

**JUSTICE SYSTEM
APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE**

JANUARY 2025

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Justice System Subcommittee Members

Analysis of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

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Julian B. Garrett, Chairperson
Cherielynn Westrich, Vice Chairperson
Izaah Knox, Ranking Member
Jeff Reichman
Thomas Townsend

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Mark I. Thompson, Vice Chairperson
Ken Croken, Ranking Member
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State of Iowa
91st General Assembly
Joint Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee

As Of: 01/16/2025

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Chair
Senator
Garrett, Julian B.



Chair
Representative
Lohse, Brian K.



Vice Chair
Representative
Thompson, Mark I.



Vice Chair
Senator
Westrich, Cherielynn



Ranking Member
Representative
Croken, Ken



Ranking Member
Senator
Knox, Izaah



Representative
Dieken, Zach



Representative
Golding, Cindy



Representative
Lawler, Judd



Representative
Madison, Mary Lee



Senator
Reichman, Jeff



Senator
Townsend, Thomas

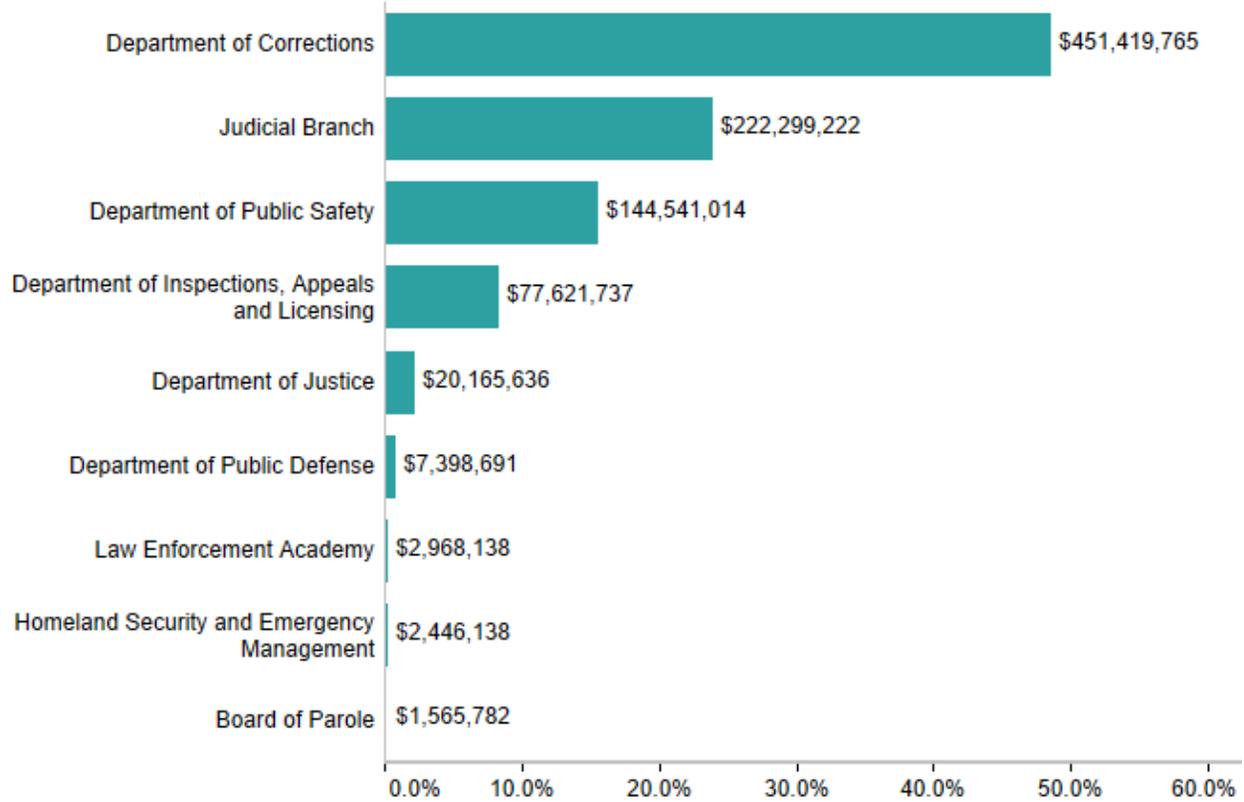


Representative
Vondran, Mike

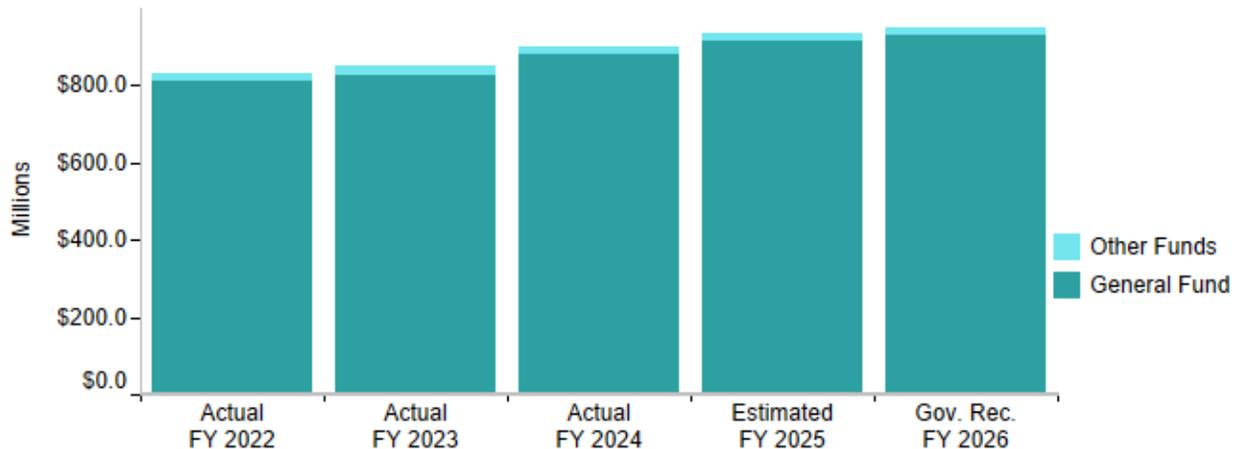


Representative
Wilburn, Ross

**FY 2026 General Fund Governor's Recommendations
 Total: \$930,426,123**



**Funding History by Appropriations Subcommittee —
 Justice System**



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

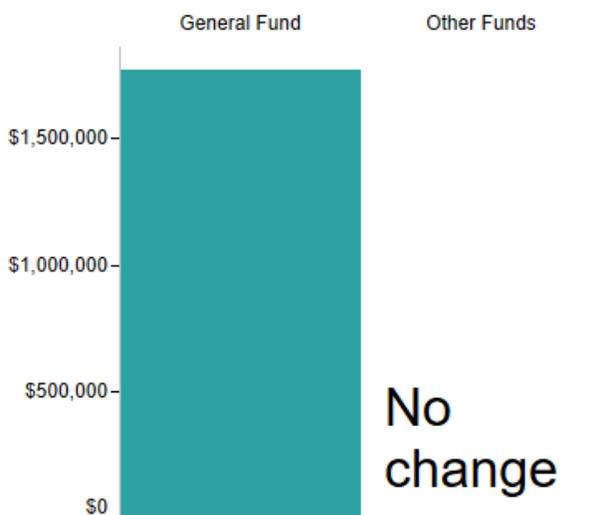
Overview and Funding History

Agency Overview: The Attorney General (AG) is the head of the Department of Justice and is elected every four years. The Office of the Attorney General is organized into several divisions and sections. These include the following: Administrative Services Division, Consumer Advocate (Utilities), Consumer Protection Division, Criminal Appeals Section, Environmental Law Division, Farm Division, Licensing and Administrative Law Division, Prosecuting Attorneys Training Coordinator, Regents and Human Services Division, Revenue and Tobacco Enforcement Division, Special Litigation Division, Statewide Prosecutions Section, Transportation Division, and Victim Assistance Section. 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.

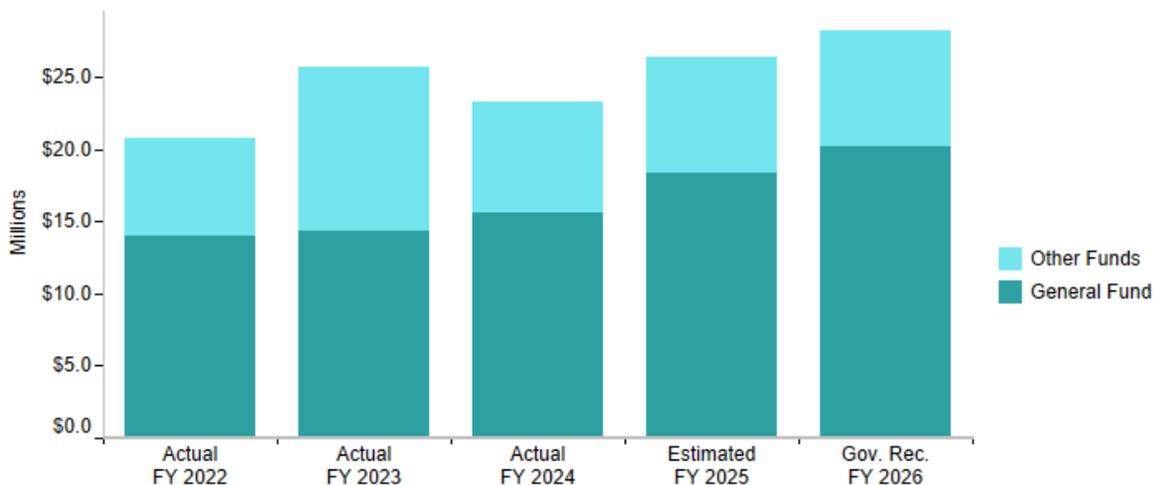
**FY 2026 Governor's Recommendations
Total: \$28,229,573**



**Governor's Recommendations
Compared to Estimated FY 2025**



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2024 (1)	Estimated FY 2025 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2026 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 (4)
Attorney General				
Justice, Dept. of				
General Office AG	\$ 7,749,860	\$ 10,539,176	\$ 11,312,267	\$ 773,091
Victim Assistance Grants	5,016,708	5,016,708	6,016,708	1,000,000
Legal Services Poverty Grants	2,634,601	2,634,601	2,634,601	0
AG Cybersecurity and Technology	202,060	202,060	202,060	0
Total Attorney General	\$ 15,603,229	\$ 18,392,545	\$ 20,165,636	\$ 1,773,091

Governor’s FY 2026 Recommended Changes

General Office AG \$773,091

- An increase of \$153,887 for general operating expenses.
- An increase of \$619,204 and 3.00 FTE positions as follows:
 - An increase of \$412,803 for 2.00 full-time equivalent (FTE) Assistant Attorney General 3 positions in the Litigation Division.
 - An increase of \$206,401 for 1.00 FTE Assistant Attorney General 3 position, which will assist in multiple divisions.

Victim Assistance Grants \$1,000,000

An increase of \$1,000,000 for additional support for victims of human trafficking.

Other Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2024 (1)	Estimated FY 2025 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2026 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 (4)
Attorney General				
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 (Standing) - CEF	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	0
Older Iowans Consumer Fraud (Standing) - CEF	125,000	125,000	125,000	0
Justice, Dept. of	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 0
Consumer Advocate				
Consumer Advocate - CMRF	\$ 3,450,713	\$ 3,763,937	\$ 3,763,937	\$ 0
Total Attorney General	\$ 7,750,713	\$ 8,063,937	\$ 8,063,937	\$ 0

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 multiple national settlements concerning the role played by opioid manufacturers, distributors, and pharmacies in the opioid crisis. As of January 2025, there was \$56,344,399 in the Opioid Settlement Fund. Additional information can be found in the Opioid Settlement Fund [Fiscal Topic](#).

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 VOCA, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), and the VAWA Sexual Assault Services Formula Program. The total grant award from the four federal funding sources for FY 2024 was \$19,435,152.

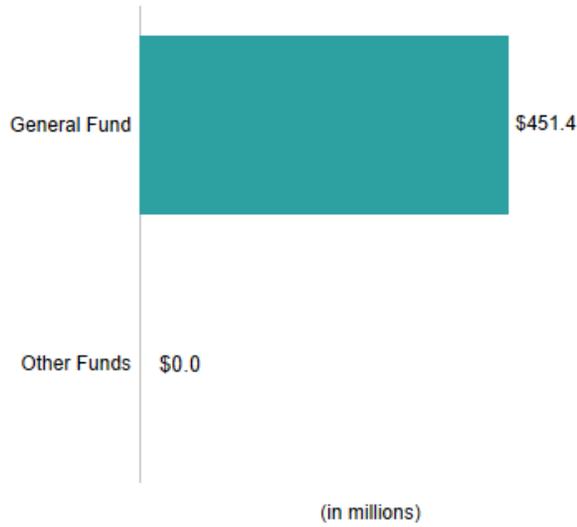
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

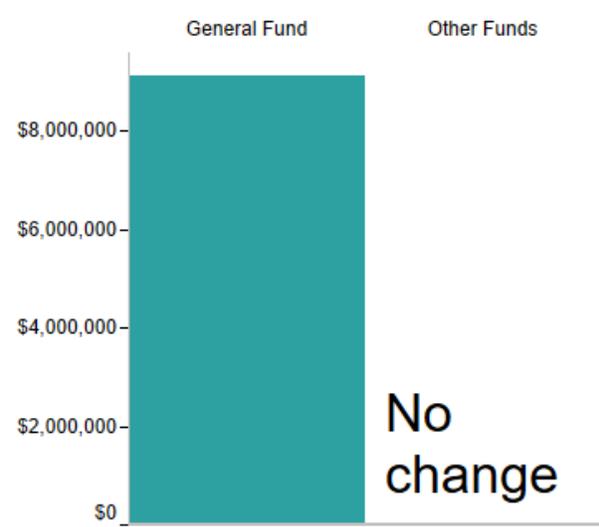
Overview and Funding History

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; with the enactment of 2023 Iowa Acts, [Senate File 514](#) (State Government Alignment Act), the DOC now has oversight of eight Community-Based Corrections (CBC) district departments that provide supervision for offenders on parole, probation, and work release, as well as Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) offenses. The DOC 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.

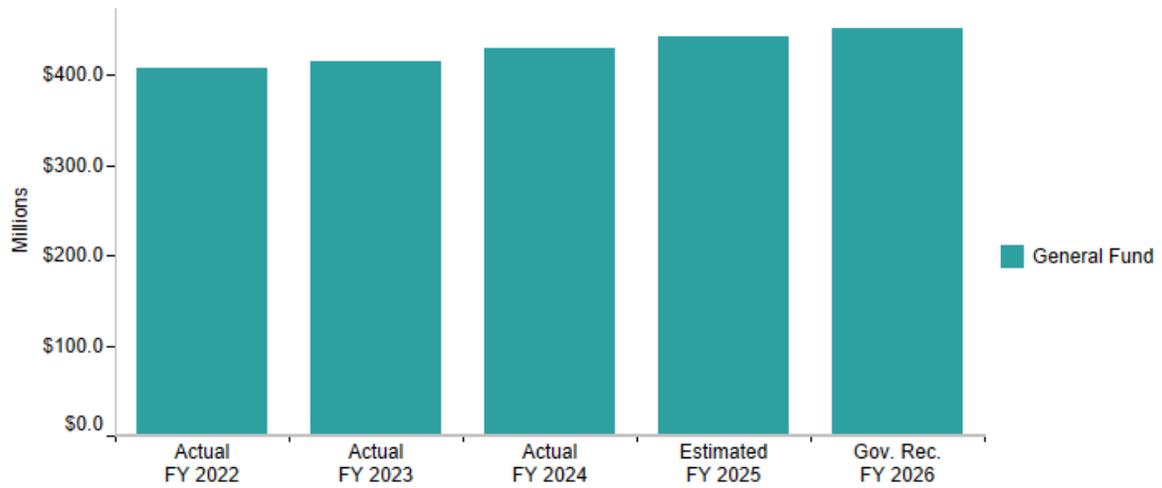
**FY 2026 Governor's Recommendations
Total: \$451,419,765**



**Governor's Recommendations
Compared to Estimated FY 2025**



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2024 (1)	Estimated FY 2025 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2026 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 (4)
Corrections, Department of				
Central Office				
County Confinement	\$ 1,195,319	\$ 1,345,319	\$ 1,345,319	\$ 0
Federal Prisoners/Contractual	234,411	234,411	234,411	0
Corrections Education	2,608,109	2,608,109	3,108,109	500,000
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	12,974,108	8,654,633	5,905,778	-2,748,855
State Cases Court Costs	0	10,000	10,000	0
Corrections Administration	6,313,331	7,662,297	8,469,093	806,796
Central Office	\$ 25,353,343	\$ 22,542,834	\$ 21,100,775	\$ -1,442,059
Fort Madison				
Ft. Madison Institution	\$ 44,192,771	\$ 45,522,762	\$ 46,577,646	\$ 1,054,884
Anamosa				
Anamosa Institution	\$ 37,022,808	\$ 38,887,065	\$ 39,401,446	\$ 514,381
Oakdale				
Oakdale Institution	\$ 56,368,832	\$ 57,703,792	\$ 59,081,235	\$ 1,377,443
DOC Institutional Pharmaceuticals	9,550,417	9,925,417	10,425,417	500,000
Oakdale	\$ 65,919,249	\$ 67,629,209	\$ 69,506,652	\$ 1,877,443
Newton				
Newbn Institution	\$ 30,437,665	\$ 31,522,181	\$ 32,349,915	\$ 827,734
Mount Pleasant				
Mount Pleasant Institution	\$ 28,642,429	\$ 29,729,489	\$ 30,357,365	\$ 627,876
Rockwell City				
Rockwell City Institution	\$ 11,090,142	\$ 11,364,524	\$ 11,726,196	\$ 361,672
Clarinda				
Clarinda Institution	\$ 27,355,684	\$ 28,625,610	\$ 29,268,191	\$ 642,581
Mitchellville				
Mitchellville Institution	\$ 24,946,721	\$ 25,512,183	\$ 26,097,515	\$ 585,332
Fort Dodge				
Fort Dodge Institution	\$ 32,742,479	\$ 33,279,423	\$ 34,147,756	\$ 868,333
CBC District 1				
CBC District I	\$ 16,207,339	\$ 16,826,981	\$ 17,301,981	\$ 475,000
CBC District 2				
CBC District II	\$ 12,789,649	\$ 13,637,109	\$ 14,230,459	\$ 593,350
CBC District 3				
CBC District III	\$ 7,710,790	\$ 8,615,128	\$ 8,915,522	\$ 300,394
CBC District 4				
CBC District IV	\$ 6,193,805	\$ 6,465,898	\$ 6,465,898	\$ 0
CBC District 5				
CBC District V	\$ 23,440,024	\$ 24,328,291	\$ 25,026,927	\$ 698,636
CBC District 6				
CBC District VI	\$ 16,755,370	\$ 17,128,661	\$ 17,690,992	\$ 562,331
CBC District 7				
CBC District VII	\$ 10,362,851	\$ 10,671,655	\$ 11,013,381	\$ 341,726
CBC District 8				
CBC District VIII	\$ 9,238,778	\$ 10,001,148	\$ 10,241,148	\$ 240,000
Total Corrections, Department of	\$ 430,401,897	\$ 442,290,151	\$ 451,419,765	\$ 9,129,614

Governor's FY 2026 Recommended Changes**Estimated FY 2025 Department-Wide Duties \$8,654,633**

The Department-Wide Duties estimated FY 2025 appropriation of \$8,654,633 to the DOC was recommended by the Governor to be allocated among the following line items for FY 2026:

- \$937,000 to the Fort Madison Institution for operating costs.
- \$400,000 to the Anamosa Institution for operating costs.
- \$1,187,000 to the Oakdale Institution for operating costs.
- \$637,000 to the Newton Institution for operating costs.
- \$625,000 to the Mount Pleasant Institution for operating costs.
- \$349,239 to the Rockwell City Institution for operating costs.
- \$600,000 to the Clarinda Institution for operating costs.
- \$545,000 to the Mitchellville Institution for operating costs.
- \$700,000 to the Fort Dodge Institution for operating costs.
- \$475,000 to CBC District 1 for operating costs.
- \$304,530 to CBC District 2 for operating costs.
- \$300,000 to CBC District 3 for operating costs.
- \$644,466 to CBC District 5 for operating costs.
- \$275,000 to CBC District 6 for operating costs.
- \$315,000 to CBC District 7 for operating costs.
- \$240,000 to CBC District 8 for operating costs.
- \$120,398 to Corrections Administration for operating costs.

Department-Wide Duties \$-2,748,855

The Governor is recommending \$5,905,778 in FY 2026. This is a decrease of \$2,748,855 compared to estimated FY 2025.

Corrections Administration \$303,398

An increase of \$303,398 and 3.00 FTE positions, including an Investigator/Compliance Officer, an Attorney 3, and a CBC Security and Policy Audits Compliance Officer.

Oakdale \$89,870

An increase of \$89,870 and 1.00 FTE position for a Medical Compliance Officer.

Increase Workers' Comp Premiums \$807,928

An increase of \$807,928 to the institutions for increased workers' compensation premiums. The increase results in the following increases to the institutions:

- \$6,500 to CBC District 2.
- \$394 to CBC District 3.
- \$54,170 to CBC District 5.
- \$5,011 to CBC District 6.
- \$26,726 to CBC District 7.
- \$42,884 to Fort Madison.
- \$114,381 to Anamosa.
- \$100,573 to Oakdale.
- \$190,734 to Newton.
- \$2,876 to Mt. Pleasant.
- \$12,433 to Rockwell City.
- \$42,581 to Clarinda.
- \$40,332 to Mitchellville.
- \$168,333 to Fort Dodge.

Telephone Funding Proceeds **\$958,000**

An increase of \$958,000 to the institutions to offset loss of telephone funding revenue in the following institutions:

- \$75,000 to the Fort Madison Institution.
- \$383,000 to the Corrections Administration.
- \$500,000 to Corrections Education.

Implementation of Wellness Recovery Action Plan (WRAP) **\$564,640**

An increase for treatment dosages for one year for approximately 5,800 high-risk patient clients/incarcerated individuals for the following institutions:

- \$282,320 to CBC District 2 for 3.00 FTE positions for Community Corrections Program Coordinators.
- \$282,320 to CBC District 6 for 3.00 FTE positions for Community Corrections Program Coordinators.

DOC Institutional Pharmaceuticals **\$500,000**

An increase of \$500,000 for pharmacy costs.

NOTE: The Governor is recommending an increase of 6.00 FTE positions to Anamosa to restore the FTE positions to the previously authorized amount in [HF 2693](#) (FY 2025 Justice System Appropriations Act). This is not change in funding compared to estimated FY 2025.

Discussion Items

Prison Capacity — At the end of FY 2024, DOC institutions were approximately 20.46% over capacity. The prison population at the end of FY 2024 was approximately 8,420, 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](#)*.

CBC Updates — In FY 2024, 52,488 offenders were served by field services through CBCs and 37,745 active cases at the end of the fiscal year. Field services classifications include those who are on probation, are on parole, received special sentencing, are on pretrial release with supervision, and in other circumstances. In FY 2024, 5,640 offenders were served as part of residential CBCs with 1,436 active cases at the end of the fiscal year. Residential classification includes those who are on work release, are on the OWI continuum, are on probation, received special sentencing, and in other circumstances.

Transfer of FY 2024 Appropriations Between Institutions — [Senate File 562](#) (FY 2024 Justice System Appropriations Act) permits the DOC to reallocate appropriations within the Department during FY 2024. The Legislative Services Agency (LSA) was notified August 14, 2024, by the DOC of a total reallocation of \$850,000 for FY 2024. The reallocation supports additional statewide costs and increased operating costs, including overtime, pharmacy costs, and housing state-incarcerated individuals in county jails. A breakdown of the final FY 2024 appropriation amounts after the transfers can be found in the [Fiscal Update Article](#) published by the LSA.

Incarcerated Individual Education — Secondary, vocational, and postsecondary educational options are offered to incarcerated individuals at certain State institutions with the assistance of four partner colleges: Des Moines Area Community College, Grinnell College, Iowa Central Community College, and Southeastern Community College. Funding for these programs comes from both private donations and [Second Chance Pell Grants](#), which were reinstated July 1, 2023. In FY 2024, there were 268 completions of the [HiSET Exam](#) (High School Equivalency Diploma).

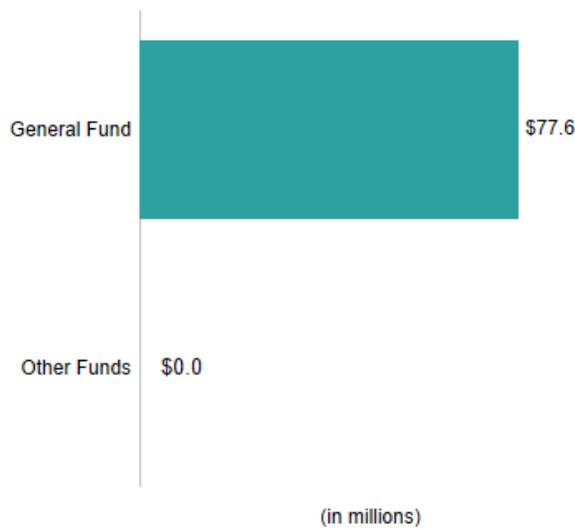
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS, APPEALS, AND LICENSING — STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

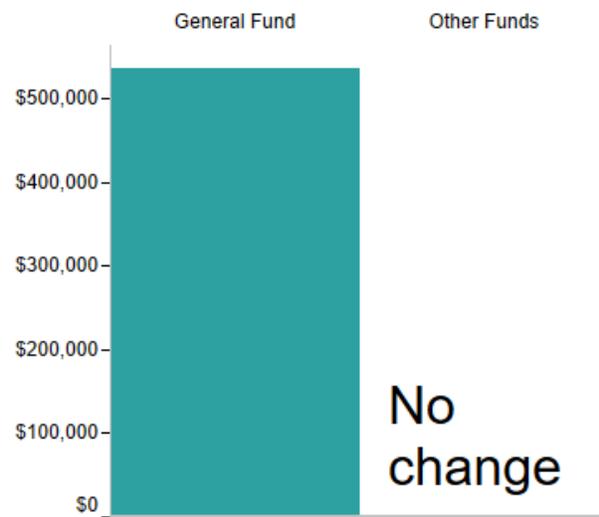
Overview and Funding History

Agency Overview: General Fund appropriations for the [DIAL](#) 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.

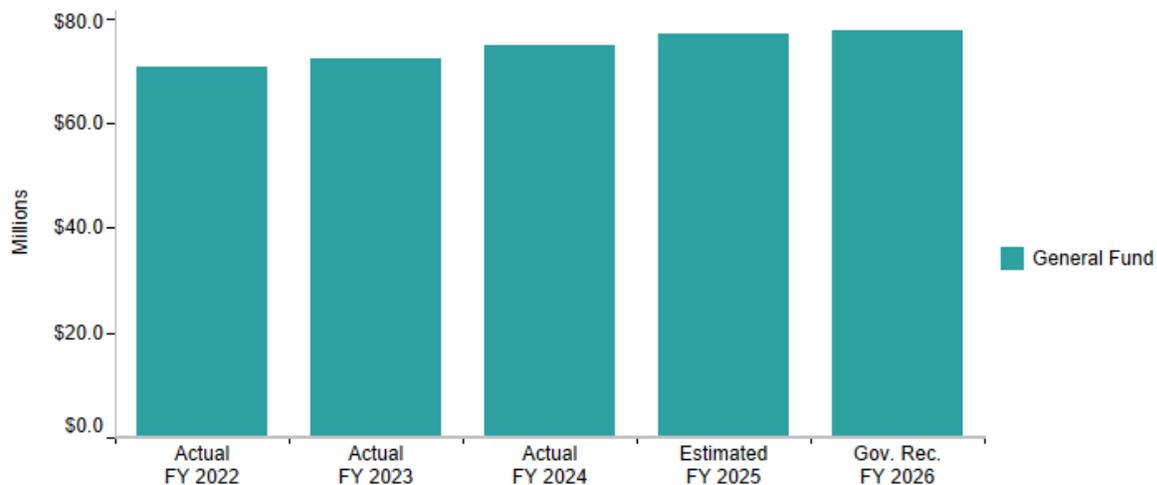
**FY 2026 Governor's Recommendations
Total: \$77,621,737**



**Governor's Recommendations
Compared to Estimated FY 2025**



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2024 <u>(1)</u>	Estimated FY 2025 <u>(2)</u>	Gov Rec FY 2026 <u>(3)</u>	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 <u>(4)</u>
Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing				
DIAL - State Public Defender				
Public Defender	\$ 30,718,203	\$ 33,477,894	\$ 35,515,363	\$ 2,037,469
Indigent Defense	<u>44,046,374</u>	<u>43,606,374</u>	<u>42,106,374</u>	<u>-1,500,000</u>
Total Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing	<u>\$ 74,764,577</u>	<u>\$ 77,084,268</u>	<u>\$ 77,621,737</u>	<u>\$ 537,469</u>

Governor’s FY 2026 Recommended Changes

State Public Defender \$537,469

- An increase of \$537,469 to the Office of the State Public Defender for general operating expenses.
- An increase of \$1,500,000 to the Office of the State Public Defender for 10.00 FTE positions for Public Defender 2. The positions will be added in Ottumwa, Nevada, Dubuque, Iowa City, and Council Bluffs.
- A decrease of \$1,500,000 from the Indigent Defense Fund. This decrease transfers funds from the Indigent Defense Fund to the Office of the State Public Defender for the purpose of hiring 10 additional public defenders.

Discussion Items

Indigent Defense Fund — The Indigent Defense Fund pays private attorneys to represent 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. During the 2024 Legislative Session, [House File 2693](#) (FY 2025 Justice System Appropriations Act) transferred \$2,000,000 from the Indigent Defense Fund to the State Public Defender and increased the State Public Defender’s number of FTE positions by 12.0. House File 2693 also increased the General Fund appropriation to the DIAL from the Indigent Defense Fund for a \$3-per-hour fee increase for contract attorneys.

FY 2024 Indigent Defense — As of November 2024, the Office of the State Public Defender has approximately 253 employees and contracts with more than 500 contract attorneys. Public defenders closed approximately 94,826 counts, and contract attorneys submitted 67,052 claims to the DIAL at an average cost per claim of \$577.

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 2025, an increase of \$3 per hour compared to FY 2024.

Historical Hourly Rate for Contract Attorneys

Fiscal Year ¹	Felony Type				Misdemeanors	All Other Cases ²
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D		
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
2024	\$83	\$78	\$73	\$73	\$73	\$73
2025	\$86	\$81	\$76	\$76	\$76	\$76

Travel Time for Attorney or Guardian Ad Litem — [Senate File 562](#) (FY 2024 Justice System Appropriations Act) created new Iowa Code section [815.7A](#), which provides compensation for travel time for an Office of the State Public Defender contract attorney or guardian ad litem that is payable at the rate of \$35 per hour. Compensation is only provided for travel outside of the attorney’s or guardian ad litem’s county of domicile, and the travel must be deemed reasonable and necessary to represent an indigent client. Additionally, travel compensation for a court proceeding other than a trial or other contested proceeding is not payable unless the attorney or guardian ad litem files a motion for a remote hearing and the motion is denied. Any allowable compensation for time spent traveling already compensated pursuant to other provisions of law is not affected by Iowa Code section 815.7A. [House File 2693](#) (FY 2025 Justice System Appropriations Act) amended Iowa Code section 815.7A(1) to provide that compensated hours for travel time outside the county of domicile for an Office of the State Public Defender contract attorney or guardian ad litem do not apply to a cap on the maximum work hours to which the attorney or guardian ad litem may be subject.

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.

¹ Applies to assignments made on or after July 1 of the fiscal year.

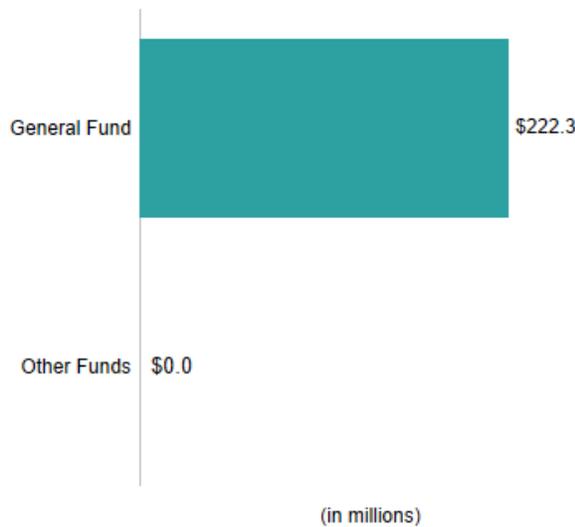
² Appeals, juvenile cases, contempt actions, representation of material witnesses, probation/parole violation cases, postconviction relief cases, restitution, extradition, and sentence reconsideration proceedings.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

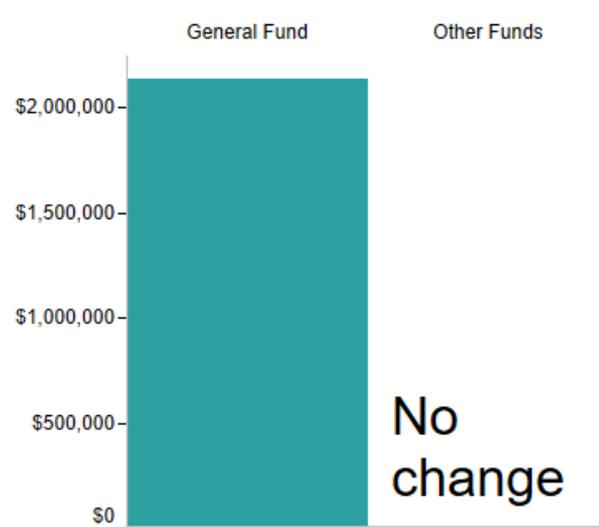
Overview and Funding History

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.

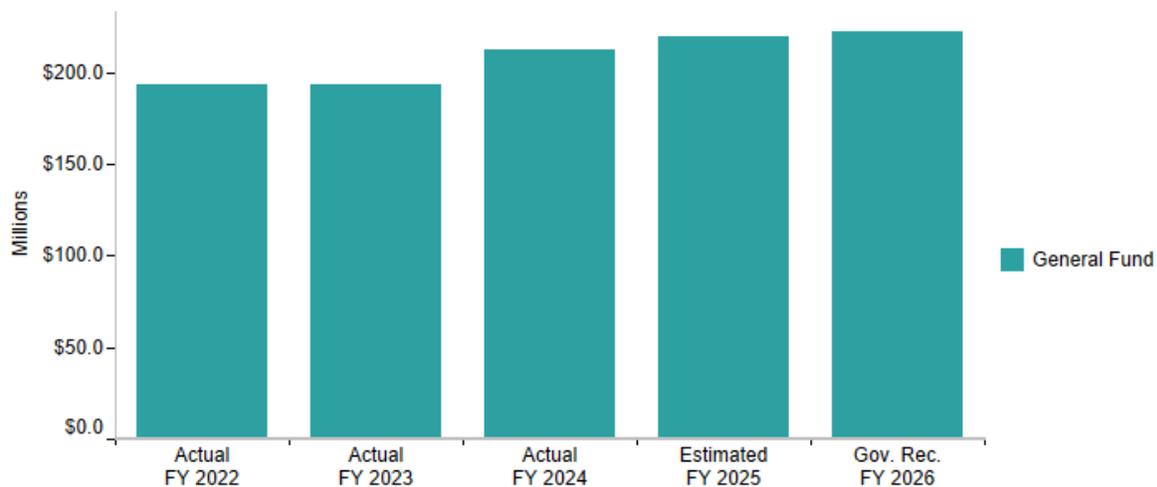
**FY 2026 Governor's Recommendations
Total: \$222,299,222**



**Governor's Recommendations
Compared to Estimated FY 2025**



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2024 <u>(1)</u>	Estimated FY 2025 <u>(2)</u>	Gov Rec FY 2026 <u>(3)</u>	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 <u>(4)</u>
Judicial Branch				
Judicial Branch				
Judicial Branch	\$ 193,350,550	\$ 201,018,878	\$ 203,156,222	\$ 2,137,344
Jury & Witness Fee Revolving Fund	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	0
Court-Ordered Services	3,290,000	3,290,000	3,290,000	0
Graduated Sanctions	12,253,000	12,253,000	12,253,000	0
Total Judicial Branch	\$ 212,493,550	\$ 220,161,878	\$ 222,299,222	\$ 2,137,344

Governor’s FY 2026 Recommended Changes

Judicial Branch **\$2,137,344**

An increase of \$2,137,344 for general operations within the Judicial Branch.

Discussion Items

Judicial Branch Budget Request — 2024 Iowa Acts, [SF 2436](#) (FY 2025 Judicial Branch Appropriations Act), appropriated \$2,410,000 for a 5.00% salary increase for all judges and magistrates. The most recent prior increase was 2.00% in FY 2023. In accordance with Iowa Code section [602.1301](#), the Judicial Branch submitted its budget request on November 26, 2024. The Judicial Branch requested an increase of \$2,828,127 for judicial officers’ salaries. The Judicial Branch proposes a codified formula for annual judicial salary increases (revising Iowa Code section [602.1501](#)) to be phased in over the next four fiscal years to set the annual salary of an Iowa district judge at 75.00% of that of a U.S. district judge. This is a 5.55% increase for district court judges, with similar increases for other judicial officers calculated from that figure. Collective bargaining for contract and noncontract employees’ salaries and health benefits is ongoing, and as such, a request is not included.

Court Debt Collection and Fine Distribution Issue — The Iowa Judicial Branch collects more than \$140,000,000 in court debt each year. This revenue is distributed to the General Fund, victims, cities, counties, sheriff departments, and State funds and entities. The enactment of 2020 Iowa Acts, [chapter 1074](#), an act relating to the criminal and juvenile justice system by modifying criminal penalties, surcharges, fines, fees, and costs and 2021 Iowa Acts, [chapter 145](#), an act relating to certain financial obligations, including under the consumer credit code, and including under the criminal and juvenile justice system by modifying criminal and civil surcharges, fines, fees, costs, and court debt led to modification of the allocation of court debt. Program errors in the Judicial Branch Information Technology (IT) (JBIT) Department’s case management system resulted in the incorrect distribution of receipts to entities or funds. The Judicial Branch collected and distributed all fines and fees during FY 2021 through FY 2024, but these errors resulted in the incorrect allocation of \$27,553,261, or approximately 4.68% of all funds. On November 22, 2024, the Judicial Branch implemented new programming to correct the errors in its case management system, retroactively correcting distributions back to July 1, 2024. More information is available on the Iowa Judicial Branch [website](#).

Court Debt Update — The total outstanding [court debt](#) at the end of FY 2024 was \$909,090,595. Debt that is up to one year old accounts for \$86,637,344 (9.50%) of the total, and debt 10 years or older accounts for \$434,810,571 (47.8%). Under Iowa Code section [602.8107](#), delinquent court debt may be collected by either the county attorney or the Centralized Collection Unit within the Department of Revenue (IDR). The **Fiscal Topic [Court Debt Collection System](#)** outlines the historical systems for collecting court debt.

District Associate Judges — Iowa Code section [602.6301](#) was amended during the 2023 Legislative Session and now requires the Iowa Supreme Court to prescribe a formula to determine the number of District Associate Judges who will serve in each judicial election district. The formula is based upon a case-related workload formula of judicial officers. Under Iowa Code section [602.6302](#), three part-time

judicial magistrate positions can also be converted into one full-time district associate judgeship.

Magistrates — The State of Iowa apportions among the 99 counties 206 magistrates pursuant to Iowa Code section [602.6401](#)(1), of which each county shall be allotted at least one resident magistrate. A magistrate's term is for four years, not subject to a retention election, and magistrates are appointed by the county's magistrate appointing commission. A magistrate must be an attorney licensed in the State of Iowa and be less than age 72 at appointment. Magistrates have jurisdiction over cases such as simple misdemeanors, county and municipal infractions, small claims, and evictions and have the authority to issue search warrants and conduct preliminary hearings.

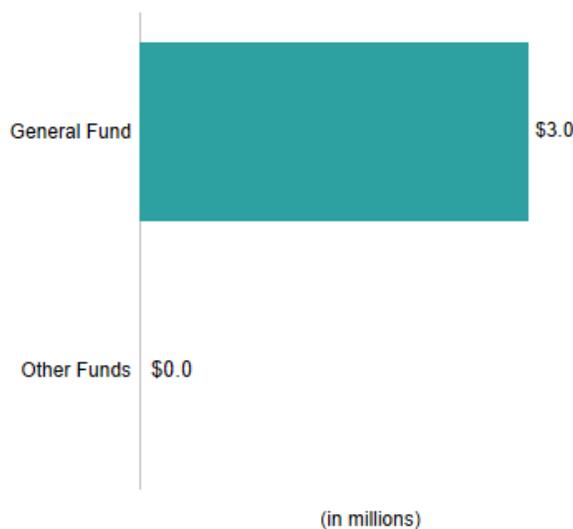
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

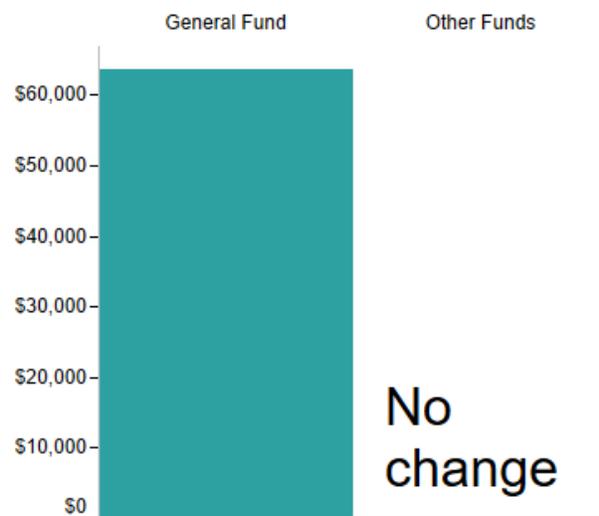
Overview and Funding History

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 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 public safety 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. The ILEA Basic Academy is a 16-week course offered up to six times per year. The ILEA also offers specialty schools and in-service seminars.

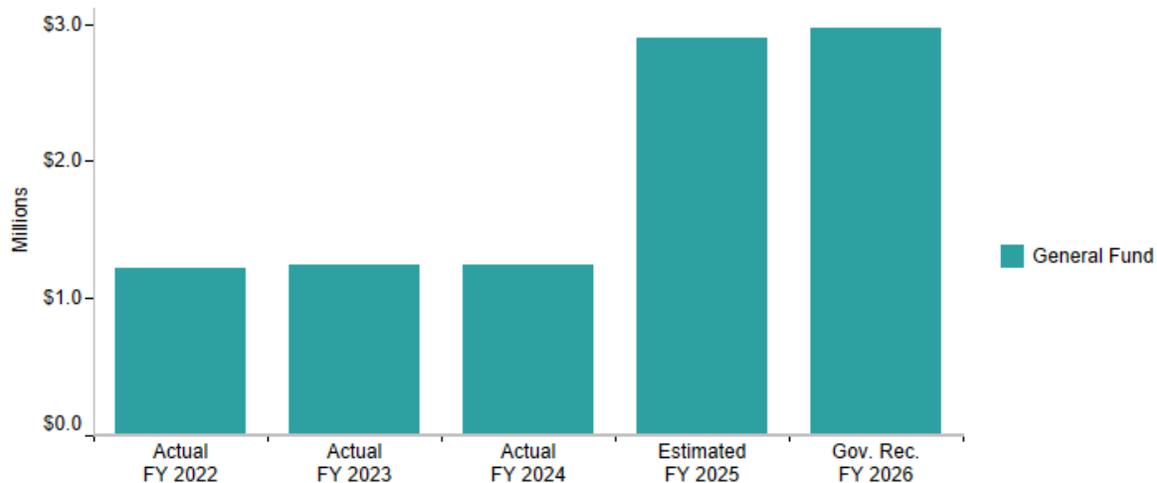
**FY 2026 Governor's Recommendations
Total: \$2,968,138**



**Governor's Recommendations
Compared to Estimated FY 2025**



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2024 <u>(1)</u>	Estimated FY 2025 <u>(2)</u>	Gov Rec FY 2026 <u>(3)</u>	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 <u>(4)</u>
<u>Law Enforcement Academy</u>				
Iowa Law Enforcement Academy				
Law Enforcement Academy	\$ 1,238,504	\$ 2,904,407	\$ 2,968,138	\$ 63,731
Total Law Enforcement Academy	\$ 1,238,504	\$ 2,904,407	\$ 2,968,138	\$ 63,731

Governor’s FY 2026 Recommended Changes

Law Enforcement Academy **\$63,731**

- An increase of \$60,000 and 0.75 FTE position for a temporary overnight position at the ILEA Basic Academy.
- An increase of \$3,731 for general operations within the ILEA.

Discussion Items

Certifications — In FY 2024, the ILEA certified 352 new peace officers, of whom 233 were certified through the ILEA Basic Academy, 95 through regional basic training academies, and 24 through examination. The ILEA also certified 67 reserve peace officers, 182 jailers, and 132 public safety telecommunicators in FY 2024. In total, there were 6,670 certified peace officers in the State at the end of FY 2024. In total, there were 782 reserve peace officers, 1,676 jailers, and 1,262 public safety telecommunicators in the State at the end of FY 2024.

Online Learning and Service Training — In FY 2024, the ILEA provided training to a total of 2,133 individuals through the online learning management system. Of that total, 233 personnel received basic academy training, 814 received jail school training, 132 received public safety telecommunicator school training, 774 received implicit bias specialty school training, 156 received officer investigations training, and 24 were certified through examination. The ILEA delivered 161 specialized training courses for a total of 3,646 persons trained. Of that total, 2,104 received specialty schools and community outreach training, 315 received instructor certifications, 473 received instructor renewals, and 350 received medical-related training. Including the 22 certifying and 42 recertifying law enforcement classes conducted by the ILEA, a total of 9,837 law enforcement personnel, jailers, public safety telecommunicators, and citizens were trained.

Federal-Funded and State-Funded Training — The ILEA has three State-funded and federally funded areas of specialized training: STOP Violence Against Women, the Governor’s Traffic Safety Bureau, and Human Trafficking. These funded programs allow instructors to travel statewide to provide training on topics related to domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, OWI, and traffic safety topics to departments for no cost. In FY 2024, the ILEA provided training for 9,765 personnel.

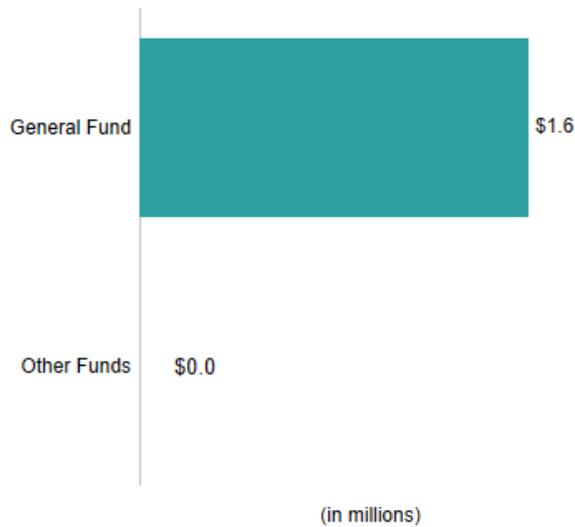
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

BOARD OF PAROLE

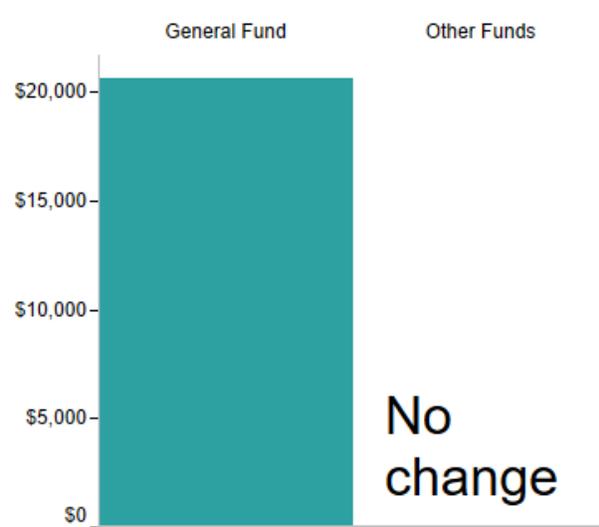
Overview and Funding History

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 whom it has the power to so release when, in the Board’s 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.

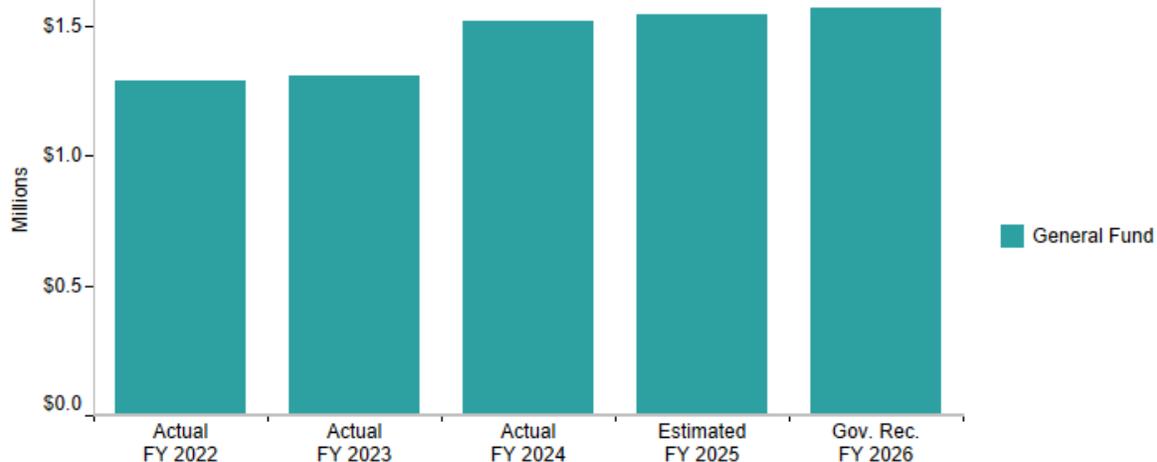
FY 2026 Governor's Recommendations
Total: \$1,565,782



Governor's Recommendations Compared to Estimated FY 2025



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2024 <u>(1)</u>	Estimated FY 2025 <u>(2)</u>	Gov Rec FY 2026 <u>(3)</u>	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 <u>(4)</u>
<u>Parole, Board of</u>				
Parole Board				
Parole Board	\$ 1,517,894	\$ 1,545,114	\$ 1,565,782	\$ 20,668
Total Parole, Board of	\$ 1,517,894	\$ 1,545,114	\$ 1,565,782	\$ 20,668

Governor’s FY 2026 Recommended Changes

Parole Board **\$20,668**

An increase of \$20,668 for general operating expenses.

Discussion Items

BOP Reviews — The BOP completed 10,294 deliberations in FY 2024, which resulted in 3,242 paroles, 1,162 work releases, and the imposition of 551 special sentences pursuant to Iowa Code chapter [903B](#).

Administrative Law Judges — In FY 2024, administrative law judges issued 3,001 decisions, 1,520 of which resulted in a discretionary revocation.

Victim Services — The BOP notifies victims of violent offenses when the BOP 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 BOP’s decision regarding release. The BOP registers victims of violent offenses in order to fulfill this responsibility, and as of FY 2024, there are 8,244 victims registered. In FY 2024, the BOP mailed 5,882 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.

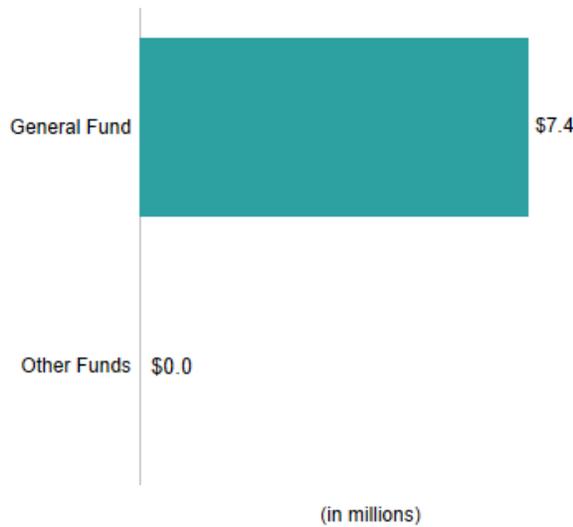
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENSE

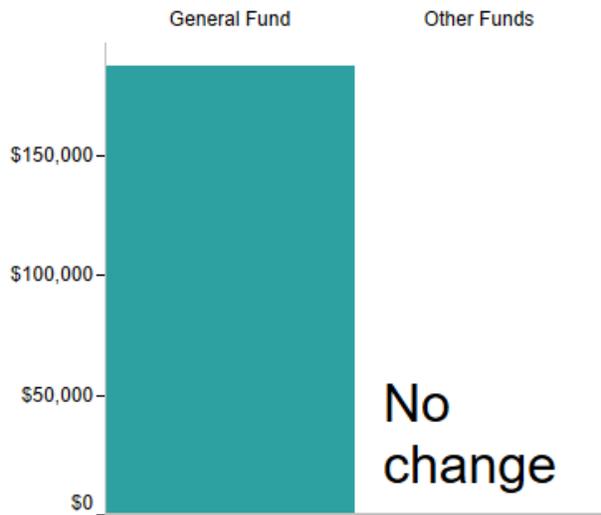
Overview and Funding History

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.

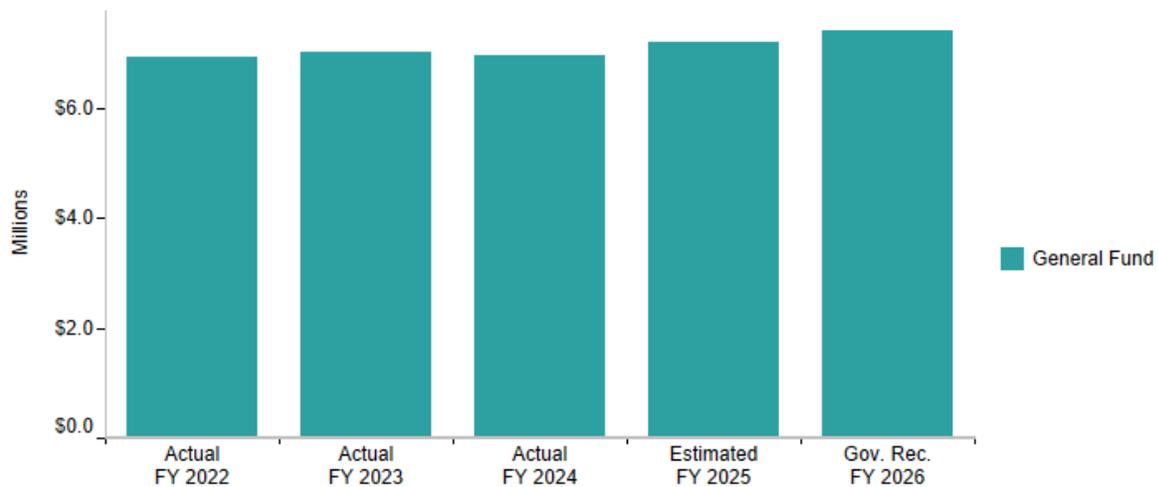
**FY 2026 Governor's Recommendations
Total: \$7,398,691**



**Governor's Recommendations
Compared to Estimated FY 2025**



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2024 <u>(1)</u>	Estimated FY 2025 <u>(2)</u>	Gov Rec FY 2026 <u>(3)</u>	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 <u>(4)</u>
Public Defense, Department of				
Public Defense, Dept. of				
Public Defense, Department of	\$ 6,963,037	\$ 7,211,221	\$ 7,398,691	\$ 187,470
Total Public Defense, Department of	\$ 6,963,037	\$ 7,211,221	\$ 7,398,691	\$ 187,470

Governor’s FY 2026 Recommended Changes

Department of Public Defense \$187,470

- An increase of \$83,213 for general operating expenses.
- An increase of \$56,634 for Office 365 licenses.
- An increase of \$13,000 for airport facility leases.
- An increase of \$34,623 for the State match of the federal cooperative agreements.
- A decrease of 0.66 FTE position to restore the FTE positions to the previously authorized amount in [HF 2693](#) (FY 2025 Justice System Appropriations Act).

Discussion Items

Federal Funding — The Iowa Army National Guard received a total of \$279,026,871 in federal funding in the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2024. Iowa Air National Guard received a total of \$149,465,253, with the 185th Air Refueling Wing receiving \$80,145,948 and the 132nd Wing receiving \$69,319,305. The total federal funding received by the Iowa National Guard was \$428,492,124.

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 2024, the Iowa National Guard Counterdrug Task Force supported the seizure of over 2,327 pounds of illegal drugs, 455 firearms, and more than \$1,800,000 in currency. The Task Force trained 12,001 students through the Midwest Counterdrug Training Center.

Recruitment — The number of new Army recruits increased 33.22% from FFY 2023. In FFY 2023, new Army National Guard recruits totaled 602, while in FFY 2024, new recruits totaled 802. New Air National Guard recruits increased 60.90% from 2023. In 2023, new Air National Guard recruits totaled 133, while in 2024, new recruits for the Air National Guard totaled 214.

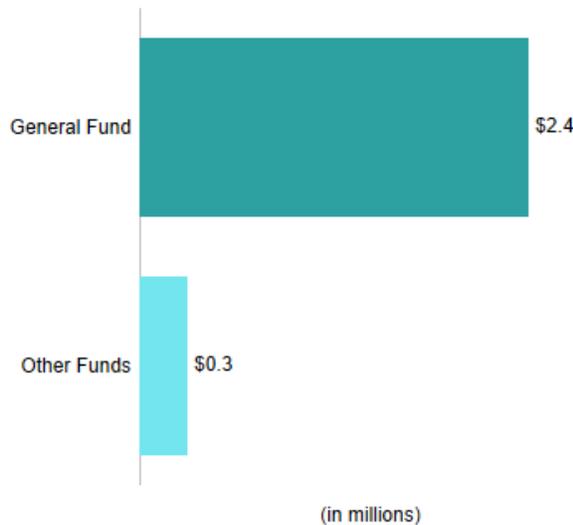
Federal Funds Related to COVID-19 — For additional information on the funds the State received as a result of the federal COVID-19 legislation, please see the **Federal Funds** section of this document.

HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

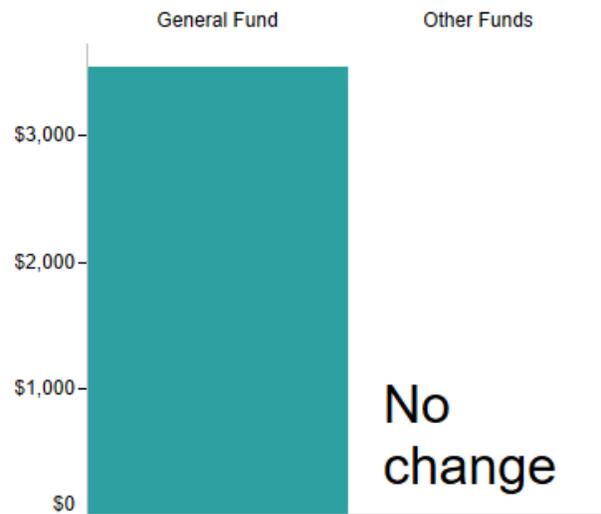
Overview and Funding History

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. 2013 Iowa Acts, [chapter 29](#) (Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management Act), established the HSEMD in lieu of a division under the DPD. The HSEMD's mission is to lead, coordinate, and support homeland security and emergency management functions to establish sustainable communities and ensure economic opportunity for Iowa and its citizens.

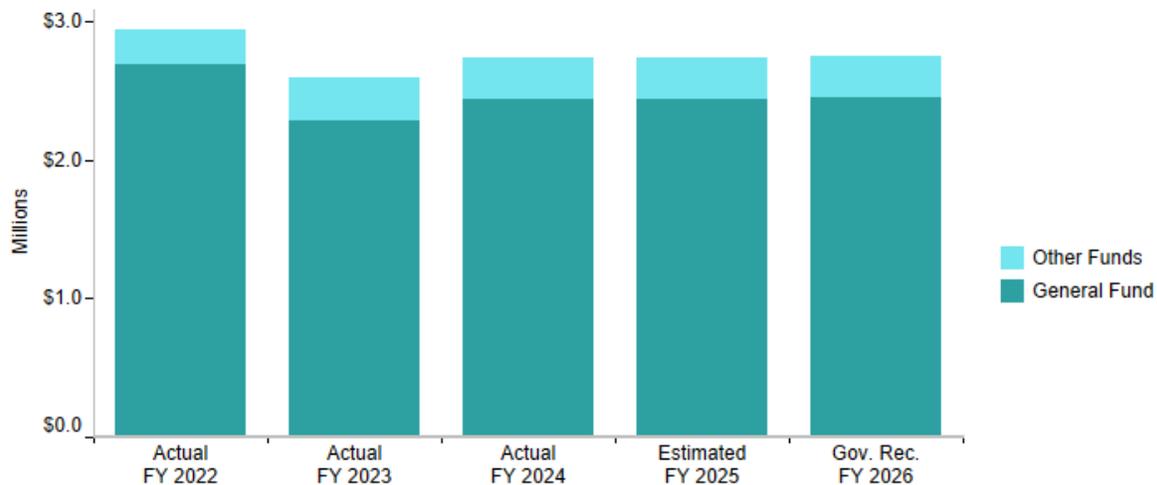
**FY 2026 Governor's Recommendations
Total: \$2,746,138**



**Governor's Recommendations
Compared to Estimated FY 2025**



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2024 <u>(1)</u>	Estimated FY 2025 <u>(2)</u>	Gov Rec FY 2026 <u>(3)</u>	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 <u>(4)</u>
Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt.				
Homeland Security & Emergency Mgmt.				
Homeland Security & Emer. Mgmt.	\$ 2,439,389	\$ 2,442,595	\$ 2,446,138	\$ 3,543
Total Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt.	\$ 2,439,389	\$ 2,442,595	\$ 2,446,138	\$ 3,543

Governor’s FY 2026 Recommended Changes

Homeland Security and Emergency Management \$3,543

An increase of \$3,543 for general operations within the HSEMD.

Other Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2024 <u>(1)</u>	Estimated FY 2025 <u>(2)</u>	Gov Rec FY 2026 <u>(3)</u>	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 <u>(4)</u>
Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt.				
Homeland Security & Emergency Mgmt.				
911 Emerg Comm Admin - 911 Surcharge	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 0
Total Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt.	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 0

Discussion Items

911 Program Update — 2018 Iowa Acts, [chapter 1076](#) (911 Emergency Telephone Systems Act), 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 HSEMD. The initial phase, the migration of the legacy wireline network onto the Next Generation 911 Network, is complete with the State’s 111 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) fully end-to-end Internet Protocol (IP)-enabled and capable of receiving text-to-911 messages. In FY 2024, 1,036,817 wireless calls, 72,801 Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) calls, 8,025 texts, and 85,214 wireline calls were delivered through the Next Generation 911 network. The HSEMD collected \$31,776,445 in wireless surcharge revenue, with \$20,518,329 in revenue passed to local 911 service boards. The second virtual consolidation project is the implementation of call-taking equipment that can be shared by multiple PSAPs. This is referred to as “shared services.” There are currently 78 PSAPs using the shared services. Details of the program’s priorities and information on future initiatives can be found in the annual [report](#).

Enhanced Mitigation and Loss Avoidance — Iowa is one of [16 states](#) that utilize an established Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan as approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This allows local governments through [Hazard Mitigation Assistance \(HMA\)](#) grant programming to receive an additional 20.00% of hazard mitigation funding above what they would otherwise qualify for without such a plan.

Iowa Individual Disaster Assistance Grant Program (IIAGP) — On July 1, 2023, the HSEMD took over administration from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) of the [IIAGP](#) and the [Disaster Case Advocacy \(DCA\)](#) programs. The IIAGP is a State-funded grant program that offers up to \$7,000 in financial assistance to impacted households whose income is at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level once the Governor issues a proclamation of disaster emergency. Applicants must apply for benefits within 45 days of the proclamation. During FY 2024, Iowa experienced nine disaster events with 66 counties receiving Governor proclamations of disaster emergency. The total number of applications received was 2,435, with 353 households receiving financial assistance totaling \$846,074. Of the applications received, 2,079 were determined to be ineligible or denied for IIAGP, but 64.00%

were eligible for federal assistance through FEMA by Presidential disaster declarations. More detail is available in the annual [report](#).

Levee Improvement Program and Levee Improvement Fund — During the 2023 Legislative Session, [HF 711](#) (Levee Safety and Improvements Act) created the Office of Levee Safety (OLS) within the HSEMD, the Levee Improvement Program, and the Levee Improvement Fund. The Act required the OLS to conduct a statewide analysis of the condition of Iowa's levees. The Flood Mitigation Board (FMB) will administer the Levee Improvement Program in cooperation with the OLS and fund the repair or reconstruction of levees requiring immediate capital expenditure to reduce and manage a hazardous event. House File 711 required the deposit of \$5,000,000 in State wagering tax receipts into the Fund each year from FY 2024 through FY 2028. In FY 2024, the Fund received \$5,000,000 and approximately \$106,000 in interest. Total expenditures totaled \$414,000, carrying forward a balance of \$4,700,000 into FY 2025. Additional information on the progress of stakeholders and program initiatives can be found in the [FY 2024 Statewide Levee Assessment Report](#).

Funding Sources — The HSEMD receives funding from State appropriations, the Executive Council, federal disaster and non-disaster funds, and other sources. In FY 2024, revenues collected by the HSEMD totaled \$209,157,408. Of this total, \$2,289,389 (1.1%) was from State General Fund appropriations, \$141,388,307 (67.6%) was from federal grants, \$14,836,469 (7.7%) was from the Executive Council, and \$50,643,243 (24.2%) was from other sources including the 911 surcharge, the Flood Recovery Fund, and the Technology Reinvestment Fund (TRF). In total, HSEMD passed through \$187,664,481 (89.7%) of revenue to local emergency management and recovery activities as discussed in the Department's annual [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.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

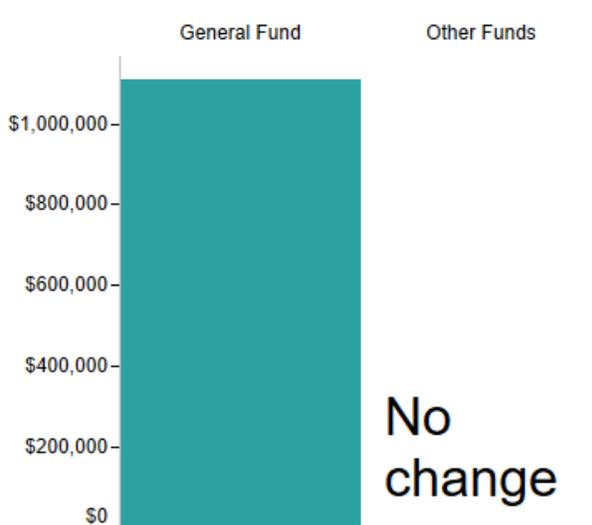
Overview and Funding History

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 Administrative Services Division, Division of Criminal Investigation, Division of Intelligence and Fusion Center, Division of Narcotics, Iowa State Patrol (ISP) Division, Professional Development and Support Services, and State Fire Marshal Division.

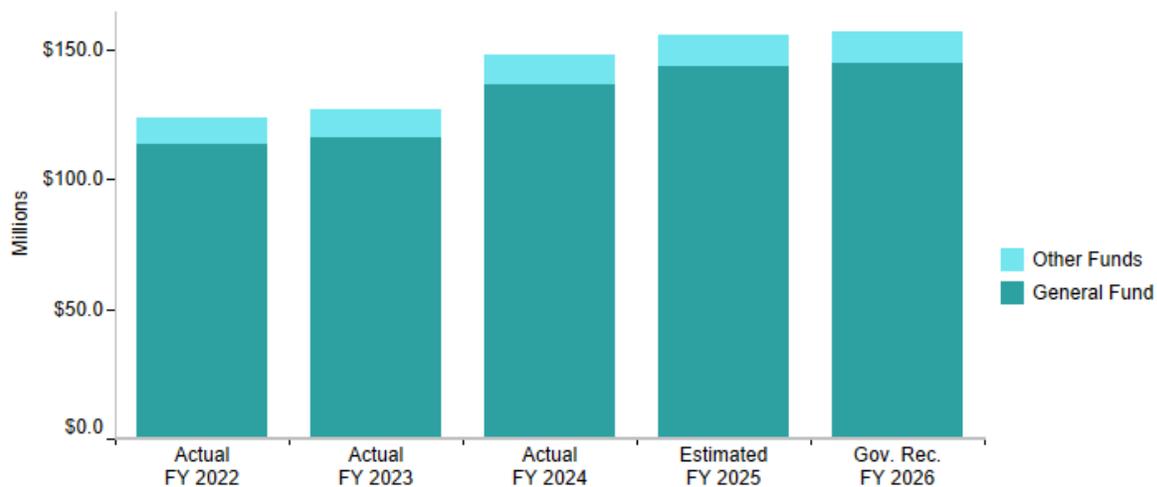
**FY 2026 Governor's Recommendations
Total: \$156,768,954**



**Governor's Recommendations
Compared to Estimated FY 2025**



Funding History



General Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2024 <u>(1)</u>	Estimated FY 2025 <u>(2)</u>	Gov Rec FY 2026 <u>(3)</u>	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 <u>(4)</u>
Public Safety, Department of				
Public Safety, Dept. of				
Public Safety Administration	\$ 5,920,476	\$ 7,092,910	\$ 7,195,906	\$ 102,996
Public Safety DCI	19,712,633	21,189,769	22,805,958	1,616,189
Criminalistics Laboratory Fund	650,000	650,000	650,000	0
Narcotics Enforcement	8,613,894	9,243,545	10,265,032	1,021,487
Public Safety Undercover Funds	209,042	209,042	209,042	0
Fire Marshal	3,230,743	3,418,466	3,554,935	136,469
Iowa State Patrol	87,066,931	90,056,257	92,232,969	2,176,712
DPS/SPOC Sick Leave Payout	279,517	279,517	279,517	0
Fire Fighter Training	1,075,520	1,075,520	1,075,520	0
Interoperable Communications Sys Board	115,661	115,661	115,661	0
Human Trafficking Office	200,742	200,742	200,742	0
Department-Wide Duties	6,456,270	5,149,789	1,944,668	-3,205,121
Public Safety Equipment Fund	2,500,000	2,500,000	3,750,000	1,250,000
Office of Drug Control Policy - DPS	249,219	249,219	261,064	11,845
DPS-Task Force Assistance	0	2,000,000	0	-2,000,000
Total Public Safety, Department of	\$ 136,280,648	\$ 143,430,437	\$ 144,541,014	\$ 1,110,577

Governor’s FY 2026 Recommended Changes

Appropriations changes recommended by the Governor for the DPS in FY 2026 fall into three categories reallocating \$5,149,789 in Department-wide duties appropriated in FY 2025, reallocating and reducing the \$2,000,000 FY 2025 appropriation for the DPS Task Force, and transferring \$1,250,000 from the Iowa State Patrol to the General Fund appropriation to the DPS Equipment Fund. In addition to these changes, the Governor recommended \$1,944,668 for Department-wide duties.

Public Safety Administration \$102,996

An increase of \$102,996 for increased operating costs that were funded through Department-wide duties in FY 2025.

Public Safety DCI \$1,616,189

An increase of \$856,625 and 4.00 FTE positions for increased operating costs that were funded through Department-wide duties in FY 2025 and reallocating \$759,564 appropriated for the DPS Task Force.

Narcotics Enforcement \$1,021,487

An increase of \$615,142 for increased operating costs that were funded through Department-wide duties in FY 2025 and reallocating \$406,345 and 2.00 FTE positions from the DPS Task Force. The Governor is also recommending reallocating 2.00 FTE positions from the Human Trafficking Office to Narcotics Enforcement, increasing the total recommended FTEs for this line item to 4.00 FTE positions.

State Fire Marshal \$136,439

An increase of \$136,469 for increased operating costs that were funded through Department-wide duties in FY 2025.

Iowa State Patrol \$ 2,176,712

An increase of \$3,426,712 for increased operating costs that were funded through Department-wide duties in FY 2025, and a decrease of \$1,250,000 for funding that will be transferred to the Public Safety Equipment Fund.

Office of Drug Control Policy \$11,845

An increase of \$11,845 for increased operating costs that were funded through Department-wide duties in FY 2025.

DPS Task Force Assistance \$-2,000,000

A decrease of \$2,000,000 and 12.00 FTE positions to eliminate the funding for FY 2026. Of the total, \$759,564 is recommended to be appropriated to the Public Safety DCI and \$406,345 and 2.00 FTE positions is recommended to be appropriated for Narcotics Enforcement. The Governor is recommending a reduction of \$834,091 for the remainder of the FY 2025 DPS Task Force Assistance funding.

Public Safety Equipment Fund \$1,250,000

An increase of \$1,250,000 for the Public Safety Equipment Fund increasing the total General Fund appropriation to \$3,750,000 for FY 2026.

Department-Wide Duties \$-3,205,121

The Governor is recommending \$1,944,668 in FY 2026. This is a decrease of \$3,205,121 compared to estimated FY 2025.

Other Fund Recommendations

	Actual FY 2024 (1)	Estimated FY 2025 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2026 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 (4)
Public Safety, Department of				
Public Safety, Dept. of DPS Gaming Enforcement - GEF	\$ 11,442,487	\$ 12,227,940	\$ 12,227,940	\$ 0
Total Public Safety, Department of	\$ 11,442,487	\$ 12,227,940	\$ 12,227,940	\$ 0

Discussion Items

Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement — On June 23, 2023, as required by 2023 Iowa Acts, [Senate File 513](#) (Motor Vehicle Enforcement (MVE) Bureau, Department of Public Safety Act), 100 positions (98 sworn officers and 2 civilians) moved from the Department of Transportation’s MVE to become a specialized unit within the ISP known as the [CMVU](#). As of November 21, 2024, the ISP employed 441 Troopers, and of those, 85 were assigned to the CMVU. Troopers’ duties with the CMVU have broadened to more than regulation of the commercial motor vehicle (CMV) industry to include serious traffic violations and crash investigations. Customarily, the investigation of non-CMV crashes was not a role of the MVE, but since the transfer, 12.00% of all cases overseen by the ISP have been investigated by Troopers of the CMVU. During FFY 2024, the CMVU issued 28,864 citations, of which 8,945 were not CMV-related, and conducted 41,117 motor carrier safety assistance program (MCSAP) inspections at scale facilities and while on patrol.

School Safety and Infrastructure Task Force — 2024 Iowa Acts, [HF 2652](#) (School Security Act), directed the DPS in consultation with the Department of Education and HSEMD to convene a task force to study and make recommendations on the safety and security standards of Iowa schools and school infrastructure. The task force was charged to submit its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly on or before December 31, 2024. The School Safety and Infrastructure Task Force [report](#) offered 14 consensus recommendations to standards to enhance the safety of attendance centers.

Public Safety Equipment Fund — The Public Safety Equipment Fund was created by 2021 Iowa Acts, [chapter 184](#) (Public Safety Equipment Fund Act). 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 or Rebuild Iowa Infrastructure Fund (RIIF). The Fund has received annual appropriations of \$5,000,000 since FY 2022. [House File 2693](#) (FY 2025 Justice System Appropriations Act) appropriated \$2,500,000 from the General Fund, and [HF 2691](#) (FY 2025 Infrastructure Appropriations Act) appropriated \$2,500,000 from RIIF. Expenditures for FY 2024 totaled \$6,664,641. Refer to the Public Safety Equipment Fund annual [report](#) for estimated FY 2025 and FY 2026 expenditures and additional information.

For FY 2026, the Governor is recommending a total of \$6,250,000 for the Public Safety Equipment Fund. Of this total, \$3,750,000 would be appropriated from the General Fund and \$2,500,000 would be appropriated from the RIFF.

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, in calendar year (CY) 2023, Iowa ranked 19th nationally with a violent crime rate of 279.90 per 100,000 adult residents. Contiguous states show the following violent crime rates per 100,000 adult residents: Illinois, 310.10; Minnesota, 261.10; Missouri, 458.70; Nebraska, 229.70; South Dakota, 349.70; and Wisconsin, 288.60.

Iowa ranked eighth in the nation for property crime with a rate of 1,440.70 per 100,000 adult residents. Bordering states show the following property crime rates per 100,000 adult residents: Illinois, 1,720.10; Minnesota, 1,702.40; Missouri, 2,095.20; Nebraska, 1,976.10; South Dakota, 1,618.40; and Wisconsin, 1,216.90.

Corrections

According to the [U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics](#), in 2022 (the most current published data), Iowa ranked 19th nationally in terms of lowest imprisonment rate per 100,000 U.S. residents with 264. Other Midwest states ranked as follows:

- Illinois was ranked 16th (236 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents).
- Minnesota was ranked 7th (151).
- Missouri was ranked 38th (381).
- Nebraska was ranked 25th (284).
- South Dakota was ranked 37th (370).
- Wisconsin was ranked 28th (311).

According to the [U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics](#), at the end of CY 2022, Iowa ranked 31st nationally in terms of lowest rate of offenders under community supervision with 1,320 per 100,000 adult residents. Other Midwest states ranked as follows:

- Illinois was ranked 19th (1,017 offenders per 100,000 adult residents).
- Minnesota was ranked 47th (2,092).
- Missouri was ranked 22nd (1,131).
- Nebraska was ranked 14th (826).
- South Dakota was ranked 30th (1,306).
- Wisconsin was ranked 32nd (1,336).

Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) — 2024 Iowa Acts, [SF 2385](#), an act relating to boards, commissions, committees, councils, and other entities of state government, dissolved the Justice Advisory Board (JAB) and reassigned duties previously obligated to the Board to the HHS. The HHS and the Department of Management (DOM) entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) to divide CJJP responsibilities and to continue the issuance of research reports on topics of interest to the justice system. The IGA as it relates to justice system planning delineated the following responsibilities:

- The HHS will be responsible for creating criminal and juvenile justice system development plans for the State and will establish advisory committees and work groups to support and advance those plans.

- The DOM will provide data analysis, research, and analysis of justice system issues in support of plan development, system development, and reform efforts captured in those plans.

Under Iowa Code section [216A.135](#), the HHS must submit a [three-year criminal and juvenile justice plan](#) for the State every three years by December 1 to the Governor and the General Assembly (the JAB's final submission was on December 1, 2023) and shall update this plan annually by the same conditions ([2024 report](#)). Reports issued by the CJJP provide research on both the adult and juvenile justice systems to include [prison population forecasts](#), sex offenders, Community-Based Corrections, [correctional system populations](#), and other topics.

Judicial Branch

The [National Center for State Courts \(NCSC\)](#) has published the Survey of [Judicial Salaries](#) for over 40 years. The most recent national data available was published in [July 2024](#). The Iowa salary data is current as of July 1, 2024. 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 \$196,692, which ranks 31st nationally out of 56. The national salary range for a justice is \$126,000 to \$291,094, with an average salary of \$207,249.
- In Iowa, the salary for a judge on the Court of Appeals is \$178,253, which ranks 33rd nationally out of 42. The national salary range for a Court of Appeals judge is \$139,563 to \$272,902, with an average salary of \$200,011.
- In Iowa, the salary for a district court judge is \$165,959, which ranks 41st nationally out of 56. The national salary range for a district court judge is \$68,675 to \$246,099 with an average salary of \$184,366.

LSA Publications

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

- ***Fiscal Research Briefs:***
[State Public Defender Contract Attorneys](#)
[Prison Population and Capacity](#)
- ***Fiscal Topics:***
[Title IV-E Juvenile Justice Improvement Fund](#)
[Public Defenders and Contract Attorneys](#)
[Crime Victim Compensation Program](#)
[Human Trafficking Victim Fund](#)
[History of Community-Based Corrections](#)
[Department of Corrections Survivor Benefits Fund](#)
[Corrections Capital Reinvestment Fund](#)
[Department of Corrections Pharmaceuticals](#)
[Corrections Pathway Navigators](#)
[Sex Offender Registry](#)
[Court Debt Collection System](#)
[Judgeships](#)
[Law Enforcement Officer Training](#)
[Federal Disaster Funding](#)
[State and Local Disaster Funding](#)
[Public Safety Answering Point Funding](#)
[Levee Improvement Program and Levee Improvement Fund](#)

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](#).

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Appendix A – Appropriations Tracking

Analysis of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

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 2024 (1)	Estimated FY 2025 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2026 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 (4)
<u>Attorney General</u>				
Justice, Dept. of				
General Office AG	\$ 7,749,860	\$ 10,539,176	\$ 11,312,267	\$ 773,091
Victim Assistance Grants	5,016,708	5,016,708	6,016,708	1,000,000
Legal Services Poverty Grants	2,634,601	2,634,601	2,634,601	0
AG Cybersecurity and Technology	202,060	202,060	202,060	0
Total Attorney General	\$ 15,603,229	\$ 18,392,545	\$ 20,165,636	\$ 1,773,091
<u>Corrections, Department of</u>				
Central Office				
County Confinement	\$ 1,195,319	\$ 1,345,319	\$ 1,345,319	\$ 0
Federal Prisoners/Contractual	234,411	234,411	234,411	0
Corrections Education	2,608,109	2,608,109	3,108,109	500,000
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	12,974,108	8,654,633	5,905,778	-2,748,855
State Cases Court Costs	0	10,000	10,000	0
Corrections Administration	6,313,331	7,662,297	8,469,093	806,796
Central Office	\$ 25,353,343	\$ 22,542,834	\$ 21,100,775	\$ -1,442,059
Fort Madison				
Ft. Madison Institution	\$ 44,192,771	\$ 45,522,762	\$ 46,577,646	\$ 1,054,884
Anamosa				
Anamosa Institution	\$ 37,022,808	\$ 38,887,065	\$ 39,401,446	\$ 514,381
Oakdale				
Oakdale Institution	\$ 56,368,832	\$ 57,703,792	\$ 59,081,235	\$ 1,377,443
DOC Institutional Pharmaceuticals	9,550,417	9,925,417	10,425,417	500,000
Oakdale	\$ 65,919,249	\$ 67,629,209	\$ 69,506,652	\$ 1,877,443
Newton				
Newton Institution	\$ 30,437,665	\$ 31,522,181	\$ 32,349,915	\$ 827,734
Mount Pleasant				
Mount Pleasant Institution	\$ 28,642,429	\$ 29,729,489	\$ 30,357,365	\$ 627,876
Rockwell City				
Rockwell City Institution	\$ 11,090,142	\$ 11,364,524	\$ 11,726,196	\$ 361,672
Clarinda				
Clarinda Institution	\$ 27,355,684	\$ 28,625,610	\$ 29,268,191	\$ 642,581
Mitchellville				
Mitchellville Institution	\$ 24,946,721	\$ 25,512,183	\$ 26,097,515	\$ 585,332
Fort Dodge				
Fort Dodge Institution	\$ 32,742,479	\$ 33,279,423	\$ 34,147,756	\$ 868,333

Justice System

General Fund

	Actual FY 2024 <u>(1)</u>	Estimated FY 2025 <u>(2)</u>	Gov Rec FY 2026 <u>(3)</u>	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 <u>(4)</u>
CBC District 1				
CBC District I	\$ 16,207,339	\$ 16,826,981	\$ 17,301,981	\$ 475,000
CBC District 2				
CBC District II	\$ 12,789,649	\$ 13,637,109	\$ 14,230,459	\$ 593,350
CBC District 3				
CBC District III	\$ 7,710,790	\$ 8,615,128	\$ 8,915,522	\$ 300,394
CBC District 4				
CBC District IV	\$ 6,193,805	\$ 6,465,898	\$ 6,465,898	\$ 0
CBC District 5				
CBC District V	\$ 23,440,024	\$ 24,328,291	\$ 25,026,927	\$ 698,636
CBC District 6				
CBC District VI	\$ 16,755,370	\$ 17,128,661	\$ 17,690,992	\$ 562,331
CBC District 7				
CBC District VII	\$ 10,362,851	\$ 10,671,655	\$ 11,013,381	\$ 341,726
CBC District 8				
CBC District VIII	<u>\$ 9,238,778</u>	<u>\$ 10,001,148</u>	<u>\$ 10,241,148</u>	<u>\$ 240,000</u>
Total Corrections, Department of	<u>\$ 430,401,897</u>	<u>\$ 442,290,151</u>	<u>\$ 451,419,765</u>	<u>\$ 9,129,614</u>

Justice System General Fund

	Actual FY 2024 (1)	Estimated FY 2025 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2026 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 (4)
<u>Law Enforcement Academy</u>				
Iowa Law Enforcement Academy				
Law Enforcement Academy	\$ 1,238,504	\$ 2,904,407	\$ 2,968,138	\$ 63,731
Total Law Enforcement Academy	\$ 1,238,504	\$ 2,904,407	\$ 2,968,138	\$ 63,731
<u>Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing</u>				
DIAL - State Public Defender				
Public Defender	\$ 30,718,203	\$ 33,477,894	\$ 35,515,363	\$ 2,037,469
Indigent Defense	44,046,374	43,606,374	42,106,374	-1,500,000
Total Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing	\$ 74,764,577	\$ 77,084,268	\$ 77,621,737	\$ 537,469
<u>Judicial Branch</u>				
Judicial Branch				
Judicial Branch	\$ 193,350,550	\$ 201,018,878	\$ 203,156,222	\$ 2,137,344
Jury & Witness Fee Revolving Fund	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	0
Court-Ordered Services	3,290,000	3,290,000	3,290,000	0
Graduated Sanctions	12,253,000	12,253,000	12,253,000	0
Total Judicial Branch	\$ 212,493,550	\$ 220,161,878	\$ 222,299,222	\$ 2,137,344
<u>Parole, Board of</u>				
Parole Board				
Parole Board	\$ 1,517,894	\$ 1,545,114	\$ 1,565,782	\$ 20,668
Total Parole, Board of	\$ 1,517,894	\$ 1,545,114	\$ 1,565,782	\$ 20,668
<u>Public Defense, Department of</u>				
Public Defense, Dept. of				
Public Defense, Department of	\$ 6,963,037	\$ 7,211,221	\$ 7,398,691	\$ 187,470
Total Public Defense, Department of	\$ 6,963,037	\$ 7,211,221	\$ 7,398,691	\$ 187,470

Justice System General Fund

	Actual FY 2024 <u>(1)</u>	Estimated FY 2025 <u>(2)</u>	Gov Rec FY 2026 <u>(3)</u>	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 <u>(4)</u>
<u>Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt.</u>				
Homeland Security & Emergency Mgmt.				
Homeland Security & Emer. Mgmt.	\$ 2,439,389	\$ 2,442,595	\$ 2,446,138	\$ 3,543
Total Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt.	\$ 2,439,389	\$ 2,442,595	\$ 2,446,138	\$ 3,543
<u>Public Safety, Department of</u>				
Public Safety, Dept. of				
Public Safety Administration	\$ 5,920,476	\$ 7,092,910	\$ 7,195,906	\$ 102,996
Public Safety DCI	19,712,633	21,189,769	22,805,958	1,616,189
Criminalistics Laboratory Fund	650,000	650,000	650,000	0
Narcotics Enforcement	8,613,894	9,243,545	10,265,032	1,021,487
Public Safety Undercover Funds	209,042	209,042	209,042	0
Fire Marshal	3,230,743	3,418,466	3,554,935	136,469
Iowa State Patrol	87,066,931	90,056,257	92,232,969	2,176,712
DPS/SPOC Sick Leave Payout	279,517	279,517	279,517	0
Fire Fighter Training	1,075,520	1,075,520	1,075,520	0
Interoperable Communications Sys Board	115,661	115,661	115,661	0
Human Trafficking Office	200,742	200,742	200,742	0
Department-Wide Duties	6,456,270	5,149,789	1,944,668	-3,205,121
Public Safety Equipment Fund	2,500,000	2,500,000	3,750,000	1,250,000
Office of Drug Control Policy - DPS	249,219	249,219	261,064	11,845
DPS-Task Force Assistance	0	2,000,000	0	-2,000,000
Total Public Safety, Department of	\$ 136,280,648	\$ 143,430,437	\$ 144,541,014	\$ 1,110,577
Total Justice System	\$ 881,702,725	\$ 915,462,616	\$ 930,426,123	\$ 14,963,507

Justice System

Other Funds

	Actual FY 2024 <u>(1)</u>	Estimated FY 2025 <u>(2)</u>	Gov Rec FY 2026 <u>(3)</u>	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 <u>(4)</u>
<u>Attorney General</u>				
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 (Standing) - CEF	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	0
Older Iowans Consumer Fraud (Standing) - CEF	125,000	125,000	125,000	0
Justice, Dept. of	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 4,300,000	\$ 0
Consumer Advocate				
Consumer Advocate - CMRF	\$ 3,450,713	\$ 3,763,937	\$ 3,763,937	\$ 0
Total Attorney General	\$ 7,750,713	\$ 8,063,937	\$ 8,063,937	\$ 0
<u>Public Safety, Department of</u>				
Public Safety, Dept. of				
DPS Gaming Enforcement - GEF	\$ 11,442,487	\$ 12,227,940	\$ 12,227,940	\$ 0
Total Public Safety, Department of	\$ 11,442,487	\$ 12,227,940	\$ 12,227,940	\$ 0
<u>Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt.</u>				
Homeland Security & Emergency Mgmt.				
911 Emerg Comm Admin - 911 Surcharge	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 0
Total Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt.	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 0
Total Justice System	\$ 19,493,200	\$ 20,591,877	\$ 20,591,877	\$ 0



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 ***Fiscal Research Brief*** entitled [FY 2023 FTE Positions and Personnel Costs](#).

Actual FY 2024: 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 ($1,040 \div 2,080 = 0.50$). The calculation of the actual FTE position factors out the portion of the position that was vacant during the fiscal year.

Estimated FY 2025: This data represents the estimated FTE positions that were budgeted by the departments at the beginning of FY 2025 and incorporates any revisions made to the budget by the departments through (approximately) December 2024. 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 2026: This is the Governor's recommendation for FY 2026.

Gov. Rec. FY 2026 vs Est. FY 2025: This represents the difference between the Governor's recommended FTE positions for FY 2026 and the most recent estimates for FY 2025.

Justice System

FTE Positions

	Actual FY 2024 (1)	Estimated FY 2025 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2026 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 (4)
<u>Attorney General</u>				
Justice, Dept. of				
General Office AG	203.22	237.45	237.00	-0.45
Victim Compensation Fund	27.11	30.00	30.00	0.00
Justice, Dept. of	230.33	267.45	267.00	-0.45
Consumer Advocate				
Consumer Advocate - CMRF	14.15	14.75	14.75	0.00
Total Attorney General	244.48	282.20	281.75	-0.45
<u>Corrections, Department of</u>				
Fort Madison				
Ft. Madison Institution	356.08	394.00	394.00	0.00
Fort Madison	356.08	394.00	394.00	0.00
Anamosa				
Anamosa Institution	275.12	346.90	352.90	6.00
Oakdale				
Oakdale Institution	467.67	505.25	506.25	1.00
Newton				
Newton Institution	235.21	263.00	263.00	0.00
Mount Pleasant				
Mount Pleasant Institution	245.53	256.00	256.00	0.00
Rockwell City				
Rockwell City Institution	92.83	95.25	95.25	0.00
Clarinda				
Clarinda Institution	219.65	247.00	247.00	0.00
Mitchellville				
Mitchellville Institution	202.46	221.20	221.20	0.00
Fort Dodge				
Fort Dodge Institution	249.25	288.00	288.00	0.00
Central Office				
Corrections Administration	45.80	51.80	54.80	3.00
CBC District 1				
CBC District I	181.69	181.75	181.75	0.00
CBC District 2				
CBC District II	133.55	133.55	136.55	3.00

Justice System

FTE Positions

	Actual FY 2024 (1)	Estimated FY 2025 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2026 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 (4)
CBC District 3				
CBC District III	87.00	87.00	87.00	0.00
CBC District 4				
CBC District IV	62.00	63.00	63.00	0.00
CBC District 5				
CBC District V	258.69	255.69	255.69	0.00
CBC District 6				
CBC District VI	184.20	184.20	187.20	3.00
CBC District 7				
CBC District VII	121.35	120.60	120.60	0.00
CBC District 8				
CBC District VIII	94.80	94.70	94.70	0.00
Total Corrections, Department of	<u>3,512.88</u>	<u>3,788.89</u>	<u>3,804.89</u>	<u>16.00</u>
<u>Civil Rights Commission, Iowa</u>				
Civil Rights Commission				
Civil Rights Commission	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Civil Rights Commission, Iowa	<u>0.46</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<u>Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing</u>				
DIAL - State Public Defender				
Public Defender	219.15	252.90	262.90	10.00
Total Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing	<u>219.15</u>	<u>252.90</u>	<u>262.90</u>	<u>10.00</u>
<u>Judicial Branch</u>				
Judicial Branch				
Judicial Branch	2,581.15	1,887.20	1,887.20	0.00
Jury & Witness Fee Rev Fund	2.37	2.30	2.30	0.00
Graduated Sanctions	8.12	10.00	10.00	0.00
Total Judicial Branch	<u>2,591.64</u>	<u>1,899.50</u>	<u>1,899.50</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<u>Law Enforcement Academy</u>				
Iowa Law Enforcement Academy				
Law Enforcement Academy	27.12	30.25	31.00	0.75
Total Law Enforcement Academy	<u>27.12</u>	<u>30.25</u>	<u>31.00</u>	<u>0.75</u>

Justice System

FTE Positions

	Actual FY 2024 (1)	Estimated FY 2025 (2)	Gov Rec FY 2026 (3)	Gov Rec vs Est FY 2025 (4)
<u>Parole, Board of</u>				
Parole Board				
Parole Board	10.45	10.80	10.80	0.00
Total Parole, Board of	10.45	10.80	10.80	0.00
<u>Public Defense, Department of</u>				
Public Defense, Dept. of				
Public Defense, Department of	231.22	248.66	248.00	-0.66
Total Public Defense, Department of	231.22	248.66	248.00	-0.66
<u>Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt.</u>				
Homeland Security & Emergency Mgmt.				
Homeland Security & Emer. Mgmt.	77.10	25.44	25.44	0.00
Total Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt.	77.10	25.44	25.44	0.00
<u>Public Safety, Department of</u>				
Public Safety, Dept. of				
Public Safety Administration	38.72	48.00	48.00	0.00
Public Safety DCI	169.53	180.00	184.00	4.00
Narcotics Enforcement	60.86	67.00	71.00	4.00
Fire Marshal	20.87	21.00	21.00	0.00
Iowa State Patrol	555.62	613.00	613.00	0.00
Human Trafficking Office	2.00	2.00	0.00	-2.00
Office of Drug Control Policy - DPS	3.34	4.00	4.00	0.00
DPS Gaming Enforcement - GEF	61.10	65.00	65.00	0.00
DPS-Task Force Assistance	0.00	12.00	0.00	-12.00
Total Public Safety, Department of	912.04	1,012.00	1,006.00	-6.00
Total Justice System	7,826.54	7,550.64	7,570.28	19.64

The following information summarizes FY 2024 General Fund and non-General Fund appropriations for departments under the purview of the Justice System 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 describes each column. Columns described below that are not displayed in the tables did not have any activity

- **Original Appropriation:** This is the amount appropriated in enacted appropriations bills during the 2023 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 2024 Legislative Session.
- **Session Law Adjustment:** During the 2023 Legislative Session, [SF 562](#) (FY 2024 Justice System Appropriations Act) appropriated \$13.0 million to the DOC for Department-Wide Duties. Senate File 562 also appropriated \$6.5 million to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) for Department-Wide Duties. [House File 561](#) (FY 2024 Health and Human Services Appropriations Act) appropriated \$2.2 million to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for HHS Facilities.
- **Salary Adjustment (Other Funds Only):** Several non-General Fund appropriations were authorized to receive appropriation adjustments to fund salary increases for FY 2024.
- **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 2023 to FY 2024. These funds provided additional spendable dollars for FY 2024.
- **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 2024 to FY 2025. These funds provide additional spendable dollars for FY 2025.
- **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 2024.

Justice System – FY 2024
General Fund

		Total Appropriation					Adjustments						Total Expended
		Original Approp	Adj to Standings	Session Law Adj	Supp & Deapprop	Total	Balance Brought Forward	Transfer In	Transfer Out	Balance Carry Forward	Reversion	Total	
Attorney General	AG Cybersecurity and Technology	\$202,060	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$202,060	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$202,060
	General Office AG	\$7,749,860	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,749,860	\$82,401	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$-5,089	\$77,313	\$7,827,173
	Legal Services Poverty Grants	\$2,634,601	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,634,601	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,634,601
	Victim Assistance Grants	\$5,016,708	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,016,708	\$2,571,857	\$0	\$0	\$-2,844,858	\$0	\$-273,000	\$4,743,708
Corrections, Department of	Anamosa Institution	\$37,022,808	\$0	\$990,000	\$0	\$38,012,808	\$1,934	\$0	\$-50,000	\$-5,641	\$-5,641	\$-59,347	\$37,953,461
	CBC District I	\$16,207,339	\$0	\$615,719	\$0	\$16,823,058	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,823,058
	CBC District II	\$12,789,649	\$0	\$835,804	\$0	\$13,625,453	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,625,453
	CBC District III	\$7,710,790	\$0	\$900,000	\$0	\$8,610,790	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,610,790
	CBC District IV	\$6,193,805	\$0	\$264,002	\$0	\$6,457,807	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,457,807
	CBC District V	\$23,440,024	\$0	\$875,000	\$0	\$24,315,024	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,315,024
	CBC District VI	\$16,755,370	\$0	\$358,267	\$0	\$17,113,637	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,113,637
	CBC District VII	\$10,362,851	\$0	\$292,498	\$0	\$10,655,349	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,655,349
	CBC District VIII	\$9,238,778	\$0	\$754,860	\$0	\$9,993,638	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,993,638
	Clarinda Institution	\$27,355,684	\$0	\$1,045,000	\$0	\$28,400,684	\$0	\$0	\$-150,000	\$-61,758	\$-61,758	\$-273,515	\$28,127,169
	Corrections Administration	\$6,313,331	\$0	\$762,000	\$0	\$7,075,331	\$0	\$134,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$134,000	\$7,209,331
	Corrections Education	\$2,608,109	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,608,109	\$688,903	\$0	\$0	\$-418,553	\$0	\$270,349	\$2,878,458
	County Confinement	\$1,195,319	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$1,345,319	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$-10,910	\$39,090	\$1,384,409
	DOC - Department-Wide Duties	\$12,974,108	\$0	\$-12,974,108	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	DOC Institutional Pharmaceuticals	\$9,550,417	\$0	\$375,000	\$0	\$9,925,417	\$0	\$26,000	\$0	\$0	\$-16,945	\$9,055	\$9,934,472
Federal Prisoners/ Contractual	\$234,411	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$234,411	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$234,411	

Justice System – FY 2024
General Fund

		Total Appropriation					Adjustments						Total Expended
		Original Approp	Adj to Standings	Session Law Adj	Supp & Deapprop	Total	Balance Brought Forward	Transfer In	Transfer Out	Balance Carry Forward	Reversion	Total	
Corrections, Department of	Fort Dodge Institution	\$32,742,479	\$0	\$430,000	\$0	\$33,172,479	\$147,509	\$0	\$-75,000	\$-62,408	\$-62,408	\$-52,307	\$33,120,172
	Ft. Madison Institution	\$44,192,771	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$45,192,771	\$87,299	\$0	\$-400,000	\$-5,105	\$-5,105	\$-322,912	\$44,869,859
	Iowa Corrections Offender Network	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
	Mental Health/Substance Abuse	\$28,065	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,065	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$-25	\$-25	\$28,040
	Mitchellville Institution	\$24,946,721	\$0	\$360,000	\$0	\$25,306,721	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$25,356,721
	Mount Pleasant Institution	\$28,642,429	\$0	\$950,000	\$0	\$29,592,429	\$15,917	\$0	\$-50,000	\$-10,197	\$-10,197	\$-54,477	\$29,537,952
	Newton Institution	\$30,437,665	\$0	\$825,000	\$0	\$31,262,665	\$0	\$0	\$-125,000	\$0	\$0	\$-125,000	\$31,137,665
	Oakdale Institution	\$56,368,832	\$0	\$1,025,000	\$0	\$57,393,832	\$11,407	\$590,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$601,407	\$57,995,239
	Rockwell City Institution	\$11,090,142	\$0	\$165,958	\$0	\$11,256,100	\$108,726	\$0	\$0	\$-44,086	\$-44,086	\$20,554	\$11,276,654
	State Cases Court Costs	\$10,000	\$-10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt	Homeland Security & Emer. Mgmt.	\$2,439,389	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,439,389	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,439,389
Inspections, Appeals and Licensing, Department of	Indigent Defense	\$44,046,374	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,046,374	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$-3,837,438	\$-3,837,438	\$40,208,936
	Public Defender	\$30,718,203	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,718,203	\$631,468	\$0	\$0	\$-151,688	\$-429,138	\$50,642	\$30,768,845
Judicial Branch	Court-Ordered Services	\$3,290,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,290,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$-11,250	\$-11,250	\$3,278,750
	Graduated Sanctions	\$12,253,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,253,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$-15,393	\$-15,393	\$12,237,607
	Judicial Branch	\$193,350,550	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$193,350,550	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$-223,056	\$-223,056	\$193,127,494
	Jury & Witness Fee Revolving Fund	\$3,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,600,000
Law Enforcement Academy	Law Enforcement Academy	\$1,238,504	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,238,504	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,238,504
Parole, Board of	Parole Board	\$1,517,894	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,517,894	\$67,008	\$0	\$0	\$-54,670	\$-57,235	\$-44,897	\$1,472,997
Public Defense, Department of	Public Defense, Department of	\$6,963,037	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,963,037	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$-7,038	\$-7,038	\$6,955,999

Justice System – FY 2024
General Fund

		Total Appropriation				Adjustments						Total Expended	
		Original Approp	Adj to Standings	Session Law Adj	Supp & Deapprop	Total	Balance Brought Forward	Transfer In	Transfer Out	Balance Carry Forward	Reversion		Total
Public Safety, Department of	Criminalistics Laboratory Fund	\$650,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$650,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$650,000
	Department-Wide Duties	\$6,456,270	\$0	\$-6,456,270	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	DPS/SPOC Sick Leave Payout	\$279,517	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$279,517	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$279,517
	Fire Fighter Training	\$1,075,520	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,075,520	\$118,722	\$0	\$0	\$-323,240	\$0	\$-204,518	\$871,002
	Fire Marshal	\$3,230,743	\$0	\$187,723	\$0	\$3,418,466	\$7,339	\$0	\$0	\$-5,562	\$-5,562	\$-3,785	\$3,414,681
	Human Trafficking Office	\$200,742	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200,742	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200,742
	Interoperable Communications Sys Board	\$115,661	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$115,661	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$115,661
	Iowa State Patrol	\$87,066,931	\$0	\$2,989,326	\$0	\$90,056,257	\$25,636	\$0	\$0	\$-16,909	\$-16,909	\$-8,182	\$90,048,075
	Narcotics Enforcement	\$8,613,894	\$0	\$629,651	\$0	\$9,243,545	\$3,798	\$0	\$0	\$-3,747	\$-3,747	\$-3,696	\$9,239,849
	Office of Drug Control Policy - DPS	\$249,219	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$249,219	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$-514	\$-514	\$-1,028	\$248,191
	Public Safety Administration	\$5,920,476	\$0	\$1,172,434	\$0	\$7,092,910	\$796	\$0	\$0	\$-10,835	\$-10,835	\$-20,873	\$7,072,037
	Public Safety DCI	\$19,712,633	\$0	\$1,477,136	\$0	\$21,189,769	\$887	\$0	\$0	\$-9,816	\$-9,816	\$-18,746	\$21,171,023
	Public Safety Equipment Fund	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500,000
	Public Safety Undercover Funds	\$209,042	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$209,042	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$209,042
Grand Total		\$881,712,725	\$-10,000	\$0	\$0	\$881,702,725	\$4,571,608	\$850,000	\$-850,000	\$-4,029,587	\$-4,850,094	\$-4,308,073	\$877,394,652

Justice System – FY 2024
Other Funds

		Total Appropriation			Adjustments					Total Expended
		Original Approp	Adj to Standings	Salary Adjustment	Total	Balance Brought Forward	Balance Carry Forward	Reversion	Total	
Attorney General	AG - Medication Addiction Treatment Program - OSF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,424,616	\$-1,717,248	\$0	\$707,368	\$707,368
	AG Prosecutions and Appeals - CEF	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
	Consumer Advocate - CMRF	\$3,378,093	\$0	\$72,620	\$3,450,713	\$0	\$0	\$-443,066	\$-443,066	\$3,007,647
	Consumer Fraud - Public Ed & Enforce (Standing) - CEF	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,875,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,875,000
	Farm Mediation Services - CEF	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300,000
	Older Iowans Consumer Fraud (Standing) - CEF	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$125,000
Homeland Security and Emergency Mgmt	911 Emerg Comm Admin - 911 Surcharge	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$-18,160	\$-18,160	\$281,840
Public Safety, Department of	DPS Gaming Enforcement - GEF	\$10,778,483	\$0	\$664,004	\$11,442,487	\$0	\$0	\$-18,428	\$-18,428	\$11,424,059
Grand Total		\$18,756,576	\$0	\$736,624	\$19,493,200	\$2,424,616	\$-1,717,248	\$-479,655	\$227,713	\$19,720,913



Appendix C – Sample of Budget Schedules

Analysis of the Governor’s Budget Recommendations

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 2026 Annual Budget
 SPECIAL DEPARTMENT: (810) Revenue, Department of
 Budget Unit: (625T010001) Revenue, Department of
 Schedule 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2026 Department Request</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2026 Governor's Recommendations</u>
Base	This appropriation funds the majority of the operations of the Department of Revenue.	Appropriation	15,378,678	15,378,678
		FTE	166.66	166.66
0001	General Increase	Appropriation	0	169,605
Total Budget Unit Funding			<u>Fiscal Year 2026 Department Request</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 2026 Governor's Recommendations</u>
Appropriation		<u>\$ 15,378,678</u>	<u>\$ 15,378,678</u>	<u>\$ 15,548,283</u>
Total FTE		166.66	166.66	166.66

Department name & budget unit number

Fiscal year

Base appropriation and FTE positions plus decision packages

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, and contracts. Expenditures also include reversions or balance brought forward.

STATE OF IOWA					
Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Budget					
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT: (810) Revenue, Department of					
Budget Unit: (625T010001) Revenue, Department of					
Schedule 6					
	Fiscal Year 2024 Actual	Fiscal Year 2025 Estimated	Fiscal Year 2026 Department Request	Fiscal Year 2026 Governor's Recomm	
Resources					
Appropriations					
Appropriation	\$ 15,056,183	\$ 15,378,678	\$ 15,378,678	\$ 15,548,283	← Department name & budget unit number
Other Resources					
Balance Brought Forward (Approps)	183,922	214,113	214,113	214,113	← Fiscal year
Receipts					
Intra State Receipts	18,692,703	21,558,094	22,831,103	22,831,103	
Reimbursement from Other Agencies	9,847	7,200	7,200	7,200	
Gov Fund Type Transfers - Other Age	1,047,435	1,202,697	860,000	860,000	
Refunds & Reimbursements	8,454	4,010	4,010	4,010	← Budget unit receipts
Other	534,310	430,000	430,000	430,000	
	<u>20,292,749</u>	<u>23,202,001</u>	<u>24,132,313</u>	<u>24,132,313</u>	
Total Resources	<u>\$ 35,532,854</u>	<u>\$ 38,794,792</u>	<u>\$ 39,725,104</u>	<u>\$ 39,894,709</u>	
FTE					
	<u>153.73</u>	<u>166.66</u>	<u>166.66</u>	<u>166.66</u>	← FTE positions
Disposition of Resources					
Personal Services-Salaries	\$ 15,991,971	\$ 18,524,079	\$ 18,524,079	\$ 18,524,079	
Personal Travel In State	35,782	54,449	50,382	50,382	
State Vehicle Operation	4,978	6,677	6,677	6,677	
Personal Travel Out of State	68,701	196,227	180,923	180,923	
Office Supplies	135,840	138,842	140,086	309,691	
Facility Maintenance Supplies	1,800	0	0	0	← Budget unit expenditures
Equipment Maintenance Supplies	6,972	10,735	7,000	7,000	
Printing & Binding	262,120	220,951	254,474	254,474	
Postage	984,019	1,682,132	1,899,337	1,899,337	
Communications	631,269	546,884	579,872	579,872	

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



Appendix D – Report on Federal Grants

Analysis of the Governor’s Budget Recommendations

Grants Enterprise Management Report

The Grants Enterprise Management System (GEM\$) was established by the Iowa Legislature in 2004 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 of the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) 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.

2024 Competitive-Noncompetitive Grant Report
Report Required by Iowa Code Section 8.9
Iowa Department of Management
Source: Data submitted by State Agencies

State Agency	Title of Application	CFDA		Application Amount Awarded	Match Amount	Maintenance of Effort Required	Funding Start Date	Funding End Date	# of FTEs Associated with Grant
		Number if known	Date						
Administrative Services, Iowa Department of	Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) - Grants To States Program	45.310	N/A	2,210,343.00	0.00	Yes	10/1/23	9/30/25	5
Administrative Services, Iowa Department of	National Endowment for the Humanities - National History Day Supplemental Funding	45.149	2/8/2024	13,518.00	0.00	No	3/1/24	2/28/25	0
Administrative Services, Iowa Department of	National Endowment for the Humanities: United We Stand Connecting through Culture	45.149	2/23/2024	28,290.00	0.00	No	4/1/24	5/31/25	0
Administrative Services, Iowa Department of	NHPRC STATE BOARD PROGRAMMING GRANTS	89.003	5/8/2024	0.00	8,615.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2025	0
Administrative Services, Iowa Department of	Provisional Iowa Humanities Council	45.149	1/8/2024	698,378.00	0.00	No	2/1/24	6/30/25	2.5
Administrative Services, Iowa Department of	Provisional Iowa Humanities Council	45.149	3/8/2024	1,009,082.00	0.00	No	2/1/24	6/30/25	2.5
Subtotal DAS				3,959,611.00	8,615.00				
Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of	2024 CAPS Grant	10.025	7/2/2024	117,854.00	14,998.00	No	1/1/2024	12/31/2024	1
Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of	2024 Specialty Crop Block Grant Program	10.17	8/22/2024	368,970.30	0.00	No	9/30/2024	9/29/2027	0
Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law State Gulf Hypoxia Program FY24	66.485	10/30/2024	6,281,301.00	0.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2029	1
Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of	FFY24 ADT Grant	10.025	4/24/2024	230,998.00	0.00	No	4/1/2024	3/31/2025	1
Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of	FFY24 Animal Health Umbrella Cooperative Agreement	10.025	3/13/2024	369,010.00	0.00	No	4/1/2024	3/31/2025	2
Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of	FFY24 US Swine Health Improvement Plan (SHIP)	10.025	3/14/2024	125,950.00	0.00	No	4/1/2024	3/31/2025	1
Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of	FFY25 Meat & Poultry Inspection	10.475	9/12/2024	TBD	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	38
Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of	FY2025-2027 Pesticide Performance Partnership Grant	66.605	6/11/2024	3,179,403.00	765,801.00	No	7/1/2025	6/30/2027	12
Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of	FY24 A&E Regulatory Grant	15.25	3/14/2024	5,000.00	5,000.00	No	7/1/2023	6/30/2024	0
Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of	FY24 D2 IA Dept of Ag LIVESTOCK HPAI	10.025	8/20/2024	116,263.00	0.00	No	6/5/2024	6/4/2025	1
Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of	FY24 Farmed Cervid CWD Management and Response Activities	10.025	6/5/2024	140,741.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2025	0
Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of	FY24 IA Avian HPAI	10.025	6/25/2024	181,925.00	0.00	No	5/27/2024	5/26/2025	1
Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa Department of	Provide administrative support to 17 NRCS field offices by converting part-time CAs to full-time and will add 4 state technicians to increase conservation activities across Iowa.	10.069	3/14/2024	5,220,000.00	0.00	No	10/1/2023	9/15/2028	21
Subtotal IDALS				16,337,415.30	785,799.00				
Attorney General, Iowa	BJA FY24 Collaborative Crisis Response and Intervention Training	16.738	5/22/2024	250,000.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	1
Attorney General, Iowa	Family Violence Prevention and Services/Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services	93.671	1/31/2024	1,607,282.00	401,820.00	No	10/1/2023	9/30/2025	2
Attorney General, Iowa	OVC FY24 VOCA Victim Assistance Formula Grant	16.575	6/4/2024	7,625,910.00	0.00	No	10/1/2023	9/30/2027	5
Attorney General, Iowa	OVC FY24 VOCA Victim Compensation Formula Grant	16.576	6/4/2024	2,131,000.00	0.00	No	10/1/2023	9/30/2027	3
Attorney General, Iowa	OVW Fiscal Year 2024 Local Law Enforcement Grants for Enforcement of Cybercrimes Program	16.06	5/1/2024	\$500,000	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	2
Attorney General, Iowa	OVW FY 2024 STOP Formula Grant	16.588	6/20/2024	\$1,882,990	627,664.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2026	2
Attorney General, Iowa	OVW FY2024 Sexual Assault Services Formula Program	16.017	6/5/2024	854,696.00	0.00	No	8/1/2024	7/31/2026	1
Subtotal AG				12,468,888.00	1,029,484.00				
Commerce, Iowa Department of	2024 - PHMSA Damage Prevention Grant	20.72	4/5/2024	97,001.00	0.00	No	9/30/2024	9/29/2025	12
Commerce, Iowa Department of	2024 - PHMSA Pipeline Safety Program State Base Grant		9/28/2023	854,652.00	0.00	No	1/1/2024	12/31/2024	14
Commerce, Iowa Department of	2024 One Call Grant Application	20.721	4/4/2024	47,615.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	1
Commerce, Iowa Department of	2024 State Damage Prevention Grant	20.72	4/4/2024	86,229.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	1
Commerce, Iowa Department of	2025 Gas Pipeline Safety Program	20.7	9/26/2024	TBD	0.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2025	9
Commerce, Iowa Department of	PHMSA - One Call - 2023	20.721		48,127.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	15
Subtotal Commerce				1,133,624.00	0.00				
Corrections, Iowa Department of	BJA FY24 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) for Apprenticeship Program			0.00	0.00				0
Corrections, Iowa Department of	BJA FY24 Second Chance Act Smart Supervision Program	16812		900,000.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	0
Corrections, Iowa Department of	SCAAP FY2024 submission			0.00	0.00				0
Subtotal Corrections				900,000.00	0.00				

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Source: Data submitted by State Agencies

State Agency	Title of Application	CFDA		Amount Awarded	Match Amount	Maintenance of Effort Required	Funding Start Date	Funding End Date	# of FTEs Associated with Grant
		Number if known	Application Date						
Economic Development, Iowa Department of	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) EECBG Program	81.128		2,004,050.00	0.00	No	11/1/2023	10/31/2026	2
Economic Development, Iowa Department of	Home Energy Rebates: Home Electrification & Appliance Rebates	81.041		60,473,810.00	0.00	Yes	1/1/2025	12/31/2028	4
Economic Development, Iowa Department of	State Energy Program (SEP) Formula Allocation 2024	81.041		873,500.00	0.00	Yes	7/1/2024	6/30/2025	1
Economic Development, Iowa Department of	State Heating Oil & Propane Program (SHOPP)	81.138		130,000.00	130,000.00	Yes	7/1/2024	6/30/2027	2
Economic Development, Iowa Department of	State-Based Home Energy Efficiency Contractor Training Grant Program	81.041		2,188,600.00	0.00	Yes	2/1/2024	12/22/2027	1
Subtotal EDA				65,669,960.00	130,000.00				
Education, Iowa Department of	COMPREHENSIVE LITERACY STATE DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAM: CFDA 84.371C	84.371C		24,117,902.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	6/30/2029	0
Education, Iowa Department of	Iowa Charter School Program	84.282A		0.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	6/30/2029	2
Subtotal IDOE				24,117,902.00	0.00				
Health and Human Services, Iowa Department of	Disaster Assistance for State Units on Aging (SUA) and Tribal Organizations in Major Disasters Declared by the President	93.048		116,296.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2025	1
Health and Human Services, Iowa Department of	SU-17-001-PAA SAMHSA Amendments-Iowa CCBHC Planning Grant No Cost Extension	829		681,556.00		No	3/31/2024	3/30/2025	3
Subtotal HHS				797,852.00	0.00				
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	2023 Building Resilience Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)	97.047	2/29/2024	TBD	5,726,431.74	Yes	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	13
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	2023 Emergency Management Performance Grant	97.042	5/18/2023	4,686,295.00	4,686,295.00	No	10/1/2022	9/30/2025	0
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	2023 Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA 23)	97.029		14,493,967.85	1,405,476.75	Yes	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	4
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	2024 Emergency Management Performance Grant	97.042	6/24/2024	4,212,669.00	4,212,669.00	No	10/1/2023	9/30/2026	0
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	2024 State Homeland Security Program (SHSP)	97.067	6/13/2024	4,362,750.00	0.00	No	9/1/2024	8/31/2027	0
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	4784 Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding	97.036	5/24/2024	28,500,000.00	7,125,000.00	No	5/24/2024	5/24/2028	8
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	DR 4796 - Disaster Case Management	97.088	6/24/2024	9,653,751.95	0.00	No	6/24/2024	12/24/2025	2
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	DR4779 - Disaster Case Management services	97.088	5/14/2024	3,173,470.40	0.00	No	5/14/2024	5/14/2026	1
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	DR4784 - Disaster Case Management	97.088	5/24/2024	601,658.21	0.00	No	5/24/2024	5/24/2026	1
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	Flood Mitigation Assistance 23 Swift Current (FMA 23 Swift Current)	97.029	11/15/2023	10,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	No	9/13/2024	9/13/2027	3
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant 2024	20.703		286,639.00	71,695.00	No	10/1/2022	9/30/2025	0
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	HMGP 4784 Severe Storms, Tornadoes and Flooding	97.039	5/24/2024	10,650,678.67	2,662,669.00	Yes	5/24/2024	5/24/2029	18
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	HMGP 4796 Severe Storms, Flooding, Straight-Line Winds and Tornadoes	97.039	6/24/2024	36,677,940.00	12,225,980.00	Yes	6/24/2024	6/24/2029	20
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	HMGP4779 Severe Storms and Tornadoes April 26-27, 2024	97.039	5/14/2024	2,127,446.67	531,861.67	Yes	5/14/2024	5/14/2029	7
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	Iowa Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund Capitalization Grant	97.139	4/30/2024	17,400,000.00	1,740,000.00	Yes	1/2/2025	1/1/2027	2
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	LPDM 24 - Congressionally directed Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program	97.047	6/28/2024	8,000,000.00	800,000.00	No	9/13/2024	9/12/2027	2
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	Non Profit Security Grant	97.008	6/7/2024	4,489,822.00	0.00	No	9/1/2024	8/31/2027	0
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	PA 4779 Severe Storms	97.036	7/1/2024	5,870,279.00	1,674,600.95	No	4/26/2024	7/19/2028	5
Homeland Security and Emergency Management	PA 4796 Severe Storms, Flooding, Straight-line Winds, and Tornadoes	97.036	6/24/2024	100,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	No	6/16/2024	6/24/2028	27
Subtotal HSEM				265,187,367.75	68,862,679.11				
Management, Iowa Department of	State Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program (2024)			8,442,129.37	0.00	No	8/28/2024	9/15/2029	3
Subtotal DOM				8,442,129.37	0.00				
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	2024 FEMA CTP Floodplain Mapping program	97.045	7/9/2024	2,421,363.00	0.00	Yes	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Breeding and migration ecology of at-risk birds and bats within restored woodlands of the Missouri River Corridor	15.634	2/23/2024	250,000.00	83,367.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2027	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Clean Air Act 103 Grant ? Inflation Reduction Act	66.034	10/18/2024	1,586,664.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2029	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Conservation Delivery for Private Forest Owners	10.902	5/3/2024	991,604.00	110,178.20	No	8/2/2024	8/1/2029	0

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		Number known	Application Date						
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	CY25 Iowa State University Multiple Species Inventory and Monitoring Program Field Component	15.634	6/28/2024	1,969,780.00	1,060,611.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2027	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Davis County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Land Acquisition	15.615	8/30/2023	1,723,125.00	574,375.00	Yes	1/1/2024	12/31/2026	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake Monitoring	15.615	9/5/2023	48,306.00	16,103.00	No	1/1/2024	6/30/2026	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	European Spongy Moth, Lymantria dispar Survey	10.025			0.00	No	4/15/2024	4/1/2025	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	European spongy moth, Lymantria dispar Survey	10.025	7/10/2024	13,000.00	0.00	No	6/15/2024	4/15/2025	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	FFY 2024 base and BIL support for Iowa's CWA Section 604(b)	66.454	6/28/2024	452,000.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	9/30/2028	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	FFY 2024 CWSRF Base Grant	66.458	9/27/2024	11,048,000.00	2,209,600.00	No	9/1/2024	9/30/2026	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	FFY 2024 CWSRF BIL general supplemental grant	66.458	9/27/2024	30,779,000.00	6,155,800.00	No	9/1/2024	9/30/2027	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	FFY 2024 project and program funding for nonpoint source management under Section 319(h)	66.46	7/2/2024	3,693,000.00	280,000.00	Yes	10/1/2024	9/30/2029	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	FY 2024 CWA Section 106 monitoring	66.419	6/26/2024	168,775.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	12/31/2026	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	FY2024 - FY2025 Pollution Prevention Grant Program	66.708	5/16/2024	331,809.00	331,809.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2026	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	FY24 - Bat Conservation in Iowa and Illinois, 2025 through 2027	15.634	2/23/2024	250,000.00	85,096.00	No	1/1/2025	12/30/2027	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	FY26 Iowa DNR Technical Assistance for Iowa's Multiple Species Inventory and Monitoring Program	15.634	6/28/2024	402,834.00	216,912.00	No	7/1/2025	6/30/2028	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa 2024 - CVA Dubuque Marina Pump-out Systems	15.616	11/14/2023	28,690.00	9,536.00	Yes	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa 2024 Water Use Data Project	15.981	4/11/2024	125,000.00	17,677.00				0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa 2025-2027 Statewide Wildlife Restoration Land Acquisition	15.611	7/12/2024	8,250,000.00	2,750,000.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa ANS Management FFY24	15.608	4/29/2024	91,132.00	30,377.36	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2025	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa Des Moines Lobe Wetland Initiative IV	15.623	2/14/2024	TBD	4,073,455.00	Yes	7/1/2025	7/1/2028	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa DNR Nature Based Solutions	15.654	2/23/2024	980,000.00	0.00	No	4/1/2024	12/31/2028	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa DNR Nature Based Solutions - Mississippi River	15.654	6/6/2024	535,000.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	12/31/2028	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa DNR VPA-HIP	10.093	9/24/2024	348,898.00	0.00	No	9/23/2024	9/30/2026	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities (EC-SDC)	66.442	9/27/2024	47,825,000.00	0.00	No	9/1/2024	9/30/2028	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa FFY23 White-nose Syndrome	15.684	12/20/2023	32,372.00	0.00	No	1/1/2024	3/31/2025	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa FFY24 White-nose Syndrome	15.684	10/24/2024	35,791.00	0.00	No	1/1/2025	3/31/2026	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa Forest Resiliency Partnership Program	10.731	9/25/2024	3,575,427.00	894,537.00	No	12/1/2024	11/30/2029	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa FY25 Fish & Wildlife Management Program	15.611	3/8/2024	11,541,278.00	1,413,370.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2025	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa FY25 Fish Culture	15.605	3/12/2024	2,623,183.00	874,394.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2025	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa FY25 Fisheries Research	15.605	3/15/2024	955,462.00	318,488.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2025	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa FY25 Hunter Education	15.611	3/14/2024	1,423,618.00	474,593.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2025	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa FY25 Wildlife Research and Surveys	15.611	3/19/2024	918,844.00	306,281.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2025	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Iowa-2024 BIG Tier 1-Dubuque Marina	15.622	9/20/2023	170,100.00	567,000.00	Yes	7/1/2024	12/31/2025	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Long Term Resource Monitoring Program FY24	15.978	1/18/2024	587,298.00	0.00	No	10/1/2023	9/30/2024	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	P2 in Iowa: Expanding P2's reach - GHG & Hazardous Materials Source Reduction	66.717	4/8/2024	80,270.00	4,225.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2026	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Restoring Rural Community Forests	10.664	11/13/2024	453,972.00	453,972.00	No	7/1/2025	6/30/2030	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Walnut Twig Beetle, Pityophthorus juglandis, Survey	10.025	3/10/2024	20,000.00	0.00	No	4/15/2024	4/1/2025	0
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Wetland & Upland Restoration in Prairie Pothole Joint Venture								
Natural Resources, Iowa Department of	Priority Areas of the Iowa Wetland Management District	15.654	3/26/2024	208,028.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	12/31/2026	0
Subtotal DNR				136,938,623.00	23,311,756.56				
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2020 Adam Walsh Grant - SMART	16.75		195,600.00	0.00	No	10/1/2020	9/30/2024	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2021 Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program	97.043		408,956.52	61,343.48	No	8/19/2022	8/18/2024	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2021 Fire Prevention and Safety	97.043		114,285.71	0.00	No	7/1/2023	4/10/2025	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2022 Adam Walsh Grant - SMART	16.75		170,000.00	0.00	No	10/1/2022	9/30/2025	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2022 Formula DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR)	16.741		874,064.00	0.00	No	10/1/2022	9/30/2024	0

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State Agency	Title of Application	CFDA Number if known	Application Date	Amount Awarded	Match Amount	Maintenance of Effort Required	Funding Start Date	Funding End Date	# of FTEs Associated with Grant
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2022 NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)	16.813		101,441.00	0.00	No	1/1/2023	6/30/2024	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2023 Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program	97.043		273,913.04	41,086.96	No	8/6/2024	8/5/2026	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2023 Formula DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR)	16.741		739,060.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2026	4
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2023 Formula DNA Capacity Enhancement for Backlog Reduction (CEBR)	16.741		968,753.00	0.00	No	10/1/2023	9/30/2025	4
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2023 Internet Crimes Against Children - ICAC Continuation	16.543		442,013.00	0.00	No	10/1/2023	9/30/2024	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2023 National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	16.554		1,200,000.00	0.00	No	7/1/2023	10/31/2024	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2024 National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)	16.554		153,200.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2024 National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) 15PBJS-24-GK-02359-NCHI	16.554		1,424,500.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2026	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	Advancing Interoperable Communications in Rural Emergency Medicine (REMCDP)	97.12		1,859,953.00	0.00	No	9/29/2023	9/28/2025	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	Body Worn Camera Project	16.835		1,225,000.00	1,225,000.00	No	10/1/2023	9/30/2025	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	COPS Anti-Heroin Task Force (AHTF)	16.71		195,000.00	0.00	No	10/1/2022	9/30/2025	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program (CAMP)	16.71		1,514,920.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	2
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program (CAMP)	16.71		1,513,660.00	0.00	No	10/1/2021	9/30/2024	2
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	De-Escalation	16.71		285,000.00	0.00	No	10/1/2023	9/30/2025	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	FY2023 HP-CMV Grant Program MASFO	20.237		2,000,000.00	0.00	No	9/1/2023	9/30/2025	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	FY2024 MCSAP Grant Program	20.218		7,061,322.00	371,649.00	Yes	10/1/2023	9/30/2026	85
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	FY2024 MCSAP Grant Program	20.218		7,061,322.00	371,649.00	Yes	10/1/2023	9/30/2026	85
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Cedar Rapids Task Force - DNE	95.001		136,730.00	0.00	No	1/1/2024	12/31/2025	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Cedar Rapids Task Force - DNE	95.001		136,730.00	0.00	No	1/1/2023	12/31/2024	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Cedar Rapids Task Force - DNE	95.001		136,730.00	0.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2026	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA H001 - Local (pass through)	95.001		776,149.00	0.00	No	1/1/2024	12/31/2025	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA H001 - Local (pass through)	95.001		776,149.00	0.00	No	1/1/2023	12/31/2024	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA H001 - Local (pass through)	95.001		776,149.00	0.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2026	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Interdiction - Iowa State Patrol	95.001		11,000.00	0.00	No	1/1/2024	12/31/2025	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Interdiction - Iowa State Patrol	95.001		11,000.00	0.00	No	1/1/2023	12/31/2024	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Interdiction - Iowa State Patrol	95.001		11,000.00	0.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2026	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Iowa Interdiction Support - DNE	95.001		258,090.00	0.00	No	1/1/2024	12/31/2025	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Iowa Interdiction Support - DNE	95.001		258,090.00	0.00	No	1/1/2023	12/31/2024	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Iowa Interdiction Support - DNE	95.001		258,090.00	0.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2026	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Management & Coordination	95.001		101,717.00	0.00	No	1/1/2024	12/31/2025	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Management & Coordination	95.001		101,717.00	0.00	No	1/1/2023	12/31/2024	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Management & Coordination	95.001		101,717.00	0.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2026	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Muscatine Task Force - DNE	95.001		152,925.00	0.00	No	1/1/2024	12/31/2025	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Muscatine Task Force - DNE	95.001		152,925.00	0.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2026	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Muscatine Task Force - DNE	95.001		152,925.00	0.00	No	1/1/2023	12/31/2024	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Quad Cities Metropolitan Enforcement Group - DNE	95.001		135,504.00	0.00	No	1/1/2024	12/31/2025	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Quad Cities Metropolitan Enforcement Group - DNE	95.001		135,504.00	0.00	No	1/1/2023	12/31/2024	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Quad Cities Metropolitan Enforcement Group - DNE	95.001		135,504.00	0.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2026	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA SAUSA Northern (Linn Co. Attorney)	95.001		246,822.00	0.00	No	1/1/2024	12/31/2025	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA SAUSA Northern (Linn Co. Attorney)	95.001		246,822.00	0.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2026	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA SAUSA Northern (Linn Co. Attorney)	95.001		246,822.00	0.00	No	1/1/2023	12/31/2024	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA SAUSA Southern (Attorney General)	95.001		246,822.00	0.00	No	1/1/2024	12/31/2025	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA SAUSA Southern (Attorney General)	95.001		246,822.00	0.00	No	1/1/2023	12/31/2024	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA SAUSA Southern (Attorney General)	95.001		246,822.00	0.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2026	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Tri-State Sioux City Task Force - DNE	95.001		150,447.00	0.00	No	1/1/2024	12/31/2025	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Tri-State Sioux City Task Force - DNE	95.001		150,447.00	0.00	No	1/1/2025	12/31/2026	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	HIDTA Tri-State Sioux City Task Force - DNE	95.001		150,447.00	0.00	No	1/1/2023	12/31/2024	1

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Public Safety, Iowa Department of	NFA State Training Grant	97.043			20,000.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	Social Security Administration	93.775			409,517.37	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	2
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	Social Security Administration	93.775			97,983.44	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2024 Byrne JAG				1,900,000.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	2
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2024 Coverdell				281,437.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2026	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2024 Coverdell				294,696.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	2024 RSAT				307,388.00	102,462.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	JAG SORNA 2024				90,000.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	0
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	John R Justice				65,313.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	PSN - Southern District - 2024				112,175.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	PSN Northern District				90,681.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	1
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	SCIP 2024				1,433,585.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	2
Public Safety, Iowa Department of	STOP 2024				60,000.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2027	1
Subtotal DPS (includes ODCP)					41,593,357.08	2,173,190.44				
Veterans Home, Iowa	FAI Dietary Services Upgrade	64005			23,119,133.37	12,448,764.12	No	7/1/2025	6/30/2030	0
Subtotal IVA					23,119,133.37	12,448,764.12				
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	FY24 Iowa Foreign Labor Certification Grant				394,166.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	9/30/2025	4
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	FY24 Iowa Workforce Development WOTC Initial Funding Allotment - Change 1				46,030.00	0.00	No	11/17/2023	2/2/2024	3
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	Iowa Work Opportunity Tax Credit Funding Allotments for Fiscal Year 2024 - Change 2				132,945.00	0.00	No	2/3/2024	9/30/2024	3
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	Iowa Workforce Development DW WIOA 2024 application				5,363,928.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2027	24
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	Iowa Workforce Development ES WP 2024 application				6,042,244.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2025	3
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	Iowa Workforce Development FY 2025 UI State Administration Base Funding	17.225			29,800,460.00	0.00	No	10/1/2024	12/31/2025	306
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	Iowa Workforce Development FY 24 Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training and Other Activities (TaOA) Funds Distribution	17.245			174,921.00	0.00	No	10/1/2023	6/30/2026	2
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	Iowa Workforce Development UIPL 17-24 PEUC 2024 Application	17.225			447,925.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	9/30/2025	22
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	Iowa Workforce Development UIPL FPUC 2024 Application	17.225			895,850.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	9/25/2025	22
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	Iowa Workforce Development UIPL No. 17-24 PUA Administration Funding	17.225			1,763,410.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	9/30/2025	22
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	Iowa Workforce Development WIG WP 2024 application				441,356.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2025	2
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	Iowa Workforce Development YOUTH WIOA 2024 application				5,089,513.00	0.00	No	4/1/2024	6/30/2027	31
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	PY 2024 Iowa Workforce Development SCSEP Application				1,018,925.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2025	1
Workforce Development, Iowa Department of	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Adult Activities Program Allotments for Program Year (PY) 2024				3,674,183.00	0.00	No	7/1/2024	6/30/2027	31
Subtotal IWD					55,285,856.00	0.00				
Total					655,951,718.87	108,750,288.23				



Appendix E – Fee Project

Analysis of the Governor’s Budget Recommendations

The Fee Project acts as a reference guide to fees charged by departments and agencies. The information reflects FY 2023 and FY 2024 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 2024. 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/1518541.xlsx

Agriculture and Natural Resources — www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FEES/1518542.xlsx

Economic Development — www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FEES/1518543.xlsx

Education — www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FEES/1518547.xlsx

Health and Human Services — www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FEES/1518544.xlsx

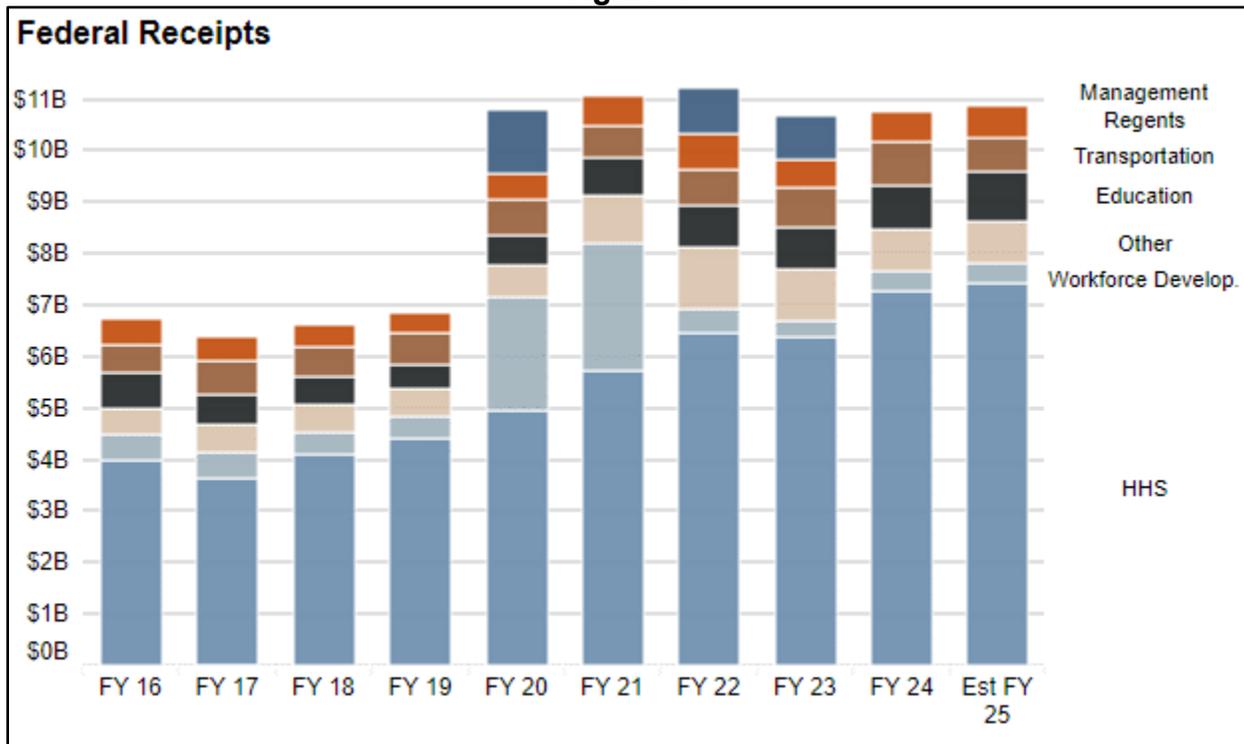
Justice System — www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FEES/1518545.xlsx

Transportation — www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/FEES/1518546.xlsx

FY 2025 Federal Funds

In FY 2020, federal receipts received by the State of Iowa increased by nearly \$4.000 billion compared to FY 2019 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Federal receipts have remained elevated since FY 2020. For FY 2025, it is estimated that Iowa will receive a total of \$10.893 billion in federal funds. The majority of the federal funds are received by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and are distributed to the Medicaid Program. **Figure 1** shows the recipients of federal funds from FY 2016 through estimated FY 2025.

Figure 1



Note: Fiscal years in **Figure 1** are on a state fiscal year.

Figure 2 provides a history of federal funds received by Iowa departments for FY 2022, FY 2023, FY 2024, and estimated federal funds for FY 2025.

Figure 2

Federal Receipts (in Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated
	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Education	\$ 1,183.6	\$ 1,006.8	\$ 828.6	\$ 839.8
Health and Human Services	6,455.6	6,371.0	7,263.4	7,440.0
Management	852.2	851.6	6.0	5.9
Other	815.6	803.4	833.6	948.1
Regents	715.6	548.5	617.6	647.5
Transportation	697.2	787.6	867.6	652.3
Workforce Development	475.8	321.8	377.5	359.7
Grand Total	\$ 11,195.5	\$ 10,690.6	\$ 10,794.3	\$ 10,893.3

Federal Funds Tracking: Grants Enterprise Management System

The Iowa [Grants Enterprise Management System \(GEM\\$\)](#) is operated by the Department of Management (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 GEM\$ does all of the following:

- 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 that used GEM\$ to report their awards in FY 2024 include the following:

- Department of Administrative Services
- Iowa Economic Development Authority
- Department of Education
- Department of Management
- Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
- Department of Health and Human Services
- 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
- Office of the Attorney General
- Department of Workforce Development
- Department for the Blind
- Department on Aging
- Department of Transportation
- Judicial Branch

Related Websites

Federal Funds Information for States: www.ffis.org

Government Accountability Office: www.gao.gov

Federal Block Grants

In the 2023 Session the General Assembly passed 2023 Iowa Acts, chapter [161](#) (FY 2024 and FY 2025 Federal Block Grant Appropriations Act). The Act authorized the following block grants through FY 2025.

Substance Use Block Grant — Health and Human Services

FY 2025 Appropriation: \$13.2 million

Description: The Substance Use Block Grant (SUBG) provides funds to prevent and treat substance use. Grantees must develop a comprehensive primary prevention program that includes activities and services in various settings. The program must target the general population and sub-groups at high risk for substance use. To receive their full SUBG awards, grantees must enact and enforce laws prohibiting the sale or distribution of tobacco products to individuals under the age of 18.

Community Mental Health Services Block Grant — Health and Human Services

FY 2025 Appropriation: \$7.7 million

Description: The Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (MHBG) awards grants to provide community mental health services. Grantees have flexibility to use funds for new programs or to supplement their current activities. Grantees must submit a plan explaining how they will use MHBG funds, distribute funds to local government entities and nongovernmental organizations, comply with general federal requirements for managing grants, and form and support a state or territory mental health planning council.

Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant — Health and Human Services

FY 2025 Appropriation: \$6.6 million

Description: The purpose of the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program is to create federal/state partnerships that enable each state/jurisdiction to address the health services needs of mothers, infants, and children, which includes children with special health care needs and their families. States receive formula-based funding to improve the health of families, particularly those with low income or limited access to health services.

Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant — Health and Human Services

FY 2025 Appropriation: \$1.7 million

Description: The Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant provides flexible funding for unfunded or underfunded public health needs, including prevention services and outbreak control.

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program — Public Safety

FY 2025 Appropriation: \$0.4 million

Description: The Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) award funds provide additional personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, training, technical assistance, and information systems for criminal justice. This may include programming related to law enforcement, prosecution and courts, prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, technology improvement, crime victims and witnesses, mental health and related law enforcement and corrections, and implementation of State crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs or initiatives.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant — Public Safety

FY 2025 Appropriation: \$2.0 million

Description: The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant is a formula grant program intended to enhance the capabilities of state, local, and tribal governments to provide residential substance use disorder (SUD) treatment to adult and juvenile populations during detention or incarceration. The Grant may also be used to initiate or continue evidence-based SUD treatment in jails, to prepare individuals for reintegration into the community, and to assist them and their communities throughout the reentry process by delivering community-based treatment and other recovery aftercare services.

Community Services Block Grant — Health and Human Services

FY 2025 Appropriation: \$8.0 million

Description: The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) provides funds to administer support services that alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty. Local Community Action Agencies provide CSBG-funded services and activities including housing, nutrition, utility, and transportation assistance; employment, education, and other income and asset building services; crisis and emergency services; and community asset building initiatives.

Community Development Block Grant — Iowa Economic Development Authority

FY 2025 Appropriation: \$26.5 million

Description: The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), funded through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, provides annual grants on a formula basis to states, cities, and counties. The main purpose of the program is to develop viable communities by providing decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate incomes. Funds are typically used for housing assistance, job training and employment-related transportation services, water and sewer improvements, community facility improvements, the opportunities and threats fund, and neighborhood revitalization activities.

Surface Transportation Block Grant Program — Transportation

FY 2025 Appropriation: \$188.8 million

Description: The Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG) provides flexible funding that may be used by states and localities for projects to preserve and improve the conditions and performance on any federal-aid highway, bridge and tunnel projects on any public road, pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, and transit capital projects, including intercity bus terminals.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program — Health and Human Services

FY 2025 Appropriation: \$54.6 million

Description: The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) Block Grant provides funds to assist low-income households with meeting immediate home energy needs. The LIHEAP benefits target households with low incomes, particularly those that have a high home energy burden (percentage of income that goes to heating and cooling bills) and/or have members who are elderly, disabled, and/or young children. Grant recipients can use funds for heating and/or cooling costs, and up to 15.0% of their funding (or 25.0% with a waiver) for weatherization assistance.

Social Services Block Grant — Health and Human Services

FY 2025 Appropriation: \$15.3 million

Description: The purpose of the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is to support social services supporting economic self-sufficiency; preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or the exploitation of children and adults; preventing or reducing inappropriate institutionalization; and securing referrals for institutional care, where appropriate. Services and eligibility requirements vary by state. The Uniform Definitions of Services, which include 29 service categories, provide guidelines to states for reporting purposes. Service categories most frequently supported by SSBG include child care, child welfare, services for persons with disabilities, case management services, and protective services for adults.

Child Care and Development Block Grant — Health and Human Services

FY 2025 Appropriation: \$103.1 million

Description: The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act authorizes the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) Program and authorizes discretionary appropriations to support grants to state, territorial, and tribal lead agencies. The CCDF is the primary federal funding source to help low-income families afford child care.

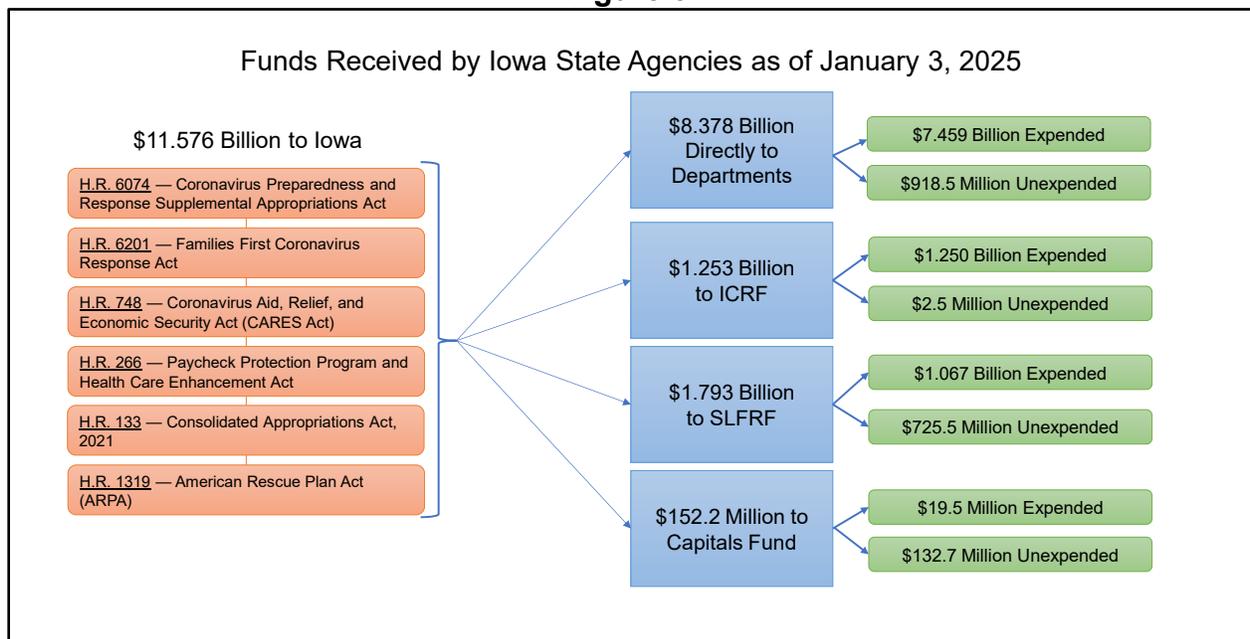
CARES Act, ARPA, and Other Federal Stimulus Acts

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal government enacted six Acts since March 2020. Those Acts are as follows:

- [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 January 3, 2025, State agencies in Iowa have reported federal awards totaling \$11.576 billion related to the six Acts to address a wide variety of expenses related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Of this total, \$8.378 billion has been awarded directly to agencies, \$1.253 billion was awarded to the Iowa Coronavirus Relief Fund (ICRF), \$1.793 billion was awarded to the Iowa Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF) for the State and nonentitlement units of government, and \$152.2 million was awarded to the Coronavirus Capitals Fund. The **Appendix** at the end of the Federal Funds section details the \$8.378 billion awarded directly to State departments.

Figure 3



The ICRF is nearing the point of final reporting, with program expenditures having ended September 30, 2022. Awards directly to departments remain a major source of expenditures, but these funding streams have various end dates, with most sunsetting by the end of CY 2026. Approximately 40.5% of the expenditures from the SLFRF remain to be made and any funds not obligated by December 31, 2024, and expended by December 31, 2026, will revert to the federal government.

Total expenditures from the programs that have accounted for the most funding are outlined in **Figure 4**. The majority of expenditures (73.3%) occurred from FY 2020 through FY 2022. Federal payments for unemployment insurance, which are separate from any payments made to unemployment insurance from the ICRF and SLFRF, were more than half of all expenditures in FY 2020 (58.1%) and FY 2021 (55.8%). The Coronavirus Relief Fund was the second major program from which expenditures were made and comprised 26.2% of expenditures in FY 2020 and 18.9% in FY 2021. Medicaid expenditures were made monthly and continued until the end of calendar year 2023. The Medicaid Program has comprised 12.8% of total expenditures since FY 2020. Beginning in FY 2022, two new programs established under the ARPA began to contribute to total spending. The SLFRF has totaled \$1,067.1 million in expenditures and will be one of the major programs in the future. The American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Program also comprised a major source of expenditures with a total of \$745.2 million. As of January 3, 2025, \$345.0 million from COVID-19 funds has been spent in FY 2025.

Figure 4

COVID-19 Aid Expenditures by Top Eight Programs							
(in Millions)							
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Total
American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emerg. Relief	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$176.0	\$294.3	\$214.8	\$60.0	\$745.2
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$6.2	\$62.6	\$205.0	\$137.9	\$74.2	\$12.8	\$498.7
Coronavirus Relief Fund	\$553.3	\$574.3	\$104.5	\$14.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,246.8
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$386.8	\$253.3	\$223.6	\$203.4	\$1,067.1
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	\$64.4	\$75.3	\$221.5	\$48.9	\$6.5	\$0.0	\$416.5
Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)	\$0.0	\$38.9	\$53.7	\$21.6	\$46.5	\$22.7	\$183.5
Medicaid	\$136.6	\$301.1	\$322.0	\$340.9	\$156.9	\$0.0	\$1,257.5
Other	\$125.2	\$286.4	\$496.5	\$273.8	\$157.1	\$45.6	\$1,384.7
Unemployment Insurance	\$1,228.0	\$1,692.8	\$64.6	\$7.0	\$0.1	\$0.5	\$2,993.0
Grand Total	\$2,113.8	\$3,031.4	\$2,030.7	\$1,392.5	\$879.6	\$345.0	\$9,792.9

Note: This figure reflects expenses that occurred between July 1 and June 30 without regard to accrual adjustments.

Figure 5

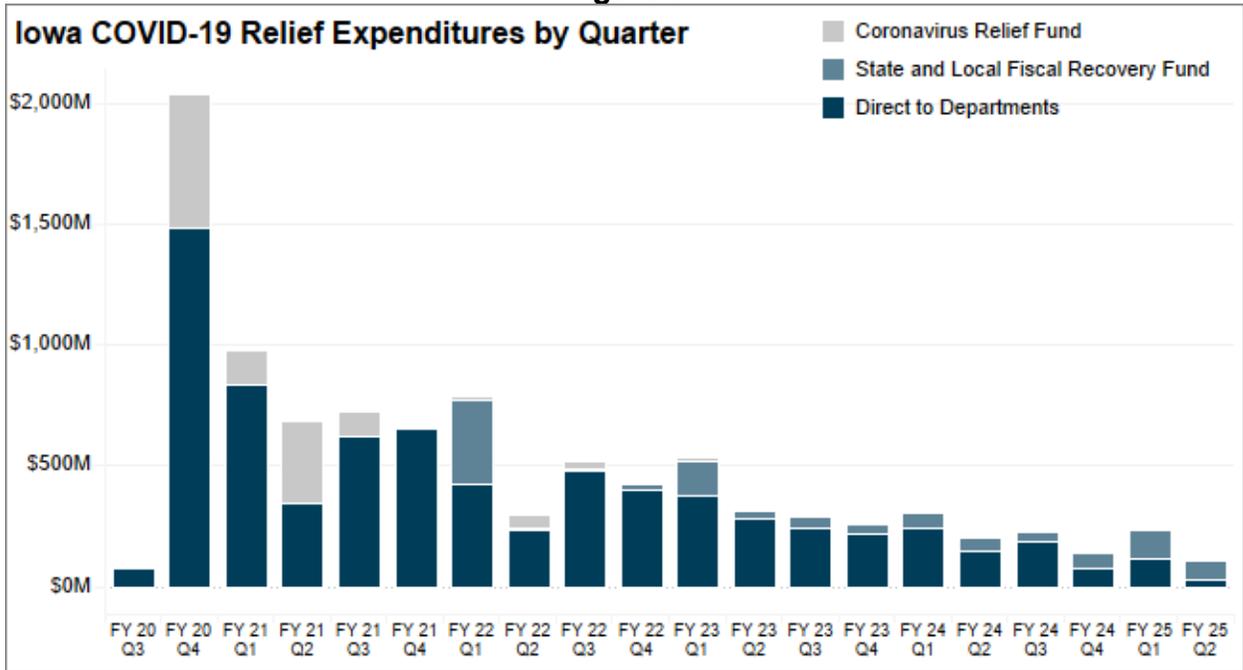


Figure 5 shows how federal relief funding has been spent by quarter and how expenditures have slowed. The figure displays larger expenditures at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (FY 2020 Q4). The ICRF accounted for a large part of spending through FY 2021 Q3, but expenditures since then have decreased. Funding provided directly to departments has provided the largest share of expenditures in each quarter. Expenditures from the SLFRF began in earnest in FY 2022 Q1, but these expenditures were driven by the two largest payments. One was a transfer to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund, and the second was a transfer to nonentitlement units of government in Iowa.

Figure 6 focuses more closely on the top eight programs for the four most recent quarters. The SLFRF is 43.1% of all expenditures, and American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief is 25.4% of all expenditures. Lastly, the SLFRF will remain a major portion of State expenditures into FY 2027, with \$725.5 million in funds remaining.

Figure 6

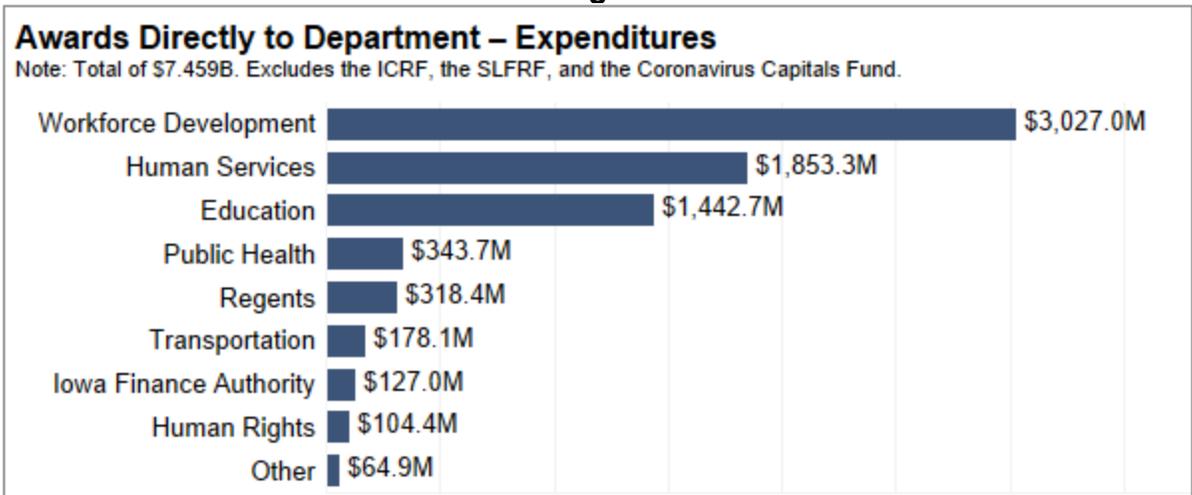
Federal COVID-19 Aid Expenditures by Four Most Recent Quarters					
Top 8 Programs (in Millions)					
	FY 24 Q3	FY 24 Q4	FY 25 Q1	FY 25 Q2	Total
American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emerg. Relief	\$86.6	\$34.4	\$55.4	\$4.6	\$181.0
Capital Projects Fund	\$0.1	\$4.4	\$14.4	\$0.5	\$19.4
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$59.5	\$7.1	\$3.4	\$9.3	\$79.4
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	\$38.2	\$69.2	\$125.5	\$74.2	\$307.1
Emergency Rental Assistance Program	\$2.9	\$2.4	\$2.6	\$1.1	\$9.0
Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)	\$7.6	\$9.2	\$18.6	\$4.0	\$39.4
Homeowner Assistance Fund	\$1.7	\$2.6	\$5.0	\$2.1	\$11.4
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	\$4.4	\$1.4	\$3.0	\$1.5	\$10.2
Other	\$24.4	\$15.2	\$9.1	\$6.8	\$55.5
Total	\$225.4	\$145.8	\$237.1	\$104.1	\$712.5

Note: This figure reflects expenses that occurred between July 1 and June 30 without regard to accrual adjustments.

Awards Directly to Departments

Figure 7 displays the eight agencies that received the most funding and combines all other agencies. Of the \$8.378 billion in federal funds awarded directly to State agencies, \$7.459 billion (89.0%) has been expended as of January 3, 2025. Of the total year-to-date expenditures, \$2.993 billion (40.1%) has been expended for worker unemployment benefits. This figure does not include the funds from the ICRF and SLFRF allocated for this same purpose. The then-Department of Human Services has expended \$1.853 billion (24.8%), the majority of which has been dedicated to the Medicaid Program. The Department of Education has expended \$1.443 billion (19.3%), with approximately half of expenditures going to American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief. The then-Department of Public Health has expended \$343.7 million (4.6%). The Board of Regents has expended \$318.4 million (4.3%). The Department of Transportation has expended \$178.1 million (2.4%). The Iowa Finance Authority has expended \$127.0 million (1.7%). The then-Department of Human Rights has expended \$104.4 million (1.4%).

Figure 7



Iowa Coronavirus Relief Fund

Iowa received \$1.250 billion in federal funds through the CARES Act on April 20, 2020, illustrated in **Figure 8**. To date, \$2.5 million in interest earnings has been credited to the Fund. As of January 3, 2025, net transfers to agencies total \$1.247 billion, with some moneys having been returned to the Fund. The current balance in the Fund is \$2.5 million. Of the \$1.247 billion transferred to the agencies, a total of \$293,000 remains unexpended. The U.S. Department of the Treasury has 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, if the recipient has incurred an obligation concerning such cost by December 31, 2021. Recipients were allowed to record their expenditures through September 30, 2022. As of January 3, 2025, \$3.2 million has been returned to the federal government. A final report has not been issued on all ICRF expenditures, but the State is allowed to retain interest earnings for administrative expenses.

Figure 8

Coronavirus Relief Fund (April 2020 CARES Act)		
Coronavirus Relief Fund		
Federal Support	\$	1,250,000,000
Interest		2,510,891
Federal Support Returned		-3,207,151
Net Transfers to Agencies		-1,247,124,889
Fund Balance	\$	2,178,851
Department Activities		
Transfers Received		1,247,124,889
Reported Expenses		-1,246,832,043
Unexpended Transfers	\$	292,847
Total Unexpended	\$	2,471,697

Iowa State and Local Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund

The State of Iowa has received \$1.703 billion in federal funds and \$90.0 million in interest as of January 3, 2025, that has been deposited into the SLFRF. A total of \$1.118 billion has been transferred to various agencies. The first \$237.5 million was transferred to the Department of Workforce Development’s (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 Iowa Department of Revenue 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 SLFRF must be used to cover costs incurred by recipients between March 3, 2021, and December 31, 2024. Funds must be obligated by December 31, 2024, and expended by December 31, 2026, or they will revert to the federal government. As of January 3, 2025, \$725.5 million remains unexpended.

Figure 9 reflects SLFRF activity across the State. This includes moneys that remain in the Fund and moneys that have been transferred to agencies and are no longer in the SLFRF but have not been expended by the State.

Figure 9

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund Revenue, Transfers, and Department Activities		
Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Fund		
Federal Support	\$	1,702,553,364
Interest		90,047,793
Net Transfers to Agencies		-1,117,994,768
Fund Balance	\$	674,606,389
Department Activities		
Transfers Received		1,117,994,768
Reported Expenses		-1,067,120,217
Unexpended Transfers	\$	50,874,552
Total Unexpended	\$	725,480,941

Figure 10 shows expenses at a program level. Note that some programs may show expenses that exceed transfers that have been made to a department. The discrepancy is primarily due to the ongoing nature of transaction reporting. The Legislative Services Agency (LSA) will continue to monitor these programs.

Figure 10
Iowa Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund
Total Transfers and Expenditures

	Net Transfers	Expenditures
Administrative Services	\$ 41,251,447	\$ 39,311,497
Local Government Relief Payments Support	386,225	386,225
Public Sector Premium Pay - Corrections	1,524,000	1,524,000
Public Sector Premium Pay - Teachers	95,000	95,000
Public Sector Premium Pay - Peace Officers	5,988,000	5,988,000
Premium Pay Administration	6,000	6,000
PPE and DME Storage and Distribution - DAS	1,623,933	1,494,755
Iowa Juvenile Home - Demolition and Asbestos Remediation	353,278	353,278
Park Avenue Project	21,039,511	20,039,235
HHS Strategic Space Planning	10,235,500	9,425,004
Aging (HHS)	\$ 435,000	\$ 491,800
Office of the Public Guardian	435,000	491,800
Agriculture and Land Stewardship	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 7,645,393
Iowa Conservation Infrastructure	8,000,000	7,645,393
Attorney General	\$ 167,209	\$ 626,890
Victim Assistance	167,209	626,890
Office of the Chief Information Officer (DOM)	\$ 147,600,634	\$ 154,045,019
OCIO Broadband Community Engagement	1,320,000	1,320,000
Broadband Infrastructure Support Grants	79,703,138	86,455,345
Broadband Expansion Grant Administration	3,415,255	3,490,982
Security Operations Center	4,124,559	4,124,559
Data Center Migration	15,458,321	15,495,017
Operations System Replacement	760,000	661,478
Endpoint Detection and Response Platform	4,193,906	4,193,906
Capitol Complex Network Upgrade	2,208,562	2,208,562
Inventory and Asset Management	452,575	397,080
Digital Transformation Project	7,667,103	7,933,918
Identity and Access Management	3,490,375	3,490,375
Identity and Access Management Fall 2023	3,595,086	3,595,086
State Financial System	17,392,668	16,859,625
Joint Forces HQ HVAC Replacement	2,319,086	2,319,086
Statewide IT Organization	1,500,000	1,500,000
College Student Aid Commission (Department of Education)	\$ 7,710,211	\$ 7,541,969
GEAR UP Iowa Future Ready	1,834,657	1,663,280
National Guard Benefits Program	600,000	600,000
National Guard Service Scholarship Supp. Spring 2023	1,600,000	1,600,000
National Guard Service Scholarship Supp. Spring 2023 - Additional	175,554	175,554
Last-Dollar Scholarship Program	3,500,000	3,500,000
ICAPS Security	0	3,135
Corrections	\$ 10,360,410	\$ 10,360,410
Homes for Iowa	10,000,000	10,000,000
Iowa Correctional Offender Network	360,410	360,410

Iowa Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (continued)
Total Transfers and Expenditures

	Net Transfers	Expenditures
Education	\$ 3,301,703	\$ 3,696,361
Iowa Private Sector Premium Pay	732,020	732,020
Critical Incident Mapping	481,693	481,693
GEAR UP Iowa Future Ready	1,266,472	1,663,579
Summer Food Service Program/Seamless Summer Option	403,237	403,923
ICAPS System Security	84,265	81,130
Charter School Start Up and Expansion	334,017	334,017
Economic Development Authority	\$ 124,049,736	\$ 123,909,710
Tourism Marketing Projects	1,241,754	1,241,754
Iowa Promotional Campaign Fall 2021	3,899,982	3,899,982
Iowa Promotional Campaign Spring 2022	4,700,000	4,700,000
Iowa Promotional Campaign Spring 2023	3,750,000	3,750,000
Manufacturing 4.0 Small Manufacturers	4,500,000	4,431,419
Manufacturing 4.0 Mid-Size Manufacturers	19,125,000	19,196,054
Downtown Housing Grant Program	7,986,000	8,065,326
Nonprofit Initiative	36,529,000	36,484,052
Destination Iowa	38,873,000	38,688,856
Iowa Brand Development	305,000	305,000
Manufacturing 4.0 - Tech. Investment Small Manufacturers	1,630,000	1,681,756
Talent Attraction	410,000	381,808
Iowa Food Insecurity Infrastructure	1,100,000	1,083,703
Governor's Office	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Boards and Commissions Review	15,000	15,000
Health and Human Services	\$ 1,673,454	\$ 32,842
Administration	186,800	0
Office of the Public Guardian	0	10,400
HHS Strategic Space Planning	1,486,654	0
Opioid Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Program	0	22,442
Homeland Security	\$ 38,273,107	\$ 26,387,648
PPE Storage	213,304	213,304
School Safety Improv. Fund and Vulnerability Assessments	35,151,778	23,341,595
School Safety Administration	2,625,000	2,549,724
Perry School District Building Improvements	283,025	283,025
Iowa Finance Authority	\$ 73,552,349	\$ 46,751,729
Wastewater Infrastructure for Unsewered Communities	12,144,279	9,625,982
Economically Significant Projects	22,000,000	16,193,465
Minority Down Payment Assistance Pilot Program	965,000	965,000
Watershed Protection Projects	6,451,138	4,164,999
Industrial Water Reuse Projects	57,813	107,813
Housing Finance General Office	17,539,600	0
Home Rehabilitation Block Grant Pilot Program	616,667	320,000
Iowa Home Program	5,462,667	479,972
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program	8,315,186	14,894,499

Iowa Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (continued)
Total Transfers and Expenditures

	Net Transfers	Expenditures
Iowa PBS	\$ 1,042,994	\$ 1,042,994
Antenna Replacement	1,042,994	1,042,994
Management	\$ 10,080,944	\$ 9,866,163
Fund Administration	3,638,759	3,638,759
Workforce Realignment Consultant	42,500	42,500
Guidehouse Alignment Consultant	1,035,514	1,035,514
Rule Management Program	2,562,546	2,562,546
Organizational Change Management Support	543,000	543,000
Alignment Employee Engagement	1,685,544	1,685,544
Area Education Agency Benchmarking	300,000	300,000
SLFRF Interest Projects	214,781	0
Correctional Institutions Data Analysis	58,300	58,300
Natural Resources	\$ 117,479	\$ 117,479
Hazardous Condition Remediation Plan	117,479	117,479
Public Defense	\$ 3,113,768	\$ 3,239,364
DPS and DPD Deployment	1,413,294	1,413,294
Deployment 2024	1,700,474	1,711,069
Recruitment Incentives Program	0	115,000
Public Health (HHS)	\$ 653,056	\$ 769,796
Centers of Excellence	653,056	769,796
Public Safety	\$ 35,985,950	\$ 35,569,441
Computer-Aided Dispatch	981,910	981,910
DPS Recruitment Initiative	644,899	661,223
School Safety Hardware and Software	7,382,710	6,811,815
School Safety Bureau	2,335,000	2,150,431
Motor Vehicle Enforcement Transition	19,160,498	19,294,610
DPS and DPD Deployment	583,566	583,566
Deployment 2024	169,996	169,996
School Resource Officer	54,599	54,599
ISP Aircraft	4,672,773	4,861,292
State Fair	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000
Iowa State Fair Security Improvements	1,500,000	1,500,000
Regents	\$ 14,780,865	\$ 14,613,159
UNI Future Ready Iowa Scholarship Program	3,050,889	3,022,152
Veterinary Diagnostic Lab Phase II	10,358,312	11,166,973
Biosciences Infrastructure	1,371,664	424,034
Revenue	\$ 221,185,312	\$ 221,185,312
Local Government Relief	221,185,312	221,185,312
Transportation	\$ 85,800,000	\$ 71,494,054
Commercial Aviation Airports	83,000,000	68,694,054
Motor Vehicle Enforcement Transition	2,800,000	2,800,000

Iowa Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (continued)
Total Transfers and Expenditures

	Net Transfers	Expenditures
Veterans Affairs	\$ 265,232	\$ 265,232
Veterans Trust Fund Supplemental Grant	265,232	265,232
Workforce Development	\$ 287,078,908	\$ 286,640,956
Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund	237,470,586	237,470,586
IowaWORKS Program Promotion	601,023	601,023
Reemployment Case Management System	6,366,257	5,737,535
Child Care Challenge	6,813,777	6,830,888
Summer Youth Internship Projects	1,312,892	1,312,892
Labor Market Information System	437,378	448,813
Child Care Challenge Bus. Incentive	7,782,058	7,153,559
Health Careers Registered Apprenticeship	778,269	788,596
Health Careers Registered Apprenticeship 2.0	467,217	554,744
Work-Based Learning Professional Profiling System	950,179	1,633,363
Teacher and Paraeducator Registered Apprenticeship	21,171,644	21,172,243
Iowa Language Learners Job Training Program	118,678	146,949
Statewide CDL Infrastructure	1,981,240	1,982,071
Entry-Level Driver Training Program	323,334	393,861
IowaWORKS Mobile	307,647	268,605
Home Base Iowa Portal	196,729	145,229
	<u>\$ 1,117,994,768</u>	<u>\$ 1,067,120,216</u>

Department of Administrative Services (DAS)

- **Local Government Relief Payments Support:** The Governor has 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 provide 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. This includes \$6,000 expended for administration.
- **PPE and DME Storage and Distribution:** The Governor has transferred \$1.6 million to pay for centralized storage of personal protective equipment (PPE) and durable medical equipment (DME). The DAS has expended \$1.5 million, and there is a balance of \$129,000 remaining.
- **Iowa Juvenile Home:** The Governor has transferred \$353,000 for the demolition and asbestos remediation at the Iowa Juvenile Home to prepare the site for community redevelopment. The DAS has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Park Avenue Project:** The Governor has transferred \$21.0 million for the purchase of a building, completion of infrastructure improvements, and relocation of staff. The DAS has expended \$20.0 million, and there is a balance of \$1.0 million remaining.
- **Health and Human Services Strategic Space Planning:** The Governor has transferred \$10.2 million to the DAS to renovate the Lucas State Office Building and the Hoover State Office Building. The DAS has expended \$9.4 million, and there is a balance of \$810,000 remaining.

Department on Aging (HHS)

- **Office of the Public Guardian:** The Governor has transferred \$435,000 to reduce the waiting list and pay for case opening fees for Iowans to expedite the transition of patients from hospitals to community-based settings. The Department has expended \$492,000. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$57,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.

Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (DALs)

- **Iowa Conservation Infrastructure:** The Governor has transferred \$8.0 million to improve water quality by harnessing the collective ability of private and public resources, organizations, and contractors to rally around the Nutrient Reduction Strategy and implement proven conservation practices to reduce nutrients delivered to Iowa waterways. This program invests in nonpoint source conservation projects in priority watersheds with layered benefits including improved water quality, habitat, recreation, and carbon sequestration. The DALs has expended \$7.6 million, and there is a balance of \$355,000 remaining.

Iowa Office of the Attorney General (AG)

- **Victim Assistance:** The Governor has transferred \$167,000 to provide grants to counties, provide traveling advocates to deliver services to victims, offer increased access to the criminal justice system, and provide increased mental health counseling. The AG has expended \$627,000. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$460,000, but additional funds are expected in the future.

Office of the Chief Information Officer (DOM)

- **OCIO Broadband Community Engagement:** The Governor has transferred \$1.3 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 Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Broadband Infrastructure Support Grants:** The Governor has transferred \$79.7 million to Broadband Infrastructure Grants. These grants are intended to support broadband expansion across the State. The OCIO has expended \$86.5 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$6.8 million, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.

- **Broadband Expansion Grant Administration:** The Governor has transferred \$3.4 million to administer broadband grants. The OCIO has expended \$3.5 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$76,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Security Operations Center:** The Governor has transferred \$4.1 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 the balance of the funds.
- **Data Center Migration:** The Governor has transferred \$15.5 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 \$15.5 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$37,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Operations System Replacement:** The Governor has transferred \$760,000 to replace unsupported endpoints and software across the State network. The OCIO has expended \$661,000, and there is a balance of \$99,000 remaining.
- **Endpoint Detection and Response Platform:** The Governor has transferred \$4.2 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 the balance of the funds.
- **Capitol Complex Network Upgrade:** The Governor has transferred \$2.2 million to replace network and wireless infrastructure across the Capitol complex. The OCIO has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Inventory and Asset Management:** The Governor has transferred \$453,000 to acquire or build systems intended to track information technology (IT) assets. The OCIO has expended \$397,000, and there is a balance of \$55,000 remaining.
- **Digital Transformation Project:** The Governor has transferred \$7.7 million to update State websites to improve user experience. The OCIO has expended \$7.9 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$267,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Identity and Access Management:** The Governor has transferred \$3.5 million for a one-year renewal of 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.
- **Identity and Access Management Fall 2023:** The Governor has transferred \$3.6 million for a one-year renewal of the Okta platform. The OCIO has expended the balance of the funds.
- **State Financial System:** The Governor has transferred \$17.4 million to upgrade the current State finance and accounting system to a cloud-based system to improve security and system functionality. The OCIO has expended \$16.9 million, and there is a balance of \$533,000 remaining.
- **Joint Forces HQ HVAC Replacement:** The Governor has transferred \$2.3 million to replace the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment in the data center at the Joint Forces Headquarters. This equipment serves the Iowa Air National Guard, the Iowa Communications Network, and the OCIO. The OCIO has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Statewide IT Organization:** The Governor has transferred \$1.5 million to support the costs of engaging a third party for consulting and the development of various implementation plans for statewide IT reorganization. The OCIO has expended the balance of the funds.

College Student Aid Commission (Department of Education)

- **GEAR UP Iowa Future Ready:** The Governor has transferred \$1.8 million 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 College Student Aid Commission (CSAC) has expended \$1.7 million, and there is a balance of \$171,000 remaining.
- **National Guard Benefits Program:** The Governor has transferred \$600,000 to provide tuition reimbursement for Iowa National Guard soldiers and airmen. 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.

- **National Guard Service Scholarship Supplemental — Spring 2023:** The Governor has transferred \$1.6 million to provide tuition reimbursement for Iowa National Guard soldiers and airmen. The CSAC has expended the balance of the funds.
- **National Guard Service Scholarship Additional Supplemental — Spring 2023:** The Governor has transferred \$176,000 to provide tuition reimbursement for Iowa National Guard soldiers and airmen. The CSAC has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Last-Dollar Scholarship Program:** The Governor has transferred \$3.5 million to cover any remaining tuition and qualified fees for students who meet the Federal Pell Grant qualifications. The program provides funding to Iowans for short-term programs of study aligned with high-demand jobs at Iowa colleges. The CSAC has expended the balance of the funds.
- **ICAPS Security:** A transfer has not been recorded, but funds are expected to be transferred in the future. The project will protect Iowa College Aid Processing System (ICAPS) data by adding multi-factor authentication, enhancing record audit history, using the State's web application firewall, and adding Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart (CAPTCHA) technology. The CSAC has expended \$3,000.

Department of Corrections (DOC)

- **Homes for Iowa:** The Governor has transferred \$10.0 million to support a building trades jobs training program for Iowa inmates. This program constructs modular homes for income-qualified Iowa residents. The DOC has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON):** The Governor has transferred \$360,000 to support programming needs for the ICON system. The DOC has expended the balance of the funds.

Department of Education

- **Iowa Private Sector Premium Pay:** The Governor has 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.
- **Critical Incident Mapping:** The Governor has transferred \$482,000 for a critical incident mapping system. Critical incident mapping will be made available to independently accredited nonpublic K-12 school locations to include a detailed floor plan of the school building and surrounding school grounds that incorporates key information needed by emergency first responders to plan for and respond to an emergency. The Department has expended the balance of the funds.
- **GEAR UP Iowa Future Ready:** The Governor has transferred \$1.3 million 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 Department has expended \$1.7 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$397,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Summer Food Service Program/Seamless Summer Option:** The Governor has transferred \$403,000 to expand existing summer meal sites and promote new summer meal sites in eligible areas currently underserved by summer meal programs. The Department has expended \$404,000. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$700, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **ICAPS System Security:** The Governor has transferred \$84,000 to protect ICAPS data by adding multi-factor authentication, enhancing record audit history, using the State's web application firewall, and adding CAPTCHA technology. The Department has expended \$81,000, and there is a balance of \$3,000 remaining.
- **Charter School Start Up and Expansion:** The Governor has transferred \$334,000 to assist existing charter schools in the improvement or expansion of offerings and to assist newly authorized charter schools in preparation for operation. The department has expended the balance of the Funds.

Economic Development Authority (IEDA)

- **Tourism Marketing Projects:** The Governor has transferred \$1.2 million to promote tourism through investment in an image inventory for tourism marketing campaigns and redesign of the [Travellowa.com](https://www.travellowa.com) tourism website. The IEDA has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Iowa Promotional Campaign — Fall 2021:** The Governor has 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 IEDA has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Iowa Promotional Campaign — Spring 2022:** The Governor has 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 IEDA has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Iowa Promotional Campaign — Spring 2023:** The Governor has transferred \$3.8 million to a multimedia advertising campaign intended to encourage people to visit, live, and work in Iowa. The IEDA has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Manufacturing 4.0 — Small:** The Governor has transferred \$4.5 million to help Iowa's small manufacturers continue to advance their processes; automate decision making; and optimize their current human capital from manual, labor-intensive positions into highly skilled, value-added occupations. The IEDA has expended \$4.4 million, and there is a balance of \$69,000 remaining.
- **Manufacturing 4.0 — Mid-Size:** The Governor has transferred \$19.1 million to help Iowa's mid-size manufacturers continue to advance their processes; automate decision making; and optimize their current human capital from manual, labor-intensive positions into highly skilled, value-added occupations. The IEDA has expended \$19.2 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$71,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Downtown Housing Grant Program:** The Governor has transferred \$8.0 million to develop upper-story spaces in downtown properties into residential units to create new housing units in rural Iowa communities. The IEDA has expended \$8.1 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$79,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Nonprofit Initiative:** The Governor has transferred \$36.6 million to provide grants for Iowa nonprofits to invest in infrastructure and expand services. The IEDA has expended \$36.5 million, and there is a balance of \$45,000 remaining.
- **Destination Iowa:** The Governor has transferred \$38.9 million to bolster the quality of life in Iowa's communities and attract visitors to the State. The IEDA has expended \$38.7 million, and there is a balance of \$184,000 remaining.
- **Iowa Brand Development:** The Governor has transferred \$305,000 to develop an overall brand strategy for the State of Iowa. The IEDA has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Manufacturing 4.0 — Tech. Investment Small Manufacturers:** The Governor has transferred \$1.6 million to assist firms with between 3 and 150 employees to acquire specialized hardware or software in the Industry 4.0 technology groups. The IEDA has expended \$1.7 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$52,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Talent Attraction:** The Governor has transferred \$410,000 to build a talent attraction system that is trackable, is personal, leverages partnerships statewide, and gives communities a meaningful role in the [This is Iowa](#) campaign. The IEDA has expended \$382,000, and there is a balance of \$28,000 remaining.
- **Iowa Food Insecurity Infrastructure:** The Governor has transferred \$1.1 million to assist eligible nonprofit food banks and nonprofit food pantry networks that have experienced economic hardship to build, expand, or rehabilitate facilities to enable them to increase the amount of food distributed to local food pantries throughout Iowa. The IEDA has expended \$1.1 million, and there is a balance of \$16,000 remaining.

Governor's Office

- **Boards and Commissions Review:** The Governor has transferred \$15,000 for a review of the State's boards and commissions. The Governor's Office has expended the balance of the funds.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

- **Administration:** The Governor has transferred \$187,000 to the HHS for administrative costs related to accountability, compliance, and program integrity. No funds have been expended.
- **Office of the Public Guardian:** A transfer has not been recorded, but funds are expected to be transferred in the future. The project will reduce the waiting list and pay for case opening fees for lowans to expedite the transition of patients from hospitals to community-based settings. The HHS has expended \$10,000.
- **HHS Strategic Space Planning:** The Governor has transferred \$1.5 million to the HHS to renovate the Lucas State Office Building and the Hoover State Office Building. No funds have been expended.
- **Opioid Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Program:** A transfer has not been recorded, but funds are expected to be transferred in the future. The Program will invest in opioid prevention, treatment, and recovery programs for lowans impacted by the opioid epidemic. The HHS has expended \$22,000.

Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD)

- **PPE Storage:** The Governor has 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 has transferred \$35.2 million to perform vulnerability assessments and minor capital improvements for school safety enhancements. The HSEMD has expended \$23.3 million, and there is a balance of \$11.8 million remaining.
- **School Safety Administration:** The Governor has transferred \$2.6 million to pay for costs associated with the administration of the School Safety Program. The HSEMD has expended \$2.5 million, and there is a balance of \$75,000 remaining.
- **Perry School District Building Improvements:** The Governor has transferred \$283,000 to pay for building improvements in the Perry School District. The HSEMD has expended the balance of the funds.

Iowa Finance Authority (IFA)

- **Wastewater Infrastructure for Unsewered Communities:** The Governor has transferred \$12.1 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 \$9.6 million, and there is a balance of \$2.5 million remaining.
- **Economically Significant Projects:** The Governor has transferred \$22.0 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. The IFA has expended \$16.2 million, and there is a balance of \$5.8 million remaining.
- **Minority Down Payment Assistance (DPA) Pilot Program:** The Governor has transferred \$965,000 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 the balance of the funds.
- **Watershed Protection Projects:** The Governor has transferred \$6.5 million to invest in nonpoint source watershed projects that improve water quality, focusing on green infrastructure and measures to control nonpoint source pollution from hydromodification. The IFA has expended \$4.2 million, and there is a balance of \$2.3 million remaining.
- **Industrial Water Reuse Projects:** The Governor has transferred \$58,000 to provide matching grants for manufacturers to install on-site water reuse systems at industrial and/or manufacturing facilities. The IFA has expended \$108,000. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$50,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.

- **Housing Finance General Office:** The Governor has transferred \$17.5 million to the IFA for housing finance and general office expenses. No funds have been expended.
- **Home Rehabilitation Block Grant Pilot Program:** The Governor has transferred \$617,000 to offer eligible Iowa communities an opportunity to offer property owners in a target neighborhood financial assistance for eligible repair expenses to help preserve their homes and develop new affordable housing opportunities. Funding opportunities must benefit households with incomes at or below 80.0% of the area median income. The IFA has expended \$320,000, and there is a balance of \$297,000 remaining.
- **Iowa HOME Program:** The Governor has transferred \$5.5 million to deploy funds for defined residential unit construction projects focused on targeted area median income levels and increased affordable housing unit availability. The IFA has expended \$480,000, and there is a balance of \$5.0 million remaining.
- **Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program:** The Governor has transferred \$8.3 million to provide assistance in the form of a one-time loan extended to housing businesses that have been awarded 2021 LIHTC tax credits to complete low-income housing projects. The IFA has expended \$14.9 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$6.6 million, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.

Iowa PBS

- **Antenna Replacement:** The Governor has transferred \$1.0 million to replace a transmitting antenna and transmission line with a new, shared NextGen TV-ready antenna and transmission line. Iowa PBS has expended the balance of the funds.

Department of Management (DOM)

- **Fund Administration:** The Governor has transferred \$3.6 million to pay for administrative costs associated with the SLFRF. The DOM has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Workforce Realignment Consultant:** The Governor has transferred \$43,000 to review workforce service delivery and to align State programs to return to prepandemic rates of unemployment and labor participation. The DOM has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Guidehouse Alignment Consultant:** The Governor has transferred \$1.0 million to pay for a contract with Guidehouse Consulting. The DOM has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Rule Management Program:** The Governor has transferred \$2.6 million to provide a shared platform for the Governor and State agencies to review and rewrite administrative rules. The DOM has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Organizational Change Management Support:** The Governor has transferred \$543,000 for consultant services related to enterprise-wide strategic communications support and DOC organizational change management support. The DOM has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Alignment Employee Engagement:** The Governor has transferred \$1.7 million to use employee survey results to improve employee retention through the alignment transition. The DOM has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Area Education Agency Benchmarking:** The Governor has transferred \$300,000 to identify leading approaches for administering special education services and will provide an in-depth analysis of peer state performance, structure, and approach for providing special education services. The DOM has expended the balance of the funds.
- **SLFRF Interest Projects:** The Governor has transferred \$215,000 to pay for projects using interest earned on the SLFRF. No funds have been expended.
- **Correctional Institutions Data Analysis:** The Governor has transferred \$58,000 for DOC institutions data analysis. The DOM has expended the balance of the funds.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

- **Hazardous Condition Remediation Plan:** The Governor has transferred \$117,000 to support the replacement of damaged equipment and supplies for first responders and hazardous condition remediation associated with an explosion and subsequent fire at a factory in the city of Marengo. The DNR has expended the balance of the funds.

Department of Public Defense (DPD)

- **DPS and DPD Deployment:** The Governor has transferred \$1.4 million to deploy Iowa National Guard troops and Department of Public Safety (DPS) employees to the southern U.S. border in response to the State of Texas Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) request. The DPD has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Deployment 2024:** The Governor has transferred \$1.7 million to deploy Iowa National Guard troops and DPS employees to the southern U.S. border in response to the State of Texas EMAC request. The DPD has expended \$1.7 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$11,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Recruitment Incentives Program:** A transfer has not been recorded, but funds are expected to be transferred in the future. The Program seeks to increase enlistments into the Iowa National Guard to ensure a flexible, capable, and ready National Guard. The DPD has expended \$115,000.

Public Health (HHS)

- **Centers of Excellence:** The Governor has transferred \$653,000 to establish two Centers of Excellence programs that demonstrate regional collaboration to provide access to specialty care for rural communities and establish partnerships to leverage resources and develop a business model for long-term sustainability. The HHS has expended \$770,000. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$117,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.

Department of Public Safety

- **Computer-Aided Dispatch:** The Governor has transferred \$982,000 to purchase a new computer-aided dispatch system and record management system that will facilitate the sharing and searching of joint law enforcement data. The DPS has expended the balance of the funds.
- **DPS Recruitment Initiative:** The Governor has transferred \$645,000 to enhance the ability of the DPS to recruit public sector employees. The DPS is planning to develop outreach materials, conduct digital marketing, and create a careers website for sworn officers. The DPS has expended \$661,000. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$16,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **School Safety Hardware and Software:** The Governor has transferred \$7.4 million 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 \$6.8 million, and there is a balance of \$556,000 remaining.
- **School Safety Bureau:** The Governor has transferred \$2.3 million to assess school safety, coordinate and facilitate training requests, and provide continuous monitoring for an anonymous reporting tool. The DPS has expended \$2.2 million, and there is a balance of \$185,000 remaining.
- **Motor Vehicle Enforcement Transition:** The Governor has transferred \$19.2 million to move motor vehicle enforcement (MVE) from the Department of Transportation (DOT) to the DPS. The project will support costs to transfer commercial vehicle enforcement to the DPS. The DPS will utilize funds to support MVE transition costs, purchase a Fleet and Supply building, and support DPS general operating costs. The DPS has expended \$19.3 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$134,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **DPD and DPS Deployment:** The Governor has transferred \$584,000 to deploy Iowa National Guard troops and DPS employees to the southern U.S. border in response to the State of Texas EMAC request. The DPS has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Deployment 2024:** The Governor has transferred \$170,000 to deploy Iowa National Guard troops and DPS employees to the southern U.S. border in response to the State of Texas EMAC request. The DPS has expended the balance of the funds.
- **School Resource Officer:** The Governor has transferred \$55,000 to provide a school resource officer at all schools within the Perry Community School District. The positions will be jointly staffed by the Perry Police Department, the Dallas County Sheriff's Office, and the Iowa State Patrol. The DPS has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Iowa State Patrol Aircraft:** The Governor has transferred \$4.7 million to support costs to procure a new aircraft and imaging air surveillance system for the Iowa State Patrol Airwing. The DPS has

expended \$4.9 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$189,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.

Iowa State Fair

- **Security Improvements:** The Governor has transferred \$1.5 million for the construction and renovation of an Iowa State Fair Patrol and Security Office. The State Fair has expended the balance of the funds.

Board of Regents

- **UNI Future Ready Iowa Scholarship Program:** The Governor has transferred \$3.1 million 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. The Board of Regents has expended \$3.0 million, and there is a balance of \$29,000 remaining.
- **Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Phase II:** The Governor has transferred \$10.4 million to Iowa State University (ISU) to support phase II of the construction of the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. The Board of Regents has expended \$11.2 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$809,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Biosciences Infrastructure:** The Governor has transferred \$1.4 million to establish the Medical Innovation Laboratories, featuring wet lab space and related technical and business development services, at the University of Iowa central health care campus. The Board of Regents has expended \$424,000, and there is a balance of \$948,000 remaining.

Department of Revenue (IDR)

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

Department of Transportation (DOT)

- **Commercial Aviation Airports:** The Governor has transferred \$83.0 million for projects on commercial aviation airports. The total cost of the programs was announced at \$100.0 million. There are currently eight commercial aviation airports, which are located in Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort Dodge, Mason City, Sioux City, and Waterloo. Commercial airports may apply for funding based on formula, with 10.0% split evenly between the eight commercial service airports in Iowa and the additional amount allocated based on 2019 passenger enplanements. Additional details are available on the [DOT website](#). The DOT has expended \$68.7 million, and there is a balance of \$14.3 million remaining.
- **Motor Vehicle Enforcement Transition:** The Governor has transferred \$2.8 million to move MVE from the DOT to the DPS. The project will support costs to transfer commercial vehicle enforcement to the DPS. The DPS will utilize funds to support MVE transition costs, purchase a Fleet and Supply building, and support DPS general operating costs. The DOT has expended the balance of the funds.

Department of Veterans Affairs

- **Veterans Trust Fund Supplemental Grant:** The Governor has transferred \$265,000 to clear the backlog of Veterans Trust Fund applications approved by the State Commission on Veterans Affairs or received by the Department of Veterans Affairs from counties as of November 3, 2022. Applications submitted by veterans prior to March 3, 2021, are not eligible for this program. The Department of Veterans Affairs has expended the balance of the funds.

Department of Workforce Development (IWD)

- **Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund:** The Governor has transferred \$237.5 million to support the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund and reduce the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on employers. The IWD has expended the balance of the funds.
- **IowaWORKS Program Promotion:** The Governor has transferred \$601,000 to promote the IowaWorks.gov website, which is a central location for lowans looking for employment. The IWD has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Reemployment Case Management System:** The Governor has transferred \$6.4 million to support expanded Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) interviews and work search audits to reduce unemployment time for those on unemployment benefits through individualized reemployment plans. The IWD has expended \$5.7 million, and there is a balance of \$629,000 remaining.
- **Child Care Challenge:** The Governor has transferred \$6.8 million to create new child care slots across the State to help communities improve their child care options and bolster opportunities for lowans to reenter the workforce. The IWD has expended \$6.8 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$17,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Summer Youth Internship Projects:** The Governor has 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. The IWD has expended the balance of the funds.
- **Labor Market Information System:** The Governor has transferred \$437,000 to improve the State's ability to provide labor market information data to stakeholders. The IWD has expended \$449,000. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$11,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Child Care Challenge Business Incentive:** The Governor has transferred \$7.8 million 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 \$7.2 million, and there is a balance of \$628,000 remaining.
- **Health Careers Registered Apprenticeship:** The Governor has transferred \$778,000 to support community efforts to establish new or expand existing registered apprenticeship programs for health care careers for high school students. 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 \$788,000. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$10,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Health Careers Registered Apprenticeship 2.0:** The Governor has transferred \$467,000 to establish new or expand existing high school-based and/or adult registered apprenticeship programs for health careers in emergency medical services, nursing, direct support care, and behavioral health career pathways. The program provides alternative pathways to health education, degrees, and certifications. The IWD has expended \$555,000. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$88,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Work-Based Learning Professional Profiling System:** The Governor has transferred \$950,000 for an application that will track apprenticeship credentials that are shared with employers. The IWD has expended \$1.6 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$683,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Teacher and Paraeducator Registered Apprenticeship:** The Governor has transferred \$21.2 million to provide opportunities for current high school students and adults to earn a paraeducator certificate and associate degree and for paraeducators to earn their bachelor's degree while learning and working in the classroom. The IWD has expended \$21.2 million, and there is a balance of \$600 remaining.
- **Iowa Language Learners Job Training Program:** The Governor has transferred \$119,000 to encourage and enable businesses and employer consortiums to provide on-site language learning opportunities to reduce language barriers within the workplace. The IWD has expended \$147,000. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$28,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.

- **Statewide Commercial Driver’s License (CDL) Infrastructure:** The Governor has transferred \$2.0 million to provide grants to community colleges for the development and/or expansion of CDL infrastructure. The IWD has expended \$2.0 million. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$800, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **Entry-Level Driver Training Program:** The Governor has transferred \$323,000 to reimburse employers and nonprofits that provide Entry-Level Driver Training (ELDT). The IWD has expended \$394,000. This expenditure exceeds the amount transferred to date by \$71,000, but additional funds are expected to be transferred in the future.
- **IowaWORKS Mobile:** The Governor has transferred \$308,000 for a mobile workforce center. The goal of the center is to expand the reach of Iowa’s workforce-related programs and speed up the response in situations where there are large layoffs in a particular town. The IWD has expended \$269,000, and there is a balance of \$39,000 remaining.
- **Home Base Iowa Portal:** The Governor has transferred \$197,000 to improve job resources and data collection through the IowaWORKS platform related to veterans employed through Home Base Iowa. The IWD has expended \$145,000, and there is a balance of \$52,000 remaining.

Coronavirus Capitals Fund. The Coronavirus Capitals Fund is another source of federal funding under the discretion of the Governor. The funding for this program will total \$152.2 million. These funds will be allocated for broadband expansion in Iowa. As of January 7, 2024, \$19.5 million has been transferred to the Broadband Fund and the OCIO is reporting \$19.5 million in expenditures. Additional transfers to the Broadband Fund are expected.

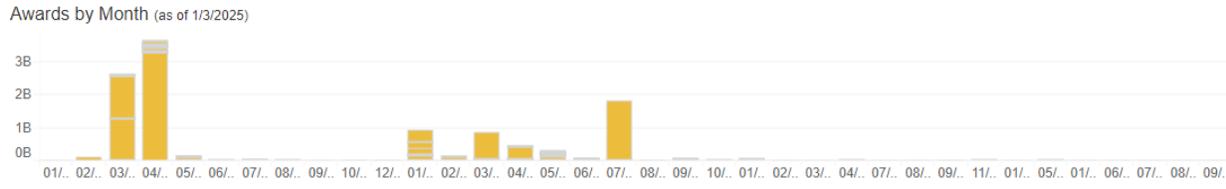
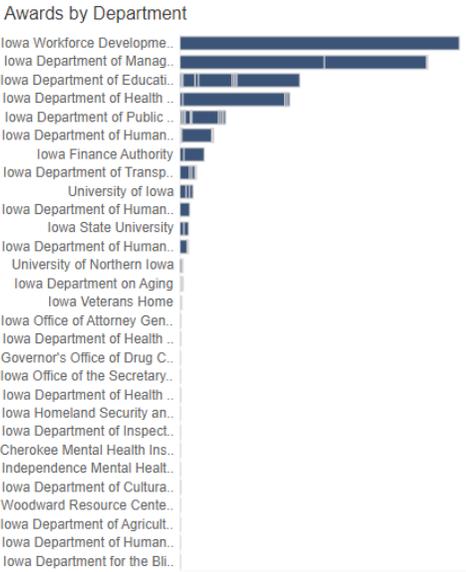
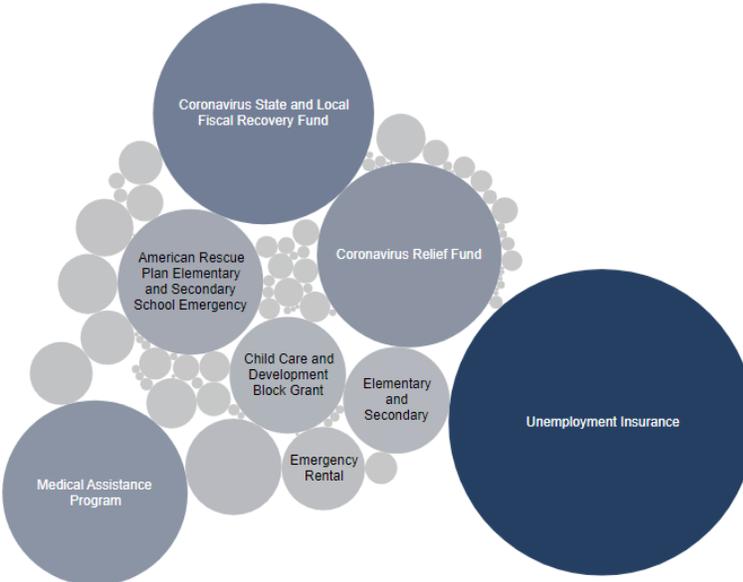
Reporting Requirements. On June 17, 2021, the U.S. Department of the Treasury released [Compliance and Reporting Guidance](#) for the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, which required the State to submit an Interim Report and a Recovery Plan Performance Report to the federal government by August 31, 2021.

In addition to the requirement to submit the reports to the federal government, 2021 Iowa Acts, chapter [172](#) (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 LSA. The DOM filed the information with the LSA on August 1, 2024. The most recent [report](#) issued by the DOM is available on the LSA website.

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

Federal COVID-19 Relief Awards
 Iowa Legislative Services Agency || Source: Iowa Department of Management
\$11.421B Total Reported Awards
87 Federal Programs Reported

About this dashboard
 Click the icon on/off



The data displayed in this dashboard is provided by the DOM and is updated periodically. The dashboard does not include awards for the Coronavirus Capitals Fund, and reporting interest on awards to the ICRF and the SLFRF may be delayed. 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. For more information about awards, allocations, or expenditures, please contact the LSA.

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Appendix – Federal Awards by Department and Program

LSA Staff Contacts: Evan Johnson (515.281.6301) and Louie Hoehle (515.281.6561)
Source: data.iowa.gov || Updated Through January 3, 2025

Department	Federal Program	Awards	Expenses	Available Funds
Aging	Elder Abuse Prevention Interventions Program	\$38,952	(\$38,240)	\$712
	National Family Caregiver Support, Title III, Part E	\$2,412,567	(\$2,402,251)	\$10,316
	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part B, Grants for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	\$6,903,516	(\$6,884,663)	\$18,853
	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	\$15,957,362	(\$15,900,648)	\$56,714
	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part D, Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Services	\$426,326	(\$426,326)	\$0
	Special Programs for the Aging, Title IV, and Title II, Discretionary Projects	\$692,290	(\$677,983)	\$14,307
	Special Programs for the Aging, Title VII, Chapter 2, Long-Term Care Ombudsman Services for Older Individuals	\$292,850	(\$292,003)	\$847
	Total	\$26,723,863	(\$26,622,114)	\$101,749
Agriculture and Land Stewardship	Plant and Animal Disease, Pest Control, and Animal Care	\$266,176	(\$237,992)	\$28,184
	Total	\$266,176	(\$237,992)	\$28,184
Blind	Randolph-Sheppard – Financial Relief and Restoration Payments	\$203,966	(\$203,966)	\$0
	Total	\$203,966	(\$203,966)	\$0
Cultural Affairs	Promotion of the Humanities Division of Preservation and Access	\$465,700	(\$465,700)	\$0
	Promotion of the Humanities Federal/State Partnership	\$442,700	(\$442,700)	\$0
	Total	\$908,400	(\$908,400)	\$0
Drug Control Policy	Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Program	\$5,754,321	(\$5,781,132)	(\$26,811)
	Total	\$5,754,321	(\$5,781,132)	(\$26,811)
Education	American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief	\$775,053,259	(\$745,187,369)	\$29,865,890
	American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief – Homeless Children and Youth (ARP-HCY)	\$5,075,905	(\$4,068,262)	\$1,007,643
	American Rescue Plan Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools	\$23,744,042	(\$21,690,835)	\$2,053,207
	Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$1,862,614	(\$1,683,903)	\$178,711
	Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Emergency Assistance for Non-Public Schools	\$26,271,345	(\$26,271,345)	\$0
	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	\$416,489,855	(\$416,489,855)	\$0

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Department	Federal Program	Awards	Expenses	Available Funds
Education	Governor's Emergency Relief Fund	\$37,783,389	(\$37,337,717)	\$445,672
	Grants to States	\$2,974,383	(\$2,581,572)	\$392,811
	National School Lunch Program	\$145,213,421	(\$145,100,039)	\$113,382
	Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs	\$204,482	(\$203,868)	\$614
	Rethink K12 Education Models Grants	\$17,681,016	(\$12,612,426)	\$5,068,590
	Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,203,609	(\$2,203,609)	\$0
	Special Education Grants to States	\$25,016,861	(\$25,016,861)	\$0
	Special Education Preschool Grants	\$2,032,917	(\$2,032,917)	\$0
	Supply Chain Resiliency: Farm to School State Agency Formula Grant	\$892,116	(\$206,523)	\$685,593
	Total		\$1,482,499,214	(\$1,442,687,101)
Homeland Security and Emer. Mgmt.	Emergency Performance Management Grant	\$2,640,448	(\$2,487,008)	\$153,440
	Total	\$2,640,448	(\$2,487,008)	\$153,440
Human Rights	Community Services Block Grant	\$10,821,398	(\$10,813,390)	\$8,008
	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	\$92,842,993	(\$93,595,152)	(\$752,159)
	Total	\$103,664,391	(\$104,408,543)	(\$744,152)
Human Services	Adoption Assistance	\$16,552,708	(\$16,552,708)	\$0
	Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services	\$18,067,154	(\$13,706,076)	\$4,361,078
	CDC's Collaboration with Academia to Strengthen Public Health	\$2,634,651	\$0	\$2,634,651
	Chafee Education and Training Vouchers Program (ETV)	\$697,415	(\$697,415)	\$0
	Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	\$985,790	(\$918,255)	\$67,535
	Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$496,585,094	(\$459,703,139)	\$36,881,955
	Children's Health Insurance Program	\$34,434,859	(\$34,434,859)	\$0
	Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	\$2,424,305	(\$55,000)	\$2,369,305

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Department	Federal Program	Awards	Expenses	Available Funds
Human Services	Developmental Disabilities Basic Support and Advocacy Grants	\$36,536	(\$25,990)	\$10,546
	Elder Abuse Prevention Interventions Program	\$1,696,036	(\$2,702,209)	(\$1,006,173)
	Emergency Food Assistance Program (Administrative Costs)	\$2,492,473	(\$2,492,473)	\$0
	Foster Care Title IV-E	\$1,958,252	(\$1,958,252)	\$0
	Guardianship Assistance	\$747,333	(\$747,333)	\$0
	Immunization Cooperative Agreements	\$1,136,933	\$0	\$1,136,933
	John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	\$4,798,212	(\$3,615,176)	\$1,183,036
	MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	\$610,050	(\$161,403)	\$448,647
	Medical Assistance Program	\$1,257,493,348	(\$1,257,493,348)	\$0
	Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration	\$37,918,155	(\$37,918,155)	\$0
	Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs	\$5,888,500	(\$7,329,211)	(\$1,440,711)
	Provider Relief Fund	\$4,525,988	(\$4,379,825)	\$146,163
	Refugee and Entrant Assistance State/Replacement Designee Administered Programs	\$264,134	(\$264,134)	\$1
	State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	\$594,192	(\$594,192)	\$0
	Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	\$476,722	(\$476,722)	\$0
	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$6,333,899	(\$7,057,092)	(\$723,194)
Total	\$1,899,352,739	(\$1,853,282,967)	\$46,069,772	
Inspections and Appeals	State Survey and Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers (Title XVIII) Medicare	\$2,277,832	(\$706,820)	\$1,571,012
	Total	\$2,277,832	(\$706,820)	\$1,571,012
Iowa Finance Authority	Emergency Rental Assistance Program	\$254,716,328	(\$93,842,543)	\$160,873,785
	Homeowner Assistance Fund	\$50,000,000	(\$33,186,317)	\$16,813,683
	Total	\$304,716,328	(\$127,028,860)	\$177,687,468
Justice	Family Violence Prevention and Services/Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services	\$4,894,484	(\$3,687,147)	\$1,207,337

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Source: data.iowa.gov || Updated Through January 3, 2025

Department	Federal Program	Awards	Expenses	Available Funds
Justice	Family Violence Prevention and Services/Sexual Assault/Rape Crisis Services and Supports	\$1,803,338	(\$1,543,572)	\$259,766
	Total	\$6,697,822	(\$5,230,719)	\$1,467,103
Management	Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$0	(\$5,881,444)	(\$5,881,444)
	Total	\$0	(\$5,881,444)	(\$5,881,444)
Public Health	Activities to Support State, Tribal, Local and Territorial (STLT) Health Department Response to Public Health or Healthcare Crises	\$31,646,110	(\$31,464,713)	\$181,397
	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	\$19,479	(\$19,479)	\$0
	Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$23,239,115	(\$19,785,164)	\$3,453,951
	CDC's Collaboration with Academia to Strengthen Public Health	\$31,483,900	(\$3,112,325)	\$28,371,575
	Emergency Grants to Address Mental and Substance Use Disorders During COVID-19	\$3,258,566	(\$3,186,880)	\$71,686
	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)	\$340,871,182	(\$183,481,080)	\$157,390,102
	Grants to States for Loan Repayment	\$2,137,754	(\$1,216,172)	\$921,582
	HIV Care Formula Grants	\$173,500	(\$173,500)	\$0
	Immunization Cooperative Agreements	\$68,753,135	(\$41,462,587)	\$27,290,548
	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program	\$5,862,138	(\$5,215,387)	\$646,751
	National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program	\$2,464,248	(\$2,158,263)	\$305,985
	National Center for Injury Prevention and Control	\$33,588	(\$33,588)	\$0
	Preventive Health Services: Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Grants	\$4,672,767	(\$4,145,964)	\$526,803
	Public Health Emergency Response: Cooperative Agreement for Emergency Response: Public Health Crisis Response	\$25,057,696	(\$16,773,582)	\$8,284,114
	Public Health Training Centers Program	\$3,000,000	(\$1,599,068)	\$1,400,932
	Rural Health Research Centers	\$17,569,568	(\$16,352,830)	\$1,216,738
	Small Rural Hospital Improvement Grant Program	\$7,277,182	(\$7,277,182)	\$0
Traumatic Brain Injury State Demonstration Grant Program	\$86,400	(\$71,638)	\$14,762	
WIC Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$9,778,952	(\$6,218,785)	\$3,560,167	

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 Source: data.iowa.gov || Updated Through January 3, 2025

Department	Federal Program	Awards	Expenses	Available Funds
Public Health	Total	\$577,385,280	(\$343,748,188)	\$233,637,092
Regents	Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund	\$107,569,348	(\$107,569,348)	\$0
	Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund II	\$131,249,902	(\$131,249,902)	\$0
	Provider Relief Fund	\$79,531,217	(\$79,531,217)	\$0
	Total	\$318,350,467	(\$318,350,467)	\$0
Secretary of State	2018 HAVA Election Security Grants	\$4,870,694	(\$4,870,694)	\$0
	Total	\$4,870,694	(\$4,870,694)	\$0
Transportation	Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	\$349,811	(\$313,888)	\$35,923
	Federal Transit Formula Grants	\$42,820,959	(\$40,970,436)	\$1,850,523
	Formula Grants for Rural Areas and Tribal Transit Program	\$25,533,200	(\$15,805,243)	\$9,727,957
	Highway Planning and Construction	\$121,866,016	(\$120,985,646)	\$880,370
	Total	\$190,569,986	(\$178,075,213)	\$12,494,773
Veterans Affairs	Provider Relief Fund	\$4,847,353	(\$4,847,353)	\$0
	Veterans State Nursing Home Care	\$7,092,601	(\$7,092,601)	\$0
	Total	\$11,939,954	(\$11,939,955)	\$0
Workforce Development	Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$0	(\$33,109,243)	(\$33,109,243)
	Unemployment Insurance	\$3,437,497,169	(\$2,992,958,195)	\$444,538,974
	WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grants / WIA National Emergency Grants	\$1,665,000	(\$977,610)	\$687,390
	Total	\$3,439,162,169	(\$3,027,045,047)	\$412,117,122
Total		\$8,377,984,051	(\$7,459,496,628)	\$918,487,423

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 Briefs** were published and both relate to the Justice System Appropriations Subcommittee. These include:

- 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. The
- **Fiscal Research Brief** *State Public Defender Contract Attorneys* provides an analysis of private attorneys accepting indigent defense appointments in Iowa. Included is an overview of Iowa’s indigent defense system and funding information related to indigent defense.



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](#)

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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%

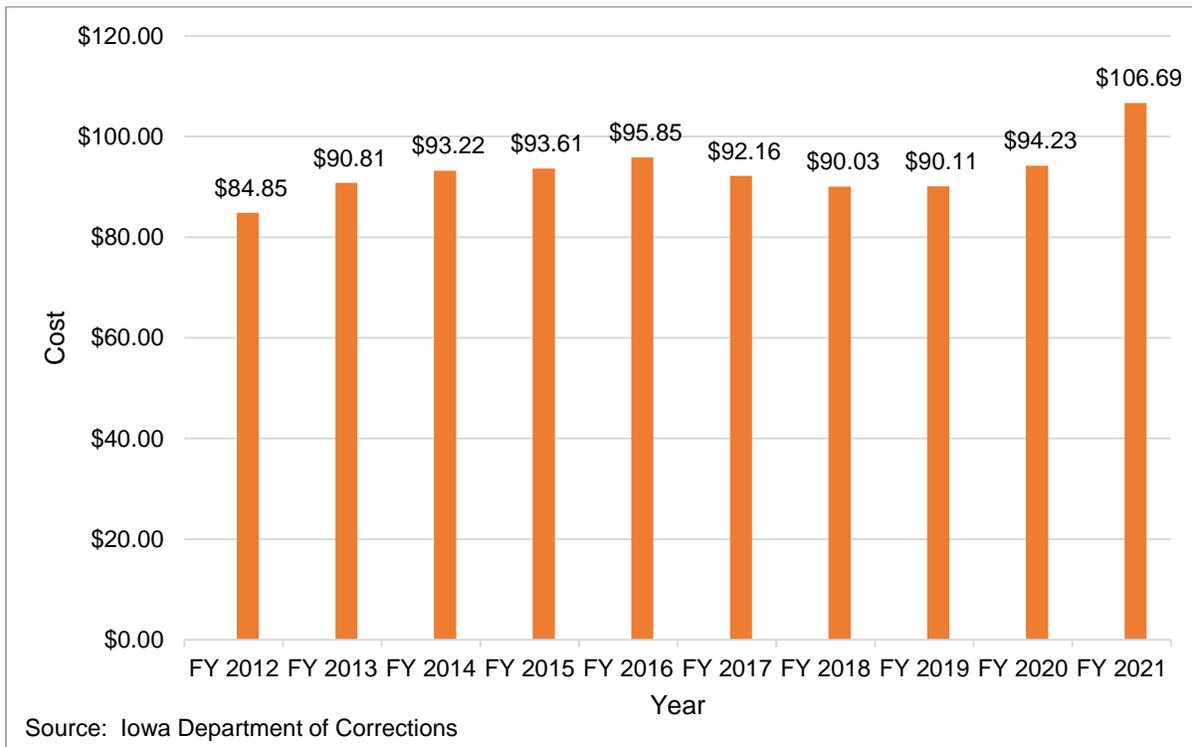
* Includes only General Fund appropriations to the DOC for the State prisons.
 ** Includes only FTE positions for the State prisons.
 Source: Iowa Department of Corrections

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



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

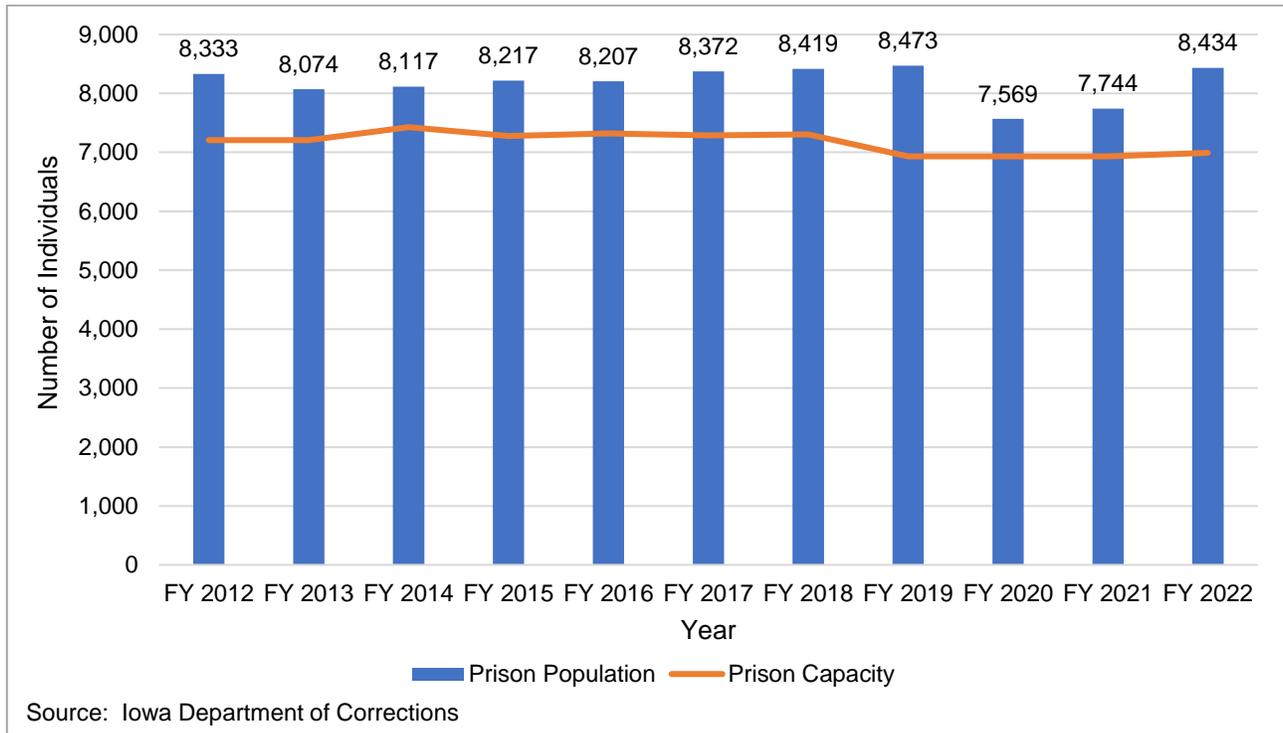
Iowa’s prison population varies over time due to a variety of factors. The three primary factors that affect prison population are:

- 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



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.

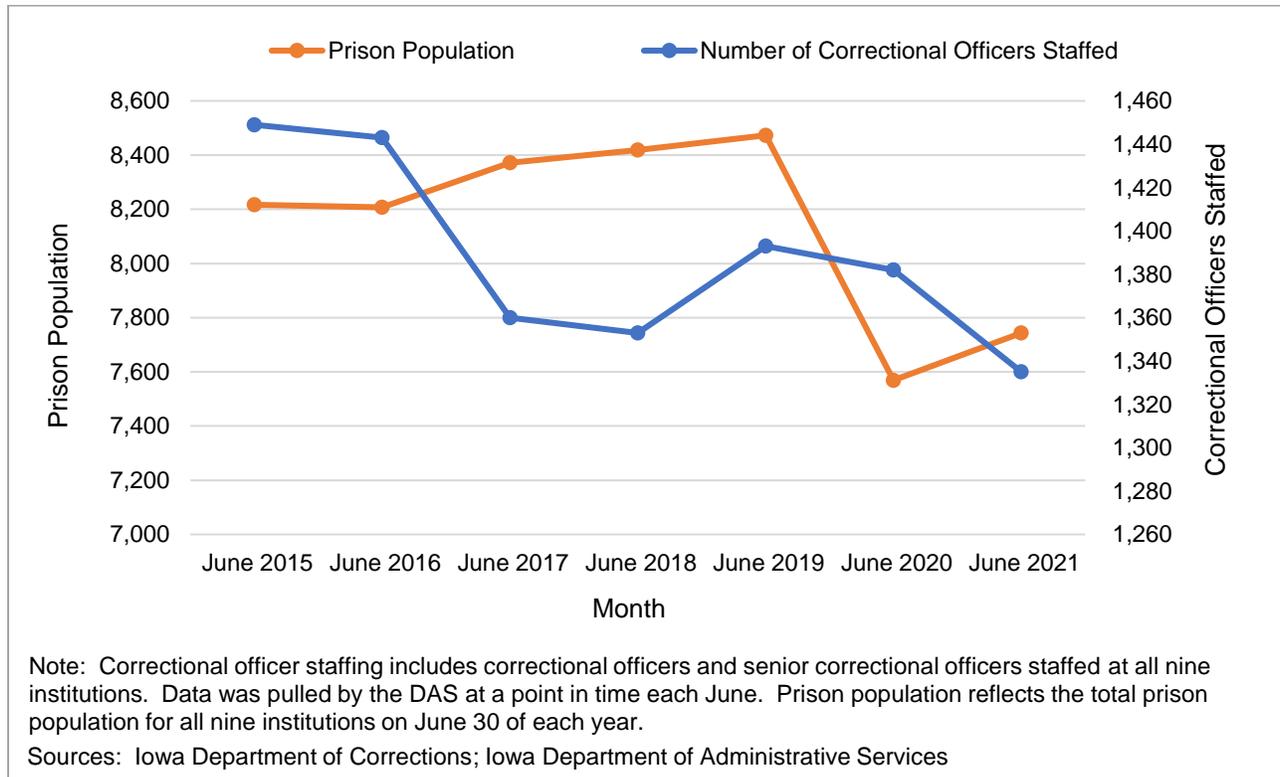
The changes in capacity from FY 2012 to FY 2022 are largely to due to the openings, closings, and renovations of various facilities and units. The ICIW underwent a complete renovation, which led to an increase in capacity at that facility starting in CY 2014. In FY 2014, the women’s unit at the MPCF 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



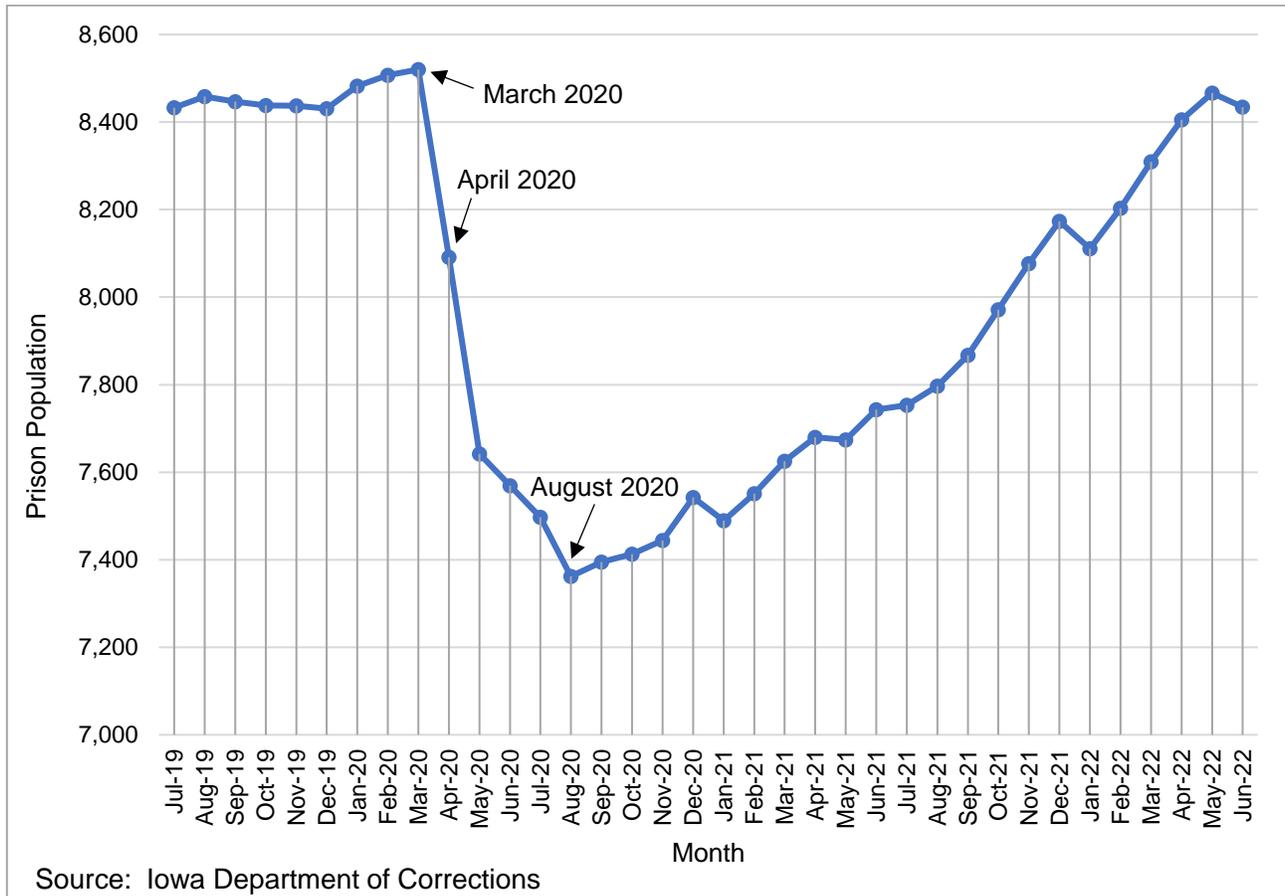
Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

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



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.

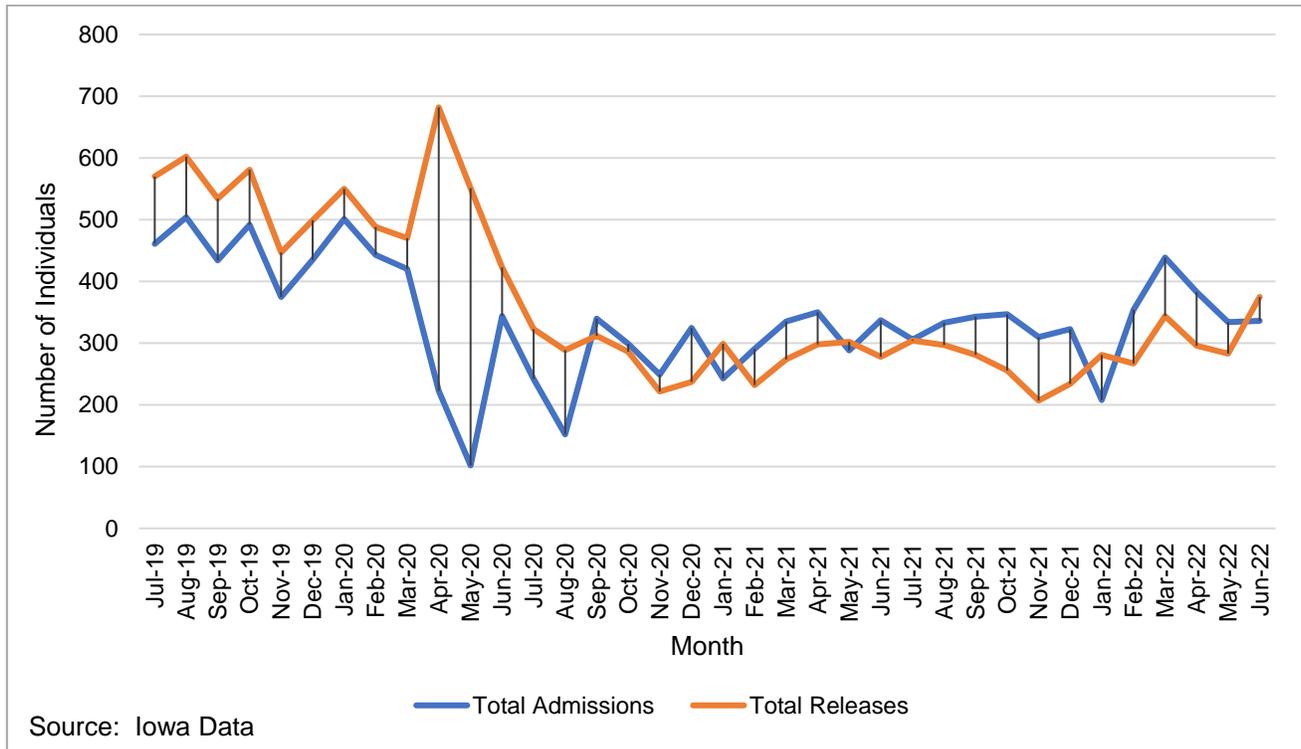
Further, during the pandemic, the DOC altered its revocation guidance to the CBC district departments as part of its strategy to decrease prison admissions. The DOC encouraged the CBC district departments to make the revocation review process more structured and require more layers to revoke parole or 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



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

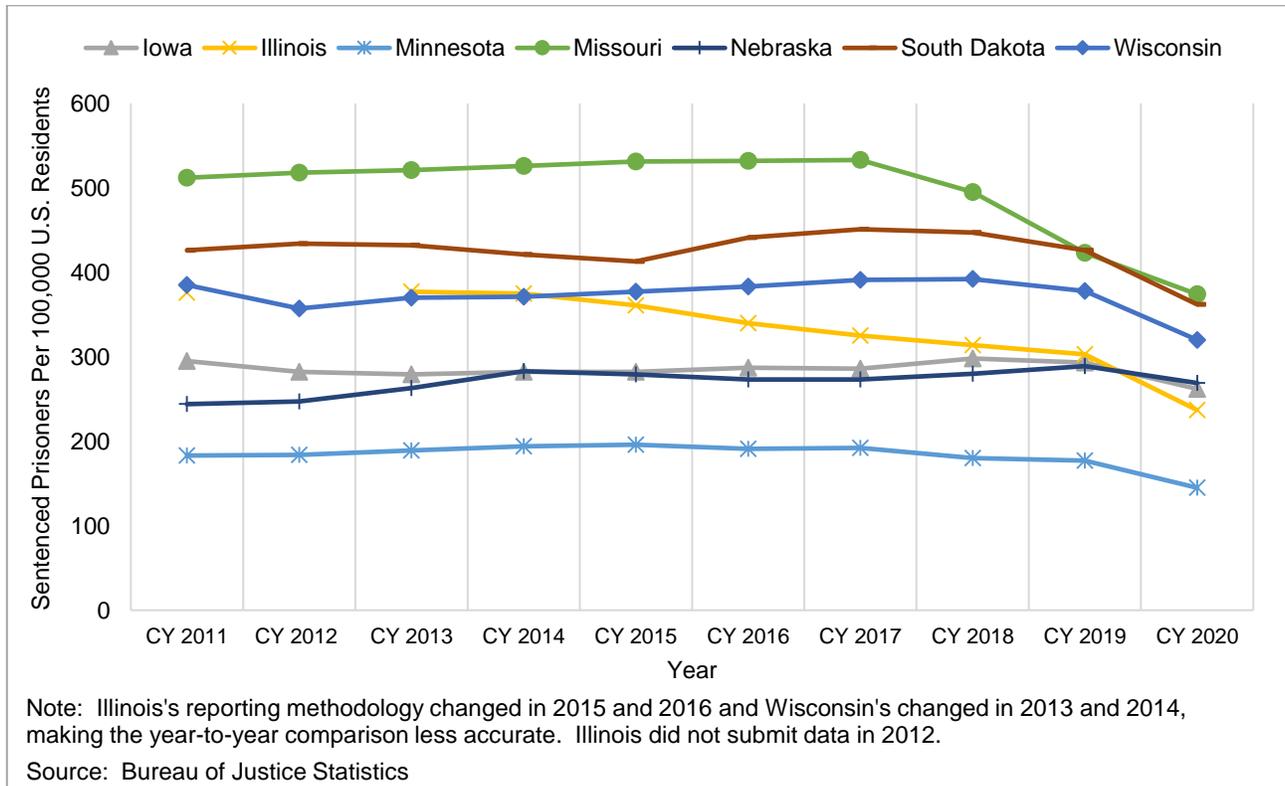
	CY 2011	CY 2012	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015	CY 2016	CY 2017	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	
Iowa	9,057	8,686	8,654	8,798	8,816	8,998	8,999	9,399	9,260	8,280	
Illinois	48,427	49,348	48,653	48,278	46,240	43,657	41,427	39,915	38,259	29,729	
Minnesota	9,800	9,938	10,289	10,637	10,798	10,592	10,708	10,101	9,982	8,236	
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



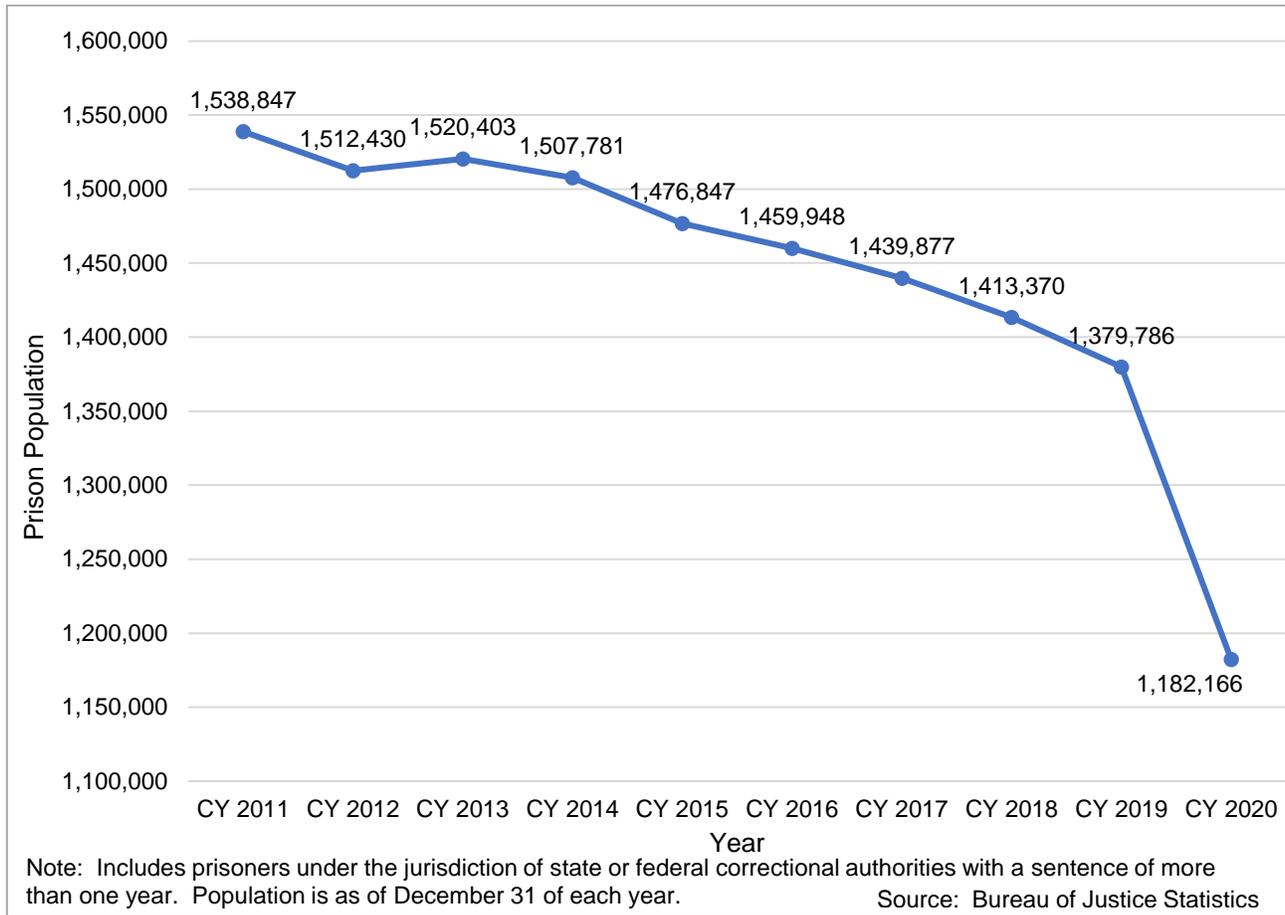
As shown in **Figure 10**, Iowa ranked third out of seven for lowest imprisonment rate for much of the time period shown. Missouri, South Dakota, and Wisconsin had a higher imprisonment rate than Iowa at all points. Minnesota had a lower imprisonment rate than Iowa at all points. Iowa went from an imprisonment 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



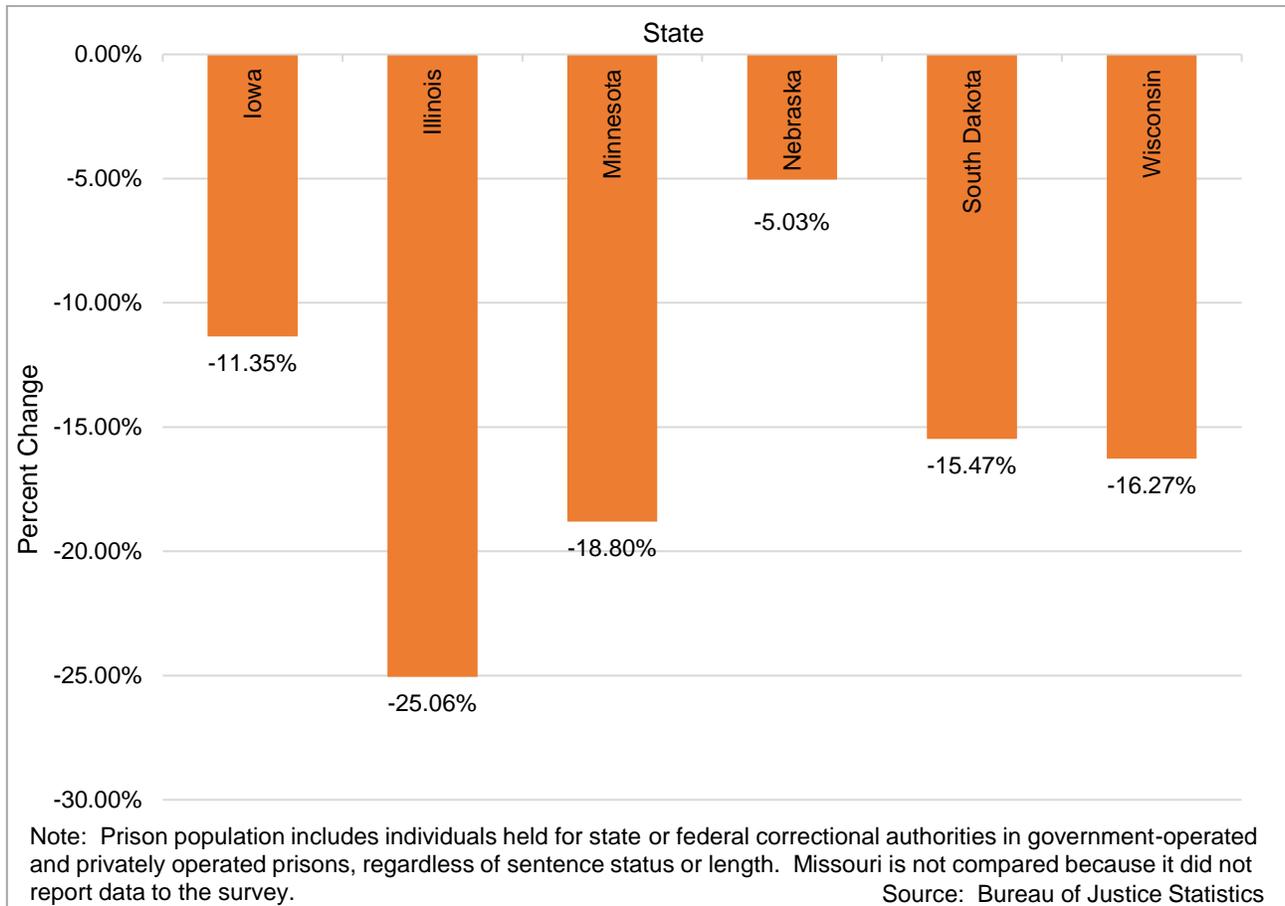
As displayed in the graph, U.S. prison population trended downward over this 10-year span. The most significant drop occurred from CY 2019 to CY 2020, which coincides with the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. From CY 2011 to CY 2020, the national prison population decreased by 356,681 individuals, 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



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



Fiscal Services Division

January 4, 2024

Inside this Fiscal Research Brief

Summary

This *Fiscal Research Brief* provides an analysis of private attorneys accepting indigent defense appointments in Iowa. Also included is an overview of Iowa’s indigent defense system and funding information related to indigent defense.

Affected Agencies

Office of the State Public Defender
Judicial Branch

Iowa Code Authority

Iowa Code chapters [13B](#) and [815](#)

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State Public Defender Contract Attorneys

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Background

Overview of Iowa's Indigent Defense System

The United States Constitution and the [Iowa Constitution](#) require an indigent criminal justice defendant and indigent juveniles to be provided with legal counsel at no initial cost to the client. According to Iowa Code section [815.9](#), a person is deemed to be indigent if the person has:

- An income level at or below 125.0% of the United States poverty level, unless the court determines that the person is able to pay for an attorney.
- An income level greater than 125.0%, but at or below 200.0%, of the federal poverty level if the court makes a written finding that not appointing counsel would cause the person substantial hardship.
- An income level greater than 200.0% of the federal poverty level if the person is charged with a felony and the court makes a written finding that not appointing counsel would cause the person substantial hardship.

Prior to FY 1988, the costs of indigent defense were paid by counties, and local public defenders were county employees. The General Assembly transferred indigent legal counsel expenses to the State beginning in FY 1988. In FY 1988, funds were appropriated to the Judicial Branch for the costs of indigent defense, but the Program was transferred to the State Public Defender's Office in FY 1989. Iowa has provided indigent defense services through the Office of the State Public Defender since FY 1989.

The Office of the State Public Defender uses a hybrid system, including public defenders and contract attorneys, to provide legal counsel to indigent criminal justice defendants. Public defenders are employees of the State and are paid a salary. Contract attorneys are not State employees and are paid an hourly rate for their work on court-appointed cases. If a public defender is unable to take a case, the judge appoints a private attorney who has a contract with the Office of the State Public Defender to represent indigent individuals. If the court determines that no contract attorney is available, the court may appoint a noncontract attorney to represent the indigent defendant. For more information about this hybrid system and the differences between public defenders and contract attorneys, see the *Fiscal Topic [Public Defenders and Contract Attorneys](#)*.

As of FY 2023, the Office of the State Public Defender had approximately 234 employees, 162 of which are attorneys who are known as public defenders. The public defenders are located primarily in 18 local public defender offices in 13 cities across the State and handle cases in all 99 counties. These cities include Des Moines, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Dubuque, Iowa City, Marshalltown, Mason City, Nevada, Ottumwa, Sioux City, and Waterloo. As of September 2023, the Office of the State Public Defender has contracts with approximately 535 attorneys who handle cases across the State.

Current Issue

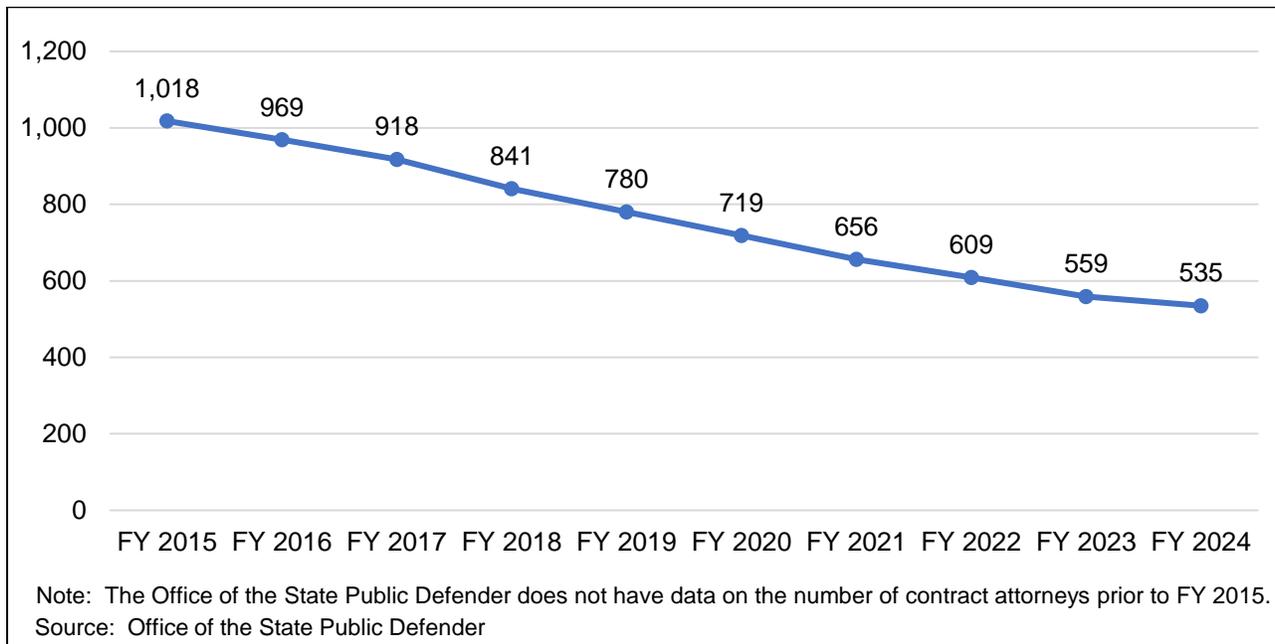
In recent years, there has been a significant decrease in the number of attorneys contracted with the Office of the State Public Defender. Fewer contract attorneys have accepted appointments, especially in rural areas. According to the Office of the State Public Defender, there are multiple areas of the State where it is difficult to find contract attorneys to take cases of all types. This issue is not limited to rural areas. Further, there are 32 counties in Iowa where public defenders take limited cases, and only four of these counties have an adequate number of contract attorneys.¹

¹ This is defined as a county having six or more contract attorneys for every 1,000 residents.

During the [2023 Condition of the Judiciary](#), Chief Justice Susan Christensen reported that the contract attorney shortage is one of the biggest issues facing the judicial system and can significantly delay criminal and juvenile court proceedings and the resolution of cases. According to the Chief Justice, the shortage of contract attorneys leads to scheduling difficulties and more driving time for existing contract attorneys.

Figure 1 shows the number of attorneys contracted with the Office of the State Public Defender from FY 2015 to FY 2024. The number of contract attorneys decreased every year during this time period. As of FY 2024, there are 535 contract attorneys, compared to 1,108 in FY 2015, a decrease of 51.7%.

Figure 1 — State Public Defender Contract Attorneys, FY 2015 to FY 2024



According to the Judicial Branch, there are approximately 5,000 full-time, actively practicing attorneys in Iowa who are eligible to take indigent defense cases as contract attorneys. With 535 of these attorneys currently accepting indigent defense appointments, that means approximately 10.7% of Iowa’s eligible attorneys are accepting indigent defense appointments.

Contract attorneys play a large role in Iowa’s indigent defense system, and they contribute in handling the caseload of the Office of the State Public Defender. In FY 2022, public defenders handled approximately 61,000 cases, and contract attorneys handled approximately 44,000 claims.² The use of contract attorneys to supplement the work of indigent defense allows a local public defender’s office to manage its caseload and prevent taking more cases than it is able to handle. It is also more economically efficient in some rural areas of the State to rely on the use of contract attorneys than to maintain a public defender’s office in that area. The use of contract attorneys also provides a mechanism to handle conflicts of interest, such as in situations of multiple codefendants and in postconviction relief proceedings when there are claims of ineffective assistance of counsel.

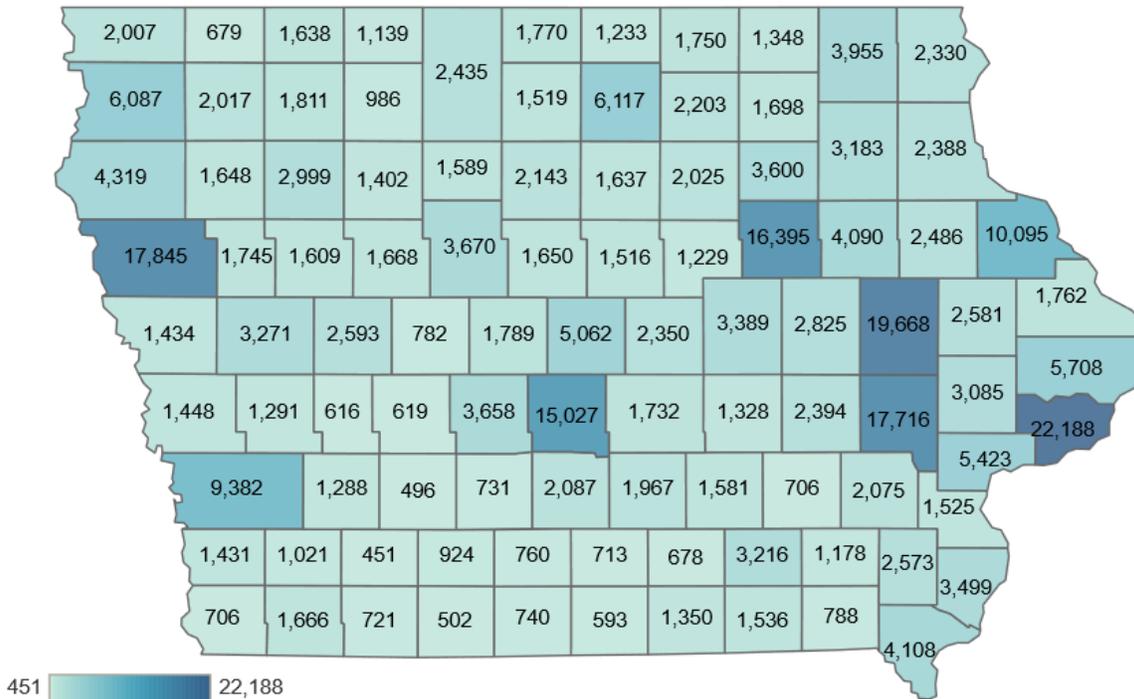
² A case for a public defender and a claim for a contract attorney are comparable, but they are not the same. Due to differences in the way data is tracked for the work of public defenders and contract attorneys, it is not possible for the comparison to be exact.

There are a variety of potential reasons for the contract attorney shortage in Iowa. One frequently cited reason is the hourly rate paid to contract attorneys compared to what they could be making practicing as an attorney in other disciplines³. For example, in calendar year (CY) 2022, the average hourly rate billed by attorneys in Iowa was \$251, while \$76 was the contract attorney rate in the State.⁴ Another reason that has been cited by Iowa Supreme Court Chief Justice Susan Christensen is that representing indigent defendants is difficult and can lead to burnout.⁵ The fact that fewer attorneys are living and working in certain areas of the State may be contributing to this issue as well.

Figure 2 displays the ratio of one contract attorney available for Class A cases by the population in each county. This figure was determined by calculating the number of contract attorneys available by the 2023 population of each county. Two contract attorneys are listed as a contact for every county in the State and as such may not be available for several counties. The following cities have State Public Defender office locations, which can help alleviate the burden of the contract attorney shortage:

- Des Moines, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Iowa City, Marshalltown, Mason City, Nevada, Ottumwa, Sioux City, and Waterloo.

Figure 2 — Number of County Residents Represented by One Contract Attorney



Source: Office of the State Public Defender

³ Indigent Defense in Iowa, Iowa State Bar Association, www.iowabar.org/?pg=IowaLawyerMagazine&pubAction=viewIssue&pubIssueID=25725&pubIssueItemID=130978

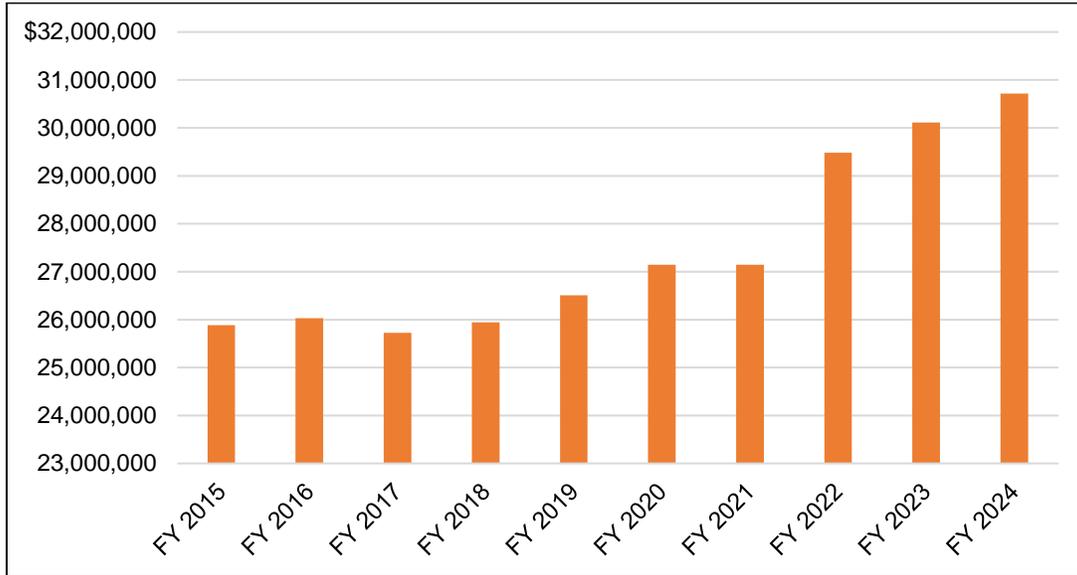
⁴ Lawyer Hourly Rate and Fees by State, Law Pay, www.lawpay.com/about/blog/lawyer-hourly-rate-by-state

⁵ "Shortages of court reporters, contract lawyers challenging Iowa's courts," The Gazette, www.thegazette.com/state-government/shortages-of-court-reporters-contract-attorneys-haunt-iowas-courts

Funding

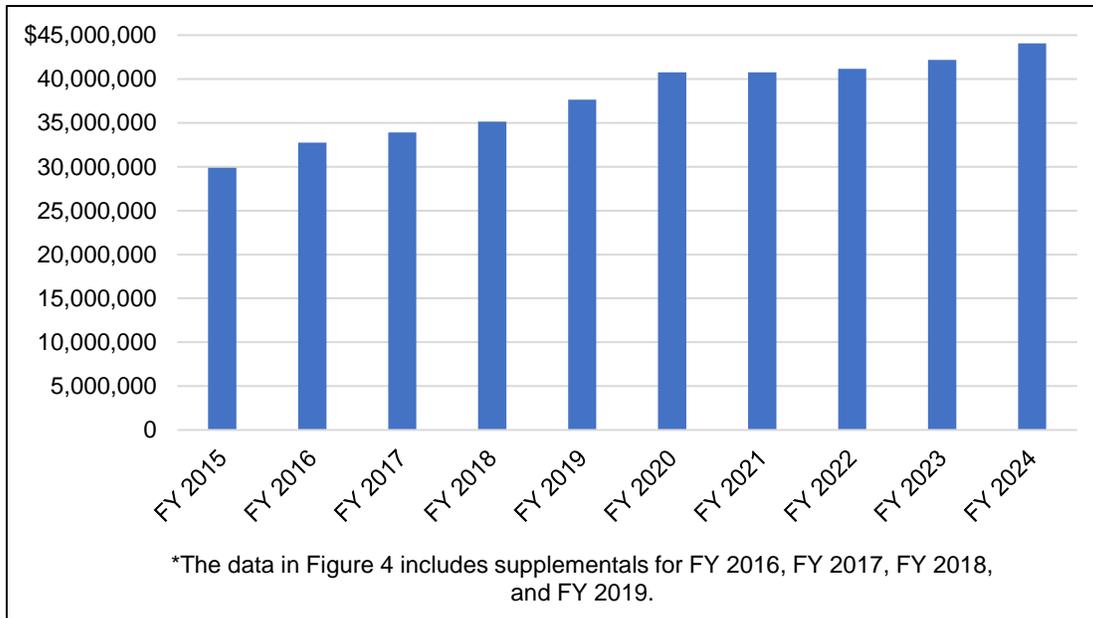
The Office of the State Public Defender receives separate appropriations for cases handled by its public defender employees and contract attorneys. The cases that public defender offices take are funded through a General Fund appropriation for the Public Defender. **Figure 3** shows the funding levels for this appropriation from FY 2015 to FY 2024.

Figure 3 — General Fund Appropriations for the Public Defender, FY 2015 to FY 2024



The Office of the State Public Defender’s contract attorney program is funded through a General Fund appropriation to the Indigent Defense Fund. **Figure 4** shows the funding levels for the Indigent Defense Fund from FY 2015 to FY 2024. During this period, the annual appropriation to the Indigent Defense Fund increased from \$29.9 million to \$44.0 million, which is a 47.2% increase.

Figure 4 — General Fund Appropriations to the Indigent Defense Fund, FY 2015 to FY 2024



On multiple occasions during the last 10 fiscal years, the General Assembly made a supplemental appropriation to the Indigent Defense Fund to cover claims against the Fund made in that fiscal year. These supplemental appropriations were made for FY 2016, FY 2017, FY 2018, and FY 2019. There are several factors that contributed to these cost increases to the Indigent Defense Fund, including an increase in caseloads and the complexity of cases. These supplemental appropriations are included in the appropriation amounts in **Figure 4**.

Contract attorneys are paid an hourly rate that is set by statute in Iowa Code section [815.7](#). There are different hourly rates for different case types. Higher hourly rates are paid for case types with a higher charge. According to the Office of the State Public Defender, in FY 2024, each \$1 increase in the hourly rate increases annual costs to the Indigent Defense Fund by approximately \$516,000. **Figure 5** shows the compensation levels for contract attorneys from FY 2000 to FY 2024. Since FY 2000, the General Assembly has increased the hourly rates for contract attorneys six times.

Figure 5 — Hourly Rates for Contract Attorneys, FY 2000 to FY 2024

Fiscal Year*	Class A Felony	Class B Felony	Class C Felony	Class D Felony	Misdemeanor	All Other Cases**
2000 - 2006	\$60	\$55	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
2007	\$65	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$55
2008 - 2019	\$70	\$65	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$60
2020 - 2021	\$73	\$68	\$63	\$63	\$63	\$63
2022	\$76	\$71	\$66	\$66	\$66	\$66
2023	\$78	\$73	\$68	\$68	\$68	\$68
2024	\$83	\$78	\$73	\$73	\$73	\$73

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

Recent Action Taken

Legislative Action

In recent years, the General Assembly has increased the hourly rate paid to contract attorneys and instituted paid travel time. Since the 2019 Legislative Session, the rates for contract attorneys have been increased four times for a total increase of \$13 per hour. Prior to this, the most recent rate increase occurred in FY 2008. From FY 2008 to FY 2024, the rate paid for a Class A felony increased from \$70 to \$83, which is an 18.6% increase. The largest increase occurred during the 2023 Legislative Session, when the General Assembly raised rates for all case types by \$5 per hour.

During the 2023 Legislative Session, the General Assembly established pay for travel time for contract attorneys in Iowa Code section [815.7A](#). Prior to this, contract attorneys were generally not paid for the time they spent traveling to courthouses for cases and only received mileage reimbursement. The General Assembly appropriated an additional \$1.3 million to the Indigent Defense Fund for FY 2024 to pay for travel time. Contract attorneys now receive \$35 per hour for time spent traveling outside the attorney’s county of domicile when the travel is reasonable and necessary to represent an indigent client. However, if the travel is for a court proceeding other than a trial or other contested proceeding, the contract attorney can only receive compensation if the attorney files a motion for a remote hearing and the motion is denied. If the motion is denied, the Judicial Branch is responsible for reimbursing the Indigent Defense Fund for the travel time payment.

The General Assembly appropriated an additional \$250,000 to the Judicial Branch for FY 2024 for this purpose.

During the 2021 Legislative Session, the General Assembly transferred \$900,000 from the Indigent Defense Fund appropriation to the Public Defender appropriation and increased the State Public Defender's number of full-time equivalent (FTE) positions by 10.0 for FY 2022. The new FTE positions allowed 10.0 new public defenders to be placed in rural areas without a sufficient number of contract attorneys. These new public defenders are housed in county courthouses in those rural areas instead of a local public defender's office.

For FY 2024, the General Assembly transferred \$650,000 from the Indigent Defense Fund appropriation to the Public Defender appropriation and increased the State Public Defender's number of FTE positions by 7.0. The purpose of this funding shift was for a Wrongful Conviction Unit within the Office of the State Public Defender to allow Office attorneys to take on more postconviction relief cases. This was done to address the low number of contract attorneys available to accept these cases and an expected increase in postconviction relief cases.

State Public Defender Actions

In addition to the actions taken by the General Assembly in recent years, the Office of the State Public Defender has been undertaking various strategies to address the contract attorney shortage. These strategies include the following:

- Expanding free and easily accessible attorney training opportunities across the State, with the aim of helping attorneys become more knowledgeable and willing to contract with the Office.
- Increasing recruitment efforts for students to become contract attorneys.
- Reducing barriers to entry for recent law school graduates to become contract attorneys.
- Offering free continuing legal education opportunities to contract attorneys.
- Offering weekly online mentoring sessions for less experienced contract attorneys to learn from more experienced contract attorneys.
- Participating in local meetings across the State with judges and attorneys to discuss the specific coverage issues and other problems occurring in these local areas.
- Making the claims and payment process for contract attorneys faster and easier to complete.
- Increasing the efficiency of contract attorneys by encouraging the use of remote judicial proceedings for uncontested matters.

Other States

Iowa is not alone in facing declining contract attorney availability. Some other states have experienced similar issues in recent years, including Wisconsin and North Carolina.

Wisconsin

According to the Wisconsin Bar Association, fewer private attorneys have agreed to be available for indigent defense appointments in recent years. The number of private attorneys certified with the Office of the Wisconsin State Public Defender decreased by 18.0% from January 2019 to August 2022. Further, this issue is occurring concurrently with the additional issue of vacancies and staff shortages at State Public Defender offices in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Legislature increased rates paid to private attorneys taking indigent defense cases during the 2023 Legislative Session. For FY 2024, the rate paid to contract attorneys is \$100 per hour. From CY 2020 to FY 2023, the rate paid to contract attorneys was \$70 per hour. Before this, the rate paid to contract attorneys was \$40 per hour, which was the rate established in 1995.

Wisconsin also pays contract attorneys for travel time. This includes time spent traveling for a case if any portion of the trip is outside the county in which the attorney's principal office is located or if the trip requires traveling a distance of more than 30 miles, one way, from the attorney's principal office. For FY 2024, this rate is \$50 per hour. Prior to FY 2024, the rate was \$25 per hour. Contract attorneys working on indigent defense cases have been paid for travel time since at least 1992.

North Carolina

North Carolina has been experiencing a significant decline in private attorneys willing to accept indigent defense appointments. From CY 2010 to CY 2020, the number of private attorneys accepting indigent defense appointments in North Carolina decreased by 25.0%. In many rural areas of the state, there are no private attorneys currently accepting these appointments. With the decline of these attorneys, the attorneys who are taking these appointments are often responsible for heavier workloads.

In CY 2019, the North Carolina Office of Indigent Defense Services (IDS) published a [report](#) about the rates paid to contract attorneys. The IDS reported that many attorneys left indigent defense work from CY 2011 to CY 2019, after a decrease in rates that occurred in CY 2011. In CY 2011, the base level district court rate decreased from \$75 per hour to \$55 per hour. Additionally, the IDS's survey found that from CY 2016 to CY 2019, 50.0% of respondents who were private attorneys who were taking indigent defense cases either took a decreased number of indigent defense cases or stopped taking any of these cases. The primary reason reported by these attorneys was that they were unable to afford taking the cases at the current rate. According to the IDS, the decreased number of private attorneys willing to take indigent defense cases has contributed to court inefficiencies, delays, and continuances.

In CY 2021, the North Carolina General Assembly increased funding for the IDS, which allowed the base level district court rate to increase to \$65 per hour starting in CY 2022. During the 2023 Legislative Session, the IDS requested additional funds for FY 2024 to raise rates to a minimum of \$75 per hour. The current rates are still lower than the rates pre-2011.

During the 2023 Legislative Session, the IDS also requested funding for a public defender office expansion that would create 8 to 10 additional public defender offices and add 126.0 FTE positions. The purpose would be to alleviate some of the burden on private attorneys to provide indigent defense services. This request would also transfer some funding from the private attorney fund to the public defender fund to help accomplish the expansion.

Additional Approaches

The contract attorney shortage has been a highly publicized national issue, and other states have attempted approaches outside the scope of simple pay increases. Minnesota (along with New Hampshire) for example, is considering allowing nonlawyers to provide legal advice. In CY 2020, Minnesota started a pilot program that allows paralegals to represent clients in housing and family law. The Supreme Court of Minnesota extended the program on a trial basis.

Other states, such as Utah, Arizona, Colorado, and Oregon, have implemented programs that allow nonattorneys with certain licenses to assist with family law, debt collections, and housing legal issues. In Alaska, a similar program was approved for community justice workers to offer limited legal services.

Many of these programs are still in the first stages of experimentation, and the success of the approaches is not yet known. Much of the discourse stems around what areas nonlawyers should be able to practice and how much supervision is necessary by a licensed attorney. Other states such as California and Florida rejected proposals for similar trial programs. The Supreme Court of

Washington, which approved the first nonlawyer assistance program in 2012, decided not to renew the program, citing that the interest in the program was outweighed by the costs.⁶

Summary

The Office of the State Public Defender utilizes private attorneys contracted with the State to supplement the constitutionally required work of indigent defense. The use of contract attorneys in the State's hybrid indigent defense system provides for caseload management, economic efficiency, and a mechanism to handle conflicts of interest.

In recent years, the State has experienced a reduction in contract attorneys, with only 535 attorneys currently accepting indigent defense appointments compared to 1,018 in FY 2015. There are likely many factors that have contributed to this issue, and there are also multiple strategies that have been undertaken to address it. The General Assembly has increased hourly rates paid to contract attorneys four times since the 2019 Legislative Session. Additionally, during the 2023 Legislation Session, the General Assembly established pay for time that contract attorneys spend traveling for cases. In the last few years, the Office of the State Public Defender has increased its recruitment efforts for contract attorneys, offered additional training and continuing legal education opportunities, and simplified its payment process so that contract attorneys face fewer barriers to getting paid.

Sources

[Iowa Office of the State Public Defender](#)

[Iowa Judicial Branch](#)

[Iowa Bar Association](#)

[Wisconsin State Public Defender](#)

[Wisconsin State Legislature](#)

[State Bar of Wisconsin](#)

[North Carolina Judicial Branch](#)

[North Carolina Office of Indigent Defense Services](#)

Doc ID 1386571

⁶ States Look to Unconventional Fix for Attorney Shortages: Nonlawyers, The Wall Street Journal, www.wsj.com/articles/states-look-to-unconventional-fix-for-attorney-shortages-nonlawyers-c066872f



Appendix H – Budget Unit Briefs

Analysis of the Governor’s Budget Recommendations

Budget Unit Briefs are created by the 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 2026 appropriations. The **Budget Unit Briefs** are presented in Tracking Order.

General Fund Budget Unit Briefs

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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 of the Attorney General receives an annual General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Act. 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 also receives funds from lawsuit settlements. 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.

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

1519928

More Information

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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

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Victim Assistance Grants

Background

The Victim Assistance Section 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 Victim Assistance Section 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 Victim Assistance Section 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 Victim Assistance Section focused on a rapid rehousing response and transitional housing model for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The Victim Assistance Section 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 Victim Assistance Section 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: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@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 Victim Assistance Section 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 Health and Human Services (HHS), 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 10 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 Victim Assistance Section 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 Victim Assistance Section 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

1520030

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

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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

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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

1519903

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

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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 and 2023 Legislative Sessions, the Department of Justice received an annual General Fund appropriation of approximately \$202,000 to improve cybersecurity and technology infrastructure.

The Department is using this funding to 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 is also being 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

1520088

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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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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

1519761

More Information

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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

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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

1519820

More Information

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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

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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

1519758

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

Department of Education: educateiowa.gov

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

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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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
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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

1519878

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Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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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 1520344

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

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DOC — Department-Wide Duties

Background and History

During the 2021 Legislative Session, the Department of Corrections (DOC) received an appropriation for department-wide duties for increased operating costs. During the 2022 Legislative Session, the majority of this appropriation was distributed among the other DOC appropriations, including the institutions, the Community-Based Corrections (CBC) district departments, and corrections administration. During the 2023 Legislative Session, the DOC was appropriated additional department-wide duties moneys for this same purpose.

Funding

In the annual Justice Systems Appropriations Act, the DOC received a General Fund appropriation of approximately \$10.1 million for department-wide duties in FY 2022, approximately \$244,000 in FY 2023, and approximately \$13.0 million in FY 2024. Any moneys not expended for this appropriation do not revert and remain available for expenditure through the end of the succeeding fiscal year.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter [904](#)

Iowa Administrative Code [201](#)

Budget Unit Number

2380A340001

1520060

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

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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

1519973

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

Department of Administrative Services: das.iowa.gov

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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

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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

1519780

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

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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. As of 2023, the ISP has a capacity of 612 male offenders. Within the ISP, Iowa Prison Industries offers a variety of skills in the woodworking and cabinetry fields. Through Southeastern Community College, the ISP offers High School Equivalency Test (HiSET) classes, basic literacy, and English as a Second Language (ESL). The U.S. Department of Labor also offers programs to provide vocational opportunities, including apprenticeships in cabinetry, housekeeping, and food service. 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. 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

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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 Research Brief*** [Prison Population and Capacity](#) for historical budget and population information for the prison system. 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. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

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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1519701

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515.281.3566

Adult Correctional Institutions — Anamosa State Penitentiary

Anamosa State Penitentiary

The Anamosa State Penitentiary (ASP) is a medium security institution that was built in 1872. As of 2023, the ASP has a capacity of 908 male offenders. Programs are offered that provide opportunities to acquire academic and vocational skills. Education services are provided through Kirkwood Community College for the High School Equivalency Test (HiSET), literacy, vocational programming, and college-level classes. 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; 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. 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 program guidelines in the institutions.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

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Institutions

The operating costs of the institutions are 99.9% funded from the State General Fund. See the ***Fiscal Research Brief*** [Prison Population and Capacity](#) for historical budget and population information for the prison system. 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. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

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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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 (ICIW) at Mitchellville in FY 2014. As of 2023, the IMCC has a capacity of 585 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 (ASP) 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. 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

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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 Research Brief*** [Prison Population and Capacity](#) for historical budget and population information for the prison system. 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. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

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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1519700

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Fiscal Services Division

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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

1520055

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

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Adult Correctional Institutions — Newton Correctional Facility

Newton Correctional Facility

The Newton Correctional Facility (NCF) was built in 1965. As of 2023, the NCF has a capacity of 1,014 male offenders. The NCF includes a minimum security facility and a medium security facility. The NCF emphasizes sex offender housing and treatment and preparing offenders for parole, work release, or discharge. Treatment includes 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 Homes for Iowa home-building program is located at the NCF. 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. 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

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program guidelines in the institutions.

Institutions

The operating costs of the institutions are 99.9% funded from the State General Fund. See the ***Fiscal Research Brief*** [Prison Population and Capacity](#) for historical budget and population information for the prison system. 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. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

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

1519703

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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 was 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. As of 2023, the facility has a capacity of 940 male offenders. Core programming includes substance abuse programming and cognitive/batterers education. Through Southeastern Community College, offenders at the MPCF can receive a High School Equivalency Test (HiSET) degree, literacy certificates, vocational education, and special education. The MPCF receives annual funding from a General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Bill.

The MPCF was built in 1860. The facility operated as a shared campus with the former Mount Pleasant Mental Health Institute (MHI), which was under the control of the former 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. 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

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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 Research Brief [Prison Population and Capacity](#)* for historical budget and population information for the prison system. 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. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

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

2460A600001

1519702

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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 now houses minimum custody male offenders who have been classified as low risk, including misdemeanants and felons. As of 2023, the NCCF has a capacity of 245 offenders. Through Iowa Central Community College, the NCCF offers vocational education such as training in culinary arts, welding, forklift training, warehouse management, and other areas as funding permits. Apprenticeship opportunities in welding, building maintenance, plumbing, painting, 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. 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: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@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 Research Brief*** [Prison Population and Capacity](#) for historical budget and population information for the prison system. 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. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

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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1519704

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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, mentally ill offenders, and offenders diagnosed with special needs. As of 2023, the CCF has a capacity of 750 male offenders. Through Iowa Western Community College, the CCF offers programs for the High School Equivalency Test (HiSET), literacy, life skills, digital literacy, and special education. Apprenticeship programs are also offered, including landscaping, welding, and metal fabricating. The CCF was colocated with the Clarinda Mental Health Institute (MHI) under the control of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) 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.

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. 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 also is responsible for statewide and long-range planning, budget oversight, and establishment of

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@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 Research Brief*** [Prison Population and Capacity](#) for historical budget and population information for the prison system. 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. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

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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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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515.281.3566

Adult Correctional Institutions — Correctional Institution for Women at Mitchellville

Iowa Correctional Institution for Women

The Iowa Correctional Institution for Women (ICIW) at Mitchellville is a minimum/medium security prison for female offenders. As of 2023, the ICIW has a capacity of 774 offenders. ICIW houses offenders in dorm-like living units and celled housing. 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.

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. 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 program guidelines in the institutions.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

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

Institutions

The operating costs of the institutions are 99.9% funded from the State General Fund. See the ***Fiscal Research Brief*** [Prison Population and Capacity](#) for historical budget and population information for the prison system. 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. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

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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Fiscal Services Division

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Adult Correctional Institutions — Fort Dodge Correctional Facility

Fort Dodge Correctional Facility

The Fort Dodge Correctional Facility (FDCF) is a medium security prison that opened in 1998. As of 2023, the FDCF has a capacity of 1,162 offenders. The FDCF provides domestic abuse and substance abuse treatment classes, cognitive behavioral therapy, apprentice programs, volunteer opportunities with the local community, and Iowa Prison Industries (IPI) textiles manufacturing. Through Iowa Central Community College, the FDCF provides education opportunities, including High School Equivalency Test (HiSET) classes, literacy, special education, and life skills. 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. 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 program guidelines in the institutions.

Institutions

The operating costs of the institutions are 99.9% funded from the State General Fund. See the *Fiscal Research Brief* [Prison Population and Capacity](#) for historical budget and population information for the

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

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

prison system. 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. Additionally, each prison has a primary focus.

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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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. 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.

Structure

Iowa has eight CBC District Departments, also referred to as “Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services.” The geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The CBC District Departments are under the direction and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC), which has responsibility for CBC programs. Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter [905](#), each CBC District Department has a director who is appointed by the director of the DOC, and a board of directors that operates in an advisory-only capacity. The director of a CBC District Department administers the CBC District Department. Employees of the CBC District Departments are employees of the DOC.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC for each CBC District Department. The CBC District Departments are funded approximately 80.0% through the General Fund and approximately 20.0% through local fees.

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.

Iowa Code chapter [907](#) permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

First Judicial District: doc.iowa.gov/find-facility/first-district

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

Iowa Administrative Code [201](#)

Budget Unit Number

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Fiscal Services Division

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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. 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.

Structure

Iowa has eight CBC District Departments, also referred to as “Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services.” The geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The CBC District Departments are under the direction and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC), which has responsibility for CBC programs. Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter [905](#), each CBC District Department has a director who is appointed by the director of the DOC, and a board of directors that operates in an advisory-only capacity. The director of a CBC District Department administers the CBC District Department. Employees of the CBC District Departments are employees of the DOC.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC for each CBC District Department. The CBC District Departments are funded approximately 80.0% through the General Fund and approximately 20.0% through local fees.

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.

Iowa Code chapter [907](#) permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

Second Judicial District: doc.iowa.gov/second-district

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Field Services and Residential Correctional Facilities

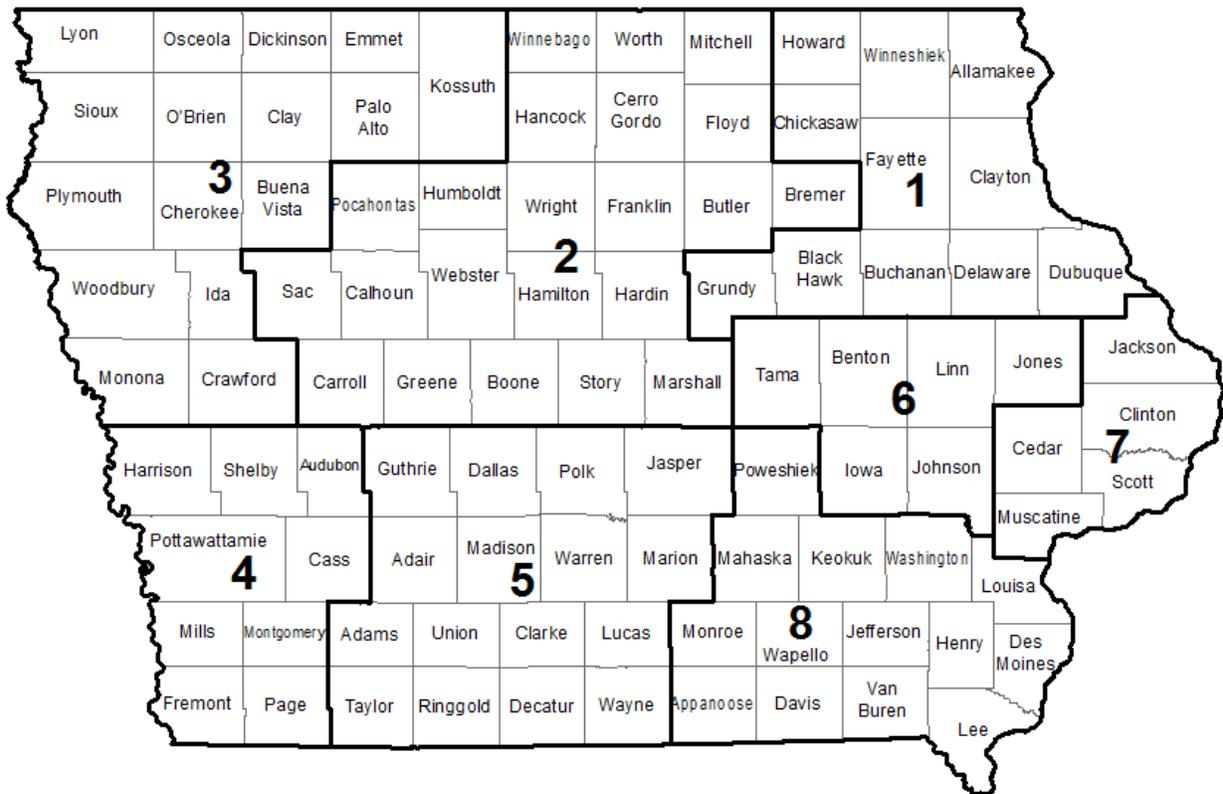
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff that conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision.

The CBC District Departments also have residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, the Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) Continuum, or probation. CBC District Departments may also house federal prisoners, offenders on special sentences, or interstate compact offenders. 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.

CBC District 2

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. The Second Judicial District offers the following services: pretrial release with services supervision, presentence investigations, probation and parole supervision, minimum risk program, residential placement, intensive supervision, drug treatment court, sex offender treatment programming, and electronic monitoring.

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

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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. 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.

Structure

Iowa has eight CBC District Departments, also referred to as “Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services.” The geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The CBC District Departments are under the direction and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC), which has responsibility for CBC programs. Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter [905](#), each CBC District Department has a director who is appointed by the Director of the DOC, and a board of directors that operates in an advisory-only capacity. The Director of a CBC District Department administers the CBC District Department. Employees of the CBC District Departments are employees of the DOC.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC for each CBC District Department. The CBC District Departments are funded approximately 80.0% through the General Fund and approximately 20.0% through local fees.

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.

Iowa Code chapter [907](#) permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

Third Judicial District: doc.iowa.gov/third-district

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Field Services and Residential Correctional Facilities

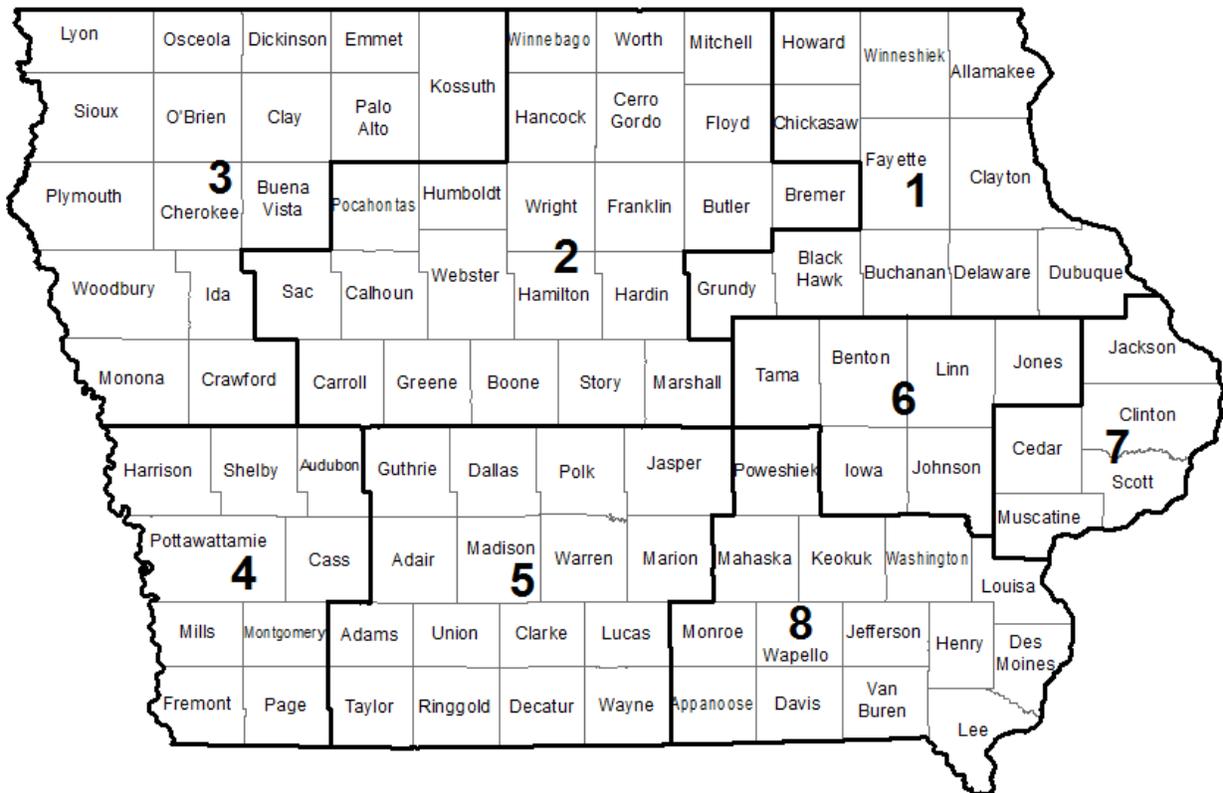
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff that conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision.

The CBC District Departments also have residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, the Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) Continuum, or probation. CBC District Departments may also house federal prisoners, offenders on special sentences, or interstate compact offenders. 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.

CBC District 3

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. The Third Judicial District offers an array of services from pretrial through parole and special sentence supervision. The Third Judicial District also offers cognitive education classes and sex offender treatment and aftercare groups.

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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2230A030001

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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. 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.

Structure

Iowa has eight CBC District Departments, also referred to as “Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services.” The geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The CBC District Departments are under the direction and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC), which has responsibility for CBC programs. Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter [905](#), each CBC District Department has a director who is appointed by the Director of the DOC, and a board of directors that operates in an advisory-only capacity. The director of a CBC District Department administers the CBC District Department. Employees of the CBC District Departments are employees of the DOC.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC for each CBC District Department. The CBC District Departments are funded approximately 80.0% through the General Fund and approximately 20.0% through local fees.

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.

Iowa Code chapter [907](#) permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

Fourth Judicial District: doc.iowa.gov/fourth-district

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

Field Services and Residential Correctional Facilities

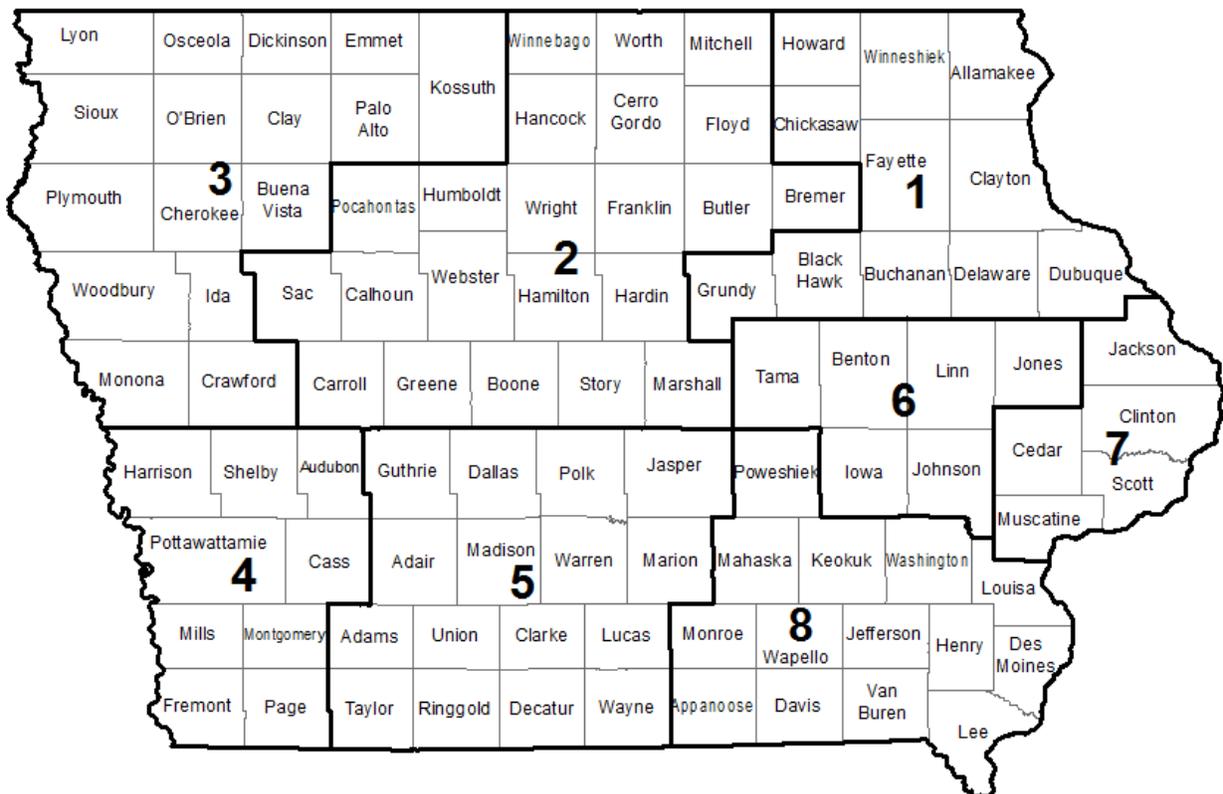
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff that conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision.

The CBC District Departments also have residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, the Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) Continuum, or probation. CBC District Departments may also house federal prisoners, offenders on special sentences, or interstate compact offenders. 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.

CBC District 4

The Fourth Judicial District serves nine counties in southwest Iowa: Audubon, Cass, Fremont, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattamie, and Shelby. The Fourth Judicial District provides supervision and treatment to offenders prior to conviction, postconviction, and in residential settings. The Fourth Judicial District provides services to more than 3,000 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 Number

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Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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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. 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.

Structure

Iowa has eight CBC District Departments, also referred to as “Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services.” The geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The CBC District Departments are under the direction and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC), which has responsibility for CBC programs. Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter [905](#), each CBC District Department has a director who is appointed by the director of the DOC, and a board of directors that operates in an advisory-only capacity. The director of a CBC District Department administers the CBC District Department. Employees of the CBC District Departments are employees of the DOC.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC for each CBC District Department. The CBC District Departments are funded approximately 80.0% through the General Fund and approximately 20.0% through local fees.

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.

Iowa Code chapter [907](#) permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

Fifth Judicial District: doc.iowa.gov/find-facility/fifth-district

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

Field Services and Residential Correctional Facilities

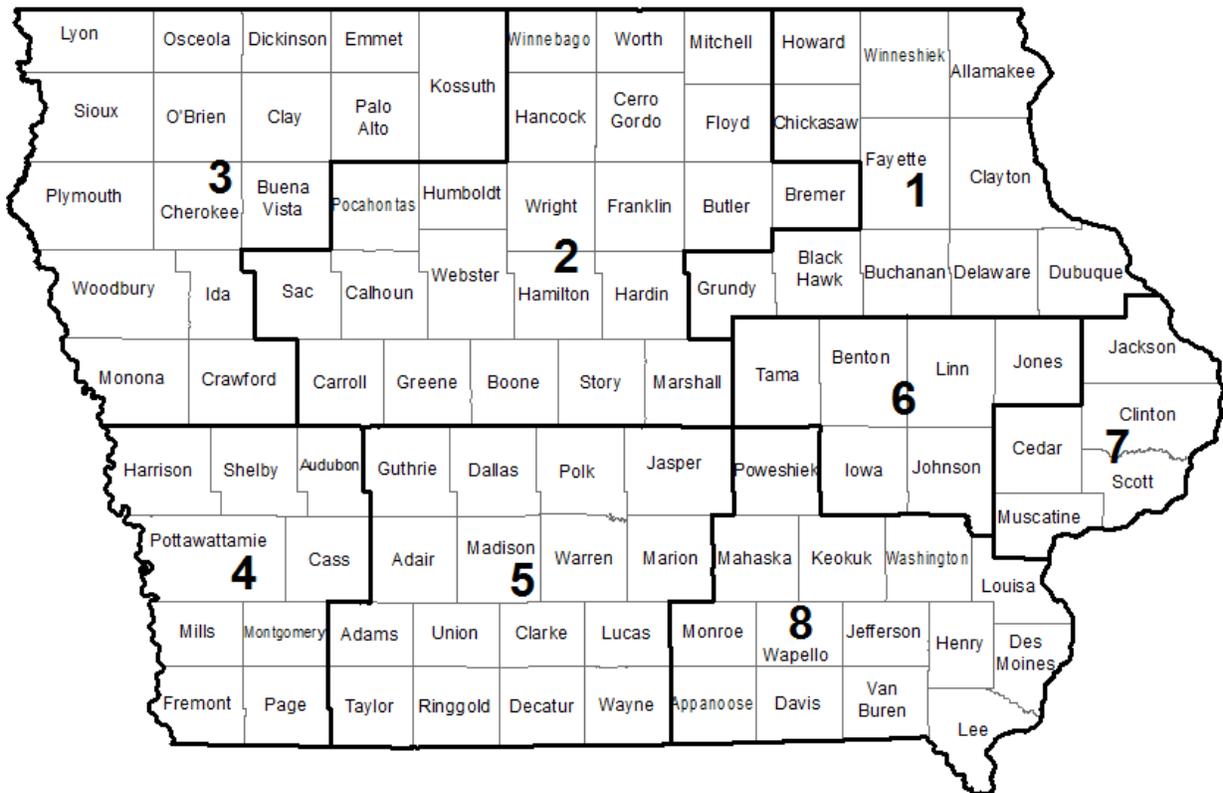
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff that conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision.

The CBC District Departments also have residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, the Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) Continuum, or probation. CBC District Departments may also house federal prisoners, offenders on special sentences, or interstate compact offenders. 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.

CBC District 5

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. The Fifth Judicial District offers the following services: pretrial interviews and supervision, presentence investigations, probation and parole supervision, residential placement, drug treatment court, mental health and sex offender programming, electronic monitoring, State work release, second- and third-offense drunk drivers, federal clients, and a fugitive unit.

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

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1519742

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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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. 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.

Structure

Iowa has eight CBC District Departments, also referred to as “Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services.” The geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The CBC District Departments are under the direction and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC), which has responsibility for CBC programs. Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter [905](#), each CBC District Department has a director who is appointed by the Director of the DOC, and a board of directors that operates in an advisory-only capacity. The director of a CBC District Department administers the CBC District Department. Employees of the CBC District Departments are employees of the DOC.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC for each CBC District Department. The CBC District Departments are funded approximately 80.0% through the General Fund and approximately 20.0% through local fees.

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.

Iowa Code chapter [907](#) permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

Sixth Judicial District: doc.iowa.gov/sixth-district

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

Field Services and Residential Correctional Facilities

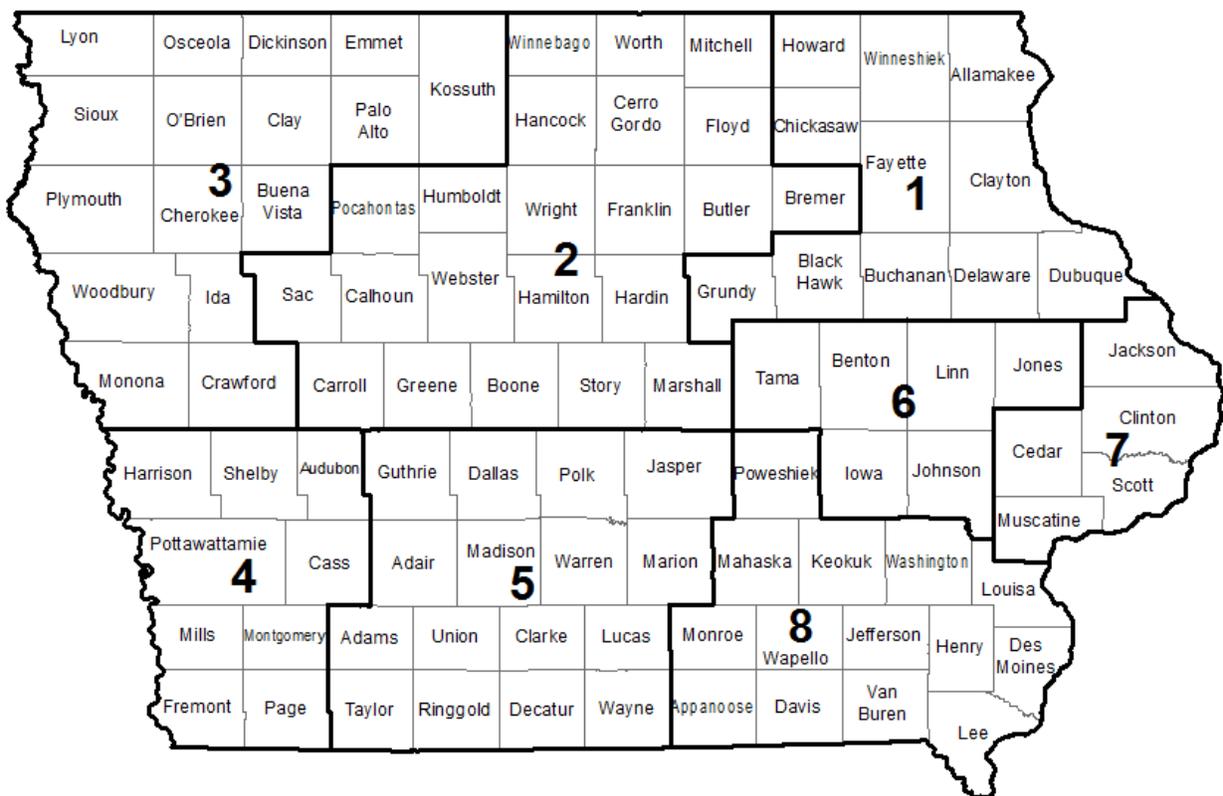
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff that conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision.

The CBC District Departments also have residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, the Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) Continuum, or probation. CBC District Departments may also house federal prisoners, offenders on special sentences, or interstate compact offenders. 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.

CBC District 6

The Sixth Judicial District serves six counties in east central Iowa: Benton, Iowa, Johnson, Jones, Linn, and Tama. The Sixth Judicial District offers the following services: pretrial interviews and supervision, presentence investigations, probation and parole supervision, residential placement, drug treatment court, mental health programming, sex offender programming, electronic monitoring, State work release, second- and third-offense drunk drivers, federal clients, and a high-risk unit.

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

2260A060001

1519743

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

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. 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.

Structure

Iowa has eight CBC District Departments, also referred to as “Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services.” The geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The CBC District Departments are under the direction and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC), which has responsibility for CBC programs. Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter [905](#), each CBC District Department has a director who is appointed by the Director of the DOC, and a board of directors that operates in an advisory-only capacity. The director of a CBC District Department administers the CBC District Department. Employees of the CBC District Departments are employees of the DOC.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC for each CBC District Department. The CBC District Departments are funded approximately 80.0% through the General Fund and approximately 20.0% through local fees.

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.

Iowa Code chapter [907](#) permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

Seventh Judicial District: doc.iowa.gov/find-facility/seventh-district

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

Field Services and Residential Correctional Facilities

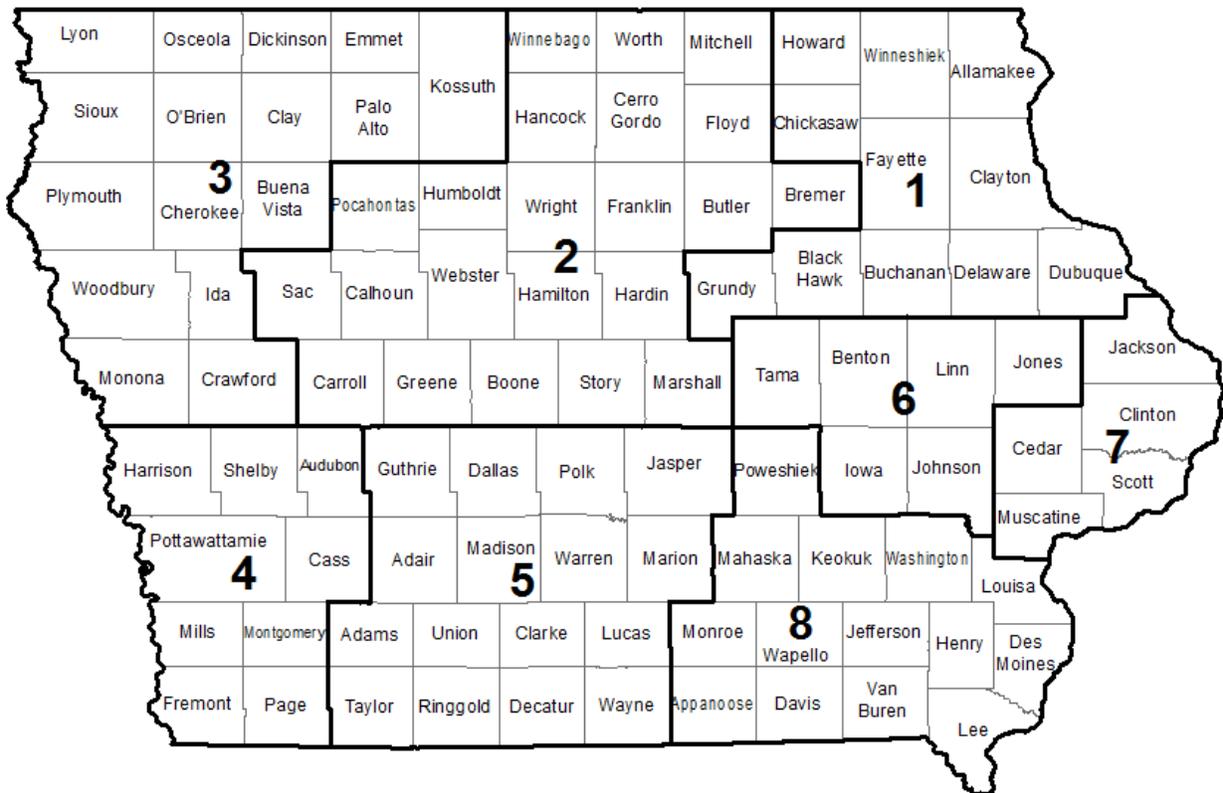
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff that conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision.

The CBC District Departments also have residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, the Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) Continuum, or probation. CBC District Departments may also house federal prisoners, offenders on special sentences, or interstate compact offenders. 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.

CBC District 7

The Seventh Judicial District serves five counties in eastern Iowa: Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Muscatine, and Scott. The Seventh Judicial District offers the following services: pretrial interviews and supervision, presentence investigations, probation and parole supervision, residential placement, drug treatment court, sex offender treatment programming, anger management, client employment, transitional skills, mental health, victim impact programming, operating while intoxicated (OWI) treatment, and federal clients.

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

2270A070001

1519744

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

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. 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.

Structure

Iowa has eight CBC District Departments, also referred to as “Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services.” The geographic boundaries of the CBC District Departments correspond to the eight judicial districts in the court system.

The CBC District Departments are under the direction and control of the Department of Corrections (DOC), which has responsibility for CBC programs. Pursuant to Iowa Code chapter [905](#), each CBC District Department has a director who is appointed by the Director of the DOC, and a board of directors that operates in an advisory-only capacity. The director of a CBC District Department administers the CBC District Department. Employees of the CBC District Departments are employees of the DOC.

The General Assembly appropriates funds to the DOC for each CBC District Department. The CBC District Departments are funded approximately 80.0% through the General Fund and approximately 20.0% through local fees.

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.

Iowa Code chapter [907](#) permits CBC District Departments to discharge offenders on probation if certain conditions are met.

More Information

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

Eighth Judicial District: doc.iowa.gov/find-facility/eighth-district

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

Field Services and Residential Correctional Facilities

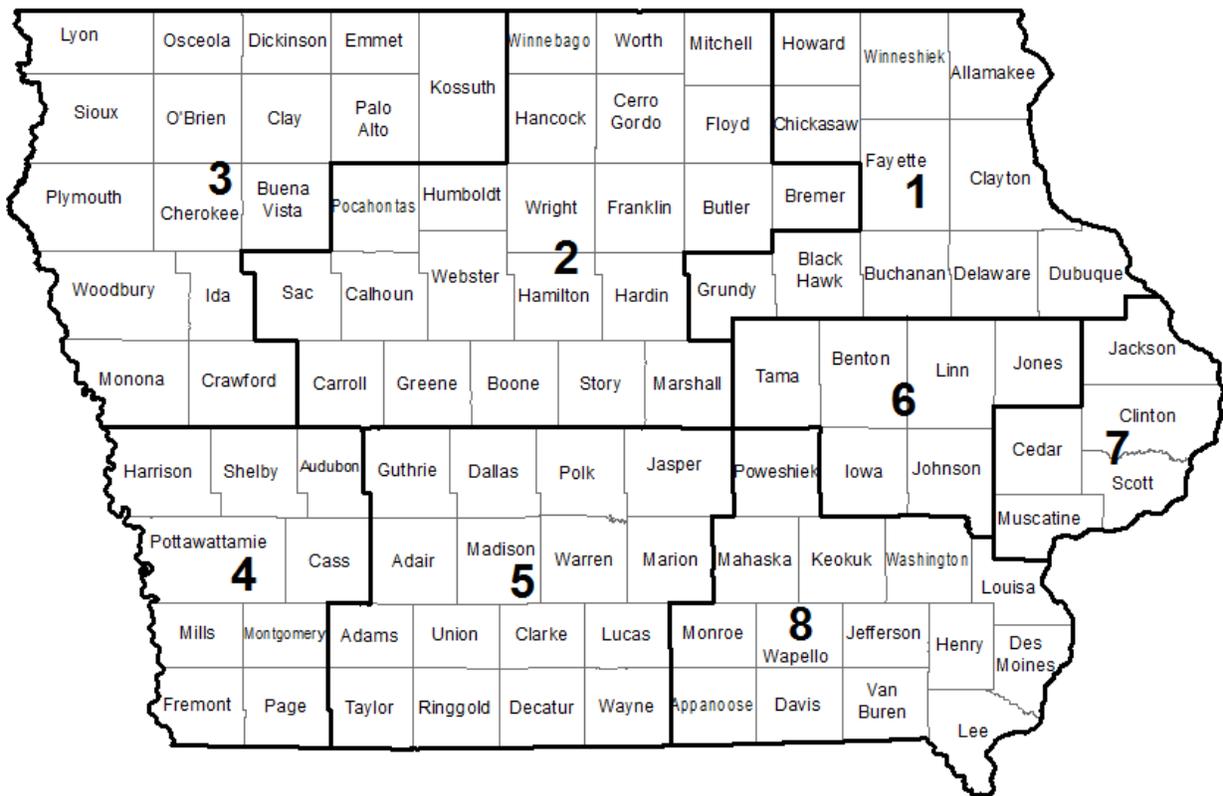
The CBC District Departments operate field offices in local communities that provide administration and staff for a variety of parole and probation programs and supervision levels, as well as staff that conduct presentence investigations and pretrial interviews and supervision.

The CBC District Departments also have residential facilities as an intermediate sanction for offenders on parole, work release, the Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) Continuum, or probation. CBC District Departments may also house federal prisoners, offenders on special sentences, or interstate compact offenders. 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.

CBC District 8

The Eighth Judicial District serves 14 counties in southeast Iowa: Appanoose, Davis, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lee, Louisa, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek, Van Buren, Wapello, and Washington. The Eighth Judicial District provides correctional services through a variety of supervisory and specialized treatment programs and offers the following services: drug court programs, mental health services, sex offender treatment programming, and domestic abuse programming.

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

1519745

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

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 to upgrade law enforcement to a professional status.

The ILEA provides training for law enforcement officers, reserve 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 audiovisual resources for law enforcement training and educational institutions. The Academy is also responsible for decertifying or suspending an officer's certification.

Basic Training provided at the ILEA is a 16-week course offered up to 6 times per year. In addition, the ILEA offers certifying and recertifying instructor schools for law enforcement personnel across Iowa. The ILEA facility is located at Camp Dodge and includes dormitory rooms with capacity for 126 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. Additionally, 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 individuals with a two-year or four-year degree.

Funding

Funding for the ILEA is approximately 73.0% fees, 21.0% General Fund appropriation, and 6.0% grant reimbursements. Fees are charged to local law enforcement agencies for the training of their new officers attending the Basic Training and for continuing education programs. Pursuant to Iowa Code section [80B.11B](#), the Academy must bill one-third of the cost to the local (employing) agency with two-thirds of the cost paid by funds appropriated to the ILEA.

During the 2024 Legislative Session, [HF 2693](#) (FY 2025 Justice System Appropriations Act) changed the distribution of costs for a peace officer candidate requiring the State to cover two-thirds of the cost of basic training and the political subdivision covering one-third of the costs. The distribution of costs was previously allocated equally among the candidate, the political subdivision, and the ILEA.

Currently, the tuition for the Basic Training Academy is \$10,000. Local law enforcement pays \$3,000 of this cost. Officers of tribal governments and State agencies pay the full cost to attend.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter [80B](#)

Iowa Administrative Code [501](#)

More Information

Iowa Law Enforcement Academy: ilea.iowa.gov

LSA Staff Contact: Nathan Moore (515.725.0155) nathan.moore@legis.iowa.gov

Budget Unit Number

4670R010001

1519879

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

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: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@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

1519930

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

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: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@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

1519871

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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: Nathan Moore (515.725.0155) nathan.moore@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

1519897

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

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

1519899

More Information

Iowa Judicial Branch: iowacourts.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Nathan Moore (515.725.0155) nathan.moore@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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Court-Ordered Services

Background and Purpose

Noncontracted/court-ordered services are specific care and treatment services ordered by the court for an eligible child when no other payment source is available to cover the cost of the defined or specific care and treatment and for which a service contract does not otherwise exist. A child is eligible when they have been adjudicated delinquent, are at risk, or have been identified by the Chief Juvenile Court Officer as eligible for early intervention and follow-up programs or noncontracted/court-ordered or juvenile delinquent graduated sanction services. The funds allocated for noncontracted/court-ordered services are spent only after all other reasonable actions have been taken to use other funding sources.

Prior to FY 2024, funding for court-ordered services was appropriated to the Department of Human Services (DHS) and was jointly administered by the DHS and the Judicial Branch. The Chief Juvenile Court Officer for each judicial district was responsible for approving court-ordered services expenses. The Juvenile Court Services Contract Administrator was responsible for the initial review of court-ordered services claims. The DHS processed all court-ordered services payments.

Funding

Funding for court-ordered services for youth under the supervision of Juvenile Court Services is now directly appropriated to the Judicial Branch. Previously, funding was appropriated to the Department of Human Services.

The Judicial Branch receives a General Fund appropriation for court-ordered services in the Judicial Branch Appropriations Budget Bill. [Senate File 2436](#) (FY 2025 Judicial Branch Appropriations Act) appropriated \$3.3 million and allowed for no more than 47.0% of the court-ordered services allocation to be utilized for school-based supervision of delinquent youth, of which not more than \$25,000 can be utilized for training. The Act allowed for up to \$83,000 of the appropriation to be utilized for administration of the funds and allocated an amount not to exceed the actual cost of the annual membership fee to support the Interstate Compact on Juveniles.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter [232](#)

Iowa Code section [232.192](#)

[Iowa Court Rules](#)

Budget Unit Number

4440B220001

1520092

More Information

Iowa Judicial Branch: iowacourts.gov

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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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Graduated Sanctions

Purpose

Iowa Code section [232.192](#) requires Juvenile Court Services to administer “early intervention and follow-up programs.” Historically, the Legislature has appropriated funds for such programs using the term “juvenile delinquent graduated sanctions services.” The services provided with the graduated sanctions funds are referred to in the Iowa Code as “early intervention and follow-up programs.”

Graduated sanctions services are services directed by Juvenile Court Services and the Judicial Branch to children adjudicated delinquent and to children who have been referred to juvenile court services for a delinquency violation or who have exhibited behaviors that put them at risk of a juvenile delinquency referral. The services are directed to enhance personal adjustment to help the children transition into productive adulthood and to prevent or reduce criminal charges, out-of-home placement, and recidivism. The services are provided in the child’s home community whenever feasible.

These services may be provided in an individual or group setting and can include, but are not limited to, supervised educational support and treatment and outreach services to eligible children who are experiencing social, behavioral, or emotional problems that put them at risk of involvement with the juvenile justice system. This mix of services allows the flexibility to tailor treatment and services to meet the specific needs of the child. Services offered may provide individualized and intensive interventions to assist a child in establishing positive behavior patterns and to help the child maintain accountability in a community-based setting.

The State Court Administrator, the Director of Juvenile Court Services, and the chief juvenile court officers have primary responsibility for the administration of graduated sanctions and noncontracted/court-ordered services for eligible children.

Funding — State General Fund

The Judicial Branch receives a General Fund appropriation for graduated sanctions in the Judicial Branch Appropriations Act. Prior to FY 2024, program funds for Juvenile Court Services referred to as “graduated sanctions” were appropriated to the Department of Human Services (DHS) and were jointly administered by DHS and the Judicial Branch. The Chief Juvenile Court Officer for each judicial district was responsible for determining the appropriate mix of services for the judicial district. The Juvenile Court Services contract administrator was responsible for following the service contract procurement and oversight under the direction of the Chief Juvenile Court Officer. The DHS signed off on all contracts and processed all payments. Pursuant to [HF 2507](#) (Juvenile Justice Act), graduated sanctions funding is now appropriated directly to the Judicial Branch, and the Judicial Branch administers early intervention and follow-up programs.

More Information

Judicial Branch: lowacourts.gov

LSA Staff Contact: Nathan Moore (515.725.0155) nathan.moore@legis.iowa.gov

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter [232](#) and section [232.192](#)
[Iowa Court Rules](#)

Budget Unit Number

4440B230001

1520150

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

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 Governor appoints members of the BOP as the chairperson and vice chairperson. All five members are full-time and paid a salary.

Prior to the enactment of [Senate File 514](#) during the 2023 Legislative Session, only the chairperson and vice chairperson were full-time salaried positions, and the other three members were part-time and paid a per diem.

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 the BOP's 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 the BOP's 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 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

More Information

Board of Parole: bop.iowa.gov

Department of Corrections: doc.iowa.gov

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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 Division of Strategic Operations, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) 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 the BOP 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. Structures utilized by states include the following:

- An independent parole board administratively attached to the state's department of corrections.
- An independent parole board attached to another agency.
- A parole board within the state's department of corrections.
- An independent and autonomous parole board.

In other states, 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 county if the parole plan has been 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

1519721

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

Department of Public Defense Military Division

Purpose and History

The Department of Public Defense (Iowa National Guard or IANG) 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. The Department is subject to either federal or State authority, but not both concurrently.

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 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 IANG's federal mission requires it to be prepared for large-scale combat operations (LSCO) across multiple domains (air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace). Simultaneously, IANG supports cyclical deployments to maintain global presence in low-conflict areas, participates in the State Partnership Program (SPP) with Kosovo as its partnering nation, and supports other emerging federal operations.

Governors' state authority over IANG units is established in [Title 10](#) and [Title 32](#) of the U.S. Code. These statutes authorize the Governor to mobilize the IANG for natural disasters, civil disturbances, and public health emergencies to maintain or reestablish community safety.

The State mission requires the Department to provide responsive military assistance to civil support activities for the Governor and the State of Iowa. The Iowa National Guard is headquartered at Camp Dodge Joint Maneuver Training Center (JMTC) in Johnston and maintains over 40 readiness centers (formerly known as armories).

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 salaries, support, maintenance, and miscellaneous purposes. State General Fund appropriations are used to match federal funds at several different rates depending on the type of project (25.0% and 75.0%, 15.0% and 85.0%, and 50.0%).

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter [29A](#)

Iowa Administrative Code [601](#)

More Information

Department of Public Defense: iowanationalguard.com
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Budget Unit Number

5820R310001

1519785

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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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) Program.** 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 (HMEP) Grant Program.** 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 Grant Program distributes fees collected from shippers and carriers of hazardous materials to eligible Local Emergency Planning Committees for hazardous materials planning and training.
- **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.

More Information

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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 (HMA).** Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects. 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 activities at the Duane Arnold Energy Center at Palo, Iowa; the Quad Cities Generating Station near Cordova, Illinois; and the 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.
- The HSEMD also administers the [Levee Improvement Program](#), [Flood Mitigation Program](#), and [Flood Recovery Fund](#).

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters [29C](#) and [34A](#)

Iowa Administrative Code [605](#)

Budget Unit Number

5830R400001

1519862

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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 the Finance Bureau and Program Services Bureau.

The 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.

The Program Services Bureau operates the Private Investigation, Private Security, and Bail Enforcement Agency Licensing, Weapons Permits, and the Uniform Crime Reporting System. The Program Services Bureau also provides Audit/Validation, Training, and Certification for the Iowa On-line Warrants and Articles (IOWA) Criminal Justice Information Network. 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.

Funding

The Administrative Services Division is funded primarily through an annual State General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Act.

Additional 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 are for reimbursement of 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 also cover the salaries of employees maintaining the IOWA System as well as the training of dispatchers and other system users and 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 amount of 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

More Information

Department of Public Safety — Division of Administrative Services:

dps.iowa.gov/divisions/administrative-services

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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](#).

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapters [80](#) and [724](#)

Iowa Administrative Code [661](#)

Budget Unit Number

5950R640001

1519786

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

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:

- Fire and Explosives
- Breath Alcohol
- Crime Scene Processing
- DNA Casework
- Drug Identification
- Evidence Room
- Firearms and Toolmarks
- Latent Prints and Impression Identification
- Forensic Photography
- Questioned Documents
- Toxicology
- Trace Evidence

Field Operations Bureau

The Field Operations Bureau assists local, State, and federal law enforcement agencies. Employees assigned to this Bureau work in the following areas:

- Major Crime Unit - Conducts and coordinates investigations with local law enforcement.
- Technology Support - Provides technology support for investigations involving mobile devices and digital media.
- Missing Persons & Unidentified Bodies - Assists in locating missing persons.

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

More Information

Department of Public Safety: dps.iowa.gov

Division of Criminal Investigation: dps.iowa.gov/divisions/criminal-investigation

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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
- Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS)/Fingerprint Unit
- Records and Identification Unit
- Criminal History Dissemination Unit
- Sex Offender Registry

Cyber Crime Bureau

The Cyber Crime Bureau was created in 2021 to investigate crimes with a significant cyber, technological, or digital nexus. Digital forensic examiners in the Cyber Crime Bureau conduct examinations of this data. These examiners retrieve and analyze evidence from digital sources. Evidence is retrieved from a wide variety of devices, such as smart phones, computer hard drives, and optical media.

The Bureau also utilizes Cyber Crime K9s. Cyber Crime K9s are trained to detect and find cell phones, hard drives, computers, flash drives, SD cards, cameras, and any other type of electronic storage device. They are trained to recognize a common chemical, triphenylphosphine (TPPO), used in all electronic storage devices.

Funding

The DCI is funded from an annual General Fund appropriation in the Justice System Appropriations Act. The Division also receives funding through U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) grants and through the criminal history fee authorized by Iowa Code chapter [692](#) and set in [661 IAC 82](#). The Division also receives a portion of the Crime Services Surcharge and also receives funding from 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

1519791

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

Criminalistics Laboratory Fund

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 2001 Iowa Acts, chapter [185](#) (FY 2002 Transportation, Infrastructure, and Capitals Appropriations Act), during the 2001 Legislative Session and 2004 Iowa Acts, chapter [1175](#) (FY 2005 Administration and Regulation Appropriations Act), 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:

- Fire and Explosives
- Breath Alcohol
- Crime Scene Processing
- DNA Casework
- Any Identification
- Evidence Room
- Firearms and Toolmarks
- Latent Prints and Impression Identification
- Forensic Photography
- Questioned Documents
- Toxicology
- Trace Evidence

Funding

The Crime Lab receives an annual General Fund appropriation that is deposited into 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 General Fund 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.

More Information

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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

1519769

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

Division of Narcotics Enforcement

History

In 1970, the Iowa General Assembly approved the establishment and funding of the Division of Narcotics and Drug Enforcement (DNDE) within the Department of Public Safety (DPS). 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). 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 investigates drug trafficking, clandestine laboratories, gangs, and pharmaceutical diversions 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.

Funding

The DNE is funded through an annual General Fund appropriation for narcotics enforcement in the Justice System Appropriations Act. Additionally, the DNE receives a separate General Fund appropriation for undercover funds. The undercover funds are used to purchase a small quantity of narcotics 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 Number

5950R700001

1519793

More Information

Department of Public Safety — Division of Narcotics Enforcement: dps.iowa.gov/divisions-iowa-department-public-safety/iowa-division-narcotics-enforcement

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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

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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 to develop intent-to-deliver cases and to investigate or discover larger conspiracies to deliver controlled substances. The funding may also be used 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

1520015

More Information

Department of Public Safety, Division of Narcotics Enforcement: dps.iowa.gov/divisions-iowa-department-public-safety/iowa-division-narcotics-enforcement

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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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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 two bureaus that train and educate Iowa's fire and emergency services and conduct arson investigations. These two bureaus include:

- Arson and Explosives — Assists local fire, police, and sheriff departments with investigations of fire scenes to determine whether a crime has been committed and bring the case to a successful resolution.
- Fire Service Training — Provides training and education for Iowa's fire and emergency services.

During the 2023 Legislative Session, [SF 514](#) (State Government Alignment Act) transferred oversight for permitting, licensing, and inspection for the following areas to Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing (DIAL):

- Building Code Bureau — Reviews certain building plans and inspects certain buildings.
- Electrical Licensing and Inspection Bureau — Responsible for statewide licensing of all electricians and electrical contractors and inspections of all new electrical work done within the State.
- Fire Prevention Bureau — Conducts fire safety inspections in Iowa schools, universities, jails, and nursing homes.

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. Due to the State Government Alignment Act, the only fees currently retained by the State Fire Marshal Division are now the fire fighter certification fee and training. The fire fighter certification and training fees are paid by fire fighters for certification and tuition, conferences, publications, materials, and other costs. Fees previously retained by the State Fire Marshal are now collected by the Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing (DIAL).

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter [100](#)

Iowa Administrative Code [661 – 200](#)

Budget Unit Number

5950R720001

1519976

More Information

Department of Public Safety — State Fire Marshal Division: dps.iowa.gov/divisions/state-fire-marshal
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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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Iowa State Patrol

Purpose and History

The Iowa State Patrol was created by the 46th General Assembly in 1935 with 53 safety patrol officers. There are approximately 440 sworn peace officers currently in the Iowa State Patrol.

The State Patrol has several specialty units including the Air Wing, Police Service Dog Unit, Public Resource Officer Unit, Crisis Negotiators, Chaplain Program, Honor Guard, Technical Collision Investigation Unit, and Commercial Motor Vehicle Unit (CMVU). The CMVU was transferred from the Department of Transportation (DOT) to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) in FY 2024. 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.

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.

Funding

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

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter [80](#)

Iowa Administrative Code [661](#)

Budget Unit Number

5950R750001

1519882

More Information

Department of Public Safety — Iowa State Patrol: dps.iowa.gov/divisions/iowa-state-patrol
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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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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 number of 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. The SPOC Insurance Trust Fund receives converted sick leave dollars of employees who have retired under the Peace Officers contract and Iowa Code section [70A.23](#). 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
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Budget Unit Number

5950R760001

1519980

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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
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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

1519825

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

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

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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

1519887

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

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Human Trafficking Office

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 Human Trafficking Office.

Purpose and History

The Human Trafficking Office 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

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- 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

Doc ID 1519931

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

Department-Wide Duties — Department of Public Safety

Purpose and History

Beginning in FY 2010, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) has received a General Fund appropriation at various times for Department-wide duties. This appropriation has been used to fund increased operating costs within the Department and is spent at the discretion of the Department.

Funding

In 2024 Iowa Acts, [HF 2693](#), the FY 2025 Justice System Appropriations Act, the DPS received a General Fund appropriation of \$5.1 million for Department-wide duties for FY 2025. Since 2017, the DPS has received a total of \$16.6 million for Department-wide duties.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter [80](#)

Iowa Administrative Code [661](#)

Budget Unit Number

5950R630001

1520098

More Information

Department of Public Safety: dps.iowa.gov

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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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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 an annual appropriation 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

1520054

More Information

Department of Public Safety: dps.iowa.gov

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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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515.281.3566

Office of Drug Control Policy — DPS

Background

The Governor's Alliance on Substance Abuse (GASA), the predecessor agency to the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP), was established in 1987 under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Health (DPH). In 1990, legislative action established GASA as an independent agency called the Office of the Drug Enforcement and Abuse Prevention Coordinator, with an overall mission of facilitating coordination among State agencies and resources within the criminal justice/law enforcement system. The ODCP officially came into existence on July 1, 2000, when legislation changed the name and title of the Drug Enforcement and Abuse Prevention Coordinator to the Drug Policy Coordinator. During the 2023 Legislative Session, [SF 514](#) (State Government Alignment Act) transferred authority over the ODCP to the Department of Public Safety (DPS).

Operations

The ODCP's mission is to coordinate substance-use-related criminal justice resourcing and policy development. The ODCP has two core functions, with associated services, products, and activities in place to support them. The core functions and services are:

- **Core Function — Advocacy:** To enhance coordination and provide leadership and education to improve Iowa's response to drug use and related crime, the ODCP strategically coordinates efforts among local, State, and federal agencies to efficiently reduce substance abuse and related problems. The ODCP also works to execute strategies that reduce medicine misuse and abuse and enhance prevention, treatment, and enforcement efforts. This includes prescription drug and opiate drug abuse.
- **Service — Drug Control Policy Guidelines and Program Coordination:** To promote evidence-based programs, innovations, and policy changes to reduce the supply of and demand for illegal drugs, the ODCP facilitates program and policy development that is up to date with the changes in the nature and scope of substance abuse and drug manufacturing and distribution. The ODCP also works to promote a high level of collaboration among State agencies to identify and refine effective drug control policy and promote compliance with and enforcement of new Iowa laws. Training and guidance are also provided by the ODCP to support compliance with Iowa laws regarding the regulation of pseudoephedrine, a key methamphetamine precursor.
- **Core Function — Community Coordination and Development:** With the administration of federal grant funds and other resources that help strengthen local and State drug enforcement and treatment efforts, the ODCP actively works to improve the ability of State and local governments and private partners to enforce drug laws and provide prevention and treatment services. Many of these efforts focus on criminal offenders and center on abuse prevention efforts at the community level.
- **Service — Drug Control Program Development and Evaluation:** Through performance-based grant resources, the ODCP coordinates drug enforcement efforts across geographic and

More Information

Office of Drug Control Policy: dps.iowa.gov/bureaus-iowa-department-public-safety/iowa-office-drug-control-policy

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governmental jurisdictional boundaries to enhance public safety by interdicting illegal drug trafficking efforts in Iowa. Along with the collaborative efforts to investigate drug trafficking, the ODCP provides infrastructure and resources to support the criminal justice system statewide.

Funding

The ODCP receives an annual General Fund appropriation of approximately \$249,000 in the Justice System Appropriations Act. The ODCP also receives federal grant moneys.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter [80E](#)

Budget Unit Number

5950R790001

1520151

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

515.281.3566

DPS - Task Force Assistance

Background

This was a new appropriation for FY 2025 to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) for direct support costs for agents and officers engaged in enforcement activities related to illegal immigration and human trafficking.

Funding

[Senate File 2443](#) (FY 2025 Standing Appropriations Act) appropriated \$2.0 million and 12.0 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions from the General Fund to the DPS for FY 2025.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter [80](#)

Iowa Administrative Code [661](#)

Budget Unit Number

5950R800001

Doc ID 1520347

More Information

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

Other Funds Budget Unit Briefs

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

Des Moines, Iowa 50319

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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

1519818

More Information

Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
LSA Staff Contact: Justus Thompson (515.725.2249) justus.thompson@legis.iowa.gov

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

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Attorney General — Criminal Prosecutions, Appeals, and State Tort Claims

Purpose and History

Since FY 2018, the Department of Justice has received an appropriation from the Consumer Education and Litigation Fund for salaries, support, maintenance, and miscellaneous purposes for criminal prosecutions, criminal appeals, and performing State tort claim duties pursuant to Iowa Code chapter [669](#).

Funding

In the annual Justice System Appropriations Bill, the Department of Justice receives an appropriation from the Consumer Education and Litigation Fund for these purposes. In FY 2018, this appropriation was \$1.0 million. From FY 2019 to FY 2021, the appropriation was \$1.5 million. Since FY 2022, \$2.0 million has been appropriated annually.

The Consumer Education and Litigation Fund consists of moneys received from State or federal consumer fraud judgments or settlements; civil penalties, costs, or attorney fees; moneys specifically directed to the Fund by judgments or settlements; and moneys that are designated by the judgments or settlements for use by the Attorney General for consumer litigation or education purposes.

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code chapter [669](#)

Budget Unit Number

11201B10088

1519717

More Information

Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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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 2025. In FY 2026, 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

1519755

More Information

Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

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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 2025. In FY 2026, 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

1519932

More Information

Office of the Attorney General: iowaattorneygeneral.gov
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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

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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 was transferred to the Attorney General's Office in 1986.

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 — Commerce Revolving Fund

The OCA bills for its expenses on behalf of the Iowa Utilities Board. 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 Board is billed for OCA's remaining indirect costs. These are costs not directly related to a specific case. Approximately 450 companies are billed for indirect costs; this includes municipal utilities, telephone companies, and rate-regulated entities such as gas and electric companies.

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

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 with actual expenses before the fiscal year closes.

Payments from the utility industry are deposited in the 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

1519929

BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



Ground Floor, State Capitol Building

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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 annual appropriation from the Gaming Enforcement Revolving Fund in the Justice System Appropriations Act.

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).

Related Statutes and Administrative Rules

Iowa Code sections [80.43](#), [99D.14](#), and [99F.10](#)
Iowa Administrative Code [661](#)

Budget Unit Number

5950R960030

1519834

More Information

Iowa Department of Public Safety: dps.iowa.gov
Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission: irgc.iowa.gov
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BUDGET UNIT BRIEF – FY 2026

Fiscal Services Division

July 1, 2025



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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

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More Information

HSEMD — 911 Program: homelandsecurity.iowa.gov/programs/911-program/
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