestic violence shelters.

Transition — FY 2014

Fiscal year 2014 was a transition year to implement the redesign of victim services at the local level. The CVAD made FY 2014 grant awards of State and federal funds to the six service areas created in FY 2013.

There were 12 domestic abuse comprehensive programs and 10 sexual abuse comprehensive programs in Iowa's six service areas funded by the VSS Program in FY 2014. Comprehensive programs provide multiple services to victims, such as emergency shelter; crisis intervention; personal advocacy with other agencies such as the Department of Human Services (DHS), the criminal and civil court system, and medical services; and counseling by certified advocates. The VSS Program also funded five programs for homicide survivors within the four Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) regions. There was a collaborative homicide survivor program between Fort Dodge and Mason City.

Current Situation

There are currently 12 domestic abuse comprehensive programs and 9 sexual abuse comprehensive programs in Iowa's six service areas funded by the VSS Program. These comprehensive programs also rely on funding sources other than the CVAD to address the needs of victims. There are eight shelters focused on providing services to victims of domestic abuse and sexual abuse. These shelters must serve any victim of violent crime who accesses the Program, due to federal funding guidelines.

State and Federal Funding

The Justice System Appropriations Bill provides a State General Fund appropriation to the Victim Assistance Grants Account.

Federal funds include:

- Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) Assistance. The funds are allocated to service providers of victims of violent crime. The CVAD uses the VOCA grant award received from the U.S. Department of Justice to fund the domestic abuse and sexual assault programs, the homicide victim survivor programs, and victim/witness coordinators (19 in county prosecutor offices and 1 in the Office of the Attorney General).
- Family Violence and Prevention Services Act. These funds can only be used for domestic violence programs.
- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). These funds are used for victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and court services (pursuant to federal law) related to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.
- VAWA Sexual Abuse Services Program. These funds are specifically designated for nongovernmental sexual abuse/assault programs to provide direct services to victims.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 13 and 915
Iowa Administrative Code 61

Budget Unit Number

1120B100001

1367090

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Legal Services Poverty Grants

Purpose and History

Iowa Code section 13.34 requires the Office of the Attorney General to contract with a nonprofit corporation to provide legal counsel to indigent people in civil matters. The Attorney General's Office contracts with Iowa Legal Aid for services. The Legal Services Poverty Grants Program was first funded by Iowa in FY 1997 with a $950,000 General Fund appropriation to offset federal reductions to the Legal Services Corporation (LSC).

Legal Services Corporation

The LSC provides financial support for civil legal services to persons in poverty, defined as persons with income up to 125.0% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The LSC is a federally chartered corporation headquartered in Washington, D.C., and is governed by an 11-member board of directors. Directors serve staggered terms and are nominated by the President of the United States and confirmed by the United States Senate. The corporate charter is at the federal level, and each state has at least one nonprofit entity to receive and administer funds and provide legal services. The LSC funds are distributed to each state as legal services poverty grants based on U.S. Census data for low-income residents. The LSC awards grants to Iowa Legal Aid to provide legal representation for low-income Iowans.

Iowa Legal Aid

Iowa Legal Aid was formed by the merger of the Legal Aid Society of Polk County and the Legal Services Corporation of Iowa in FY 2003. Each entity had been in existence for several decades prior to the merger. Iowa Legal Aid serves eligible residents of all 99 counties in Iowa and has 10 offices located in Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Iowa City, Mason City, Ottumwa, Sioux City, and Waterloo. Iowa Legal Aid operates a Volunteer Lawyers Project to provide free services to clients. The Polk County Bar Association Volunteer Lawyers Project handles cases from Polk County. Iowa Legal Aid works closely with these pro bono projects as well as law schools and local and State bar associations.

The Iowa Legal Aid Board oversees the operations of Iowa Legal Aid and sets priorities for services. The main priorities include: protecting victims of domestic violence, preventing illegal evictions and unsafe housing, securing income support such as Medicaid and disability benefits, and preventing consumer fraud and abusive debt collection practices.

Most of the cases staffed by Iowa Legal Aid involve legal issues in State court or before government agencies. Approximately 71.0% of the primary clients are women. More than 23.0% of the clients are

More Information

Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
Iowa Legal Aid: iowalegalaid.org
Iowa State Bar Association: iowabar.org
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

older Iowans, most of whom are women. Approximately 38.5% of cases involve housing issues, 25.5% are family law matters with most involving domestic abuse, and the remaining 36.0% of cases involve consumer matters, health-related issues, individual rights, and income support programs such as Supplemental Security Income or veterans benefits.

Funding

Iowa Legal Aid receives funds from a variety of sources, including federal grant awards through the LSC, State grant awards through a contract with the Office of the Attorney General, donations through organizations such as United Way, other federal funds, and fundraising by the Iowa Legal Aid Foundation.

In addition, Iowa Legal Aid receives funds from the Interest on Lawyers' Trust Account (IOLTA). Funds are generated by interest earned on certain pooled accounts held by attorneys. Attorneys are required by court order to deposit client funds in interest-bearing accounts. The Iowa Supreme Court Lawyer Trust Account Commission makes grant awards from the IOLTA annually. Grant award amounts vary from year to year based on changes in interest rates.

Iowa Legal Aid also receives funds from the Civil Reparations Trust Fund. Iowa Code section 668A.1(2)(b) requires awards for punitive or exemplary damages that arise from claims that are willful and wanton but not specifically directed at the claimant to be divided between the claimant (25.0%) and the Civil Reparations Trust Fund (75.0%). The Fund is used for indigent civil litigation or insurance assistance programs. The Fund is administered by the State Court Administrator, and awards are granted by the Executive Council. Grant award amounts vary significantly from year to year.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code sections 13.34 and 668A.1

Budget Unit Number

1120B110001

1366905

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Iowa Civil Rights Commission

Purpose and History

The Iowa Civil Rights Commission is the agency charged with enforcing Iowa's Civil Rights Act of 1965. Under contracts with the federal government, the Commission is also required to assist in enforcement of housing and employment discrimination laws. The Act prohibits discrimination in the areas of employment, housing, credit, public accommodation, and education. Discrimination based on race, color, creed, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, pregnancy, physical disability, mental disability, retaliation (for filing a discrimination complaint), age (in employment and credit only), familial status (in housing and credit only), and marital status (in credit only) is prohibited. The statute of limitations for filing a complaint with the Commission is 300 days from the date of the last discriminatory act.

The purpose of the Iowa Civil Rights Commission is to function as a neutral, fact-finding administrative agency that enforces Iowa's Civil Rights Act of 1965. The Commission addresses discrimination by: providing case resolution through intake, screening, mediation, investigation, conciliation, and public hearings, conducting statewide public education and training programs to prevent and respond to discrimination, and performing tests to determine the existence or extent of discrimination in Iowa.

Employment is the largest area of complaints filed, followed by housing and accommodation. Retaliation, disability, race, and sex are the most frequently named bases (personal characteristics) for discrimination in non-housing cases. Disability and race are the most frequently named bases for discrimination in housing cases.

In regard to housing, testing by the Commission helps to ensure that Iowa landlords are aware of their rights and responsibilities under fair housing laws. Housing cases are primarily resolved through settlements that include training of the landlords and an end to the discriminatory policy.

Funding

Funding for the Iowa Civil Rights Commission varies annually. Funding is provided by approximately 50.0% State General Fund appropriations and 50.0% federal funds. The Commission contracts with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Iowa Civil Rights Commission receives federal funding for approximately 900 EEOC cases per year and 130 HUD cases per year.

The Iowa Civil Rights Commission employs volunteer attorneys statewide to conduct mediation. More than 20 Iowa lawyers volunteer to help the Commission resolve complaints through alternative dispute resolution.

More Information

Iowa Civil Rights Commission: icrc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

Local Commissions

The Iowa Civil Rights Commission partners with local human rights and civil rights commissions to provide education, shared office space for mediation of cases, the use of volunteers, and website links. Complaints are cross-filed between the State and local agencies, and the Commission has contracts with local agencies to process and investigate cases. The Commission's data system ensures that cases that are cross-filed at the federal, State, and local level are investigated by only one agency.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 216, 729, and 729A
Iowa Administrative Code 161

Budget Unit Number

1670J210001

1366866

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

County Confinement Account

Purpose

The Department of Corrections (DOC) receives an appropriation for the County Confinement Account to reimburse counties for the temporary confinement of alleged violators pending a revocation proceeding. This includes repetitive offenders on parole and work release and offenders convicted of Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) offenses who are sentenced to the custody of the Director of the DOC. These offenders are under supervision of the Community-Based Corrections (CBC) District Departments.

Most alleged violators are incarcerated while awaiting a revocation proceeding and are held in county jails. Some alleged violators may be held in the State prison system pending the hearing. This option provides cost containment for the County Confinement Account by reducing the number of days a State prisoner is held in the county jail.

The State does not reimburse counties for housing alleged violators of probation conditions. Also, the State does not reimburse counties for holding a newly convicted offender in the county jail whose transport to the State prison system is pending.

Funding

The County Confinement Account is funded by a General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee budget bill.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code sections 901.7, 904.513, 904.908, and 906.17
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2380A240001

1366713

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Federal Prisoners/Contractual Services Account

Purpose

The Department of Corrections (DOC) receives an appropriation for the Federal Prisoners/Contractual Services Account to provide for the placement of disruptive Iowa inmates in the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Account also provides funds to contract for religious services that are constitutionally mandated. Iowa Code sections 904.504 and 904.511 and federal case law govern the use of this Account.

Funding

A General Fund appropriation is made to the Account in the Justice System Appropriations Bill. Language in the appropriations bill permits the General Fund appropriation to be used for contractual services of a Muslim imam and a Native American spiritual leader.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 904
Iowa Code sections 904.504 and 904.511
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2380A250001

1366790

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Department of Corrections Central Office

Purpose

The Department of Corrections (DOC) Central Office provides the vision, mission, strategic planning, policy and program direction, and supervision to nine institutions and eight Community-Based Corrections (CBC) District Departments. The Central Office ensures the integrity of the corrections continuum as defined in Iowa Code chapter 901B, and is responsible for budget, program, policy, and personnel implementation in the DOC. The Central Office budget includes jail standards and inspections, interstate compact for parole and probation, corrections compact for institutions, planning, offender treatment programs, and oversight of offender health care.

Structure and Organization

The Director of the DOC oversees the Central Office. The Board of Corrections is funded and supported by the Central Office.

There are three Deputy Directors assigned to the Central Office.

- The Deputy Director for Institutions coordinates programs, policies, and procedures for the nine adult institutions (also referred to as the State prisons) and coordinates safety/security compliance.
- The Deputy Director for Community-Based Corrections (CBCs) coordinates programs, policies, and procedures for the eight CBC District Departments, the interstate compact, work release operations, Operating While Intoxicated operations, residential facilities, and the Learning Center.
- The Deputy Director of Iowa Prison Industries oversees the private sector employment program, traditional industries, prison farms, purchasing, accounting, sales and marketing, the centralized canteen, and federal surplus property.

Additionally within the Central Office are the positions of Communications Director, Financial Manager, Research Director, Security Operations Director, Training Director, Health Care Administrator, and General Counsel.

Funding

Operations for the Central Office are funded by the State General Fund through appropriations made by the Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee. Iowa Prison Industries is funded by the Iowa State Industries Revolving Fund, and farm operations are funded by the Consolidated Farm Operations Revolving Fund.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
Board of Parole: bop.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 901B, 903A, 904, 904A, 905, 906, 907, 907B, 908, 913, and 915
Iowa Code sections 356.36 and 356.43
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2380A200001

1366738

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Corrections Education

Purpose

The Department of Corrections (DOC) receives an appropriation for corrections education to fund Iowa Code section 904.516. The DOC Central Office contracts with local community colleges to provide professors to the institutions to allow opportunities for offenders to earn a High School Equivalency Diploma (HiSET), achieve adult literacy, and receive adult basic education while incarcerated. The DOC Central Office also contracts with Area Education Agencies (AEAs) to provide special education staff as needed.

The Department of Corrections receives federal pass-through funds from the Department of Education (DE) for the institution-based educational programs. The funds from the DE provide remedial education in reading and math for offenders under age 21 who do not have a high school diploma or its equivalent, and function at or below a sixth-grade education level.

Funding

A General Fund appropriation for corrections education is provided in the Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee budget bill. Language in the appropriations budget bill permits unused funds to be carried forward to the next fiscal year, with the restriction that the carryforward balance must be used for corrections education.

The General Fund appropriation is combined with Inmate Telephone Fund allocations as approved by the Board of Corrections. The DOC may also allocate money from the institution's canteen funds or Iowa State Industries Revolving Fund for education, as provided in the budget bill.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code section 904.516
Iowa Code chapters 259A and 904
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Numbers

2380A260001

1366710

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
Department of Education: educateiowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Iowa Corrections Offender Network

Purpose and History

The Department of Corrections (DOC) receives appropriations for the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON). The ICON is an electronic offender management system for staff in the corrections system. The DOC Central Office, institutions, and Community-Based Corrections (CBC) update offender information. Nine modules are available within the ICON: offender case management, medical/mental health, View (intelligence system), dietary, commissary, pharmacy, banking, critical incident reporting, and O'mail (secure inmate email). The ICON data is also used for research and for the evaluation of program effectiveness. The data is shared with various agencies across Iowa to enhance public safety.

Programming

The ICON System functionality includes:

- Offenders use computer kiosks tied into the ICON to manage their O'mail, banking, and commissary orders in the institutions. They can manage their telephone contacts and transfer funds between their accounts. An electronic law library component is available on the kiosks; offenders can conduct legal research and request legal documents to be printed through the Iowa Prison Industries link.
- Kiosks are also available to offenders under CBC supervision. Offenders can complete required forms electronically and contact their parole or probation officer. Offenders may also sign in for scheduled office appointments and submit monthly report forms. All transactions that occur using kiosks are time and date stamped in the ICON.
- Risk and needs assessment tools are available in the ICON, including the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR) and the Iowa Risk Revised (IRR). Both assist in developing offender case plans, levels of supervision, and treatment programs. Automated scoring saves staff time and improves accuracy.
- Personal digital assistants (PDAs) are in use in the institutions to provide mobile updates to the ICON, such as offender population counts. A mobile application has been designed and is in use in the CBC District Departments, allowing supervising agents to update the ICON without returning to their offices.
- Iowa State Patrol troopers and local law enforcement officers can access the ICON to determine if the person they stopped has data in the ICON or if that person is on probation or parole.
- The DOC has used the ICON for data exchanges with the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) for the development and implementation of the State Sex Offender Registry, a CJIS statewide crime code table to be used by the entire criminal justice community, and CJIS electronic presentence investigations.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

The DOC worked with the Board of Parole (BOP) to integrate to a single-system platform. The goal was to integrate seamlessly with the ICON so the BOP and staff can end duplication and reduce paper. The BOP members can review dockets and record decisions directly in the ICON. Decisions are automatically emailed to the assigned case manager and designated staff. Registered victims receive letters of notification of hearings and decisions generated from the ICON. The ICON is also used in the BOP's revocation process and any appeal process.

Funding

A General Fund appropriation is made in the Justice System Appropriations Bill to the DOC for the development and operation of the ICON. These funds are used for ongoing system maintenance, enhancements and upgrades, continued data exchanges with CJIS, and additional modules to enhance offender management.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 904
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2380A210001

1366868

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment

Purpose

The Department of Corrections (DOC) receives an appropriation for mental health and substance abuse treatment. The Central Office uses these funds to procure training services or materials for staff to use in providing programming services to offenders. Materials are used in Community-Based Corrections (CBC) District Departments and prison facilities.

Funding

A General Fund appropriation for mental health and substance abuse treatment is made in the Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee budget bill.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 904 and 905
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Numbers

2380A300001

Doc ID 1367308

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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DOC — Department-Wide Duties

Background

During the 2021 Legislative Session, HF 861 appropriated approximately $10.1 million to the Department of Corrections (DOC) for department-wide duties. This appropriation was for increased salary and operations costs incurred by the DOC. In the 2022 Legislative Session, HF 2559 distributed the majority of this appropriation among other DOC appropriations, including the institutions, the Community-Based Corrections (CBC) district departments, and corrections administration. Any moneys not expended for this appropriation do not revert and remain available for expenditure through the end of the succeeding fiscal year.

Funding

In the Justice Systems Appropriations Subcommittee budget bill, the DOC received a General Fund appropriation of approximately $10.1 million for department-wide duties in FY 2022 and approximately $244,000 in FY 2023.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 904
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2380A340001

1367132

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Corrections Real Estate — Capitals

Purpose

The Director of the Department of Corrections (DOC), with the approval of the Board of Corrections, may purchase, acquire, or sell real estate for the proper uses of the institutions. After the sale of the real estate, the proceeds are deposited with the Treasurer of State and credited to the General Fund. An amount equal to the proceeds from the sale of the real estate is then appropriated from the General Fund to the DOC. This appropriation may be used for the purchase of other real estate or for capital improvements to property under the Director's supervision.

Any costs incidental to the securing of options, the acquisition, or the sale of real estate (including but not limited to appraisals, invitations for offers, abstracts, and other necessary costs) may be paid from the support and maintenance funds of the institution where the real estate is located. Those funds must be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale.

Funding and Expenditures

Appropriations and expenditures vary significantly based on the sale and purchase of real estate and on capital improvements.

Related Statutes

Iowa Code section 904.317

Budget Unit Number

23808200001

1366711

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

State Cases Court Costs

Purpose

The Department of Corrections (DOC) receives a standing unlimited State General Fund appropriation for State Cases Court Costs. The appropriation pays for expenses incurred under Iowa Code section 904.507A. This includes all necessary and legal expenses incurred by an escaped offender.

Escapees

Escape from Iowa prisons is rare. The last escape from a medium or maximum security prison was July 5, 2015, at the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison. An offender escaped and was later apprehended in Illinois.

The last escape from a minimum security prison was on April 2, 2020. One offender escaped the Minimum Live-Out facility at the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women at Mitchellville and was apprehended a few hours later.

Expenditures

Expense claims are submitted to the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) and expensed against the State Cases Court Costs Account. No claims have been filed in at least 10 years. The institutions have been incurring the costs related to apprehending escaped prisoners.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 904
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

23808970001

1367009

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
Department of Administrative Services: das.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Adult Correctional Institutions — Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison

Iowa State Penitentiary

The new Iowa State Penitentiary (ISP) at Fort Madison opened August 1, 2015, when 507 offenders were transferred from the old prison built in 1839. The new 800-bed prison has 634 general population maximum security beds and 166 segregation/other beds. Within the ISP, Iowa Prison Industries offers a variety of skills in the woodworking and cabinetry fields as well as warehouse and farm opportunities. Southeastern Community College and the U.S. Department of Labor also offer programs to provide academic and vocational opportunities. The ISP receives annual funding from a General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Bill.

Purpose

The adult correctional institutions (also referred to as State prisons) are responsible for incarcerating offenders sentenced to the custody and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC). These offenders are generally more violent or of higher risk compared to offenders supervised in Community-Based Corrections (CBC). The institutions provide offenders with essential services to reduce risk to the general public upon release due to parole, work release, or expiration of sentence.

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides a continuum of sanctions for Iowa's correctional system. This includes sentencing options where offenders receive nonsupervised sanctions. The Iowa Code chapter provides various intermediate supervision levels by the CBC District Departments. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities* for a discussion of the services provided at the local level. The institutions provide the most severe level of sanction and incarcerate violent offenders and offenders who cannot be safely managed in community settings. About 20.0% of offenders in the State corrections system are incarcerated in the State prisons, while approximately 80.0% are supervised by the CBC District Departments.

Administration

Iowa Code chapter 904 creates the DOC and lists each of the nine institutions. It also creates a policymaking Board of Corrections that provides oversight of the DOC rules, policies, and procedures; approves the operating and capital budgets; and makes recommendations to the Governor concerning qualified candidates for the position of the Director of the Department.

The DOC Central Office has direct authority over the institutions, including personnel, staff training, the purchase or sale of real estate, investigations, confidentiality of records, offender supervision and work,

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

the prison farms, and Iowa State Industries (also referred to as Iowa Prison Industries). The Central Office is also responsible for statewide and long-range planning, budget oversight, and establishment of program guidelines in the institutions.

Institutions Overview

The operating costs of the institutions are 99.9% funded from the State General Fund. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Iowa Prison System Funding, Staffing, and Population* for historical budget information. Each of the nine institutions provides security; housing; dietary services; medical, mental health, and substance abuse treatment; education and job skills training; behavioral and psychological treatment; and recreational activities. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Offender Management in the Iowa Prison System* for information regarding custody classification, the Transition Incentive Program, and offender population by crime type. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

Additional Information

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency's ***Iowa Factbook*** for data and statistics regarding Iowa's corrections system.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 901, 901A, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 908, 909, 910, 913, 914, and 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2420A400001

1366621

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Adult Correctional Institutions — Anamosa State Penitentiary

Anamosa State Penitentiary

The Anamosa State Penitentiary (ASP) is a maximum/medium security institution that was built in 1872. ASP currently houses approximately 950 offenders. Programs are offered which provide opportunities to acquire academic and vocational skills. Cognitive based programming is also offered. The Iowa Prison Industries (IPI) business office is located at this institution. IPI employment opportunities include Braille transcription; custom woodworking; manufacturing filters; housekeeping and laundry; graphic arts (printing and binding); and manufacturing license plates, metal furniture, and signs. The ASP receives annual funding from a General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Bill.

Purpose

The adult correctional institutions (also referred to as State prisons) are responsible for incarcerating offenders sentenced to the custody and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC). These offenders are generally more violent or of higher risk compared to offenders supervised in Community-Based Corrections (CBC). The institutions provide offenders with essential services to reduce risk to the general public upon release due to parole, work release, or expiration of sentence.

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides a continuum of sanctions for Iowa's correctional system. This includes sentencing options where offenders receive nonsupervised sanctions. The Iowa Code chapter provides various intermediate supervision levels by the CBC District Departments. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities* for a discussion of the services provided at the local level. The institutions provide the most severe level of sanction and incarcerate violent offenders and offenders who cannot be safely managed in community settings. About 20.0% of offenders in the State corrections system are incarcerated in the State prisons, while approximately 80.0% are supervised by the CBC District Departments.

Administration

Iowa Code chapter 904 creates the DOC and lists each of the nine institutions. It also creates a policymaking Board of Corrections that provides oversight of the DOC rules, policies, and procedures; approves the operating and capital budgets; and makes recommendations to the Governor concerning qualified candidates for the position of the Director of the Department.

The DOC Central Office has direct authority over the institutions, including personnel, staff training, the purchase or sale of real estate, investigations, confidentiality of records, offender supervision and work, the prison farms, and Iowa State Industries (also referred to as Iowa Prison Industries). The Central Office is also responsible for statewide and long-range planning, budget oversight, and establishment of

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

program guidelines in the institutions.

Institutions

The operating costs of the institutions are 99.9% funded from the State General Fund. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Iowa Prison System Funding, Staffing, and Population* for historical budget information. Each of the nine institutions provides security; housing; dietary services; medical, mental health, and substance abuse treatment; education and job skills training; behavioral and psychological treatment; and recreational activities. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Offender Management in the Iowa Prison System* for information regarding custody classification, the Transition Incentive Program, and offender population by crime type. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

Additional Information

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency's ***Iowa Factbook*** for data and statistics regarding Iowa's corrections system.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 901, 901A, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 908, 909, 910, 913, 914, and 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2430A450001

1366616

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Adult Correctional Institutions — Iowa Medical Classification Center at Oakdale

Iowa Medical Classification Center

The Iowa Medical Classification Center (IMCC) at Oakdale was built in 1969 and is located in Coralville. The IMCC serves as the reception and classification center for all adult males entering the institutional corrections system. The Department of Corrections (DOC) moved the women's unit and reception functions for female offenders to the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women at Mitchellville in FY 2014. The IMCC currently houses an average daily population of approximately 950 offenders. A medium security general population unit is in operation at the IMCC, and the IMCC also runs the only licensed forensic psychiatric hospital in the State, providing inpatient psychiatric and evaluation services to nonadjudicated patients. An additional unit consisting of 178 medical and psychiatric beds was added in 2007 to meet the increasing mental health and medical needs of the correctional population. The IMCC budget previously included funds for the centralized pharmacy, but in FY 2023 the funding for DOC pharmaceuticals was separated from the IMCC's budget. In FY 2018, the Youthful Incarcerated Individual Program was transferred to the IMCC from the Anamosa State Penitentiary to house offenders under 18 years old who are sentenced to State prison. The IMCC receives annual funding from a General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Bill.

Purpose

The adult correctional institutions (also referred to as State prisons) are responsible for incarcerating offenders sentenced to the custody and control of the DOC. These offenders are generally more violent or of higher risk compared to offenders supervised in Community-Based Corrections (CBC). The institutions provide offenders with essential services to reduce risk to the general public upon release due to parole, work release, or expiration of sentence.

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides a continuum of sanctions for Iowa's correctional system. This includes sentencing options where offenders receive nonsupervised sanctions. The Iowa Code chapter provides various intermediate supervision levels by the CBC District Departments. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities* for a discussion of the services provided at the local level. The institutions provide the most severe level of sanction and incarcerate violent offenders and offenders who cannot be safely managed in community settings. About 20.0% of offenders in the State corrections system are incarcerated in the State prisons, while approximately 80.0% are supervised by the CBC District Departments.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

Administration

Iowa Code chapter 904 creates the DOC and lists each of the nine institutions. It also creates a policymaking Board of Corrections that provides oversight of the DOC rules, policies, and procedures; approves the operating and capital budgets; and makes recommendations to the Governor concerning qualified candidates for the position of the Director of the Department.

The DOC Central Office has direct authority over the institutions, including personnel, staff training, the purchase or sale of real estate, investigations, confidentiality of records, offender supervision and work, the prison farms, and Iowa State Industries (also referred to as Iowa Prison Industries). The Central Office is also responsible for statewide and long-range planning, budget oversight, and establishment of program guidelines in the institutions.

Institutions

The operating costs of the institutions are 99.9% funded from the State General Fund. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Iowa Prison System Funding, Staffing, and Population* for historical budget information. Each of the nine institutions provides security; housing; dietary services; medical, mental health, and substance abuse treatment; education and job skills training; behavioral and psychological treatment; and recreational activities. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Offender Management in the Iowa Prison System* for information regarding custody classification, the Transition Incentive Program, and offender population by crime type. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

Additional Information

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency's ***Iowa Factbook*** for data and statistics regarding Iowa's corrections system.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 901, 901A, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 908, 909, 910, 913, 914, and 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2440A500001

1366620

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

DOC Institutional Pharmaceuticals

Background and History

Prior to FY 2008, each of the nine Department of Corrections (DOC) institutions had its own budget for pharmaceuticals. In FY 2008, the General Assembly transferred approximately $6.9 million from eight of the institutions to the Iowa Medical and Classification Center (IMCC) at Oakdale to create a centralized pharmacy, primarily as a cost-containment effort. From FY 2008 to FY 2022, the funding for departmentwide institutional pharmaceuticals was included in the appropriation to the IMCC, and the IMCC oversaw this budget. All invoices for medication purchases at other pharmacy locations were processed by the IMCC and paid from this transferred funding. In FY 2023, the General Assembly separated the DOC pharmaceuticals funding from the appropriation to the IMCC, and the DOC departmentwide institutional pharmaceuticals received its own appropriation for approximately $8.6 million. This appropriation was separated from the IMCC appropriation to reduce the strain on the IMCC's budget caused by including statewide pharmaceutical costs.

Purpose

The DOC institutional pharmaceuticals appropriation funds the cost of pharmaceuticals, including drugs and biologicals, provided to individuals incarcerated in the DOC institutions. All nine institutions are served by two DOC central pharmacy locations. These full-service central pharmacies are located at the IMCC and the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women (ICIW) at Mitchellville. Pharmaceutical costs are not necessarily stable year to year since costs vary based on the medical conditions of the individuals who are incarcerated. The DOC purchases medications under contract and utilizes a government buying group in order to lower costs.

Funding

A General Fund appropriation for the DOC departmentwide institutional pharmaceuticals is provided in the Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee budget bill.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 904
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2440A520001

1367124

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Adult Correctional Institutions — Newton Correctional Facility

Newton Correctional Facility

The Newton Correctional Facility (NCF) was built in 1965 and houses approximately 1,050 male offenders. The NCF includes a minimum security facility and a medium security facility. The NCF emphasizes substance abuse treatment, sex offender housing and treatment, and offender work crews. Treatment includes substance abuse and sex offender programming and focuses on preparing offenders for reentry. Educational and work programs are offered. The NCF is now the primary location for the treatment and housing of males convicted of sex offenses after the majority of that population was moved from the Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility in FY 2017. The NCF receives annual funding from a General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Bill.

Purpose

The adult correctional institutions (also referred to as State prisons) are responsible for incarcerating offenders sentenced to the custody and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC). These offenders are generally more violent or of higher risk compared to offenders supervised in Community-Based Corrections (CBC). The institutions provide offenders with essential services to reduce risk to the general public upon release due to parole, work release, or expiration of sentence.

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides a continuum of sanctions for Iowa's correctional system. This includes sentencing options where offenders receive nonsupervised sanctions. The Iowa Code chapter provides various intermediate supervision levels by the CBC District Departments. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities* for a discussion of the services provided at the local level. The institutions provide the most severe level of sanction and incarcerate violent offenders and offenders who cannot be safely managed in community settings. About 20.0% of offenders in the State corrections system are incarcerated in the State prisons, while approximately 80.0% are supervised by the CBC District Departments.

Administration

Iowa Code chapter 904 creates the DOC and lists each of the nine institutions. It also creates a policymaking Board of Corrections that provides oversight of the DOC rules, policies, and procedures; approves the operating and capital budgets; and makes recommendations to the Governor concerning qualified candidates for the position of the Director of the Department.

The DOC Central Office has direct authority over the institutions, including personnel, staff training, the purchase or sale of real estate, investigations, confidentiality of records, offender supervision and work,

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LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

the prison farms, and Iowa State Industries (also referred to as Iowa Prison Industries). The Central Office is also responsible for statewide and long-range planning, budget oversight, and establishment of program guidelines in the institutions.

Institutions

The operating costs of the institutions are 99.9% funded from the State General Fund. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Iowa Prison System Funding, Staffing, and Population* for historical budget information. Each of the nine institutions provides security; housing; dietary services; medical, mental health, and substance abuse treatment; education and job skills training; behavioral and psychological treatment; and recreational activities. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Offender Management in the Iowa Prison System* for information regarding custody classification, the Transition Incentive Program, and offender population by crime type. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

Additional Information

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency's ***Iowa Factbook*** for data and statistics regarding Iowa's corrections system.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 901, 901A, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 908, 909, 910, 913, 914, and 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2450A550001

1366623

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Adult Correctional Institutions — Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility

Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility

The Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility (MPCF) was established in 1976 as a temporary unit to hold 144 offenders. The MPCF operated as a medium security facility and the primary location for the treatment and housing of males convicted of sex offenses until FY 2017, when the majority of that population was moved to the Newton Correctional Facility. In 2016, the MPCF was reclassified as a minimum security facility with a focus on preparing offenders for reentry to the community. The facility houses approximately 862 male offenders. Core programming includes substance abuse programming and cognitive/batterers education. Iowa Prison Industries has a building on the grounds with a main focus on building dormitory furniture for all three State universities. The MPCF receives annual funding from a General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Bill.

The MPCF was built in 1860 as a shared campus with the Mount Pleasant Mental Health Institute (MHI) under the control of the Department of Human Services (DHS). The MPCF previously had a 100-bed women's unit that served incarcerated females with special needs. This unit closed in FY 2014, and the offenders and budget were transferred to new buildings at the Iowa Correctional Institution for Women at Mitchellville.

Purpose

The adult correctional institutions (also referred to as State prisons) are responsible for incarcerating offenders sentenced to the custody and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC). These offenders are generally more violent or of higher risk compared to offenders supervised in Community-Based Corrections (CBC). The institutions provide offenders with essential services to reduce risk to the general public upon release due to parole, work release, or expiration of sentence.

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides a continuum of sanctions for Iowa's correctional system. This includes sentencing options where offenders receive nonsupervised sanctions. The Iowa Code chapter provides various intermediate supervision levels by the CBC District Departments. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities* for a discussion of the services provided at the local level. The institutions provide the most severe level of sanction and incarcerate violent offenders and offenders who cannot be safely managed in community settings. About 20.0% of offenders in the State corrections system are incarcerated in the State prisons, while approximately 80.0% are supervised by the CBC District Departments.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

Administration

Iowa Code chapter 904 creates the DOC and lists each of the nine institutions. It also creates a policymaking Board of Corrections that provides oversight of the DOC rules, policies, and procedures; approves the operating and capital budgets; and makes recommendations to the Governor concerning qualified candidates for the position of the Director of the Department.

The DOC Central Office has direct authority over the institutions, including personnel, staff training, the purchase or sale of real estate, investigations, confidentiality of records, offender supervision and work, the prison farms, and Iowa State Industries (also referred to as Iowa Prison Industries). The Central Office also is responsible for statewide and long-range planning, budget oversight, and establishment of program guidelines in the institutions.

Institutions

The operating costs of the institutions are 99.9% funded from the State General Fund. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Iowa Prison System Funding, Staffing, and Population* for historical budget information. Each of the nine institutions provides security; housing; dietary services; medical, mental health, and substance abuse treatment; education and job skills training; behavioral and psychological treatment; and recreational activities. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Offender Management in the Iowa Prison System* for information regarding custody classification, the Transition Incentive Program, and offender population by crime type. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

Additional Information

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency's ***Iowa Factbook*** for data and statistics regarding Iowa's corrections system.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 901, 901A, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 908, 909, 910, 913, 914, and 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

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1366622

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Adult Correctional Institutions — North Central Correctional Facility at Rockwell City

North Central Correctional Facility

The North Central Correctional Facility (NCCF) at Rockwell City was built in 1918 and served as the State's first separate prison for women. After 1982, the facility began serving male offenders close to release. The NCCF houses approximately 500 minimum custody offenders who have been classified as low risk and includes misdemeanants and felons. Through Iowa Central Community College, the NCCF offers vocational education such as training in culinary arts, welding, fork lift training, warehouse management, and other areas as funding permits. Apprenticeship opportunities in welding, building maintenance, plumbing, baking, cooking, and carpentry are also available. Cognitive programs and self-help groups are offered. The NCCF receives annual funding from a General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Bill.

Purpose

The adult correctional institutions (also referred to as State prisons) are responsible for incarcerating offenders sentenced to the custody and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC). These offenders are generally more violent or of higher risk compared to offenders supervised in Community-Based Corrections (CBC). The institutions provide offenders with essential services to reduce risk to the general public upon release due to parole, work release, or expiration of sentence.

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides a continuum of sanctions for Iowa's correctional system. This includes sentencing options where offenders receive nonsupervised sanctions. The Iowa Code chapter provides various intermediate supervision levels by the CBC District Departments. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities* for a discussion of the services provided at the local level. The institutions provide the most severe level of sanction and incarcerate violent offenders and offenders who cannot be safely managed in community settings. About 20.0% of offenders in the State corrections system are incarcerated in the State prisons, while approximately 80.0% are supervised by the CBC District Departments.

Administration

Iowa Code chapter 904 creates the DOC and lists each of the nine institutions. It also creates a policymaking Board of Corrections that provides oversight of the DOC rules, policies, and procedures; approves the operating and capital budgets; and makes recommendations to the Governor concerning qualified candidates for the position of the Director of the Department.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

The DOC Central Office has direct authority over the institutions, including personnel, staff training, the purchase or sale of real estate, investigations, confidentiality of records, offender supervision and work, the prison farms, and Iowa State Industries (also referred to as Iowa Prison Industries). The Central Office is also responsible for statewide and long-range planning, budget oversight, and establishment of program guidelines in the institutions.

Institutions

The operating costs of the institutions are 99.9% funded from the State General Fund. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Iowa Prison System Funding, Staffing, and Population* for historical budget information. Each of the nine institutions provides security; housing; dietary services; medical, mental health, and substance abuse treatment; education and job skills training; behavioral and psychological treatment; and recreational activities. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Offender Management in the Iowa Prison System* for information regarding custody classification, the Transition Incentive Program, and offender population by crime type. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

Additional Information

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency's ***Iowa Factbook*** for data and statistics regarding Iowa's corrections system.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 901, 901A, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 908, 909, 910, 913, 914, and 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Adult Correctional Institutions — Clarinda Correctional Facility

Clarinda Correctional Facility

The Clarinda Correctional Facility (CCF) was established in 1980 as an adult male medium security prison to serve primarily general population offenders who have no identified issues, chemically dependent offenders, intellectually disabled offenders, and mentally ill offenders and those diagnosed with special needs. The prison can house approximately 1,000 offenders. Educational opportunities and apprenticeship programs are offered. The CCF was colocated with the Clarinda Mental Health Institute (MHI) under the control of the Department of Human Services (DHS) until the Clarinda MHI closed in 2015. The CCF receives annual funding from a General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Bill.

Purpose

The adult correctional institutions (also referred to as State prisons) are responsible for incarcerating offenders sentenced to the custody and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC). These offenders are generally more violent or of higher risk compared to offenders supervised in Community-Based Corrections (CBC). The institutions provide offenders with essential services to reduce risk to the general public upon release due to parole, work release, or expiration of sentence.

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Administration

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More Information

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LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

the prison farms, and Iowa State Industries (also referred to as Iowa Prison Industries). The Central Office also is responsible for statewide and long-range planning, budget oversight, and establishment of program guidelines in the institutions.

Institutions

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Additional Information

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency's ***Iowa Factbook*** for data and statistics regarding Iowa's corrections system.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 901, 901A, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 908, 909, 910, 913, 914, and 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Adult Correctional Institutions — Correctional Institution for Women at Mitchellville

Iowa Correctional Institution for Women

The Iowa Correctional Institution for Women (ICIW) is a minimum/medium security prison for female offenders. ICIW houses offenders in dorm-like living units and celled housing. There are 888 beds at ICIW distributed as follows: 774 general population, 56 administrative segregation and disciplinary detention, and 58 medical and mental health beds. The ICIW provides educational and vocational services to offenders including adult basic education, special education for eligible individuals, and high school equivalency programs. Programs are offered to prepare offenders for successful reentry to the community. The ICIW receives annual funding from a General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Bill.

Purpose

The adult correctional institutions (also referred to as State prisons) are responsible for incarcerating offenders sentenced to the custody and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC). These offenders are generally more violent or of higher risk compared to offenders supervised in Community-Based Corrections (CBC). The institutions provide offenders with essential services to reduce risk to the general public upon release due to parole, work release, or expiration of sentence.

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Administration

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Additional Information

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Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 901, 901A, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 908, 909, 910, 913, 914, and 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2490A750001

1366618

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Adult Correctional Institutions — Fort Dodge Correctional Facility

Fort Dodge Correctional Facility

The Fort Dodge Correctional Facility (FDCF) is a medium security prison currently designed to house 1,392 offenders. It opened in 1998. The FDCF provides domestic abuse and substance abuse treatment classes, cognitive behavioral therapy, educational opportunities, apprentice programs, volunteer opportunities with the local community, and Iowa Prison Industries (IPI) textiles manufacturing. The FDCF receives annual funding from a General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Bill.

Purpose

The adult correctional institutions (also referred to as State prisons) are responsible for incarcerating offenders sentenced to the custody and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC). These offenders are generally more violent or of higher risk compared to offenders supervised in Community-Based Corrections (CBC). The institutions provide offenders with essential services to reduce risk to the general public upon release due to parole, work release, or expiration of sentence.

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides a continuum of sanctions for Iowa's correctional system. This includes sentencing options where offenders receive nonsupervised sanctions. The Iowa Code chapter provides various intermediate supervision levels by the CBC District Departments. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities* for a discussion of the services provided at the local level. The institutions provide the most severe level of sanction and incarcerate violent offenders and offenders who cannot be safely managed in community settings. About 20.0% of offenders in the State corrections system are incarcerated in the State prisons, while approximately 80.0% are supervised by the CBC District Departments.

Administration

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LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

program guidelines in the institutions.

Institutions

The operating costs of the institutions are 99.9% funded from the State General Fund. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Iowa Prison System Funding, Staffing, and Population* for historical budget information. Each of the nine institutions provides security; housing; dietary services; medical, mental health, and substance abuse treatment; education and job skills training; behavioral and psychological treatment; and recreational activities. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** *Offender Management in the Iowa Prison System* for information regarding custody classification, the Transition Incentive Program, and offender population by crime type. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

Additional Information

Refer to the Legislative Services Agency's ***Iowa Factbook*** for data and statistics regarding Iowa's corrections system.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 901, 901A, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 908, 909, 910, 913, 914, and 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2520A800001

1366619

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

LSA LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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Community-Based Corrections (District 1)

Purpose

Community-Based Corrections (CBC) is an alternative to incarcerating persons convicted of criminal offenses. This includes persons on pretrial release, probation, or parole who reside in the community under the supervision of a CBC District Department and participate in treatment programs.

Administration

Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 905, each of the eight CBC District Departments is a separate agency under the direction of a board of directors and is administered by a director employed by the board. The CBC staff members are considered State employees only for the purposes of collective bargaining and tort liability. Under Iowa Code section 905.2, each of the CBC District Departments is also referred to as a "Judicial District Department of Correctional Services."

Each CBC board sets policy, provides input into budget requests for submission to the Board of Corrections, and oversees program operations. In addition, each CBC District Department has one or more advisory committees. The Department of Corrections (DOC) Central Office has regulatory responsibilities for CBC programs, including statewide planning, budget oversight, establishment of program guidelines, and development of performance measures.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC and allocates the funds to each CBC District Department. Refer to the ***Issue Review*** Community-Based Corrections Funding Levels. Approximately 80.0 percent of offenders in the State corrections system are supervised by the CBC District Departments, while approximately 20.0 percent are incarcerated in the State prison system.

Programming

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides for:

- Intermediate criminal sanctions for correctional supervision. In Level One sanctions, offenders are not supervised by CBC District Departments, but are placed on unsupervised probation and report to the Court rather than a CBC District Department.
- A continuum of supervision levels within the CBC District Departments. The CBC District Departments are also authorized by statute to move the supervision level along the continuum from monitored sanctions, such as low-risk diversion programs, to short-term incarceration, such as residential facilities. The Chief Judge of each judicial district approves the Intermediate Criminal Sanctions Plan.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
Board of Parole: bop.iowa.gov
First Judicial District: firstdcs.com
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

Iowa Code chapter 907 permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

Field Services

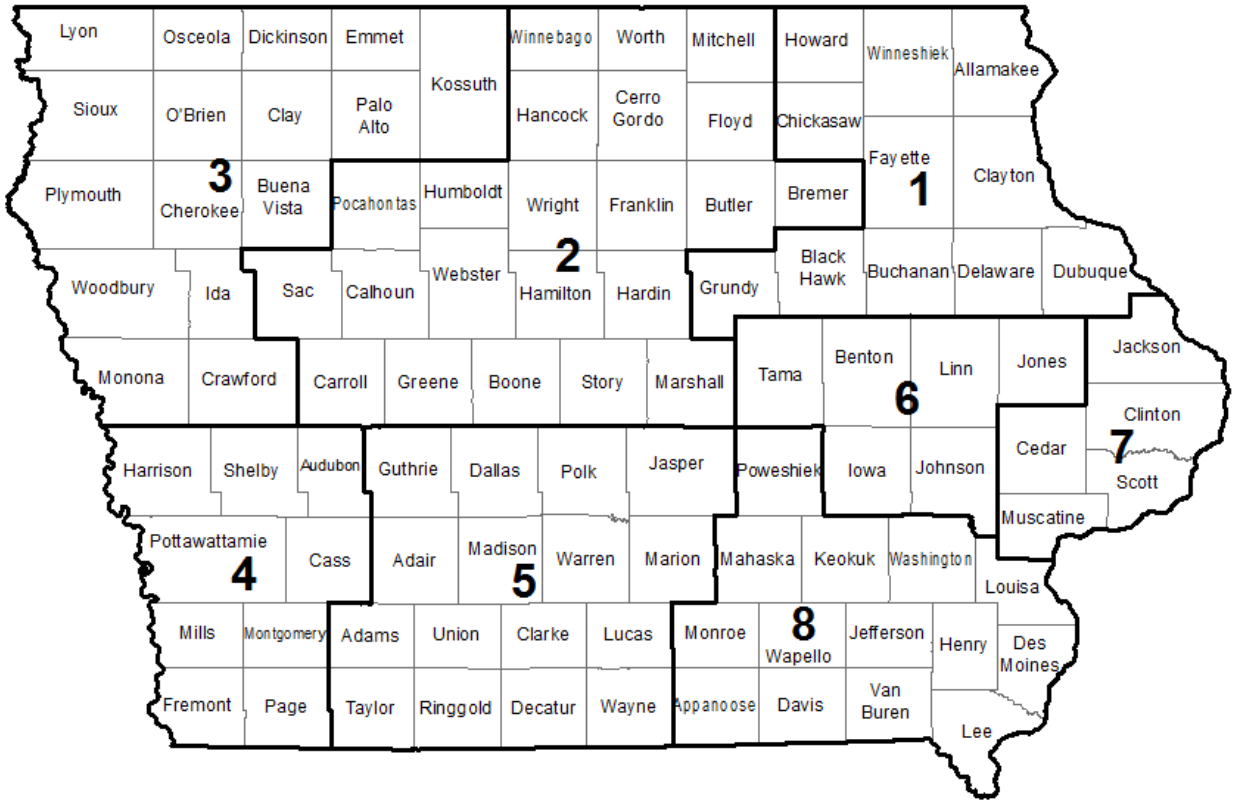
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff that conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topics*** History of Community-Based Corrections and Community-Based Corrections Field Services for more information regarding services available at the local level. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** Costs and Uses of Electronic Monitoring for background information on this supervision tool.

Residential Correctional Facilities

The CBC District Departments operate residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, Operating While Intoxicated (OWI), or probation. Some CBC District Departments also contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons to house federal prisoners. These nonsecure facilities provide 24-hour supervision of offenders who may leave for approved purposes such as job-seeking, employment, or treatment. Statewide capacity is approximately 1,600 beds. The facilities are usually at capacity, and there is typically a waiting list of hundreds of offenders. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topic*** Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities for more information regarding residential placement, programs, and budgets. The map on the next page shows the geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments. These boundaries correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The First Judicial District serves 11 counties in northeast Iowa: Allamakee, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Grundy, Howard, and Winneshiek. Their stated objective is to provide community safety by reducing recidivism rates by providing appropriate treatment and programming opportunities while holding individuals accountable to their supervision expectations.

Geographic Boundaries of CBC District Departments



Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 321J, 901, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 907, 907B, 908, 909, 910, 913, 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

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2210A010001

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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Community-Based Corrections (District 2)

Purpose

Community-Based Corrections (CBC) is an alternative to incarcerating persons convicted of criminal offenses. This includes persons on pretrial release, probation, or parole who reside in the community under the supervision of a CBC District Department and participate in treatment programs.

Administration

Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 905, each of the eight CBC District Departments is a separate agency under the direction of a board of directors and is administered by a director employed by the board. The CBC staff members are considered State employees only for the purposes of collective bargaining and tort liability. Under Iowa Code section 905.2, each of the CBC District Departments is also referred to as a "Judicial District Department of Correctional Services."

Each CBC board sets policy, provides input into budget requests for submission to the Board of Corrections, and oversees program operations. In addition, each CBC District Department has one or more advisory committees. The Department of Corrections (DOC) Central Office has regulatory responsibilities for CBC programs, including statewide planning, budget oversight, establishment of program guidelines, and development of performance measures.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC and allocates the funds to each CBC District Department. Refer to the ***Issue Review*** Community-Based Corrections Funding Levels. Approximately 80.0 percent of offenders in the State corrections system are supervised by the CBC District Departments, while approximately 20.0 percent are incarcerated in the State prison system.

Programming

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides for:

- Intermediate criminal sanctions for correctional supervision. In Level One sanctions, offenders are not supervised by CBC District Departments, but are placed on unsupervised probation and report to the Court rather than a CBC District Department.
- A continuum of supervision levels within the CBC District Departments. The CBC District Departments are also authorized by statute to move the supervision level along the continuum from monitored sanctions, such as low-risk diversion programs, to short-term incarceration, such as

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
Board of Parole: bop.iowa.gov
Second Judicial District: 2nddcs.com
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

residential facilities. The Chief Judge of each judicial district approves the Intermediate Criminal Sanctions Plan.

Iowa Code chapter 907 permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

Field Services

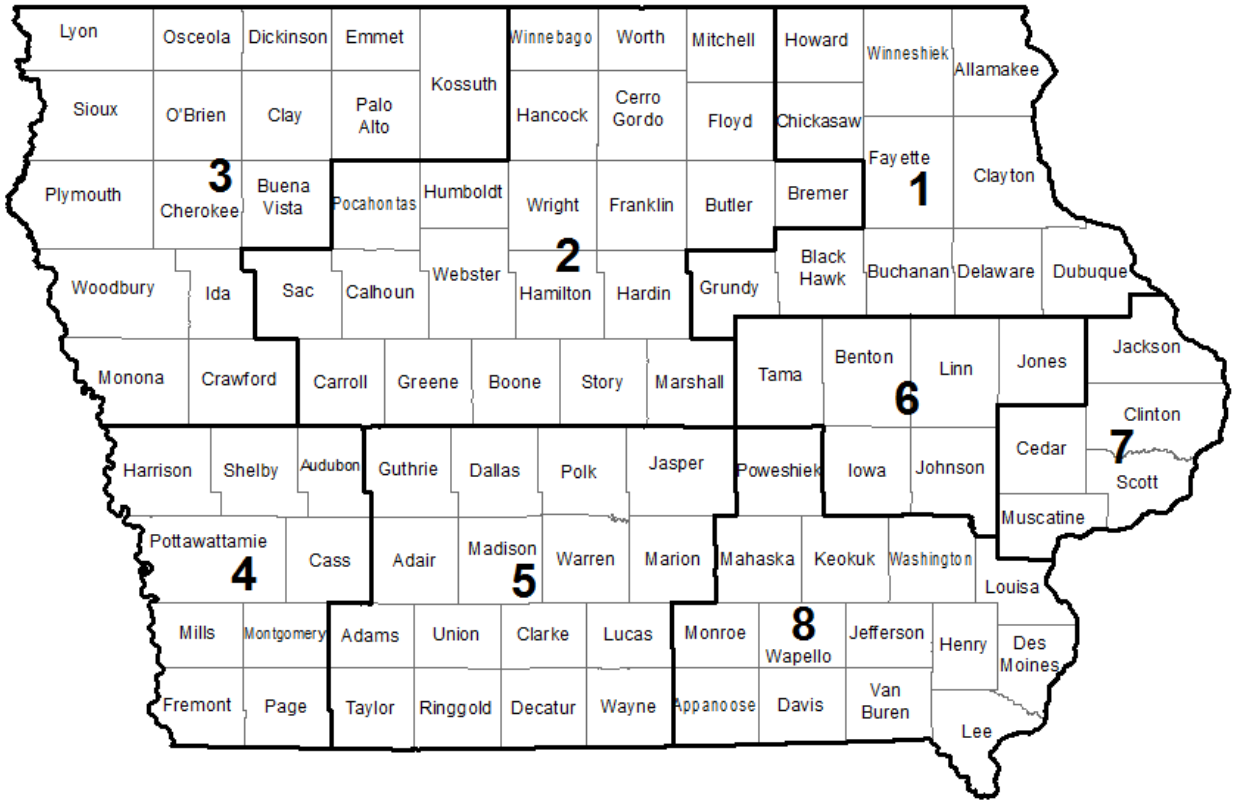
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff that conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topics*** History of Community-Based Corrections and Community-Based Corrections Field Services for more information regarding services available at the local level. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** Costs and Uses of Electronic Monitoring for background information on this supervision tool.

Residential Correctional Facilities

The CBC District Departments operate residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, Operating While Intoxicated (OWI), or probation. Some CBC District Departments also contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons to house federal prisoners. These nonsecure facilities provide 24-hour supervision of offenders who may leave for approved purposes such as job-seeking, employment, or treatment. Statewide capacity is approximately 1,600 beds. The facilities are usually at capacity, and there is typically a waiting list of hundreds of offenders. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topic*** Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities for more information regarding residential placement, programs, and budgets. The map on the next page shows the geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments. These boundaries correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The Second Judicial District serves 22 counties in central and north central Iowa: Boone, Bremer, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Humboldt, Marshall, Mitchell, Pocahontas, Sac, Story, Webster, Winnebago, Worth, and Wright. Their stated mission is to enhance community safety and facilitate positive change in adult offenders by promoting law-abiding behavior through supervision, accountability, treatment, education, and community programming in an innovative and cost-effective manner.

Geographic Boundaries of CBC District Departments



Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 321J, 901, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 907, 907B, 908, 909, 910, 913, 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2220A020001

1366684

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

LSA LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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Community-Based Corrections (District 3)

Purpose

Community-Based Corrections (CBC) is an alternative to incarcerating persons convicted of criminal offenses. This includes persons on pretrial release, probation, or parole who reside in the community under the supervision of a CBC District Department and participate in treatment programs.

Administration

Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 905, each of the eight CBC District Departments is a separate agency under the direction of a board of directors and is administered by a director employed by the board. The CBC staff members are considered State employees only for the purposes of collective bargaining and tort liability. Under Iowa Code section 905.2, each of the CBC District Departments is also referred to as a "Judicial District Department of Correctional Services."

Each CBC board sets policy, provides input into budget requests for submission to the Board of Corrections, and oversees program operations. In addition, each CBC District Department has one or more advisory committees. The Department of Corrections (DOC) Central Office has regulatory responsibilities for CBC programs, including statewide planning, budget oversight, establishment of program guidelines, and development of performance measures.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC and allocates the funds to each CBC District Department. Refer to the ***Issue Review*** Community-Based Corrections Funding Levels. Approximately 80.0 percent of offenders in the State corrections system are supervised by the CBC District Departments, while approximately 20.0 percent are incarcerated in the State prison system.

Programming

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides for:

- Intermediate criminal sanctions for correctional supervision. In Level One sanctions, offenders are not supervised by CBC District Departments, but are placed on unsupervised probation and report to the Court rather than a CBC District Department.
- A continuum of supervision levels within the CBC District Departments. The CBC District Departments are also authorized by statute to move the supervision level along the continuum from monitored sanctions, such as low-risk diversion programs, to short-term incarceration, such as

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
Board of Parole: bop.iowa.gov
Third Judicial District: thirddcs.com
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

residential facilities. The Chief Judge of each judicial district approves the Intermediate Criminal Sanctions Plan.

Iowa Code chapter 907 permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

Field Services

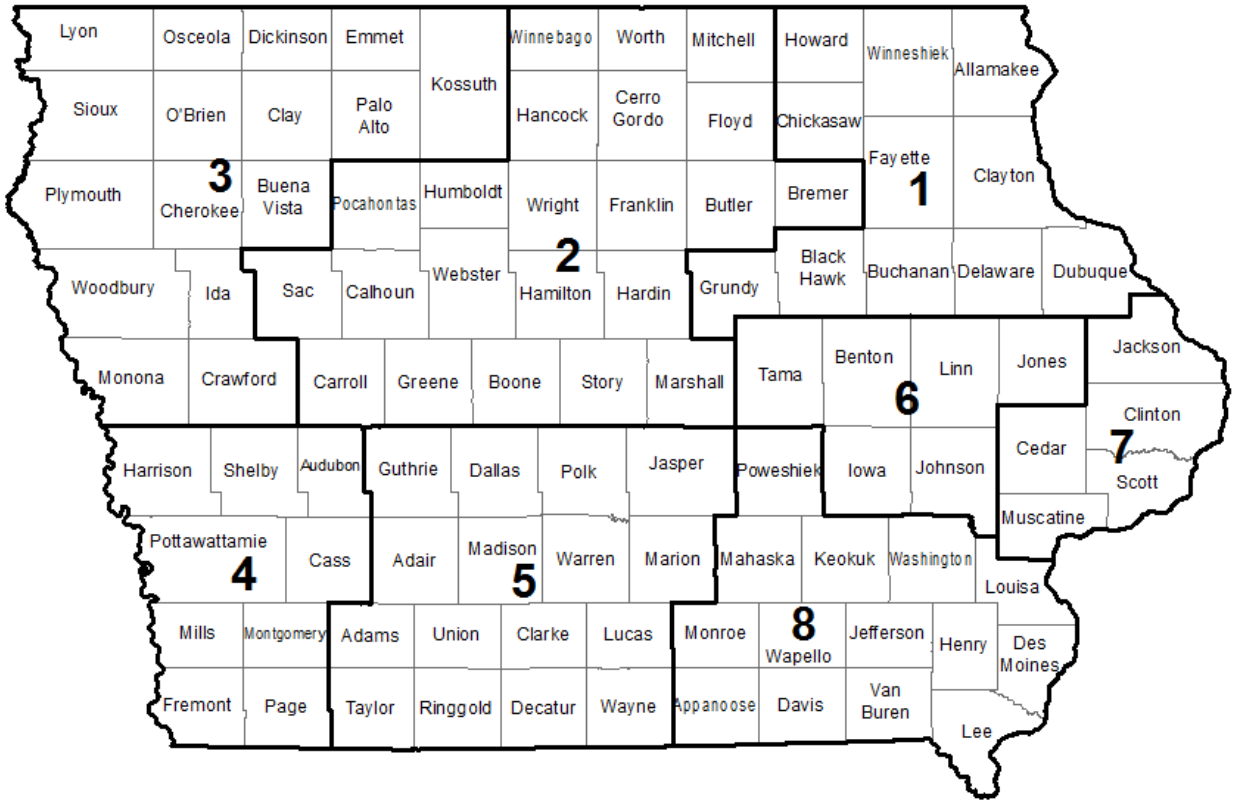
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff who conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topics*** History of Community-Based Corrections and Community-Based Corrections Field Services for more information regarding services available at the local level. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** Costs and Uses of Electronic Monitoring for background information on this supervision tool.

Residential Correctional Facilities

The CBC District Departments operate residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, Operating While Intoxicated (OWI), or probation. Some CBC District Departments also contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons to house federal prisoners. These nonsecure facilities provide 24-hour supervision of offenders who may leave for approved purposes such as job-seeking, employment, or treatment. Statewide capacity is approximately 1,600 beds. The facilities are usually at capacity, and there is typically a waiting list of hundreds of offenders. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topic*** Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities for more information regarding residential placement, programs, and budgets. The map on the next page shows the geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments. These boundaries correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The Third Judicial District provides community-based correctional services to 16 counties in northwest Iowa: Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Emmet, Ida, Kossuth, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Sioux, and Woodbury. Their stated mission is to utilize evidence-based practices and accountability to improve client outcomes and create opportunities for safer communities.

Geographic Boundaries of CBC District Departments



Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 321J, 901, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 907, 907B, 908, 909, 910, 913, 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2230A030001

1366686

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Community-Based Corrections (District 4)

Purpose

Community-Based Corrections (CBC) is an alternative to incarcerating persons convicted of criminal offenses. This includes persons on pretrial release, probation, or parole who reside in the community under the supervision of a CBC District Department and participate in treatment programs.

Administration

Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 905, each of the eight CBC District Departments is a separate agency under the direction of a board of directors and is administered by a director employed by the board. The CBC staff members are considered State employees only for the purposes of collective bargaining and tort liability. Under Iowa Code section 905.2, each of the CBC District Departments is also referred to as a "Judicial District Department of Correctional Services."

Each CBC board sets policy, provides input into budget requests for submission to the Board of Corrections, and oversees program operations. In addition, each CBC District Department has one or more advisory committees. The Department of Corrections (DOC) Central Office has regulatory responsibilities for CBC programs, including statewide planning, budget oversight, establishment of program guidelines, and development of performance measures.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC and allocates the funds to each CBC District Department. Refer to the ***Issue Review*** Community-Based Corrections Funding Levels. Approximately 80.0 percent of offenders in the State corrections system are supervised by the CBC District Departments, while approximately 20.0 percent are incarcerated in the State prison system.

Programming

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides for:

- Intermediate criminal sanctions for correctional supervision. In Level One sanctions, offenders are not supervised by CBC District Departments, but are placed on unsupervised probation and report to the Court rather than a CBC District Department.
- A continuum of supervision levels within the CBC District Departments. The CBC District Departments are also authorized by statute to move the supervision level along the continuum from monitored sanctions, such as low-risk diversion programs, to short-term incarceration, such as

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
Board of Parole: bop.iowa.gov
Fourth Judicial District: fourthdcs.com
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

residential facilities. The Chief Judge of each judicial district approves the Intermediate Criminal Sanctions Plan.

Iowa Code chapter 907 permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

Field Services

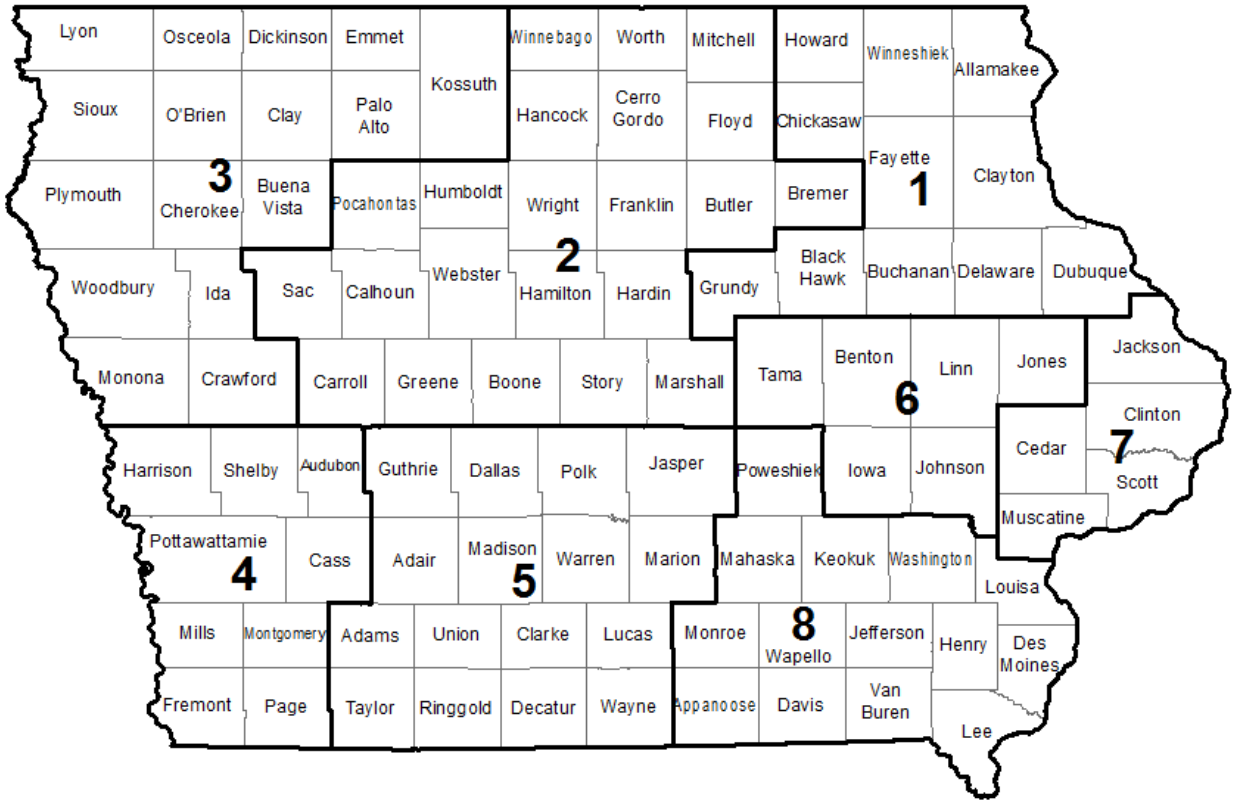
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff who conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topics*** History of Community-Based Corrections and Community-Based Corrections Field Services for more information regarding services available at the local level. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** Costs and Uses of Electronic Monitoring for background information on this supervision tool.

Residential Correctional Facilities

The CBC District Departments operate residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, Operating While Intoxicated (OWI), or probation. Some CBC District Departments also contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons to house federal prisoners. These nonsecure facilities provide 24-hour supervision of offenders who may leave for approved purposes such as job-seeking, employment, or treatment. Statewide capacity is approximately 1,600 beds. The facilities are usually at capacity, and there is typically a waiting list of hundreds of offenders. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topic*** Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities for more information regarding residential placement, programs, and budgets. The map on the next page shows the geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments. These boundaries correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The Fourth Judicial District serves nine counties in southwest Iowa: Audubon, Cass, Fremont, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattamie, and Shelby. The District's stated mission is to advance successful offender reentry to protect the public, staff, and offenders from victimization. It provides a variety of services to approximately 3,000 offenders, including supervision and treatment of offenders prior to conviction, post-conviction, and in residential settings.

Geographic Boundaries of CBC District Departments



Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 321J, 901, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 907, 907B, 908, 909, 910, 913, 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Numbers

2240A040001

1366687

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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Community-Based Corrections (District 5)

Purpose

Community-Based Corrections (CBC) is an alternative to incarcerating persons convicted of criminal offenses. This includes persons on pretrial release, probation, or parole who reside in the community under the supervision of a CBC District Department and participate in treatment programs.

Administration

Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 905, each of the eight CBC District Departments is a separate agency under the direction of a board of directors and is administered by a director employed by the board. The CBC staff members are considered State employees only for the purposes of collective bargaining and tort liability. Under Iowa Code section 905.2, each of the CBC District Departments is also referred to as a "Judicial District Department of Correctional Services."

Each CBC board sets policy, provides input into budget requests for submission to the Board of Corrections, and oversees program operations. In addition, each CBC District Department has one or more advisory committees. The Department of Corrections (DOC) Central Office has regulatory responsibilities for CBC programs, including statewide planning, budget oversight, establishment of program guidelines, and development of performance measures.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC and allocates the funds to each CBC District Department. Refer to the ***Issue Review*** Community-Based Corrections Funding Levels. Approximately 80.0 percent of offenders in the State corrections system are supervised by the CBC District Departments, while approximately 20.0 percent are incarcerated in the State prison system.

Programming

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides for:

- Intermediate criminal sanctions for correctional supervision. In Level One sanctions, offenders are not supervised by CBC District Departments, but are placed on unsupervised probation and report to the Court rather than a CBC District Department.
- A continuum of supervision levels within the CBC District Departments. The CBC District Departments are also authorized by statute to move the supervision level along the continuum from monitored sanctions, such as low-risk diversion programs, to short-term incarceration, such as

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
Board of Parole: bop.iowa.gov
Fifth Judicial District: fifthdcs.com
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

residential facilities. The Chief Judge of each judicial district approves the Intermediate Criminal Sanctions Plan.

Iowa Code chapter 907 permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

Field Services

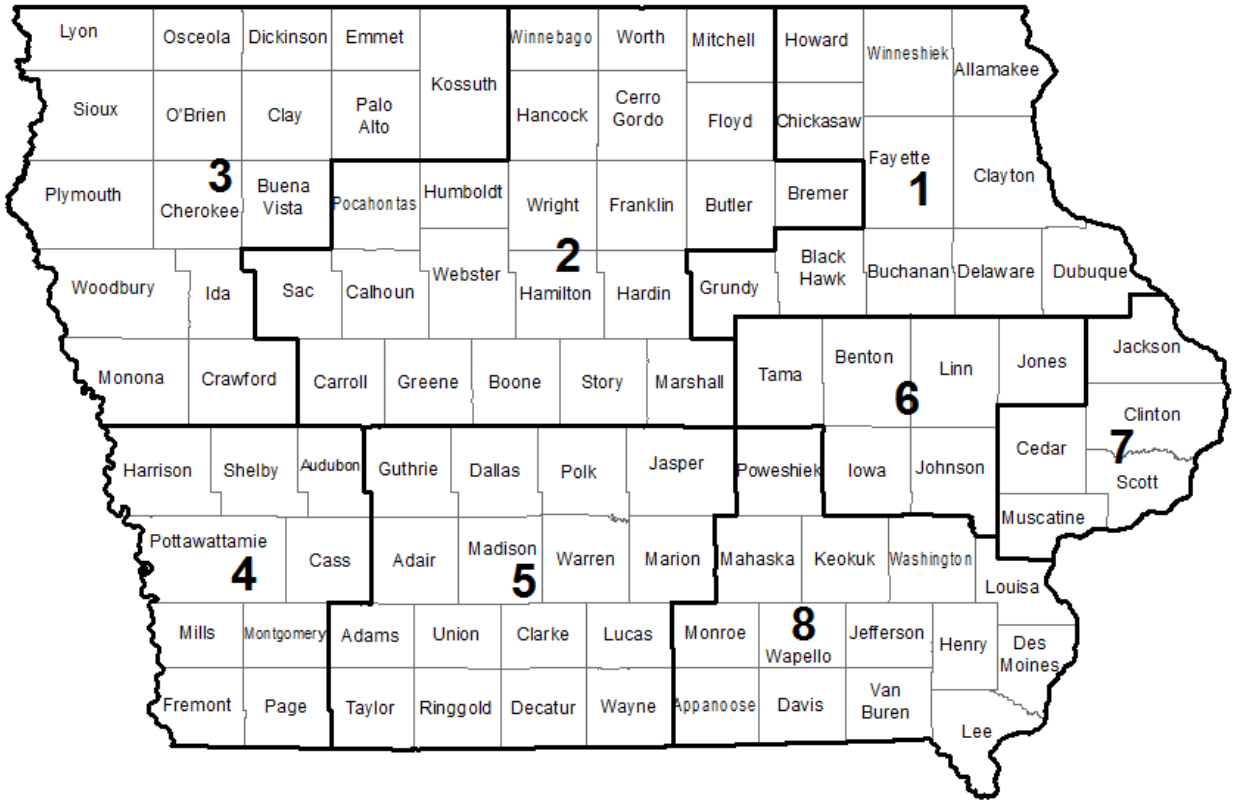
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff who conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topics*** History of Community-Based Corrections and Community-Based Corrections Field Services for more information regarding services available at the local level. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** Costs and Uses of Electronic Monitoring for background information on this supervision tool.

Residential Correctional Facilities

The CBC District Departments operate residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, Operating While Intoxicated (OWI), or probation. Some CBC District Departments also contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons to house federal prisoners. These nonsecure facilities provide 24-hour supervision of offenders who may leave for approved purposes such as job-seeking, employment, or treatment. Statewide capacity is approximately 1,600 beds. The facilities are usually at capacity, and there is typically a waiting list of hundreds of offenders. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topic*** Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities for more information regarding residential placement, programs, and budgets. The map on the next page shows the geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments. These boundaries correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The Fifth Judicial District serves 16 counties in south central Iowa: Adair, Adams, Clarke, Dallas, Decatur, Guthrie, Jasper, Lucas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, Warren, and Wayne. Its stated mission is to protect the public, employees, and offenders from victimization, and to seek to help transform offenders into productive Iowa citizens. Approximately 8,000 offenders are served in the Fifth Judicial District.

Geographic Boundaries of CBC District Departments



Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 321J, 901, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 907, 907B, 908, 909, 910, 913, 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Numbers

2250A050001

1366689

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Community-Based Corrections (District 6)

Purpose

Community-Based Corrections (CBC) is an alternative to incarcerating persons convicted of criminal offenses. This includes persons on pretrial release, probation, or parole who reside in the community under the supervision of a CBC District Department and participate in treatment programs.

Administration

Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 905, each of the eight CBC District Departments is a separate agency under the direction of a board of directors and is administered by a director employed by the board. The CBC staff members are considered State employees only for the purposes of collective bargaining and tort liability. Under Iowa Code section 905.2, each of the CBC District Departments is also referred to as a "Judicial District Department of Correctional Services."

Each CBC board sets policy, provides input into budget requests for submission to the Board of Corrections, and oversees program operations. In addition, each CBC District Department has one or more advisory committees. The Department of Corrections (DOC) Central Office has regulatory responsibilities for CBC programs, including statewide planning, budget oversight, establishment of program guidelines, and development of performance measures.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC and allocates the funds to each CBC District Department. Refer to the ***Issue Review*** Community-Based Corrections Funding Levels. Approximately 80.0 percent of offenders in the State corrections system are supervised by the CBC District Departments, while approximately 20.0 percent are incarcerated in the State prison system.

Programming

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides for:

- Intermediate criminal sanctions for correctional supervision. In Level One sanctions, offenders are not supervised by CBC District Departments, but are placed on unsupervised probation and report to the Court rather than a CBC District Department.
- A continuum of supervision levels within the CBC District Departments. The CBC District Departments are also authorized by statute to move the supervision level along the continuum from monitored sanctions, such as low-risk diversion programs, to short-term incarceration, such as

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
Board of Parole: bop.iowa.gov
Sixth Judicial District: sixthdcs.com
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

residential facilities. The Chief Judge of each judicial district approves the Intermediate Criminal Sanctions Plan.

Iowa Code chapter 907 permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

Field Services

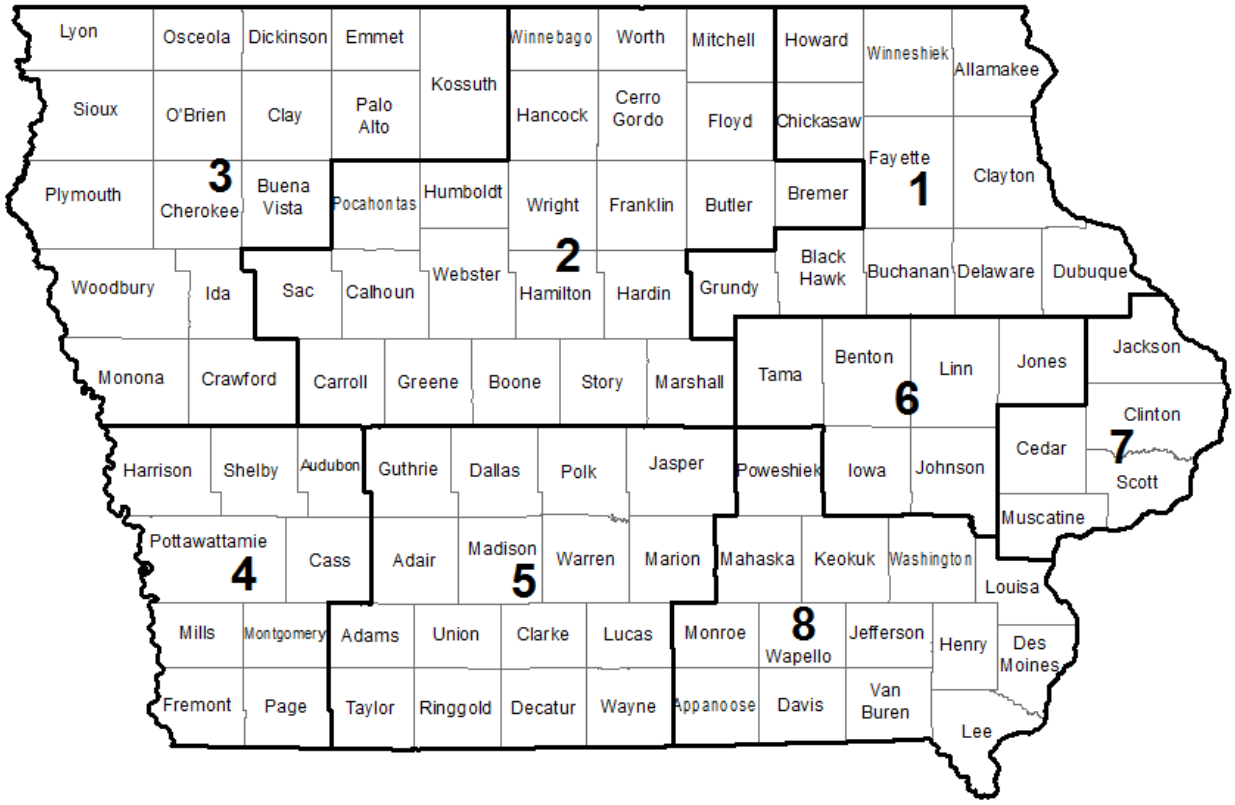
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff who conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topics*** History of Community-Based Corrections and Community-Based Corrections Field Services for more information regarding services available at the local level. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** Costs and Uses of Electronic Monitoring for background information on this supervision tool.

Residential Correctional Facilities

The CBC District Departments operate residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, Operating While Intoxicated (OWI), or probation. Some CBC District Departments also contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons to house federal prisoners. These nonsecure facilities provide 24-hour supervision of offenders who may leave for approved purposes such as job-seeking, employment, or treatment. Statewide capacity is approximately 1,600 beds. The facilities are usually at capacity, and there is typically a waiting list of hundreds of offenders. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topic*** Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities for more information regarding residential placement, programs, and budgets. The map on the next page shows the geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments. These boundaries correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The Sixth Judicial District provides pretrial services, probation and parole supervision, residential placement, and work release for six counties in east central Iowa. Those counties are Benton, Iowa, Johnson, Jones, Linn, and Tama. The District's stated mission is to enhance community safety and facilitate positive change in adult offenders.

Geographic Boundaries of CBC District Departments



Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 321J, 901, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 907, 907B, 908, 909, 910, 913, 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Numbers

2260A060001

1366691

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Community-Based Corrections (District 7)

Purpose

Community-Based Corrections (CBC) is an alternative to incarcerating persons convicted of criminal offenses. This includes persons on pretrial release, probation, or parole who reside in the community under the supervision of a CBC District Department and participate in treatment programs.

Administration

Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 905, each of the eight CBC District Departments is a separate agency under the direction of a board of directors and is administered by a director employed by the board. The CBC staff members are considered State employees only for the purposes of collective bargaining and tort liability. Under Iowa Code section 905.2, each of the CBC District Departments is also referred to as a "Judicial District Department of Correctional Services."

Each CBC board sets policy, provides input into budget requests for submission to the Board of Corrections, and oversees program operations. In addition, each CBC District Department has one or more advisory committees. The Department of Corrections (DOC) Central Office has regulatory responsibilities for CBC programs, including statewide planning, budget oversight, establishment of program guidelines, and development of performance measures.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC and allocates the funds to each CBC District Department. Refer to the ***Issue Review*** Community-Based Corrections Funding Levels. Approximately 80.0 percent of offenders in the State corrections system are supervised by the CBC District Departments, while approximately 20.0 percent are incarcerated in the State prison system.

Programming

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides for:

- Intermediate criminal sanctions for correctional supervision. In Level One sanctions, offenders are not supervised by CBC District Departments, but are placed on unsupervised probation and report to the Court rather than a CBC District Department.
- A continuum of supervision levels within the CBC District Departments. The CBC District Departments are also authorized by statute to move the supervision level along the continuum from monitored sanctions, such as low-risk diversion programs, to short-term incarceration, such as

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
Board of Parole: bop.iowa.gov
Seventh Judicial District: seventhdcs.com
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

residential facilities. The Chief Judge of each judicial district approves the Intermediate Criminal Sanctions Plan.

Iowa Code chapter 907 permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

Field Services

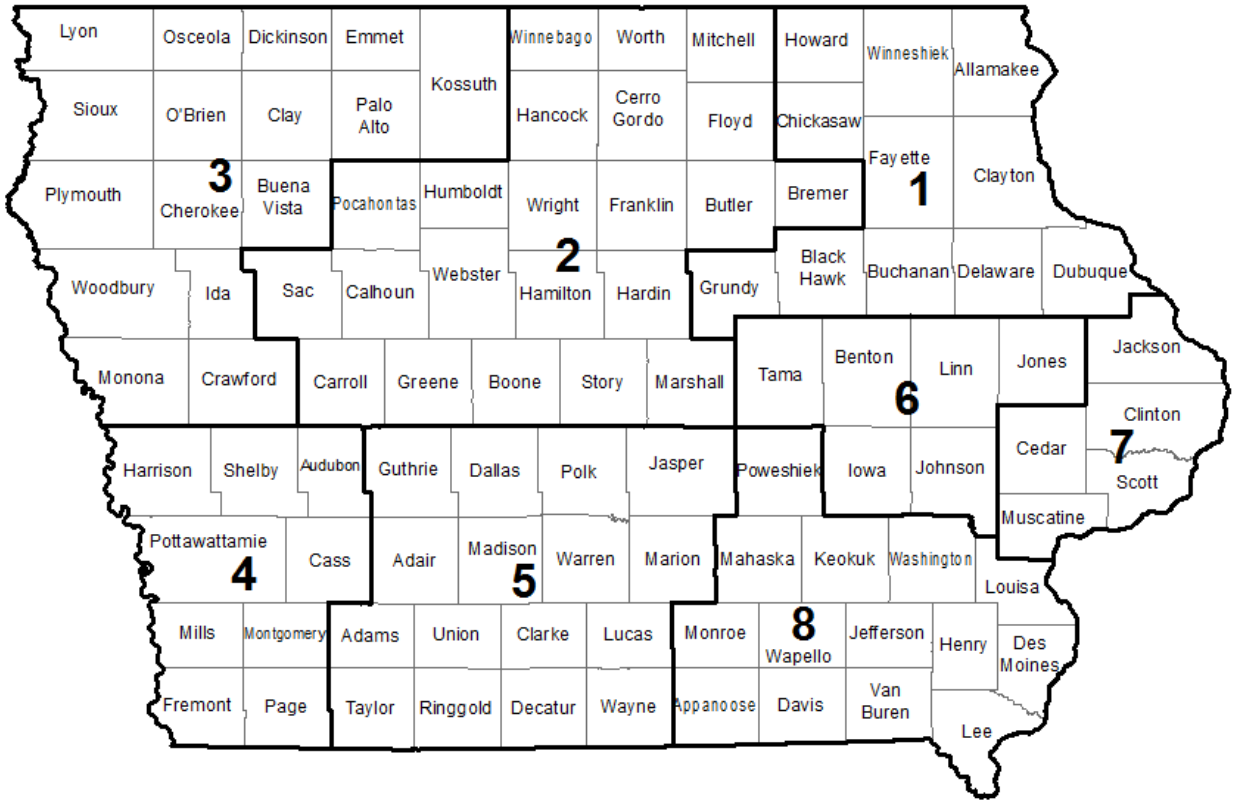
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff who conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topics*** History of Community-Based Corrections and Community-Based Corrections Field Services for more information regarding services available at the local level. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** Costs and Uses of Electronic Monitoring for background information on this supervision tool.

Residential Correctional Facilities

The CBC District Departments operate residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, Operating While Intoxicated (OWI), or probation. Some CBC District Departments also contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons to house federal prisoners. These nonsecure facilities provide 24-hour supervision of offenders who may leave for approved purposes such as job-seeking, employment, or treatment. Statewide capacity is approximately 1,600 beds. The facilities are usually at capacity, and there is typically a waiting list of hundreds of offenders. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topic*** Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities for more information regarding residential placement, programs, and budgets. The map on the next page shows the geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments. These boundaries correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The Seventh Judicial District provides community-based correctional services to five counties in eastern Iowa: Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Muscatine, and Scott. The District's stated mission is to use its resources efficiently to build a safe community.

Geographic Boundaries of CBC District Departments



Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 321J, 901, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 907, 907B, 908, 909, 910, 913, 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Numbers

2270A070001

1366692

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Community-Based Corrections (District 8)

Purpose

Community-Based Corrections (CBC) is an alternative to incarcerating persons convicted of criminal offenses. This includes persons on pretrial release, probation, or parole who reside in the community under the supervision of a CBC District Department and participate in treatment programs.

Administration

Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 905, each of the eight CBC District Departments is a separate agency under the direction of a board of directors and is administered by a director employed by the board. The CBC staff members are considered State employees only for the purposes of collective bargaining and tort liability. Under Iowa Code section 905.2, each of the CBC District Departments is also referred to as a "Judicial District Department of Correctional Services."

Each CBC board sets policy, provides input into budget requests for submission to the Board of Corrections, and oversees program operations. In addition, each CBC District Department has one or more advisory committees. The Department of Corrections (DOC) Central Office has regulatory responsibilities for CBC programs, including statewide planning, budget oversight, establishment of program guidelines, and development of performance measures.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC and allocates the funds to each CBC District Department. Refer to the ***Issue Review*** Community-Based Corrections Funding Levels. Approximately 80.0% of offenders in the State corrections system are supervised by the CBC District Departments, while approximately 20.0% are incarcerated in the State prison system.

Programming

Iowa Code chapter 901B provides for:

- Intermediate criminal sanctions for correctional supervision. In Level One sanctions, offenders are not supervised by CBC District Departments, but are placed on unsupervised probation and report to the Court rather than a CBC District Department.
- A continuum of supervision levels within the CBC District Departments. The CBC District Departments are also authorized by statute to move the supervision level along the continuum from monitored sanctions, such as low-risk diversion programs, to short-term incarceration, such as

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
Board of Parole: bop.iowa.gov
Eighth Judicial District: 8thjdcbc.com
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

residential facilities. The Chief Judge of each judicial district approves the Intermediate Criminal Sanctions Plan.

Iowa Code chapter 907 permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

Field Services

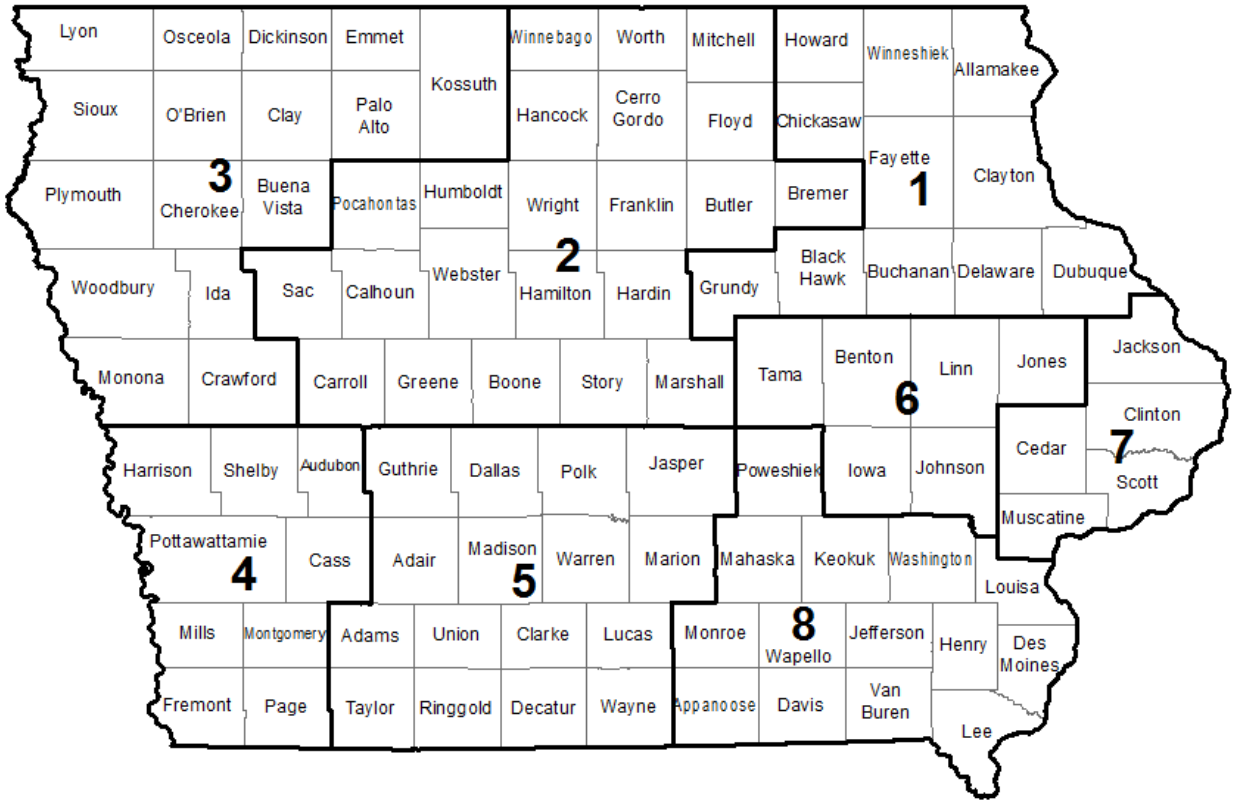
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff who conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topics*** History of Community-Based Corrections and Community-Based Corrections Field Services for more information regarding services available at the local level. See the ***Fiscal Topic*** Costs and Uses of Electronic Monitoring for background information on this supervision tool.

Residential Correctional Facilities

The CBC District Departments operate residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, Operating While Intoxicated (OWI), or probation. Some CBC District Departments also contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons to house federal prisoners. These nonsecure facilities provide 24-hour supervision of offenders who may leave for approved purposes such as job-seeking, employment, or treatment. Statewide capacity is approximately 1,600 beds. The facilities are usually at capacity, and there is typically a waiting list of hundreds of offenders. Refer to the ***Fiscal Topic*** Community-Based Corrections Residential Facilities for more information regarding residential placement, programs, and budgets. The map on the next page shows the geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments. These boundaries correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The Eighth Judicial District provides community-based correctional services to 14 counties in southeast Iowa: Appanoose, Davis, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lee, Louisa, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek, Van Buren, Wapello, and Washington. The District also maintains two residential correctional facilities in Burlington and Ottumwa. Its stated mission is to provide an opportunity for change.

Geographic Boundaries of CBC District Departments



Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 321J, 901, 901B, 903A, 904, 905, 906, 907, 907B, 908, 909, 910, 913, and 915
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2280A080001

1366694

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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CBC Statewide

Background

During the 2021 Legislative Session, HF 861 appropriated moneys to the Department of Corrections (DOC) for a new pilot program to provide additional treatment capacity and staff in the Community-Based Corrections (CBC) district departments. The pilot program, Tech2Connect, was implemented in the Second and Seventh Judicial Districts.

Tech2Connect is a comprehensive reentry program with individualized components based on participant needs. It involves specialized assessments to determine individual needs, independent and instructor-led treatment activities, wraparound reentry, community-based mentoring, and using technology to access program services and increase treatment dosage to facilitate desistance from criminal behavior.

Funding

In the FY 2022 Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee budget bill, the DOC received a General Fund appropriation of approximately $633,000 for statewide judicial assistance, support, and pilot projects for the CBC district departments.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 905
Iowa Administrative Code 201

Budget Unit Number

2290A090001

1367139

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
Second Judicial District: 2nddcs.com
Seventh Judicial District: seventhdcs.com
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division, Department of Human Rights

Overview

The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), Department of Human Rights, performs research, policy analysis, program development, and data analysis activities to assist policymakers, justice system agencies, and others to identify issues and improve the operation and effectiveness of Iowa's justice system. The Division operates a justice system information clearinghouse, serves as the Iowa Statistical Analysis Center, and is a member of the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA). The CJJP uses its data warehouse to provide correctional impact estimates for changes to Iowa law for use by the Legislative Services Agency in Fiscal Notes with correctional impact statements.

The Division also administers federal and State grant programs to fund local and State projects to prevent juvenile crime, provide services to juvenile offenders, and otherwise improve Iowa's juvenile justice system. These funds are distributed through competitive grants and formula allocation procedures. The Justice Advisory Board and the Iowa Juvenile Justice Advisory Council oversee CJJP activities.

The Division has several boards and councils:

- **Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC):** The JJAC is responsible for monitoring the condition of juvenile justice within Iowa, making juvenile justice recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature, helping develop and implement the State's three-year plan for juvenile justice, advising on the use of federal funds allocated to the State for juvenile justice efforts, and monitoring Iowa's compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
- **Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Committee:** The DMC Committee is charged with planning and implementing activities to reduce the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.
- **Iowa Task Force for Young Women (ITFYW):** The purpose of the ITFYW is to facilitate a comprehensive, fundamental change in the juvenile justice system that will enhance the understanding and utilization of innovative female-responsive approaches in all programs and services, particularly those that serve the adolescent female population of Iowa's juvenile justice system.
- **Justice Advisory Board (JAB):** The JAB replaced the Iowa Sex Offender Research Council, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council, and the Public Safety Advisory Board in FY 2019. The purpose of JAB is to develop goals to improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems, identify and improve justice system issues, develop and assist others in implementing recommendations and plans for justice system improvement, provide the General Assembly with an

More Information

Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division – Department of Human Rights:
humanrights.iowa.gov/cjjp
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

analysis of current and proposed criminal code provisions, and provide a clearinghouse for justice system information.

- **Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD) Council:** The ICYD Council is an interagency initiative designed to help align State policies and programs and to encourage collaboration among multiple State and community agencies on youth-related issues through positive youth development principles and effective youth development practices at the community level.
- **Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Integration Advisory Committee:** The CJIS provides a structure to guide the development and implementation of a statewide automated integrated data and information-sharing system for State, local, and federal criminal justice agencies. The CJIS has received two national awards: one from the Integrated Justice Information Systems (IJIS) Institute for technical innovation in integration and interoperability in a justice, public safety, or homeland security program; and the second from the Justice Research and Statistics Association for technical innovation in the justice system.

Policy issues that the CJJP has been involved with include suicide prevention, enhanced drug courts, statewide recidivism reduction, alcohol prevention, traffic safety, behavioral change, child support, juvenile reentry planning and implementation, juvenile detention alternatives, delinquency prevention, prison rape elimination, and increasing high school graduation rates.

Funding

The Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division operations are funded primarily by a General Fund appropriation. Approximately 4.0% of the Division funding comes from federal sources. The Division also administers several grants and receives some administrative funding from those sources.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 216A
Iowa Administrative Code 428

Budget Unit Number

3790J790001

1366724

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Single Grant Program

Purpose and History

The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), Department of Human Rights, is tasked with identifying issues and improving the operation and effectiveness of Iowa's justice system. In addition to performing policy analysis, research and operating a justice system information clearinghouse, the CJJP is also tasked with administering federal and State grant programs that focus on preventing juvenile crime, providing services to juvenile offenders, and otherwise improving Iowa's juvenile justice system.

During the 2019 Legislative Session, the Legislature established a new Single Grant Program to be administered by the CJJP in Senate File 615 (FY 2020 Justice System Appropriations Act). The Single Grant Program provides funding to deter juvenile delinquency with comprehensive, multifaceted social services given to a city with a higher than average juvenile crime rate, as determined by the CJJP, and a population of greater than 80,000, as determined by the 2010 federal decennial census.

Funding — State General Fund

Senate File 615 appropriated a total of $140,000 to the CJJP Single Grant Program for FY 2020. Funds are intended to be used for studying, planning, programming and capital purchases related to the program that was awarded the single grant. No more than 5.0% of grant funding may be used to cover administrative costs related to the program.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 216A
Iowa Administrative Code 428

Budget Unit Number

3790J830001

1367148

More Information

Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division, Department of Human Rights: humanrights.iowa.gov/cjjp
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Office of the State Public Defender

Purpose and History

The United States and Iowa Constitutions require an indigent criminal justice defendant and indigent juveniles to be provided with legal counsel at no initial cost to the client. Iowa has two methods to provide this legal counsel: public defenders and private attorneys. A judge determines if a person is indigent, based on statute, and appoints a public defender. If a public defender is unable to take a case, the judge appoints a private attorney. Costs of legal assistance are assessed against the indigent defendant or other indigent party as a component of court costs per Iowa Code section 815.9(3). The costs of legal assistance are assessed only to the extent of the indigent person's reasonable ability to pay.

In Iowa, before July 1, 1987, indigent legal counsel costs were paid by the counties, and local public defenders were county employees. The General Assembly transferred indigent legal counsel expenses to the State beginning in FY 1988, as the last major component of court reorganization. Court reorganization transferred the majority of expenses for the Judicial Branch from counties to the State General Fund, for the purpose of property tax relief, from FY 1983 to FY 1988.

Counties still maintain a "base" of expenses for juvenile proceedings. The statewide base averaged approximately $1.6 million from FY 2017 to FY 2021, as determined by Iowa Code section 232.141. The State assumes all costs for indigent juvenile cases once the county base expenditure is reached.

The General Assembly appropriated funds to the Judicial Branch in FY 1988 for the costs of indigent defense. The General Assembly transferred the program to the State Public Defender's Office in FY 1989. The General Assembly has made certain changes to the process since FY 1989 for the purpose of cost containment.

Public Defender Offices

Polk County serves as the administrative office, the Appellate Defender Office (legal representation to indigent convicted criminals for appeals), and the Special Defense Unit (SDU — formerly known as the Civil Commitment Unit for Sexual Predators), and provides statewide services. The State Public Defender created a Wrongful Conviction Division within the SDU to focus on postconviction relief matters within the existing budget and full-time equivalent (FTE) position authority in 2015. The State Public Defender has administrative authority over local public defender offices.

Eighteen local public defender offices located in 13 cities have been established; these offices serve all 99 counties. Local offices handle all Class "A" felony cases in all 99 counties. Woodbury, Polk, and Black Hawk counties have two offices each, one primarily for juvenile justice services and one for adult offenders. The juvenile offices also provide counsel to indigent adults when conflicts exist.

More Information

Office of the State Public Defender: spd.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

The State Public Defender is responsible for indigent juvenile cases. Local offices provide juvenile justice system services in 29 counties. Public defenders or private attorneys provide legal representation in Child in Need of Assistance (CINA), families in need of assistance, emancipation, and delinquency proceedings, as well as juvenile mental health commitments, juvenile bypass hearings, and termination of parental rights proceedings.

Gideon Fellowships

The General Assembly created four Gideon Fellowships in Iowa Code section 13B.12. Fellowships are two-year appointments; individuals must graduate from law school and pass the bar exam before beginning employment with the Office. Gideon Fellows may work in local offices, the State Public Defender's Office, the SDU, or the Appellate Defender Office.

Funding

From FY 2018 to FY 2022, the State General Fund appropriations averaged approximately $65.5 million, split between the Office of the State Public Defender and the Indigent Defense Fund. Appropriations to the Office of the State Public Defender averaged approximately $27.3 million of that total, and the remainder was appropriated to the Indigent Defense Fund. The Indigent Defense Fund pays private attorneys for representing indigent defendants. The Fund also pays for expert witnesses, court reporters for depositions, private investigators, and other service providers for the benefit of indigent defendants or indigent parties. The county base funding is added into the Indigent Defense Fund budget.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 13B, 232, and 815
Iowa Code sections 13B.12, 232.141, and 815.9
Iowa Administrative Code 493

Budget Unit Number

4280Q600001

1366947

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Indigent Defense Fund

Purpose and History

The United States and Iowa Constitutions require an indigent criminal justice defendant or indigent juvenile to be provided with legal counsel at no initial cost to the client. Iowa has two methods to provide legal counsel to indigent criminal justice clients and juveniles: public defenders and private attorneys. A judge determines if a person is indigent, based on statute, and appoints a public defender. If a public defender is unable to take a case, the judge appoints a private attorney. Costs of legal assistance are assessed against the indigent defendant or other indigent party as a component of court costs per Iowa Code section 815.9(3). The costs of legal assistance are assessed only to the extent of the indigent person's reasonable ability to pay.

In Iowa, before July 1, 1987, indigent legal counsel costs were paid by the counties, and local public defenders were county employees. The General Assembly transferred indigent legal counsel expenses to the State beginning in FY 1988, as the last major component of court reorganization. Court reorganization transferred the majority of expenses for the Judicial Branch from counties to the State General Fund, for the purpose of property tax relief, from FY 1983 to FY 1988.

Counties still maintain a "base" of expenses for juvenile proceedings. The statewide base averaged approximately $1.6 million from FY 2017 to FY 2021, as determined by Iowa Code section 232.141. The State assumes all costs for indigent juvenile cases once the county base expenditure is reached.

The General Assembly appropriated funds to the Judicial Branch in FY 1988 for the costs of indigent defense. The General Assembly transferred the program to the State Public Defender's Office in FY 1989. The General Assembly has made certain changes to the process since FY 1989 for the purpose of cost containment.

Private Attorneys

Cases not handled by the Office of the State Public Defender are referred to private attorneys. Claims submitted by these attorneys are paid by a State General Fund appropriation to the Indigent Defense Fund. The State Public Defender started the contract attorney program to handle criminal cases for a set hourly fee in FY 1993. Most contract attorneys are paid on an hourly basis. However, the State Public Defender is increasing the use of special contracts that provide for payment of attorney services based on a fixed fee for representation in a specified number of cases, or some other basis for attorney compensation rather than an hourly basis. Contract attorneys provide representation in most cases, but if no contract attorney is available, representation may be provided by other attorneys appointed by the court.

More Information

Office of the State Public Defender: spd.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

The Office also contracts with the Department of Corrections (DOC) to represent indigent people held at the Iowa Medical and Classification Center at Oakdale during involuntary civil commitment proceedings for hospitalization due to mental health issues.

Funding

From FY 2018 to FY 2022, the State General Fund appropriations averaged approximately $65.5 million, split between the Office of the State Public Defender and the Indigent Defense Fund. Appropriations to the Indigent Defense Fund averaged approximately $38.2 million of that total. The county base funding is added into the Indigent Defense Fund budget. The Indigent Defense Fund pays private attorneys for representing indigent defendants or indigent parties. The Fund also pays for expert witnesses, court reporters of depositions, private investigators, and other service providers for the benefit of indigent defendants or indigent parties.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 13B and 815
Iowa Code sections 232.141 and 815.9
Iowa Administrative Code 493

Budget Unit Number

4280Q440001

1366856

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Judicial Branch

Background

Iowa has a unified trial court system consisting of the Supreme Court (the highest court), the Court of Appeals, and the District Court. The major components are described as follows:

- Supreme Court: Consists of one chief justice and six justices. The Court has general appellate jurisdiction for criminal and civil cases and exercises supervisory and administrative control over the court system pursuant to the Constitution of Iowa, Article V. Appeals are made directly to the Supreme Court in Iowa. The Iowa Supreme Court has original jurisdiction or authority to hear evidence in a limited number of cases. The Iowa Supreme Court may transfer a case to the Iowa Court of Appeals for consideration.
- Court of Appeals: Consists of a chief judge and eight associate judges. The Court of Appeals hears cases referred by the Supreme Court. Litigants may request further review of the rulings of the Court of Appeals by the Supreme Court.
- District Court: Consists of five types of judgeships, including:
  - Magistrates: Issue search warrants and emergency hospitalization orders; hold preliminary hearings; and preside at trials of small claims ($6,500 or less), simple misdemeanors, and forcible entry and detainer actions.
  - District Associate Judges: Have the same jurisdiction as magistrates in addition to hearing indictable misdemeanors, civil actions involving $10,000 or less, Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) felonies, and some juvenile cases.
  - Associate Juvenile Judges: Handle only juvenile matters, including delinquency proceedings, child in need of assistance proceedings, abuse and neglect proceedings, and termination of parental rights proceedings.
  - District Judges: Have general trial court jurisdiction (civil, criminal, domestic relations, and probate).
  - Associate Probate Judges: Handle probate issues.

State and district court administrators are responsible for managing the daily activities of the Judicial Branch and administering appropriated funds. Administrative functions include preparing, submitting, and revising budget requests; accounting and disbursement of funds; purchasing supplies and equipment; collecting information and statistical data; administering the Judicial Retirement System; and providing

More Information

Iowa Judicial Branch: iowacourts.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

support staff at all levels. The Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) is located within the State Court Administration Office. The ICIS is a computerized network that links all 99 counties and is designed to automate case scheduling and court data processing.

Electronic Document Management System (EDMS)

The Judicial Branch has implemented the Electronic Document Management System (EDMS), which allows attorneys and citizens to electronically file court documents with the Judicial Branch via the Internet. The EDMS integrates with the ICIS, enabling electronic access to authorized parties via the Internet to the court docket and documents 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In addition, court notices can be emailed to lawyers, litigants, and officials.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 602
Iowa Court Rules

Budget Unit Number

4440B200001

1366893

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Jury and Witness Fee Revolving Fund

Purpose and History

The Jury and Witness Fee Revolving Fund was established in 1987 for the payment of jury and witness fees, mileage, and costs related to summoning jurors by the Judicial Branch. This Fund is also used for the management and payment of interpreters and translators in Judicial Branch legal proceedings and court-ordered programs, and for attorney fees paid by the State Public Defender for counsel appointed for termination of parental rights proceedings. Funds are transferred from a General Fund appropriation to the Judicial Branch and deposited in the Jury and Witness Revolving Account. Clerks of court request reimbursement as needed to pay jury and witness expenditures. Funds are mailed directly to the clerk of court and deposited in a local checking account.

Funding

Prior to the 2008 Legislative Session, two-year-old court debt proceeds were deposited in the Jury and Witness Fee Revolving Fund. During the 2008 Legislative Session, SF 2428 (Delinquent Debt Collection Act) repealed that requirement and instead deposited the funds that would have otherwise been deposited in the Jury and Witness Fee Revolving Fund in the General Fund beginning in FY 2009. Carryover funds sustained the Jury and Witness Fee Revolving Fund in FY 2010, and a General Fund appropriation for the Fund began in SF 2377 (FY 2011 Judicial Branch Appropriations Act).

Nonreversion and Reporting

Unencumbered and unobligated receipts in the Fund do not revert to the General Fund of the State. The Judicial Branch is required to provide an accounting of the Jury and Witness Fee Revolving Fund to the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency by February 1 of each year.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code section 602.1302

Budget Unit Number

4440B210001

1366896

More Information

Iowa Judicial Branch: iowacourts.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Iowa Law Enforcement Academy

Purpose and History

The Iowa Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) was created by the Iowa General Assembly in 1967. The intent of the General Assembly was to maximize training opportunities for law enforcement personnel, to coordinate training, and to set standards in order to upgrade law enforcement to a professional status. The Academy's mission is "Professionalism Through Training."

The ILEA provides training for law enforcement officers, jailers, and telecommunicators in the State. The Academy also administers a program of psychological testing for applicants for law enforcement positions, approves regional training programs, establishes minimum hiring standards, and provides audio-visual resources for law enforcement training and educational institutions. The Academy is also responsible for decertifying or suspending an officer's certification. The Director and staff are employed pursuant to the Iowa merit system. The current Director is former Des Moines Chief of Police Judy Bradshaw.

Basic Training provided at the ILEA is a 16-week course offered up to six times per year. In addition, the ILEA offers one-day specialty schools and in-service seminars for law enforcement personnel. The ILEA facility is located at Camp Dodge, and includes dormitory rooms with capacity for 112 people, classrooms, a cafeteria, a physical fitness center, photography and video production studios, and administrative offices. The Academy shares firing ranges and tactical facilities with the Iowa National Guard. In addition to the ILEA Academy, the Department of Public Safety, the Cedar Rapids Police Department, and the Des Moines Police Department offer training courses certified by the ILEA. Training is also offered at Hawkeye Community College and Western Iowa Tech Community College for people with a two-year or four-year degree.

Funding

Funding for the ILEA is approximately 68.0% fees and 32.0% General Fund appropriation. Fees are charged to local law enforcement agencies for the training of their new officers to attend the Basic Academy, and for continuing education programs. Language was added effective July 1, 2010, that allows the Academy to bill one-third of the cost to the local (employing) agency and one-third of the cost to the individual officer, with one-third of the cost paid by funds appropriated to the ILEA. The local (employing) agency can elect to pay the individual officer's share.

Currently, the full cost of attending the Basic Training is $9,975. Local law enforcement pays $6,650 of this cost. Officers for tribal governments and for the Department of Natural Resources pay the full cost to attend.

More Information

Iowa Law Enforcement Academy: www.ileatraining.org
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

Other States

An officer certified in another state, coming into Iowa, may be eligible for certification through examination without attending a training course. All officers eligible in another state are eligible for certification by examination as long as they meet requirements established by the ILEA Council. There are approximately 31 states set up similarly to Iowa with a centralized academy.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 80B
Iowa Administrative Code 501

Budget Unit Number

4670R010001

1366870

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Board of Parole

Purpose and History

The 32nd General Assembly (1907-1908) created an indeterminate criminal sentencing structure for Iowa and created the Board of Parole (BOP) to implement that structure. Today, Iowa's criminal sentencing structure is a mix of determinate (e.g., mandatory minimum terms) and indeterminate (e.g., length of incarceration may be modified by the BOP). The BOP consists of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The chairperson and vice chairperson are full-time salaried positions, while three members are part-time and paid a per diem.

The General Assembly enacted House File 538 (Board of Parole Reserve Members Act) during the 2013 Legislative Session. This Act creates a pool of three alternate members to substitute for BOP members who are disqualified or are unavailable for hearings. The alternate members receive a per diem when they serve on the BOP and are subject to Senate confirmation.

Duties of the Board

The BOP's mission is to enhance public safety by making evidence-based and informed parole decisions for the successful reentry of offenders back into the community to become productive and responsible citizens. The BOP implements its mission through the following duties:

- Inmate Reviews and Interviews: The BOP is required to annually review offenders in prison except for Class A felons (life sentence), Class B felons serving time under Iowa's 70.0% law (under which 70.0% of the sentence must be served in prison), felons serving other mandatory minimum terms, and those serving a determinate sentence. The BOP contacts the Department of Corrections (DOC) within 20 days of its interview schedule. The DOC then makes the offenders available for a parole or work release hearing. The BOP also provides the offender written notice of its parole or work release decision.
- Risk Assessments: The BOP has used a validated risk assessment tool since March 1981 that has been periodically revised over time. The BOP worked with the DOC on a revised Iowa Risk Assessment that improves the risk assessment's prediction for violence and victimization. The BOP updated its administrative rules in 2012 to reflect the implementation of the new risk assessment.
- Victim Notification: The BOP notifies registered victims of violent crimes of scheduled interviews with offenders and of decisions made at those interviews. The victim or victim's counsel has the right to

More Information

Board of Parole: bop.iowa.gov
Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division: humanrights.iowa.gov/cjjp
Robina Institute Study:
robinainstitute.umn.edu/sites/robinainstitute.umn.edu/files/final_national_parole_survey_2017.pdf
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

attend the interviews and testify. All written communications from victims become a permanent part of the offenders' files.

- Parole and Work Release: These are supervised releases from prison, where if certain conditions are met, the offender is released from prison and placed in community supervision either on parole (field services) or work release (residential services). The BOP may grant, rescind, or revoke parole and work release, as well as discharge offenders from parole. The BOP grants parole to offenders who are successful on work release. The BOP sets the conditions of parole and work release; these conditions may be supplemented or amended by the supervising Community-Based Corrections (CBC) District Department.
- Review of Parole and Work Release Programs: The BOP is required to review parole and work release programs both nationally and within the State of Iowa. The BOP's review may lead to changes in its policies and procedures.
- Release Studies: The BOP is required to conduct studies of the parole and work release system as requested by the Governor and the General Assembly. The BOP relies on the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Division of the Department of Human Rights for recidivism studies. Returns to prison have been monitored since 1998.
- Computer Systems: The BOP is fully integrated with the DOC's Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON), an electronic offender management system.
- Certificate of Employability: Iowa Code section 906.19 requires the BOP to develop and implement a program to maximize opportunities and employability for unemployed or underemployed parolees, or people who have completed their parole requirements.
- Pardons, Commutation of Sentences, Restoration of Citizenship: The BOP reviews and makes recommendations to the Governor for all applications for pardons, commutation of life sentences, or restoration of citizenship.

Funding

The BOP receives 100.0% of its funding from the General Fund as an appropriation separate from the DOC. The BOP is attached to the DOC for administrative purposes only, and it sets its own policies and makes release and revocation decisions independently of the DOC.

Other States

The structure and duties of parole boards vary across the country. The Robina Institute at the University of Minnesota conducted a study of parole boards across the nation in 2015. Of the 45 states responding to the study's survey, 20 reported having independent parole boards administratively attached to the state's department of corrections, 7 reported having independent parole boards attached to another agency, 5 reported having a parole board within the state's department of corrections, and 9 reported having independent and autonomous parole boards. In the Midwest, Nebraska and Illinois have independent parole boards; South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Missouri have parole boards attached to their departments of corrections; and Minnesota has no parole board. Some boards make recommendations to the governor regarding pardons and commutations, some boards directly issue pardons and commutations, and some boards oversee death penalty cases.

Iowa Code chapter 907B governs the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision between states. Where appropriate, the BOP has paroled offenders to various states across the country if the parole plan is accepted by the BOP and by the receiving state.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 904A, 906, 907B, and 908
Iowa Administrative Code 205

Budget Unit Number

5470B400001

1366647

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Department of Public Defense Military Division

Purpose and History

The Department of Public Defense Military Division is organized under the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. The State mission for both the Army National Guard and Air National Guard is to protect life and property and to preserve peace, order, and public safety within Iowa borders. The federal mission of the Army National Guard is to provide reserve units for the Army that are capable of participating in combat operations in support of the Army's war plans for mobilization in the event of national emergency or war. The federal mission of the Air National Guard is to provide trained units available for active duty in the United States Air Force in times of war or national emergency. The Iowa National Guard is subject to either federal or State authority, but not both at the same time.

The Iowa Air National Guard began in 1946 and has four locations: the State headquarters at Camp Dodge, the Des Moines Air National Guard Base (132nd Wing), the Sioux City Air National Guard Base (185th Air Refueling Wing), and the Fort Dodge Air Guard Station (133rd Test Squadron). The Iowa Army National Guard began in 1838 as the Iowa Territorial Militia and is headquartered at Camp Dodge in Johnston.

Funding

Approximately 98.0% of the funding received by the Military Division is provided from the federal government, and the remaining 2.0% is provided from State funds. The federal-to-State ratio of moneys spent is about $43 to $1. The General Fund appropriation for the Military Division provides for units and equipment to protect life and property, to preserve peace and order, and to ensure public safety for the citizens of Iowa. State General Fund appropriations are used to match federal funds at several different rates (25.0%/75.0%; 15.0%/85.0%; 50.0%/50.0%).

Federal Cooperative Funding Agreements for Service Operations and Maintenance Agreements

These agreements between the federal government and Iowa provide for maintenance and operation of authorized facilities. The agreements provide for the joint sharing of annual costs at various rates, which range from 10.0% to 50.0%, for the Iowa portion. Under the terms of the agreements, Iowa pays the costs and is reimbursed a percentage ranging from 50.0% to 100.0%. Service agreements provide reimbursements to Iowa for operations and maintenance costs incidental to the following installations:

- Des Moines Air National Guard Base.
- Sioux City Air National Guard Base.
- Fort Dodge Air National Guard Base/Communications Site.
- Armories constructed on federal land.
- Facilities in support of the federal mission.

More Information

Department of Public Defense: iowanationalguard.com
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

Training site facilities receive federal reimbursement for costs in connection with annual field training and weekend training for the Iowa National Guard.

The Air National Guard Security Guard contract authorizes Iowa to provide security and law enforcement for Air National Guard facilities located in Des Moines and Sioux City. Expenses are paid by the State and reimbursed 100.0% by federal funds.

Military Division Standing Unlimited General Fund Appropriation

Iowa Code section 29A.29 provides for payment of compensation to Iowa military personnel and expenses of Iowa military forces, as authorized in Iowa Code section 29A.27, from the State treasury if not otherwise appropriated.

National Guard Facilities Improvement Fund

The National Guard Facilities Improvement Fund was established in 1981. Revenue in the Fund includes receipts from the operation or leasing of facilities located at Camp Dodge and the sale of real estate belonging to the Department of Public Defense. The Fund can only be used for construction, improvement, modification, maintenance, and repayment of costs related to National Guard facilities. The Fund cannot be used for the construction of new armories without prior approval of the General Assembly.

Military Operations Fund

The Military Operations Fund was established in 1981. Revenue in the Fund includes rental proceeds from leasing armories when the lease does not interfere with the use of the armory for military purposes. Each armory has an account for deposit of armory rent revenue. The revenue credited to each account is for maintaining, improving, and repairing the armory facility and utility payments.

Major Maintenance Fund

The Major Maintenance Fund receives appropriations from the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund and is used for facilities as major maintenance needs arise.

Capital Improvement Requests

Capital improvement requests are for specific projects not handled by funds appropriated to the Major Maintenance Fund, such as a completely new facility or major renovation of a specific facility. Previous funds have been appropriated from the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 29A
Iowa Administrative Code 601

Budget Unit Number

5820R310001

1366745

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Department of Public Safety
Administrative Services Division

Purpose and History

The Administrative Services Division provides support services to the Iowa Department of Public Safety (DPS) as well as direct services to criminal justice agencies statewide and the citizens of Iowa. This Division is comprised of three bureaus:

Program Services Bureau: Administers the Licensing and Employee Identification Program for private security, private investigation, and bail enforcement agencies and their employees; coordinates the issuance of weapons permits statewide; and collects data via the incident-based reporting system for the Uniform Crime Report.

Information Technology Solutions Bureau: Coordinates computer-related operations by providing, maintaining, and securing the data and telecommunications infrastructure for the Department through data processing, office automation services, and intersystem communication. The Bureau also provides services to the statewide law enforcement community through the Iowa On-line Warrants and Articles (IOWA) System. The IOWA System is a computer network that provides access to a wide variety of information for police departments, sheriff's offices, Iowa courts, county attorneys, federal law enforcement agencies, and various other criminal justice and public safety agencies throughout Iowa. Such data includes wanted and missing persons, stolen vehicles and articles, protective orders, sex offenders, motor vehicle registration files, driver's license records, and criminal history records.

Finance Bureau: Provides financial support services to all divisions within the DPS. These include preparation of the Department's annual budget request, accounting services, payroll, and human resources services. The Finance Bureau prepares monthly financial statements reflecting the estimated financial position for each of the divisions. In addition, the Bureau administers the Peace Officers' Retirement, Accident, and Disability System.

Funding

Approximately 67.0% of the funding for the Administrative Services Division is received from a State General Fund appropriation. An additional 25.0% of the funding is received through fees charged to criminal justice agencies at the municipal, county, State, and federal levels for the use of the IOWA System and the National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) System. The fees charged reimburse the Information Technology Solutions Bureau for the costs of providing data lines, routers, and security for the submission of criminal history information and the ability to search criminal and traffic records. The fees charged also cover the salaries of employees maintaining the IOWA System as well as the training

More Information

Department of Public Safety — Division of Administrative Services:
dps.iowa.gov/divisions/administrative-services
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

of dispatchers and other system users. The fees are based in part on the type of connection that the jurisdiction uses and on the number of messages associated with its account.

The Division also receives fees for the issuance of weapons permits and for the licensure of private investigative and security agencies. This accounts for the remaining 8.0% of Division funding. The fees collected reimburse the Division for the costs of weapons permit forms, identification cards, and the nationwide criminal history check conducted through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), as well as the costs of providing guidance to sheriff's offices and federal firearms licensees regarding the application of Iowa Code chapter 724 and United States Code Title 18.

Other States

Fee structures for the NCIC connectivity vary widely from state to state. Most states have some mechanism that measures the level of activity, such as the number of terminals used, the number of messages, or the number of trained users. Most also have some sort of a flat fee component to ensure that fixed costs are covered to some extent by a consistent revenue stream. In a few states, the General Assembly appropriates funding for 100.0% of the operations.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 80 and 724
Iowa Administrative Code 661

Budget Unit Number

5950R640001

1366747

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

LSA LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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Division of Criminal Investigation

Background

The Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) was created in 1921 to provide investigative support and expertise to law enforcement agencies across the State. The Division is comprised of five areas.

Criminalistics Laboratory

The Criminalistics Laboratory, or Crime Lab, was created by statute in July 1969 and funded in July 1970. The Crime Lab consists of the following sections:

- Arson
- Breath Alcohol
- Crime Scene Processing
- DNA
- Drug Identification
- Evidence Room
- Firearms and Tool Marks
- Latent Prints and Impression Identification
- Photography
- Quality Assurance
- Questioned Documents
- Toxicology
- Trace Evidence

Field Operations Bureau

The Field Operations Bureau assists local, State, and federal law enforcement agencies. The Bureau consists of:

- Major Crime Unit
- Sex Offender Registry
- Cyber Crime Unit

Special Enforcement (Gaming) Operations Bureau

The Special Enforcement Operations Bureau was created in 1989 to ensure public confidence and trust in Iowa's gaming industry. Primary duties are to conduct criminal investigations and background investigations and to provide regulatory enforcement at Iowa's licensed casinos. Other duties include enforcing Iowa's laws in reference to illegal gambling and regulating amusement devices, social and charitable gaming, lotteries, and tribal gaming compacts. Since July 1, 2010, the operating budget for the Special Enforcement Operations Bureau has been appropriated from the Gaming Enforcement Revolving Fund created in Iowa Code section 80.43. The Bureau includes:

- Riverboat/Pari-Mutuel Gaming Enforcement

More Information

Department of Public Safety: dps.iowa.gov
Division of Criminal Investigation: dps.iowa.gov/divisions/criminal-investigation
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

- Amusement Device/Social and Charitable Gaming Enforcement
- Iowa Class A, C, and D Background Applications for Individual or Corporate Gaming Licenses

Support Operations Bureau

The Support Operations Bureau provides administrative support to the DCI. It also collects, maintains, and provides information vital to law enforcement agencies and the general public. Units within the Bureau include:

- Administrative Support/Transcription Unit
- AFIS/Fingerprint Unit
- Records and Identification Unit
- Criminal History Dissemination Unit
- Missing Person Information Clearinghouse

Funding

The DCI is funded from various sources. The Field Operations Bureau is funded primarily through a State General Fund appropriation supporting the entire Bureau and through U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) grants that are dedicated to the Internet Crimes Against Children unit. The Support Operations Bureau is funded entirely through the criminal history fee authorized by Iowa Code chapter 692 and set in 661 IAC 82. The Criminalistics Laboratory is funded through a State General Fund appropriation, a portion of the Criminal Fine Revenue Surcharge earmarked through a special State General Fund appropriation, federal grants, and pass-through funds from the DOJ (Internet Crimes Against Children, Forensic Science Improvement grants), Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau grants (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration), and the Office of the President (High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)).

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 80 and 692
Iowa Code section 80.43
Iowa Administrative Code 661

Budget Unit Number

5950R670001

1366753

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Criminalistics Laboratory

History

The Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) Criminalistics Laboratory (Crime Lab) was created by statute in July 1969 (Iowa Code chapter 691). In 1977, the Bureau of Criminal Investigation was reorganized as the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) within the Department of Public Safety. In September 2000, the laboratory was accredited by the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB), and currently maintains accreditation in accordance with ASCLD/LAB International program criteria.

The current location of the Iowa Crime Lab opened June 9, 2005, at the Des Moines Area Community College (DMACC) Ankeny campus. In addition to the Crime Lab, there was also office space for the State Medical Examiner, the University of Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory, and the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship's meat and dairy testing program. The overall facility covers 176,000 square feet and houses all four laboratories.

Total funding for the planning and construction of the facility was $50.0 million, plus an additional $355,500 to purchase new laboratory equipment and fund maintenance and operations. The State appropriations for the Lab were made in HF 742 during the 2001 Legislative Session and SF 2298 during the 2004 Legislative Session for $16.7 million each year from FY 2002 to FY 2004.

Current Operations

The DCI Crime Lab provides services in the following areas: trace evidence, arson, latent prints and impression evidence, questioned documents, breath alcohol, toxicology, drug identification, firearms and toolmarks, DNA, forensic photography, and crime scene processing.

The DCI receives two General Fund appropriations. The Crime Lab receives an annual appropriation from the General Fund that is deposited in the Criminalistics Laboratory Fund. This is a nonreversionary fund that began in FY 2006 as mandated in Iowa Code section 691.9. This Fund is used by the Crime Lab for the purchase and maintenance of equipment, depreciation, and training. The operating budget for the Crime Lab is included in the appropriation for the DCI. In addition, 20.0% of the crime services surcharge established in Iowa Code section 911.1 is allocated to the Criminalistics Laboratory Fund. The Crime Lab also receives some federal funding that varies from year to year.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 80 and 691
Iowa Code sections 691.9 and 911.1
Iowa Administrative Code 661

Budget Unit Number

5950R680001

1366723

More Information

Department of Public Safety: dps.state.ia.us
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Division of Narcotics Enforcement

History

In 1970, the Iowa General Assembly approved the establishment and funding of a new division within the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to be known as the Iowa Division of Narcotics and Drug Enforcement (DNDE). One of the primary functions of the DNDE was to establish cases on major drug traffickers within the State of Iowa. Another function was the seizure of illegal drugs through undercover drug busts.

In 1978, the DPS was reorganized and the DNDE was moved as a bureau under the newly formed Iowa Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI). However, in 1987, the DNDE was reestablished as a separate division and renamed the Division of Narcotics Enforcement (DNE). The DNE has since served as the lead agency for the enforcement of laws related to narcotics and controlled substances in the DPS.

Current

The DNE performs drug trafficking investigations, clandestine laboratory investigations, gang investigations, and pharmaceutical diversion investigations and provides training to local police and fire departments. Agents of the DNE work with State, local, and federal law enforcement and drug task forces operating throughout Iowa. The agents also provide outreach and training to community organizations and local investigators.

The DNE is funded through a General Fund appropriation for narcotics enforcement. Additionally, the DNE receives a General Fund appropriation for undercover funds. The undercover funds are used to purchase a small quantity of narcotics in an effort to build intent-to-deliver cases and to pay confidential informants for information related to ongoing investigations.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 80
Iowa Administrative Code 661

Budget Unit Numbers

5950R700001

1366755

More Information

Department of Public Safety — Division of Narcotics Enforcement: dps.iowa.gov/divisions/narcotics-enforcement
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Undercover Funds

Purpose and History

Undercover moneys, which are appropriated by the General Assembly to the Department of Public Safety, are used to purchase small amounts of narcotics in an effort to develop intent-to-deliver cases and to discover or develop the investigation of larger conspiracies to deliver controlled substances. The second use for undercover moneys is to pay confidential informants for information relative to ongoing investigations. The State moneys are also used as a match when federal funds become available.

Funding

The Division of Narcotics Enforcement (DNE) serves as the administrator of Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) undercover funds. A percentage of the funds supports undercover operations, and the remainder is distributed to local drug task force operations throughout the State. Undercover funds are received primarily from a State General Fund appropriation and are used to match ODCP funds. The annual General Fund appropriation for undercover funds began in FY 1991 at $275,000. This amount steadily decreased to $109,000 in the following years. In FY 2019, this amount increased to its current level of $209,000.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 80
Iowa Administrative Code 661

Budget Unit Number

5950R690001

1367070

More Information

Department of Public Safety, Division of Narcotics Enforcement:
dps.iowa.gov/divisions/narcotics-enforcement
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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State Fire Marshal Division

Purpose and History

The State Fire Marshal Division, established in 1911, is the oldest of the six divisions within the Department of Public Safety. The Division was created to collect statistics on fire in Iowa and to develop fire safety regulations. The State Fire Marshal Division is comprised of five bureaus that promote and enforce fire safety regulations and building code provisions, and conduct arson investigations.

- Fire Prevention — Conducts fire safety inspections in Iowa schools, universities, jails, and nursing homes.
- Arson and Explosives — Investigates fire and explosion scenes, bombings, and explosive devices. Inspects and licenses explosive storage facilities.
- Building Code — Reviews certain building plans and inspects certain buildings.
- Fire Service Training — Provides training and education for Iowa's fire and emergency services.
- Electrical Licensing and Inspection — Responsible for statewide licensing of all electricians and electrical contractors and inspections of all new electrical work done within the State.

Funding

The majority of funding for the State Fire Marshal Division comes from the State General Fund appropriation with the remainder being generated by reimbursements and fees retained by the Division to offset the costs of various activities. The following list outlines the various fees charged by the State Fire Marshal Division.

Fees deposited to the State General Fund:

- Commercial Explosives Licenses — Fees paid by licensees to help defray costs of monitoring commercial explosives.
- Building Code Plan Review — Fees paid by architectural firms for the review of building plans.
- Building Inspections — Fees paid by those building State-owned buildings, Regents buildings, and non-State-owned buildings receiving a State appropriation.
- Energy Review — Fees paid by builders.
- Inspections of Health Care Facilities, Group Homes, Elder Group Homes, Assisted Living Facilities, Adult Day Services, and Child Care Facilities — Fees paid by facilities for fire safety inspections.
- Modular Home Seals — Fees paid by manufacturers.
- Fire Suppression System Plan Review — Fees paid by architectural firms for the review of fire suppression systems.

More Information

Department of Public Safety – State Fire Marshal Division: dps.iowa.gov/divisions/state-fire-marshal

LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

Fees retained by the Fire Marshal Division:

- Fire Extinguishing System Contractor Certification — Fees paid by contractors in the fire extinguishing system industry used to defray costs of conducting the program.
- Fire Alarm Plan Review — Fees paid by architectural firms for the review of fire alarm systems.
- Manufactured Home Seal, Anchoring System, Licenses, and Certifications — Fees paid by manufactured home installers, retailers, manufacturers, or distributors.
- Aboveground Storage Tanks — Fees paid by storage tank owners used to defray the costs of licensing and inspection.
- Fire Fighter Certification and Training — Fees paid by fire fighters for certification and tuition, conferences, publications, materials, etc.
- Electrician Licenses and Inspections — Fees are deposited in the Electrician and Installers Licensing and Inspection Fund to aid in maintaining the program.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 80
Iowa Administrative Code 661

Budget Unit Number

5950R720001

1367012

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Iowa State Patrol

Purpose and History

The Iowa State Patrol was created by the 46th General Assembly in 1935 with 53 safety patrol officers. In the late 1990s, the State Patrol had as many as 455 sworn peace officers with approximately 357 being considered "road troopers."

The primary mission of the Iowa State Patrol is to save lives through traffic enforcement. Troopers patrol and conduct traffic enforcement on Iowa's highways and interstate systems, provide police services for special events, provide support services to other law enforcement agencies and government entities, and assist local agencies during large-scale events or natural disasters.

The State Patrol has several specialty units including the Air Wing, Canine Unit, Public Resource Officer Unit, Crisis Negotiators, Chaplain Program, Honor Guard, Technical Collision Investigation Unit, and Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program. There are 15 State Patrol district offices across Iowa in addition to a fleet and supply office and an office located on the Capitol Complex.

Funding

Between FY 1982 and FY 1995, the State Patrol was funded directly from the Road Use Tax Fund. From FY 1996 to FY 1999, the State Patrol was funded from motor vehicle use tax receipts and in part from General Fund appropriations. Since FY 2000, the State Patrol has been funded from the State General Fund.

The State Patrol General Fund appropriation comprises approximately 60.0% of the total Department of Public Safety (DPS) General Fund appropriations. In addition, the State Patrol may, at the discretion of the Commissioner, receive funding from either State or federal asset forfeiture funds based on the availability of moneys in either account. These funds have traditionally been used for the purchase of equipment. The State Patrol also receives federal moneys through programs such as the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's traffic safety programs. The DPS does not pay State or federal taxes for gasoline.

Cost of an Additional State Trooper

For FY 2023, the estimated cost of an additional State trooper, including salary, benefits, travel, fuel, equipment, and a vehicle, is $198,000. The ongoing cost of maintaining a trooper is $111,000.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 80
Iowa Administrative Code 661

More Information

Department of Public Safety — Iowa State Patrol: dps.iowa.gov/divisions/iowa-state-patrol
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

Budget Unit Number

5950R750001

1366876

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

State Peace Officers Council Sick Leave Payout

Purpose and History

Peace officers in the Department of Public Safety (DPS) are entitled to utilize the value of their accumulated and unused sick leave at retirement for the payment of health and/or life insurance. Employees covered by the State Police Officer's Council (SPOC) collective bargaining agreement are provided the benefit through Article IX, Section 8, paragraph D, of the SPOC agreement. Supervisors not covered by the collective bargaining agreement are granted the same benefit through Iowa Code sections 70A.1(4)(b) and 70A.23(4). The benefit is further defined in 11 IAC 64.

The value of an employee's sick leave bank is determined by multiplying the hourly rate of compensation at the time of retirement by the accumulated and unused hours of sick leave credited to the employee. This value is credited to an employee's account and used to pay the costs of health and/or life insurance until the account is exhausted. Peace officer employees may utilize their sick leave bank for continuation of a state group insurance plan or may utilize the sick leave bank for payment of premiums through another carrier. If the retired peace officer passes away before the sick leave bank is exhausted, any remaining value is transferable to a surviving spouse for the payment of health and/or life insurance premiums of the spouse and any dependent children. If the spouse predeceases the officer and there are no dependent children, the value of the sick leave bank is considered exhausted.

For officers in the DPS, the payment of premiums is made on a cash basis (at the time the premiums are due) rather than on an accrual or fully funded basis. Prior to FY 2001, there was no reserve fund in existence for payments. The DPS set aside moneys to fund the sick leave bank of employees who were believed likely to retire. This resulted in funds being set aside that could not be used for other critical needs. In FY 2002, a separate appropriation was established to provide a regular funding stream for these expenses on a cash basis.

Funding

The total annual expense is approximately $1.7 million, and the General Fund appropriation for this budget unit is approximately $280,000. Funding for the difference is taken from the DPS regular operating budget. Any moneys remaining in the Fund are permitted to carry forward, and interest earned is permitted to remain in the Fund.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 70A and 80
Iowa Administrative Code 11—64 and 661

More Information

Department of Public Safety: dps.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

Budget Unit Number

5950R760001

1367019

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Fire Fighter Training

Purpose and History

State training for Iowa fire fighters began in 1925 with the creation of the Iowa State Fire School at Iowa State College, which is today Iowa State University. In 2000, fire fighter training was transferred to the Fire Service Training Bureau of the Division of State Fire Marshal of the Department of Public Safety (DPS). In 2020, the Fire Service Training Bureau relocated from Iowa State University to Camp Dodge in Johnston.

Volunteer and career fire fighters serve at fire stations throughout Iowa. Some volunteer fire fighters are considered "paid on call," meaning they receive modest compensation for responding to incidents. The State minimum training standards apply to both volunteer and career fire fighters.

Volunteer fire fighters employed by the State, except those considered "essential personnel," have a leave provision and job protection pursuant to Iowa Code section 55.2. This allows State fire fighters to respond to fire calls with job protection. Iowa Code section 100B.14 provides volunteer job protection and prohibits a public or private employer from terminating the employment of an employee for joining a volunteer emergency services unit or organization.

Funding for Training

Most training is available at no cost to volunteer fire fighters. Funds are appropriated from the General Assembly and are used to provide training by the DPS to volunteer fire departments upon request.

In addition to the General Fund appropriations for fire fighter training, funding is provided from two other sources. The Paul Ryan Memorial Fire Fighter Safety Training Fund, established in Iowa Code section 100B.12, receives limited funding from a fee associated with special fire fighter license plates. The Volunteer Fire Fighter Preparedness Fund, established in Iowa Code section 100B.13, receives limited funding from the State income tax checkoff for fire fighters, as well as gifts, bequests, and donations.

Basic training is available from either the Fire Service Training Bureau or from partner community colleges. Volunteer fire fighters do not receive community college credit hours for volunteer service. Several of the community colleges in Iowa offer fire service degree programs, but these are degree programs requiring the payment of tuition and fees. However, as with any other college degree program, State, federal, and other financial assistance may be available.

Funding for Equipment

A General Fund appropriation of $500,000 was made each year from FY 2004 to FY 2006 for the establishment of a $1.5 million Revolving Loan Program for the purchase of equipment by local fire departments. The funds cannot be used to build fire stations. This Program provides interest-free loans

More Information

Department of Public Safety — State Fire Marshal Division: dps.iowa.gov/divisions/state-fire-marshal
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

with an origination fee of 1.0%. The fee is withheld by the Fire Service Training Bureau from the original loan payout and used to offset administration costs. A repayment schedule is established at the time the loan is awarded, with a minimum of two payments per year for the duration of the loan. Generally, loans of $50,000 or less are repaid over a 5-year period, and loans greater than $50,000 are repaid over a 10-year period. The maximum loan amount is $150,000, and there is no penalty for early repayment.

Line of Duty Death Benefit

If the death of a volunteer emergency services provider occurs as the result of an injury incurred in the line of duty, a death benefit of $100,000 is paid in a lump sum to the volunteer provider's beneficiary. The death benefit is paid from a standing appropriation to the Department of Administrative Services from the unobligated General Fund balance.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 80 and 100B
Iowa Code section 55.2
Iowa Administrative Code 661

Budget Unit Number

5950R820001

1366795

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

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Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System Board

Purpose and History

The Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System (ISICS) Board was created by the General Assembly in 2007 Iowa Acts, HF 353, under the joint purview of the Department of Transportation (DOT) and Department of Public Safety (DPS). The Board's mission statement is to develop, implement, and oversee policy, operations, and fiscal components of communications interoperability efforts at the State and local level, and coordinate with similar efforts at the federal level, with the ultimate objective of developing and overseeing the operation of a statewide integrated public safety communications interoperability system.

In 2012, Congress mandated the building, deployment, and operation of a nationwide public safety broadband network. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) mandated that all very high frequency (VHF) and ultra high frequency (UHF) land mobile radio (LMR) systems be migrated to 12.5 kHz channels (narrowbanded) by January 1, 2013. Iowa received an extension of the final deadline until May 31, 2015, to deal with issues regarding funding and the request for proposals (RFP) selection. The DPS met this deadline, and State trooper vehicles, as well as the Division of Criminal Investigation, now have radios that are narrowband compliant.

The ISICS Board has 19 voting members, including 8 State department representatives, 10 local public safety members, and 1 at-large member. Additionally, there are four members of the Iowa Legislature who are nonvoting members. Voting members of the Board are entitled to receive reimbursement for expenses incurred while performing Board duties. The Board has seven standing committees:

- Finance
- Governance
- Operations
- Outreach
- Technology
- Training and Exercise
- User Group

More Information

Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System Board: dps.iowa.gov/divisions/commissioners-office/interoperability-communications/iowa-statewide-interoperable-communications-board
FCC Narrowbanding Mandate: fcc.gov/narrowbanding
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

Funding

Funding for the Board was initially received from two federal grants, the Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) Grant and the Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP). From 2007 to 2010, the Board received $12.1 million in grants. The 2010 grant was the last federal grant received by the Board, and no future federal grants are expected.

State funding to meet the narrowband mandate has been provided as follows:

- $7.5 million from the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund (over a three-year period beginning in FY 2012) to the DPS.
- $3.5 million from the Technology Reinvestment Fund (in FY 2013) to the Department of Corrections.
- $1.1 million from the Technology Reinvestment Fund (in FY 2018) to the DPS.

In addition, the Department of Natural Resources was authorized to use unappropriated funds in the Fish and Game Protection Fund (in FY 2012) to purchase radios compliant with the narrowband mandate.

Legislative intent language also required that all radio purchases must provide the maximum amount of statewide coverage and interoperability through all phases of migration to the future statewide digital radio network by using P-25 standards.

For FY 2016 and FY 2017, $8.4 million was appropriated from the 911 Emergency Communications Fund to the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department (HSEMD) to pay for the lease costs associated with the statewide land mobile radio communications system, which interfaces with the Iowa interoperability radio platform. Since FY 2018, funding for the lease costs has been appropriated from the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund through the Infrastructure Appropriations Act and from the Road Use Tax Fund and the Primary Road Fund through the Transportation Appropriations Act.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code sections 80.28 and 80.29
Iowa Administrative Code 661—600

Budget Unit Number

5950R850001

1366882

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Office to Combat Human Trafficking

Background

Pursuant to Iowa Code section 710A.1(4), human trafficking includes the following:

- Participating in a venture to recruit, harbor, transport, supply provisions, or obtain a person for the purpose of forced labor or service that results in involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.
- Participating in a venture to recruit, harbor, transport, supply provisions, or obtain a person for the purpose of commercial sexual activity through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. If the trafficked person is under 18 years of age, the commercial sexual activity need not involve force, fraud, or coercion.
- Knowingly purchasing or attempting to purchase services involving commercial sexual activity from a victim or another person engaged in human trafficking.

Human trafficking may include, but does not require, physical movement of the victims. Human trafficking may also dovetail into other crimes such as drug trafficking, larceny, and money laundering, as traffickers are frequently involved in other illegal activities. Efforts to identify and combat human trafficking in Iowa include:

- The Iowa Law Enforcement Academy integrates training on human trafficking into basic academy courses for new recruits and hires.
- The Crime Victim Assistance Division of the Attorney General's Office provides services to human trafficking victims and trains State and local justice system professionals to recognize and report incidents of human trafficking.
- The Department of Public Safety (DPS) established the Office to Combat Human Trafficking.

Purpose and History

The Office to Combat Human Trafficking was established during the 2016 Legislative Session and is part of the DPS. Iowa Code section 80.45 assigns the Office the following duties:

- Serve as the point of contact for anti-human trafficking activity within the State of Iowa.
- Consult and work with other agencies and organizations having expertise in dealing with the crime of human trafficking.
- Develop a strategy to collect and maintain criminal history data on incidents related to human trafficking.

More Information

Iowa Office to Combat Human Trafficking: dps.iowa.gov/divisions/intelligence/human-trafficking
Crime Victim Assistance Division of the Attorney General's Office: iowaattorneygeneral.gov/for-crime-victims/victim-services-support-program
Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000: congress.gov/bill/106th-congress/house-bill/3244
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

- Develop a strategy for sharing victim and offender data among governmental agencies.
- Apply for and assist other governmental agencies to apply for grants to combat human trafficking.
- Research and recommend training to identify and respond to human trafficking victims.
- Report annually to the General Assembly regarding the Office's activities related to combatting human trafficking and the identified occurrences of human trafficking within the State.

Iowa Code section 80.45A, created by HF 2259 during the 2020 Legislative Session, authorizes the Office to offer voluntary human trafficking prevention training to lodging providers beginning January 1, 2022. The training may be developed and delivered to lodging providers by the Office, a governmental agency, or a nongovernmental or community organization that has expertise in the area of human trafficking. The human trafficking prevention training must be approved by the Commissioner of Public Safety. Certified lodging providers will receive a certification issued by the Commissioner that is valid for three years.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 710A
Iowa Code sections 80.45 and 80.45A
Iowa Administrative Code 661—29

Budget Unit Number

5950R660001

1366948

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Volunteer Fire Fighter Training and Equipment

Purpose and History

The Fire Service Training Bureau, operated by the State Fire Marshal, a division of the Department of Public Safety (DPS), provides basic training to all fire departments in the State. Iowa Code section 55.2 provides volunteer fire fighters employed by the State with job protection when responding to fire calls. Iowa Code section 100B.14 provides volunteer fire fighters with protection by prohibiting a public or private employer from terminating the employment of an employee for joining a volunteer emergency services unit or organization.

Minimum training standards apply to both volunteer and career fire fighters. The majority of training is available at no cost to most volunteer fire fighters. Funds are appropriated from the General Assembly and are used to provide training by the DPS to volunteer fire departments upon request.

Funding

The majority of funding for volunteer fire fighter training and equipment originates from General Fund appropriations to the DPS. Additional funding for training and equipment is received from the following funds:

- The Paul Ryan Memorial Fire Fighter Safety Training Fund, established in Iowa Code section 100B.12, receives limited funding from a fee associated with special fire fighter license plates.
- The Volunteer Fire Fighter Preparedness Fund, established in Iowa Code section 100B.13, receives limited funding from the State income tax checkoff for fire fighters, as well as gifts, bequests, and donations.
- The Fire Fighting Equipment Revolving Loan Fund, established in 661 IAC 259, provides interest-free loans of up to $150,000 to local fire departments for the purchase of equipment.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 80 and 100B
Iowa Code section 55.2
Iowa Administrative Code 661

Budget Unit Number

59502R10001

1367123

More Information

Department of Public Safety — Fire Service Training Bureau:
dps.iowa.gov/state-fire-marshal/fire-service-training
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Public Safety Equipment Fund

Purpose and History

The Public Safety Equipment Fund was created in HF 708 (Public Safety Equipment Fund Act) during the 2021 Legislative Session and codified in Iowa Code section 80.48. Moneys in the Fund may be used for the purchase, maintenance, replacement, installation, and licensing costs of equipment used by the Department of Public Safety (DPS). Moneys remaining in the Fund do not revert to the General Fund at the close of the fiscal year.

The DPS is required to submit an annual Public Safety Equipment Fund report to the co-chairpersons and ranking members of the Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee and to the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) on or before December 31 of each year. The report is required to contain a list of all expenditures from the Fund in the previous fiscal year, the amount carried forward from the previous fiscal year with a plan of how those moneys will be spent, the amount the DPS intends to carry forward to the next fiscal year with a plan of how those moneys will be spent, and a list of all deposits into the Fund from the previous fiscal year.

Funding

The Public Safety Equipment Fund has received annual appropriations totaling $5.0 million since its creation in FY 2022. These appropriations have consisted of $2.5 million from the General Fund and $2.5 million from the Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund (RIIF).

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code section 80.48

Budget Unit Number

5950R650001

1367122

More Information

Department of Public Safety: dps.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Levee District Study

Funding

During the 2021 Legislative Session, the Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD) received a one-time appropriation of $400,000 from the General Fund in HF 861 (FY 2022 Justice System Appropriations Act) for the completion of a study on the governance and funding of the State's levee districts. The funding was to revert to the General Fund at the close of FY 2022.

During the 2022 Legislative Session, HF 2517 (Levee Study Extension Act) extended the reversion date to the close of FY 2023 to allow the use of funds until the expected release date of the report on January 1, 2023.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 29C
Iowa Administrative Code 605

Budget Unit Number

5830R340001

1367137

More Information

Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management: homelandsecurity.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

LSA LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
Serving the Iowa Legislature

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department

Background

The Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department (HSEMD) receives an annual General Fund appropriation that is leveraged with federal funds. These funds support State and local efforts in planning for, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating natural and man-made disasters and acts of terrorism. The HSEMD is also funded by multiple nondisaster and disaster-related grants. The following provides information on these grants and programs.

Administering Federal Funds

Some federal funds are maintained in restricted accounts that are transferred out or expended for a specific purpose.

- **Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP).** This is a grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that is 100.0% federally funded and requires an 80.0% pass-through to local governments. Funds in this Program are used to plan and prepare for terrorist attacks, protect critical infrastructure, and conduct exercises to assess the readiness of state and local jurisdictions to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks. These funds have been used to create the following capabilities: Urban Search and Rescue, Special Weapons and Tactics, Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Bomb Squad, Veterinary Rapid Response Teams, Multi-State Agriculture Partnership, and Incident Management Teams.
- **Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG).** The EMPG Program provides assistance to support a comprehensive all-hazards preparedness system. It is designed to assist in the development and sustainment of emergency management capabilities across the prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery mission areas. This FEMA grant is the primary federal funding support for state and local emergency management agencies. The distribution of funds to localities is determined by the HSEMD. There is a required match for EMPG funds, and the federal share used toward the EMPG Program budget may not exceed 50.0% of the total budget.
- **Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant (HMEP).** The Hazardous Materials Transportation Safety and Security Reauthorization Act of 2005 authorizes the U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) to provide assistance to public-sector employees through emergency response training and planning grants. The purpose of this grant program is to increase state and local effectiveness in safely and efficiently handling hazardous materials in transportation-related accidents and incidents. The HMEP Program distributes fees collected from shippers and carriers of hazardous materials to eligible Local Emergency Planning Committees for hazardous materials planning and training.

More Information

Homeland Security and Emergency Management: homelandsecurity.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

- **Emergency Response Fund (ERF).** The ERF is created and funded through Iowa Code section 29C.8A. These funds are received annually and are used to match the HMEP through the U.S. DOT.

Disaster Recovery

Disaster grants are only received following a Presidential Disaster Declaration. The HSEMD is responsible for conducting disaster recovery through the following federal grants:

- **Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program.** The PA Grant Program is a disaster-based FEMA grant with a 75.0% federal government/25.0% state and local government match cost share. Funds are used for disaster-related emergency and permanent work, including debris removal, emergency protective measures, and repair or restoration of public facilities such as roads and bridges, water control facilities, buildings and grounds, utilities, parks, and recreation facilities. The Program also encourages protection from future damage by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process.
- **Hazard Mitigation Assistance.** Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs provide funding from FEMA to states for eligible mitigation projects. The majority of mitigation funding utilized in Iowa has been through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The HMGP is authorized by Section 404 of the federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act following a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration. The amount of HMGP funding available to a state is based on the estimated total federal assistance to be provided by FEMA for disaster recovery under the Presidential Major Disaster Declaration. The HMGP is a disaster-based grant with a 75.0% federal government/25.0% state and local government match rate cost share.

  Mitigation funds are used for mitigation planning, property acquisitions, tornado-safe rooms, and infrastructure projects. Infrastructure projects may include structural and nonstructural retrofitting of existing public buildings, facilities, or utilities to protect against wind, ice, or flood hazards (e.g., strengthening electric utility systems); minor structural hazard control or protection projects such as storm water management (e.g., culverts, floodgates, retention basins); and localized flood control projects (e.g., a floodwall). According to the HSEMD, mitigation projects average approximately $4 in avoided future damages for every $1 spent.

Administering Programs

The HSEMD is also responsible for administering the following State programs:

- **911 Wireless Surcharge.** This Program receives funding from a $1 surcharge per month, per access line on each access line subscriber. Surcharge funds are used to provide 911 wireless services to the citizens of Iowa. The revenue is passed on to local governments through a payment formula and grants for processing the wireless calls. Additional funds are to be used for wireless carrier cost recovery, reimbursement of communication service providers, network improvements, the annual lease costs for the Iowa Statewide Interoperable Communications System (ISICS), and other items.
- **Radiological Emergency Preparedness.** This Program receives funding from three private nuclear power plants to support the planning, training, and exercise activity at the Duane Arnold Energy Center at Palo, Iowa; the Quad Cities Generating Station near Cordova, Illinois; and Cooper Nuclear Station near Brownsville, Nebraska. The State has annual requirements for all off-site planning, training, and exercise activities. Successfully passing these federally evaluated exercises allows the facilities to maintain operating licenses.
- **State and Local Assistance.** These moneys are administered by the Executive Council and provided to the HSEMD to address costs related to responding to disasters.
- **Radio Communications Platform Lease.** House File 651 (E911 Funding), enacted during the 2015 Legislative Session, states that the HSEMD will pay on a quarterly basis for the lease costs

associated with the ISICS, which interfaces with the Iowa interoperability radio platform. This platform is under the joint purview of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and the Department of Transportation (DOT). The three departments have been jointly submitting a biannual report to the ISICS Board since July 1, 2016.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 29C and 34A
Iowa Administrative Code 605

Budget Unit Number

5830R400001

1366843

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Office of the Consumer Advocate

Purpose and History

The Office of the Consumer Advocate (OCA) is a separate division of the Attorney General's Office. The OCA was created in 1983 to represent Iowa consumers and the public interest with the goal of maintaining safe, reliable, reasonably priced, and nondiscriminatory utility services for all consumers while informing and educating the public on issues related to utilities.

The OCA reviews and investigates regulated services provided to Iowa consumers by gas and electric utilities to ensure services are reliable, adequate, and provided at a reasonable cost. The OCA staff appears before the Iowa Utilities Board regarding applications for new or changed rates, conditions, terms of service, rulemaking proceedings, customer complaints, emissions planning budgets, energy efficiency programs, fuel and resource procurement plans, service territory determinations, and proposals to reorganize regulated utility businesses.

Rates for telecommunications are not regulated by the OCA. However, the OCA reviews tariffs for service standards and represents consumers in rulemaking, complaints, intercarrier disputes, and policy investigations to advance the goal of protecting consumers and ensuring competition in Iowa's telecommunications markets. The OCA is authorized to represent consumers and the public before federal agencies on utility related matters.

Consumer Advisory Panel

The Consumer Advisory Panel was created in 1983 and consists of nine members who represent varied interests from across the State. Five members are appointed by the Attorney General and four members are appointed by the Governor. The panel meets at the request of the Consumer Advocate to consult on public utility issues.

Funding and Billings — Department of Commerce Revolving Fund

The Department of Commerce bills on behalf of the Iowa Utilities Board and the OCA in a combined billing for both agencies, with a breakdown of the OCA and Board budgets to allow companies to determine the costs for each entity.

The OCA billings include direct and indirect assessments. An example of a direct assessment is a company currently under rate review being assessed for the costs of the review. Any company required to file an annual report with the OCA or the Board is billed for the remaining indirect costs. These are costs not directly related to a specific case. Approximately 450 companies are billed for indirect costs;

More Information

Office of the Consumer Advocate: iowaattorneygeneral.gov/for-consumers/office-of-consumer-advocate-utilities
Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

this includes municipal utilities, telephone companies, and rate-regulated entities such as gas and electric companies.

The utility industry is usually billed semiannually. The OCA and the Board cannot bill the industry for more than they spend. The financial statements are reviewed and reconciled before the fiscal year closes.

Payments from the utility industry are deposited in the Department of Commerce Revolving Fund. The General Assembly appropriates from the Revolving Fund to the OCA in the Justice System Appropriations Act.

Other States

Forty-one states and the District of Columbia have an OCA. Generally, the remaining states have a nongovernmental entity to provide consumer input before the Utility Board. Most states are funded by assessments on the utility industry. Iowa is a member of the National Association of State Utility Consumer Advocates (NASUCA).

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 475A
Iowa Code section 546.12
Iowa Administrative Code 199

Budget Unit Number

1140B070019

1366945

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Farm Mediation Services

Purpose

The Attorney General or the Attorney General's designee is required to serve as the farm assistance program coordinator under Iowa Code section 13.13. The farm assistance program coordinator must contract with a nonprofit organization in the State to provide farm mediation services as provided in Iowa Code chapters 654A, 654B, and 654C. Since the farm crisis of the 1980s, the Attorney General has contracted with the Iowa Mediation Service (IMS) to provide farm mediation services to the State. Farmers and lenders use IMS mediators to satisfactorily resolve their disputes, with most cases revolving around farm debt.

Funding

From FY 2018 to FY 2022, the Department of Justice received a $300,000 appropriation annually from the Consumer Education and Litigation Fund for farm mediation services.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 654A, 654B, and 654C
Iowa Code section 13.13

Budget Unit Number

1120B150088

13667881210064

More Information

Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Attorney General — Criminal Prosecutions, Appeals, and State Tort Claims

Purpose and Funding

During the 2017 Legislative Session, the General Assembly appropriated not more than $1.0 million from the Consumer Education and Litigation Fund to the Department of Justice in SF 509 (FY 2018 Justice System Appropriations Act) to be used for salaries, support, maintenance, and miscellaneous purposes for criminal prosecutions, criminal appeals, and performing State tort claim duties pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 669.

During the 2018 Legislative Session, the General Assembly appropriated funds for the same purpose in HF 2492 (FY 2019 Justice System Appropriations Act), increasing the appropriation to $1.5 million. The General Assembly again appropriated this amount for the same purpose during the 2019 and 2020 Legislative Sessions. During the 2021 Legislative Session, the General Assembly increased this appropriation to $2.0 million in HF 861 (FY 2022 Justice System Appropriations Act).

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 669

Budget Unit Number

11201B10088

1366641

More Information

Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Consumer Fraud — Public Education and Enforcement

Purpose

The Attorney General is charged with the enforcement of Iowa Code section 714.16, the Consumer Fraud Act. The Consumer Education and Litigation Fund is created under Iowa Code section 714.16C under the control of the Attorney General. The Fund may be used for consumer education and investigation and prosecution of consumer fraud, and its use is restricted by law.

Funding

Iowa Code section 714.16C(2) makes a standing limited appropriation of $1.1 million from the Consumer Education and Litigation Fund to the Office of the Attorney General for public education related to consumer fraud as well as enforcement of Iowa and federal consumer fraud laws. The General Assembly has increased this appropriation to $1.9 million until the end of FY 2023. In FY 2024, this appropriation will return to the original statutory amount of $1.1 million, unless otherwise authorized by the General Assembly.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code sections 714.16 and 714.16C

Budget Unit Number

11208330088

1366707

More Information

Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Older Iowans Consumer Fraud — Public Education and Investigation

Purpose

The Attorney General is charged with the enforcement of Iowa Code section 714.16, the Consumer Fraud Act. The Consumer Education and Litigation Fund is created in Iowa Code section 714.16C under the control of the Attorney General. The Fund is used for consumer education and investigation and prosecution of consumer fraud, and its use is restricted by law.

Funding

Iowa Code section 714.16C(2) makes a $75,000 standing limited appropriation from the Consumer Education and Litigation Fund to the Office of the Attorney General for investigation, prosecution, and consumer education related to consumer and criminal fraud committed against older Iowans. The General Assembly has increased this appropriation to $125,000 until the end of FY 2023. In FY 2024, this appropriation will return to the original statutory amount of $75,000 unless otherwise authorized by the General Assembly.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code sections 714.16 and 714.16C

Budget Unit Number

11208340088

1366949

More Information

Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

AG — Medication Addiction Treatment Program

History and Purpose

During the 2022 Legislative Session, the General Assembly appropriated moneys from the Opioid Settlement Fund to the Office of the Attorney General for a medication addiction treatment program administered by the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics.

The Opioid Settlement Fund consists of moneys paid to the State as a result of a national settlement of litigation with entities concerning claims related to the manufacturing, marketing, selling, distribution, dispensing, or promoting of opioids. Moneys in the Fund may only be appropriated by the General Assembly for the purpose of abating the opioid crisis in the State.

Funding

For FY 2023, House File 2573 (First Responders, Naloxone Fund Act) appropriated $3.8 million from the Opioid Settlement Fund to the Office of the Attorney General for a medication addiction treatment program administered by the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics. Unobligated funds will revert to the Fund on July 1, 2024.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters 13 and 263
Iowa Administrative Code 61

Budget Unit Number

11202B2011P

Doc ID 1367209

More Information

Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics: uihc.org
LSA Staff Contact: Isabel Waller (515.281.6561) isabel.waller@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

Gaming Enforcement Revolving Fund

Purpose and History

Prior to July 1, 2010, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) billed the gaming industry through the Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission (IRGC) for 100.0% of the fees for regulating gambling activities in Iowa. These fees include direct and indirect support costs such as supplies, equipment, fuel, and costs associated with support personnel. The gaming industry reimbursed regulatory fees to the General Fund on a weekly basis.

The Gaming Enforcement Revolving Fund was created during the 2010 Legislative Session. Since July 1, 2010, receipts from the gaming industry have been deposited in the Gaming Enforcement Revolving Fund rather than the General Fund. The Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) Special Enforcement Operations Bureau receives funding through an appropriation from the Gaming Enforcement Revolving Fund.

Special Enforcement Operations Bureau

The Special Enforcement Operations Bureau of the DCI is in charge of both criminal investigations and regulatory enforcement of the laws and rules applicable to gambling in Iowa. The gaming industry is required to pay a regulatory fee for the salaries of no more than three special agents for each gambling facility.

Amusement Devices/Social and Charitable Gambling

The Bureau conducts routine inspections and criminal investigations into video lottery devices, amusement devices, and lottery pull-tabs. The Bureau also oversees raffles, carnival games, and bingo. Agents conduct investigations into illegal forms of gaming, including sports bookmaking, high-stakes poker, and cockfighting.

Required Reports

Beginning in 2015, the DCI is required to provide an annual report on January 15. The report details the activities of the previous fiscal year to the IRGC, the chairpersons and ranking members of the Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee, and the Legislative Services Agency (LSA).

More Information

Iowa Department of Public Safety: dps.iowa.gov
Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission: irgc.iowa.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code sections 80.43, 99D.14, and 99F.10
Iowa Administrative Code 661

Budget Unit Number

5950R960030

1366807

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2024

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2023

Ground Floor, State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa 50319 515.281.3566

911 Wireless Surcharge Administration

Purpose and History

The Iowa 911 system consists of 112 public safety answering points (PSAPs) across all 99 counties that are administered by local Joint 911 Service Boards or the Department of Public Safety (DPS). A PSAP is a 24-hour communications facility that receives 911 emergency calls and directly dispatches emergency response services. The 911 Program was created during the 1988 Legislative Session and is currently under the Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD). The wireline 911 system was first launched in 1988, with the wireless 911 system launching in 1998.

Funding

The Iowa 911 system is funded by a combination of local government expenditures and statewide surcharges on telecommunications services. The 911 wireless surcharge is a $1 surcharge included on the monthly phone bill of each wireless phone subscriber. The surcharge is collected by telecommunications providers and deposited quarterly into the 911 Emergency Communications Fund. The Fund is managed by the 911 program manager. Expenditures from the Fund must be made in a priority order pursuant to Iowa Code section 34A.7A. The first item in the priority order is a yearly appropriation by the General Assembly for 911 wireless surcharge administration. The appropriation is used to do the following:

- Implement, support, and maintain the functions of the director of the HSEMD.
- Implement, support, and maintain the functions of the program manager of the 911 Program.
- Employ the Auditor of State to perform an annual audit of the 911 Emergency Communications Fund.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter 34A
Iowa Administrative Code 605—10

Budget Unit Number

5830R430046

1366600

More Information

HSEMD — 911 Program: homelandsecurity.iowa.gov/programs/911-program/
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov