



STATE OF IOWA

KIM REYNOLDS, GOVERNOR
ADAM GREGG, LT. GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BETH A. SKINNER, PhD, DIRECTOR

IOWA BOARD OF CORRECTIONS SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA Friday, September 25, 2020, 9:00 a.m.

LOCATION: Zoom Meeting <https://zoom.us/j/92521824104>

TOPIC	PRESENTER
➤ Call to Order	Richard LaMere
FY2022 - FY2023 Budget Requests (Action Item)	Steve Dick, Fiscal Manager
Adjournment	Board Members

The Board of Corrections' agenda is posted on the DOC Web Site at <https://doc.iowa.gov/> under the Board of Corrections Tab.

This meeting recording will be uploaded to the Department's Youtube Channel for members of the public that would like to observe. You can also view previous Board of Corrections meetings at this site.

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCItY2PABjitQpT4Op2w3kTw>

The mission of the Iowa Department of Corrections is to:
Creating Opportunities for Safer Communities

(Office) 515-725-5701 - 510 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319 - (FAX) 515-725-5799
<https://doc.iowa.gov/>



STATE OF IOWA

KIM REYNOLDS, GOVERNOR
ADAM GREGG, LT. GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
BETH A. SKINNER, PhD, DIRECTOR

October 1, 2020

David Roederer, Director
Department of Management
Iowa State Capitol
Des Moines, IA 50319
LOCAL

Re: Department of Corrections FY 2022 & FY 2023 Budgets

Dear Mr. Roederer:

The Iowa Board of Corrections acknowledges the work Governor Reynolds and Lt. Governor Gregg are continuing to restore predictability and stability to the state's budget process. The Board believes that the state is on a prudent and sustainable financial course. The Board also believes that maintaining existing staffing levels is paramount in meeting the Department of Corrections' mission. Therefore salary annualization for salaries and benefits is critical. The Board understands its obligation to bring forward requests that, if funds allow, would improve Iowa's Correctional System. To this end, a list of operational requests include:

Table with 3 columns: Description, Amount, and detailed description of requests for FY2022. Items include Vacancy Savings Amount (\$5,989,943), Pharmacy Budget Moved (\$0), OCIO Increased Billing (\$389,088), ICON Enhancements (\$1,000,000), Pharmacy Increase (\$500,000), Institution Treatment (\$275,108), and CBC Treatment (\$663,219).

The mission of the Iowa Department of Corrections is:
Creating Opportunities for Safer Communities

(Office) 515-725-5701 - 510 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319 - (FAX) 515-725-5798

https://doc.iowa.gov/



STATE OF IOWA

KIM REYNOLDS, GOVERNOR
 ADAM GREGG, LT. GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 BETH A. SKINNER, PhD, DIRECTOR

Institutional Education	Provides funds to increase the number of incarcerated individuals to receive GED/HISET preparation/testing in the prisons.	\$300,000
Housing Vouchers	Provides funds to provide housing vouchers to incarcerated individuals in prisons and clients in CBC residential facilities where housing is the barrier to reentry. Covers an estimated 2 months of rent at \$500/month for 100 clients per year.	\$100,000
7 th District Grant Replacement	Provides funding for a Parole/Probation Officer III position that is funded through the Office of Drug Control Policy Project Safe Neighborhood Southern District grant. This position supervises the highest risk parolees and provides an estimated 2,268 hours of programming/treatment to this population.	\$120,000
Total		\$9,337,358

FY2023

Description		Amount
Pharmacy Increase	Cover increased pharmacy costs due to aging population.	\$500,000
2nd District Grant Replacement	Provides funding for (3) Community Treatment Coordinators and cellular support service/program licensing for (70) tablets to be used in the 2 nd Judicial District to provide the right amount of supervision and treatment dosage to (432) moderate to high-risk clients in their rural communities where barriers such as lack of reliable transportation, lack of internet access and lack of child care prohibit clients from accessing treatment services located a long distance away.	\$340,550
		\$840,550

The Board deeply appreciates the Governor’s support for Iowa’s Correctional System. During FY2022 & FY2023 the Department will continue to hire, train, and retrain the best possible staff, focus resources on those most likely to reoffend and implement evidence based and research-informed practices that are proven to reduce recidivism. When recidivism is reduced, there are fewer victims, communities are safer and we decrease the future costs of corrections.

We will continue to challenge the Department to invest in program models that reduce recidivism, expand continuous quality improvement processes, increase collaboration with other agencies/organizations, staff in correlation to offenders’ risk levels and expand effective community supervision. Performing these strategic initiatives will lead to desired outcomes in public safety and crime reduction, offender accountability, responsible use of taxpayer dollars and quality services.

The mission of the Iowa Department of Corrections is:
Creating Opportunities for Safer Communities

(Office) 515-725-5701 - 510 East 12th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319 - (FAX) 515-725-5798

<https://doc.iowa.gov/>

On behalf of the Iowa Board of Corrections,

Richard LaMere, Chair
Board of Corrections

Rebecca Williams, Vice Chair
Board of Corrections

cc:

Honorable Kim Reynolds, Governor

Dr. Mary Chapman, Board Member

Mark DeJong, Board Member

Dr. Lisa Hill, Board Member

Webster Kranto, Board Member

Lawrence Kudej, Board Member

Dr. Beth Skinner, Director, Department of Corrections

Dennis Hart, Fiscal & Policy Analyst Senior, Department of Management

Steve Dick, Financial Manager, Department of Corrections

File

**Department of Corrections
General Fund FY 2022 Budget New Funding Requests Above Base Budget**

Appr.	Total FY 2021	Funding for FY2021 Vacancy Savings		Pharmacy \$ to Central Office		OCIO Increased Billing		ICON Enhancements		Pharmacy		Institution Treatment		CBC Treatment		Institutional Education		Housing Vouchers		7th District Grant Replacement		Total FY 2022 Budget New Funding Requests Above Base Budget	Total FY 2022 Budget New Funding Requests Above Base Budget (FTE Changes)	
		FTE's		FTE's		FTE's		FTE's	FTE's	FTE's	FTE's	FTE's	FTE's	FTE's	FTE's	FTE's	FTE's	FTE's	FTE's	FTE's				
CBC District 1	A01	\$ 15,219,261	\$ 392,054	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,301	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 15,614,616	-	
CBC District 2	A02	\$ 11,758,160	\$ 461,519	-	\$ -	-	\$ 2,385	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 12,222,064	-	
CBC District 3	A03	\$ 7,324,425	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 1,503	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 7,325,928	-	
CBC District 4	A04	\$ 5,815,391	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 1,089	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 5,816,480	-	
CBC District 5	A05	\$ 22,008,023	\$ 234,211	-	\$ -	-	\$ 4,527	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 22,246,761	-	
CBC District 6	A06	\$ 15,069,674	\$ 360,260	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,681	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 15,433,615	-	
CBC District 7	A07	\$ 8,013,609	\$ 228,211	-	\$ -	-	\$ 2,005	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 120,000	\$ 8,363,825	1.00	
CBC District 8	A08	\$ 8,547,829	\$ 167,157	-	\$ -	-	\$ 1,987	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 8,716,973	-	
CBC Statewide	A09	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	663,219	9.00	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 663,219	9.00	
Central Office	A20	\$ 5,473,325	\$ 56,744	-	\$ -	-	\$ 5,921	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ 100,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 5,635,990	-	
ICON	A21	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 1,000,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000	-	
Pharmacy	A22	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 8,347,922	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 500,000	-	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 8,847,922	-	
County Confinement	A24	\$ 1,082,635	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 1,082,635	-	
Federal Prisoners	A25	\$ 234,411	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 234,411	-	
Corrections Education	A26	\$ 2,608,109	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	\$ 300,000	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 2,908,109	-	
Mental Health/Substance Abuse	A30	\$ 28,065	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 28,065	-	
State Cases - Std.	897	\$ 10,000	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 10,000	-	
Fort Madison	A40	\$ 41,647,701	\$ 189,258	-	\$ -	-	\$ 55,603	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 41,892,562	-	
Anamosa	A45	\$ 32,868,225	\$ 200,000	-	\$ -	-	\$ 45,021	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 33,113,246	-	
Oakdale	A50	\$ 62,610,335	\$ 1,096,019	-	\$ (8,347,922)	-	\$ 71,673	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 55,430,105	-	
Newton	A55	\$ 28,818,686	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ 36,742	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 28,855,428	-	
Mt. Pleasant	A60	\$ 25,902,776	\$ 682,316	-	\$ -	-	\$ 33,559	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	275,108	4.00	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 26,893,759	4.00	
Rockwell City	A65	\$ 10,623,767	\$ 208,494	-	\$ -	-	\$ 13,974	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 10,846,235	-	
Clarinda	A70	\$ 25,132,431	\$ 354,338	-	\$ -	-	\$ 33,474	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 25,520,243	-	
Mitchellville	A75	\$ 23,483,038	\$ 1,073,736	-	\$ -	-	\$ 32,395	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 24,589,169	-	
Fort Dodge	A80	\$ 30,324,956	\$ 285,626	-	\$ -	-	\$ 40,248	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 30,650,830	-	
General Fund Total		\$ 386,604,832	\$ 5,989,943	-	\$ -	-	\$ 389,088	-	\$ 1,000,000	-	\$ 500,000	-	\$ 275,108	4.00	663,219	9.00	300,000	-	\$ 100,000	-	\$ 120,000	1.00	\$ 395,942,190	14.00
																						GF Increase by %	2.42%	
																						GF Increase by Funds	\$ 9,337,358	

General Fund FY 2023 Budget New Funding Requests Above Base Budget

									Total FY 2023 Budget New Funding Requests Above Base Budget (FTE Changes)
Appr.	Total FY 2022	Pharmacy	FTE's	2nd District Grant Replacement	FTE's	FTE's	FTE's	FTE's	Total FY 2023 Budget New Funding Requests Above Base Budget (FTE Changes)
CBC District 1	A01	\$ 15,614,616	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,614,616 -
CBC District 2	A02	\$ 12,222,064	\$ -	\$ 340,550	3.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,562,614 3.00
CBC District 3	A03	\$ 7,325,928	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,325,928 -
CBC District 4	A04	\$ 5,816,480	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,816,480 -
CBC District 5	A05	\$ 22,246,761	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,246,761 -
CBC District 6	A06	\$ 15,433,615	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,433,615 -
CBC District 7	A07	\$ 8,363,825	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,363,825 -
CBC District 8	A08	\$ 8,716,973	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,716,973 -
CBC Statewide	A09	\$ 663,219	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 663,219 -
Central Office	A20	\$ 5,635,990	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,635,990 -
ICON	A21	\$ 3,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000 -
Pharmacy	A22	\$ 8,847,922	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,347,922 -
County Confinement	A24	\$ 1,082,635	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,082,635 -
Federal Prisoners	A25	\$ 234,411	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 234,411 -
Corrections Education	A26	\$ 2,908,109	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,908,109 -
Mental Health/Substance Abuse	A30	\$ 28,065	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,065 -
State Cases - Std.	897	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000 -
Fort Madison	A40	\$ 41,892,562	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,892,562 -
Anamosa	A45	\$ 33,113,246	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,113,246 -
Oakdale	A50	\$ 55,430,105	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,430,105 -
Newton	A55	\$ 28,855,428	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,855,428 -
Mt. Pleasant	A60	\$ 26,893,759	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,893,759 -
Rockwell City	A65	\$ 10,846,235	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,846,235 -
Clarinda	A70	\$ 25,520,243	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,520,243 -
Mitchellville	A75	\$ 24,589,169	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,589,169 -
Fort Dodge	A80	\$ 30,650,830	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,650,830 -
General Fund Total		\$ 395,942,190	\$ 500,000	\$ 340,550	3.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 396,782,740 3.00
							GF Increase by %	0.21%	
							GF Increase by \$	840,550	

Department of Corrections

September 25, 2020

FY 2022-2026 Capital Budget Request - New Funding RHF Fund (Fund 0017)

			FY2022		FY2023		FY2024		FY2025		FY2026		Total
Health & Safety		Rank											
CCF Kitchen	1	\$	6,291,143	\$	4,194,095	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,485,238
CBC 5th District-Fort Des Moines Bathroom Renovation	2	\$	710,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	710,000
MPCF Air Conditioning East and West Housing Units	3	\$	3,675,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,675,000
ASP Air Conditioning Living Units LUC, LUB and D3	4	\$	924,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	924,000
CBC All Districts except for 5th District - Temp/Portable Generators for Residential Facilities	5	\$	105,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	105,000
NCF Treatment Space	6	\$	5,046,170	\$	3,364,114	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,410,284
CBC 1st District - Additional Group/Treatment Space in Waterloo Probation Office	7	\$	157,500	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	157,500
CBC 1st District-Cooling Tower in West Union RF	8	\$	75,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	75,000
NCF Hot & Cold Water Loop System	9	\$	5,314,428	\$	3,542,952	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,857,380
NCF Dietary	10	\$	639,600	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	639,600
NCF Laundry	11	\$	493,658	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	493,658
CBC 8th District - Burlington RF Replacement	12	\$	4,562,779	\$	3,041,853	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	7,604,632
CBC 7th District - Davenport RF Replacement	13	\$	6,247,529	\$	4,165,019	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,412,548
CBC 4th District-Council Bluffs Central and Probation/Parole Office	14	\$	2,284,747	\$	1,523,165	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,807,912
CBC 1st District-Asbestos Removal at Waterloo RCF	15	\$	120,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	120,000
CBC 6th District-Bulletproof Reception Windows	16	\$	15,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	15,000
CBC 2nd District - Marshalltown Field Office	17	\$	-	\$	755,320	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	755,320
CBC 1st District - Tuck Pointing at the Waterloo Probation Office	18	\$	-	\$	45,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	45,000
Total Health & Safety			\$ 36,661,554		\$ 20,631,518		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ 57,293,072

Iowa Department of Corrections

FY2022 & FY2023 Budget Request – Description

APPROPRIATION: 255
FUND: 0017

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST

Department: DOC
Person Submitting: Beth Skinner, Director
Contact Information: Jack Heuton, Budget Analyst III

DESCRIPTION

This package requests FY2022 and FY2023 capital funding to advance successful reentry, data driven treatment decisions, enhanced security, food service, public, staff and offender safety and address critical security and maintenance issues. Infrastructure deficiencies affecting life safety, ongoing maintenance deferrals, food safety and programmatic issues limit the systemic use of older facilities. In addition, lack of gender responsivity severely affects operations, treatment and infrastructure, and adds significant costs system-wide.

Residential bed availability in community corrections is essential to maintaining the prison population at current levels in the face of increasing offender population, waiting lists and continuum of treatment care and recidivism rate reduction.

JUSTIFICATION

01 – CCF Kitchen

The Clarinda Treatment Complex (CTC) was built in 1884 as the Clarinda State Hospital. Department of Corrections in 1996 opened the current Clarinda Correctional Facility (CCF), now housing 839 offenders (705 at the main facility and 134 at the Lodge) with 264 staff. Established in 1992, Clarinda Academy is a residential foster care facility that houses 200 youth and 192 staff.

Operational efficiencies, safety, and security to both offenders and staff will be accommodated with a new kitchen.

Kitchen Expansion

The CTC dietary services, operated by the Department of Corrections, serves two distinct campus populations housed at three locations. The system produces 3,300 meals daily. Food is transported by truck from the MHI kitchen to the prison servery where it is trayed and distributed to 13 housing units. Transporting food contributes to contraband, contamination, poor sanitation, and a great waste of food. At CCF each housing unit operates with one correctional officer. Meal time dominates the officer's time and minimizes offender supervision, dramatically reducing the benefits from using the department's supervisory model of "Direct Supervision." Staff that work in the MHI building, Academy, and Lodge, eat at the original MHI dining hall.

Aged and antiquated equipment and infrastructure pose daily problems for staff and offenders to deal with. The current kitchen lacks adequate ventilation, heating and cooling systems. Staff and offenders seasonally deal with room temperatures reaching 120 degrees and 90 percent humidity. Staff and offender workers periodically require medical intervention due to heat stress, which can negatively affect staffing levels. The kitchen ceiling continues to fall and drop materials in the food production areas. A systematic investigation and assessment determined extensive issues related to code, operations, and standards. Aged and antiquated equipment and infrastructure pose daily problems for staff and offenders.

The current dietary system is not conducive to safe operation with offender workers and following mandatory regulations in a correctional environment. A new "modern day" dietary system is the most effective way to meet the regulations and standards pertaining to building and health codes. Operating the kitchen within the prison would provide critical job opportunities for the majority of offenders that are at a higher security classification. The benefit of job opportunities improves offender behavior, safety, and reentry skills.

02 – CBC 5th District – Fort Des Moines Bathroom Renovation

The Fort Des Moines Residential Complex includes three buildings that house male residents for the District. The bathroom facilities in two of the buildings (68 and 70), for a total of three separate bathrooms, are in need of renovations. The existing facilities were last renovated over 20 years ago, and due to the high volume of clients and therefore, high usage of each of the three bathroom locations, they each have several areas that are in severe need of attention.

The current conditions include several areas of cracked tile or areas where tile has completely broken off, inadequate ventilation, half walls between fixtures are able to be pulled apart which allows for the potential to hide contraband within the walls, worn and difficult to clean and maintain flooring, and overall worn and damaged fixtures throughout. Many items require frequent repair by the maintenance staff, with many areas beyond repair. In addition, due to the high usage of these areas, having easy to clean and sanitize areas is crucial to maintaining a safe and habitable bathroom for all clients.

Items in need of replacement or renovation include: exhaust systems, floors, walls, shower walls, ceilings, light fixtures and switches, outlets, toilets, urinals, sinks and faucets, shower fixtures, and other small accessory items including soap dispensers, grab bars, non-glass mirrors, toilet paper holders, paper towel holders. All renovations would need to be designed in compliance with PREA Standards. In addition, general safety and durability would be of top priority for this project to ensure all areas could be maintained and protected to withstand the high volume of clients using each of the bathroom facilities.

This proposal is to renovate the three bathrooms located within Buildings 68 and 70 to provide more habitable conditions for residential clients at the Fort Des Moines Complex.

03 – MPCF – Air Conditioning in East & West Housing Units

The living conditions impact the health and safety of Incarcerated Individuals and staff. Ventilation is very poor and humidity is high in the East & West Housing Units at Mount Pleasant Correctional Facility. A ventilation study was completed for the Living Units and the results were that there is not a low-cost option to improve the ventilation. Air Conditioning would be the best option given that the only ventilation for the bathrooms comes from the inoperable windows. MPCF has completed a window project on both the East and West side which will make the air conditioning more effective. It would also go a long way to control the constant mold issues in the living units and would overall make the living and working environments more tolerable, especially for those Incarcerated Individuals with breathing and other health issues.

04 – ASP – Air Conditioning for Living Units LUC, LUB and D3

Living Unit C (LUC)

This building was built in the late 1800's. Exterior walls are made of locally quarried limestone. The interior is a large open space with a central concrete cellblock running down the center. This cell structure is 4 tiers high and has 80 single man cells on each tier for a total of 320 cells. This building is heated with a radiator system. This building has never had air conditioning and the only means of cooling is exhausting air out of the building. A central air handling system or systems, with air conditioning would allow for the Institution to meet ASHREA standards for air quality in a correctional setting.

Living Unit B (LUB)

This building was built in the late 1880's and constructed of locally quarried limestone on the exterior and a center cellblock. This cell block is 5 tiers high and has 64 cells per tier for a total 320 cells. These cells were designed as single man cells but in the past have been two and even three man cells. LUB has a central air handler that moves air heated by steam coils and disbursed via a perimeter duct bunker. There is no cooling system on this air handling unit. The addition of a central air conditioning to this living unit would be beneficial to meeting the standards set by ASHREA for air quality standards for correctional setting.

Living Unit D 3rd floor (D3)

Living unit “D” was constructed in 1936-1943 as a Hospital. It underwent a remodel in the late 70’s and the basement, first and second floors were redone as group rooms that house 2-4 incarcerated individuals. The third floor (D3) was not remodeled and continues to serve as a disciplinary or segregation housing unit. This floor consists of 4 cell ranges with each containing approximately 18-6ft by 8ft cells. The area is heated in the winter months utilizing hanging steam unit heaters. The LUD building basement, first and second floors are air conditioned by a central air handling unit. The third floor is not part of that system and does not have air conditioning. The addition of air conditioning and temperature controls to this floor would enable the area to meet the guidelines for correctional settings as set by ASHREA.

05 – CBC (All Districts except for 5th) – Temp/Portable Generators for Residential Facilities

Emergency power is essential in the CBC residential facilities in the case of power outages to run electrical systems including video camera systems, door locking mechanisms, computer offender databases, kitchen operations and heating/cooling/ventilation systems. Currently there are only a couple of the residential facilities in the state that have backup power through the use of generators. This proposal would add generators at all of the residential facilities in order to ensure that backup power is readily available to ensure the continuation of public safety in the residential facilities.

For example the Derecho 2020 left the 6th Judicial District nearly 100% incapacitated. Most of our offices were left without power and due to the location of servers, even those with power could not access critical information. Three of the four residential facilities were dark for days, creating safety risks for staff and residents. This proposal for the 6th District would allow for the purchase of five temporary/portable generators and the necessary transfer switches. These generators could be moved to where the most critical need existed and could maintain critical technical infrastructure during a time of prolonged electrical blackout as well as provide prolonged lighting options to ensure the safety of those in the residential facilities.

06 – NCF – Treatment Space

Currently all available treatment space is being used throughout the day to provide treatment to the incarcerated individuals residing in the Newton Correctional Facility (NCF). However, we are not currently able to provide treatment to all of the incarcerated individuals at NCF that require it due to a lack of treatment space and counselors to provide such treatment. For example, expansion of the sex offender treatment program is necessary in order to reduce the wait time for such treatment to begin. Also, the additional treatment space would allow for individuals revoked from parole/probation to receive treatment while incarcerated to give them a better chance at a successful reentry into society. Currently, the majority of these revoked

incarcerated individuals receive no such treatment and end up circling in and out of correctional supervision.

This proposal would add a new building with 28,800 sf west of the existing Iowa Prison Industries Building.

07 – CBC 1st District – Additional Group/Treatment Space in Waterloo Probation Office

Additional group/treatment space is needed at the Waterloo Probation Office to provide additional ACTV groups necessary for clients to have a successful community supervision and reduce the rate of recidivism in the 1st District. Currently the Waterloo Probation Office has three conference rooms, however one of the rooms is land locked between the other two rooms, making it very difficult to allow for all of the rooms to be used simultaneously. Also, the current rooms are not large enough to accommodate a large group. This proposal would take one side of the current building and convert it into three larger usable conference spaces to allow the district to meet the growing need for treatment of its clients.

08 – CBC 1st District – Cooling Tower in West Union RF

The cooling tower at the West Union Residential Facility is the original piece of equipment from 27 years ago and is past its life expectancy. It has been repaired on numerous occasions and appears to be on its last legs. If this cooling tower should fail it would need to be replaced immediately, as it is the only unit servicing this location. The immediate cost would be difficult to manage with no funding set aside and would likely cause vacant positions to remain unfilled for an extended amount of time.

09 – NCF - Hot & Cold Water Loop System

NCF experienced two failures of the hot water loop (heating system) between January 9 and January 27, 2020. These recent failures, coupled with a long history of other piping failures bring continued awareness to a critical life safety infrastructure component that needs to be replaced as the pipe failures have a direct and negative impact on the facility being able to provide heat and hot water to the facility population. The current system has had previous capital spending along with several 29C.20 emergency declarations since installation.

A brief history of the current system and events include:

- Original Hot and Cold Water loops installed when prison was built; 1996 / 1997.
- As a result of continued water loop failures and 29C.20 emergency funding requests during the first 5 years of installation; DOC requested capital funding, at the directive of Executive Council who approves 29C.20 funding reimbursements, to replace the entire water loop system. DOC was able to secure Capital funding and work to replace the

system around 2004 or 2005. (FDCF also received funding to replace their water loop system as they experienced similar failures.)

- Since then, NCF has continued to experience failures about every 2+ years. As a result, another DOC capital request was funded to replace all shut off valves in the system, as it appeared the soil contents were corroding the metal shut off valve and packaging elements and piping failures were ongoing around the valve piping areas.

The valve work was completed around 2009 to 2011; however, the soil continued to corrode the valves resulting in ALL new valves failing (i.e.; The valves either don't work at all or they cannot fully close and isolate the water flow). Therefore, ZERO / NONE of the new valves installed work as designed and the heating loop system cannot be isolated by building as all buildings must be shut down when a failure occurs.

- Since 2012, NCF has continued to experience hot water loop failures every 6 to 24 months, with the most recent failures being 18 days apart AND a most recent leak was repaired near the previous January leak in August 2020.

The criticality of the Hot and Cold Water Loop system (HVAC) is a fundamental need to sustain basic life care of the facility. NCF will continue to experience additional water loop failures and there is only so much funding the 29C.20 and Executive Council will provide until they again re-direct the DOC pursue another Capital Request to resolve the root cause and continued systemic issues.

For costing and budget purposes, NCF requested and received assistance from DAS Facilities Management Center and their sub-contractor Ryan Companies US, Inc. who have experience in above and underground HVAC loop systems. General scope, as well as additional detail to qualify the budgeting for this request include:

General Scope

This document outlines the proposed approach and anticipated scope for replacing the entire 20+ year old underground hot and chilled water plant infrastructure to address multiple system failures and service outages. The objectives are to identify a general approach and budget to relocate the existing underground utilities to an above ground condition where feasible. The original design intent and pipe sizing was retained.

This assessment is based on original design drawings and on comments received from the staff involved in repairing, maintaining, and operating the current system.

Schedule

The budget is based upon a 12-month schedule. With the project being a completely exterior project, the winter months will affect productivity of pipe replacement and the underground piping may not be able to be performed during those months.

Water Distribution Piping

- Above Mains Above Ground:
 - Schedule 40 Steel Piping with grooved or welded connections.
 - Fiberglass Insulation (Thickness to meet current Energy Code) with all service jacket. All piping insulation to be protected from the elements with a continuous aluminum jacket.
 - Chilled Water 2,500 lf +/-
 - Hot Water 3,750 lf +/-
- Below Ground Services to the Building:
 - Pre-insulated HDPE non-metallic pipe with fusion welded joints
- Routing Considerations:
 - Above-ground mains will be installed directly over the existing underground path (outside the security fencing) and will not interfere with access to other existing underground site utilities. Support piers will be spaced along the entire route approximately fifteen feet on center. Where above ground mains will interfere with vehicular driveways or pedestrian walkways, the main piping will be routed below ground for a suitable distance needed to provide adequate entrance and egress to the facility.
 - Branch stubs to each individual building will be installed using a conventional boring method to minimize disruption inside the secure areas. Branch stubs will be replaced through the foundation wall and tie into the existing building distribution piping system.
- Design and Installation Considerations:
 - Isolation valves will be installed in the mains between building branch tees to allow for main isolation.
 - Isolation valves will be installed at each branch takeoff to a building.
 - Fluid system charge will be chemically treated water. Chilled water system will be required to maintain minimum flow rates during winter as necessary to ensure fluid does not freeze (similar to current operational practice).
 - Low points in the mains will be fitted with manual drain valves.

- High points in the mains will be fitted with manual air vent valves.
- Mains will be installed on roller hangers or roller supports to allow for pipe expansion and contraction.
- Mains will be fitted with appropriate expansion loop or mechanical expansion joints at appropriate intervals.

Sitework

- Above-ground Pipe Supports:
 - Two cast-in-place concrete piers (18” dia. x 10’-0” avg. height) at every above-ground pipe-stand support location.
 - Steel crossbeam between concrete piers for pipe-stand support to attach to.
- 6,100 SF of concrete pavement replacement.
- 120,000 SF seeding to repair areas disturbed by construction.

Conceptual Budget Summary			
NCF Hot & Cold Water Loop Replacement		Ryan Companies US, Inc.	
Newton			
8/7/2020			
Direct Construction Costs	Above-Ground	Under-Ground	Comments
Chilled Water Loop	\$2,661,032	\$2,527,981	
Hot Water Loop	\$2,507,967	\$2,382,569	
Concrete, Earthwork, Seeding, Etc.	\$525,631	\$142,366	
General Conditions, Overhead & Profit	\$965,033	\$856,286	
Design Contingency	\$657,730	\$583,612	10%
Bid Day Results:	\$7,317,394	\$6,492,812	
Construction Contingency:	\$731,739	\$649,281	10%
Inflation:	\$241,474	\$214,263	<i>Assumes 3% inflation with construction starting fall of 2021</i>
TOTAL DIRECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS	\$8,290,607	\$7,356,356	
Indirect Costs	Above-Ground	Under-Ground	Comments
Hazardous Material Testing (excludes abatement)	\$0	\$0	
Independent Material Testing & Observations	\$15,000	\$15,000	
Specialty Consultant/Inspections	\$0	\$0	
CM Services, Preconstruction	\$30,000	\$30,000	Unencumbered rates
CM Services, Construction Administration	\$379,522	\$354,784	Unencumbered rates with 3% fee, based on 12 month schedule
Design Services	\$75,000	\$75,000	
Construction Document Printing	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Builders Risk Insurance	\$8,291	\$7,356	0.1% of Total Construction Costs
DAS Services	\$41,453	\$36,782	DAS OR @ 0.5% Total Construction Costs (\$2,850 minimum)
Inflation:	\$16,508	\$15,598	<i>Assumes 3% inflation with construction starting fall of 2021</i>
TOTAL INDIRECT CONSTRUCTION COSTS	\$566,773	\$535,520	
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION VALUE	\$8,857,380	\$7,891,876	

10 – NCF Dietary Equipment

Several key items of the food service equipment exceed end of life and fail on a constant basis and have to be serviced / maintenance on a weekly basis. The ovens, proofer, etc. are critical to the daily meal production, which provides in excess of 4,500 meals per day or 1,650,000 meals on an annual basis. The existing equipment is 22+ years old and continued breakdowns negatively impact the security and operational requirements of the facility. Health inspections, ensuring I/I sustainability and nutrition are vital to a successful operation.

NCF has addressed some of the critical equipment in prior fiscal years (e.g.; steam kettle, heating cabinets, food carts, bread slicer); however, the remaining items are too expensive to procure within existing annual general fund appropriations and ask for funding assistance to replace the remaining items which have a direct and positive impact on basic life care of the I/I population.

Equipment	NCF Priority	Estimated Cost w/Installation	Current Status/Condition
Oven, Rack (double)	1	\$ 116,000	23 year old; Failed - requires multiple repairs on a daily basis.
Proofer	2	\$ 38,000	23 years old; Imminent failure - multiple repairs unsuccessful; parts no longer available.
Hobart Legacy Mixer, 80 ct. (1)	3	\$ 45,000	35+ years old - repairs 1-2x/month.
Oven, Combi (east)	4	\$ 76,600	23 year old; Failed - steam and/or heat fail 3-5x/week.
Hobart Legacy Mixer, 80 ct. (2)	5	\$ 45,000	35+ years old - repairs 1-2x/month.
Oven, Combi (middle)	6	\$ 76,600	23 year old; Failed - steam and/or heat fail 3-5x/week.
Oven, Combi (west)	7	\$ 76,600	23 year old; Failed - steam and/or heat fail 3-5x/week.
Dishwasher	8	\$ 121,800	23 year old; Failed - requires multiple repairs on a daily basis.
Tilt Skillet (east)	9	\$ 22,000	23 years old - repairs 1-2x/month.
Tilt Skillet (west)	10	\$ 22,000	23 years old - repairs 1-2x/month.
FY 2022 Capital Request		\$ 639,600	

11 – NCF – Laundry Equipment

The NCF Building Services department services the institution’s housekeeping processes throughout the facility and provides assistance to the living units with their I/I housekeeping work crews. A critical life safety component of these services includes laundry to provide necessary sanitary requirements as mandated by the Iowa Department of Public Health and other State and Federal laws.

Laundry services are operational 365 days a year with 20,000+ loads of clothing laundered in the existing industrial capacity machines. The number of annual loads equates to nearly 2,000,000 pounds of clothing.

The laundry equipment provides a critical life safety need and is required to properly disinfect clothing and keep the I/I population in safe health. **The facility operations are in desperate need of new equipment** as the existing units are beyond end of life, parts are unavailable and the Department of Public Health requires sanitization of clothing for the II population.

Equipment	Quantity	Estimated Cost w/Installation	Current Status/Condition
Washer Units	5	\$ 252,104	23 year old; 160lb Units, Constant Failures, Equipment Obsolete, Parts Unavailable (Including Computer Hard Drive to Keep Units Functioning)
Dryer Units	6	\$ 241,554	23 Year Old; 175lb Units, Constant Failures, Equipment Obsolete, Parts Unavailable
FY 2022 Capital Request		\$ 493,658	

12 – CBC 8th District – Burlington RF Replacement

The Burlington Residential Facility (BRF) is the oldest residential facility in the DOC. The building is in dire repair, requiring tens of thousands of dollars in maintenance annually. Security systems are antiquated and lines of sight are impaired, causing difficulties in compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA). A structural engineer has reported

that a significant portion of the building structure has failed and requires ongoing repairs. Vacating a portion of the building continues to be assessed. Staffing reductions over the last few years have exacerbated these issues and directly impacted the safety and security of staff and offenders alike. The BRF also currently cannot house female offenders, forcing all female offenders in the 8th District to be sent to the Ottumwa Facility. This routine is contradictory to evidence based practices and the Iowa DOC Reentry model.

Iowa has a long and proud tradition of Community Based Corrections. A modern facility with increased bed space will provide increased public safety and allow more offenders to remain under supervision in their community. This proposal would be for a replacement residential facility with 64 beds (approximately 20,000 sf).

13 – CBC 7th District – Davenport RF replacement

The current building housing the Davenport RCF is an antiquated and repurposed building with numerous operational and energy efficiency flaws. The current facility has many line-of-sight issues that affect the safety of staff and clients and cause difficulties in compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA). The intercom/phone system is needing to be replaced as it is not operational throughout the entire building and it is not compatible with the Davenport Work Release Center. The building constantly has water/mold issues in the bathrooms due to poor ventilation. The HVAC systems are grossly inefficient and require constant repair. The outside walls are not insulated, which cause great difficulty in regulation of heating/cooling throughout the building. The kitchen is not sufficient to handle the number of meals being prepared and the equipment is needing to be replaced. In addition, the current site is not on a bus line, resulting in staff having to transport clients to employment, court hearings, etc..

This building is past its useful life and thus this proposal is to construct a new 64 bed residential facility (approximately 20,000 sf) to replace it.

14 – CBC 4th District – Council Bluffs Central and Probation/Parole Office

Currently the 4th District leases a space for approximately 58% of our Probation/Parole staff due to lack of space at our Central Office. Our Central Office is located in the same block as our Residential Facility and Transitional House. Our Treatment Facility is located on the adjacent block. We have enough land on the adjacent block to construct a new Central Office to house all of Pottawattamie Probation/Parole staff. This would enable more efficiency with our support staff and supervision plus more collaboration amongst our officers. Currently we are using a third party fiber provider for our leased office space which causes connectivity issues occasionally. Having everyone on ICN fiber network allows increased employee productivity and efficiency.

We are currently paying \$45,492 (4032 sq. ft.) for annual rent on the leased space. This would be a savings in our budget. Our current Central Office would then be utilized for additional

housing for offenders. This would create an opportunity to add more beds and generate additional income.

This proposal is to construct an all-inclusive Central Office on land currently owned by the Fourth Judicial District to create a campus environment plus renovation of the current Central Office (4500 sq. ft.) into additional offender housing. The renovation of the current Central Office will include transitioning the building into a 30 bed residential facility. This residential facility would primarily focus on providing intensive substance abuse treatment to probation, parole and work release offenders as an alternative to incarceration.

15 – CBC 1st District – Asbestos Removal at Waterloo RCF

The Waterloo Residential Facility currently has asbestos under the tiles in the hallways and in the resident rooms. It currently takes considerable manpower and cost to strip the floors and was them on a regular basis. Also the tiles are becoming broken and needing to be replaced, which likely involves asbestos abatement. A better solution is to remove the tiles and perform the asbestos abatement, then strip and polish the concrete floors below creating a permanent flooring solution requiring much less maintenance and ongoing cost.

16 – CBC 6th District – Bulletproof Reception Windows

The 6th Judicial District needs to install bullet resistant glass in its reception areas. We find ourselves alone in the local public safety arena in this regard. Providing this resource to the staff is a critical piece of the agency's overall safety plan. The receptionist will often be the person responsible to initiate the safety response system when a threat presents itself in the lobby or front door area. Bullet resistant glass in the receptionist areas in Cedar Rapids, Coralville, and Toledo probation offices helps ensure that the receptionist as the first point of contact will have the time to initiate the safety response plan.

17 – CBC 2nd District – Marshalltown Field Office

Currently the 2nd Judicial District leases space for a probation/parole office in Marshalltown. The current space is in an older, inefficiently organized building and costs approximately \$43,000/year for 5,449 sf of space. The 2nd Judicial District currently owns additional land at the site of the Marshalltown Residential Facility and proposes constructing a probation/parole field office on that site, creating a Marshalltown Community Corrections Center which was the plan 20+ years ago when the residential facility was first built. This would allow for greater collaboration of client reentry and would allow for shared usage of currently underutilized space at the residential facility. The probation/parole field office would be designed to allow more efficient and functional space to support existing and future operations. Also, the center would be connected to ICN fiber to allow for increased data line speeds, increasing employee productivity and efficiency, while also allowing tele-psychiatry services to be provided to both clients in the residential facility and those on community supervision.

This proposal is to construct a Marshalltown Probation/Parole field office (2,500 sf) on land currently owned by the 2nd Judicial District at the current site of the Marshalltown Residential Facility.

18 – CBC 1st District – Tuck Pointing at the Waterloo Probation Office

Currently the Waterloo Probation Office located on 5th Street is need of tuck pointing to prevent continued moisture, mold and structural damage to the building. If the tuck pointing is not completed the building will continue to deteriorate and eventually the building could be unsafe to occupy.

Department of Corrections

September 25, 2020

FY 2022-2026 Capital Budget Request - New Funding Technology Reinvestment Fund

		FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	Total
Technology Reinvestment Fund							
	Rank						
Statewide-WIFI Network Replacement	1	\$ 780,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 780,000
Statewide-ICIW Storage Area Networks (SAN) Replacement	2	\$ 80,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,000
Statewide-IMCC Storage Area Networks (SAN) Replacement	3	\$ 130,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,000
NCF Building Automation Systems (Panels)	4	\$ 133,954	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133,954
FDCF Building Automation Systems (Panels)	5	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,000
CBC 8th District Video Camera Upgrade-Burlington	6	\$ 62,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,000
CBC 2nd District Tablet Expansion for Rural Treatment	7	\$ 134,764	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 134,764
ASP Fire Alarm System Upgrade	8	\$ 750,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 750,000
ICIW Fire Controls Upgrade	9	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000
CBC 6th District Conference Room Camera Upgrade	10	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,500
CBC 1st District Video Conferencing	11	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000
CBC 7th District Server Replacement	12	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000
CBC 8th District Computer/Surface Replacement	13	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000
CBC 6th District High Risk Unit portable radios	14	\$ 16,055	\$ 16,055	\$ 16,055	\$ 16,055	\$ -	\$ 64,220
CBC 7th District Computer Replacement	15	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000
CBC 6th District Core Network Cabinet Rebuild	16	\$ 4,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,500
CBC 8th District Printer/Scanner Replacements	17	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000
Statewide - ICIW Server Replacement	18	\$ -	\$ 62,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,000
ISP Microwave Hop for Radios	19	\$ -	\$ 253,887	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 253,887
CBC 1st District Camera Upgrades	20	\$ -	\$ 130,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,000
FDCF Camera Video Recording Upgrade	21	\$ -	\$ 110,104	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110,104
ICIW Camera System Upgrade	22	\$ -	\$ 160,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 160,000
ISP Camera System Upgrade	23	\$ -	\$ 271,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 271,000
CBC 6th District Coralville Server Mirroring	24	\$ -	\$ 75,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,000
CBC 8th District Phone System Replacement	25	\$ -	\$ 60,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,000
CBC 7th District Phone System Replacement	26	\$ -	\$ 101,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 101,500
CBC 2nd District Phone System Replacement	27	\$ -	\$ 110,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110,000
CBC 6th District Phone System Upgrade	28	\$ -	\$ 45,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45,000
MPCF Camera System Replacement	29	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000
Statewide-Virtual Environments for Advanced Modeling (VEAMM)	30	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 124,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 124,000
CBC 1st District Fiber Connections to West Union	31	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000
Statewide-Virtual Desktop Interface (VDI)	32	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 135,000	\$ -	\$ 135,000
CBC 2nd District Fiber Upgrades	33	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000
ASP Telephone System Replacement	34	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ 250,000
NCCF Telephone System Replacement	35	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 272,000	\$ -	\$ 272,000
CCF CTC Telephone System Replacement	36	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 375,000	\$ 375,000
FDCF TV/Fiber System Upgrade	37	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 168,800	\$ 168,800
Total Technology Reinvestment Fund		\$ 2,363,773	\$ 1,407,046	\$ 1,202,555	\$ 773,055	\$ 543,800	\$ 6,290,229

**Iowa Department of Corrections
Technology Reinvestment Fund – Capital Request
FY2022 & FY2023 Budget – Narrative**

Appropriation: 255
Fund: 0943

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST – TECHNOLOGY REINVESTMENT FUND

Department: DOC
Person Submitting: Beth Skinner, Director
Contact Information: Jack Heuton, Budget Analyst III

DESCRIPTION

Code of Iowa 8.57C establishes a Technology Reinvestment Fund (TRF) to fund technology needs, including those in a correctional setting, contributing to public, staff and offender safety. Ongoing security and vulnerability assessments, coupled with return on investment reviews, have established funding requests across DOC prison and Community-Based-Corrections (CBC's).

JUSTIFICATION

01 – Statewide WIFI Network Replacement

The wireless network is used at the 9 prisons and 8 community based corrections districts. It is used by medical staff to provide services on the living unit as well as security staff to perform rounds and incarcerated individual counts. Other uses include remote desktop support and training. Also, the incarcerated individuals use the WIFI network for TABE testing, to access post-secondary education materials, commissary, banking, video visitation, and for death bed visits.

The current technology is at end of life. A service contract is in place, but will end in October 2022. At that time parts will no longer be readily available. Replacement is necessary to continue to provide services to staff and incarcerated individuals.

02 and 03 – Statewide ICIW/IMCC Storage Area Networks (SAN) Replacement

The (2) Storage Area Networks provide storage redundancy for IDOC data. The SAN's are vital to the day-to-day operations of the IDOC. This includes, but is not limited to Kronos Timekeeping, Sharepoint, and long-term incident video storage. The current technology (HP 3Par) is at end of life (end of sale life is October 2020 and end of support is October 2022). It is

more cost effective to upgrade to the new technology (HPE Nimble) than to continue to pay for support and maintenance on this old technology.

04 – NCF Building Automation Systems (Panels)

Building Automation System (BAS) equipment and software are a critical life safety facility component. These systems are vital to Incarcerated Individual population, staff and community safety as they control building heating/cooling, fire alarm (i.e; smoke alarms, detectors, etc.) and other communication devices and controls to dietary freezers/coolers, technology server rooms, waste lift systems, etc. Bottom line, the facility cannot operate without functioning BAS equipment and corresponding software to administer and control such equipment.

In particular, the point modules, which control the equipment and subsequent life safety systems and devices, are so obsolete they cannot be located from the manufacturer or supplier. This situation translates into an extremely critical life safety issue as controls are necessary for functionality of life safety equipment. Years ago, point modules were sourced through EBay; however, this avenue has been exhausted and the only remedy is to perform a conversion of equipment and software.

05 – FDCF Building Automation Systems (Panels)

As technology progresses, it is important to keep current with technology platforms in order to, at a minimum, maintain the level of benefit gained by having technology in the first place.

The Building Automation System at the Fort Dodge Correctional Facility is comprised of Modular Building Control (MBC) microprocessor panels (controlling and monitoring hundreds of field devices), which were installed during construction in 1997. These controllers maintain environmental conditions within the building including the overall building heating and cooling systems critical for comfort and indoor air quality code compliance. The 11 MBC Controllers, which were retired from the Siemens manufacturing production in 2003, are no longer supported. The reason for this retirement is that the components used to build the panels have become obsolete and are no longer available.

Over the years with system upgrades and added components our MBC's are at full capacity limiting our ability to take advantage of newly available energy saving features. Some aspects of the building automation system have stopped working all together including the Square D interface, which monitors and tracks building electrical usage. This feature is critical with respect to energy consumption. The result is difficulty with managing or troubleshooting electrical issues.

Availability of parts for the MBC modules and processors is limited and FDCF must purchase used and reconditioned parts for repairs. A MBC panel failed this past winter and caused one living unit to operate with no automatic controls for three days until a replacement reconditioned processor could be found. Staffing changes over the years make technology more heavily relied on to monitor/control the system and alarm failed conditions.

MBC panel replacement improvements would:

- Keep technology current
 - 1) Accept new firmware - additional functions such as:
 - 2) Adaptive Control - mathematical model to "learn" best way to hit setpoints
 - a) Mechanical systems experience less wear and tear
 - b) More energy efficient - real time basis
 - 3) Replace panels that were retired in 2003 - parts no longer available
 - 4) Increased reliability and comfort
 - 5) Increased communication speeds
 - 6) Increase memory (from 1MB to 64MB)
 - a) Allows for more trending data to be collected

- Cost and Maintenance Savings

- 1) Reduce total panels from 11 to 7 (new larger capacity controllers allows panels to be combined)
- 2) Internal power supply - reduces need for additional power supply parts
- 3) Reduce downtime, increase productivity

06 – CBC 8th District Video Camera Upgrade-Burlington

This is a safety issue of the top level. The current camera system is no longer functioning correctly and the number of video cameras available do not provide adequate security and safety for our staff and clients. In a recent PREA issue, we should have been able to consult video surveillance for potential evidence but the camera in question had “blacked out”. This technical malfunction is an all too frequent occurrence. Additionally, we have replaced the hard drive for this system twice in three years and it continues to be overworked and therefore fails.

07 – CBC 2nd District Tablet Expansion for Rural Treatment

The Second District is currently working with approximately 1,165 high risk clients that require extensive treatment and supervision services to reduce their risk to create future harm in the community. The correlation between increased client treatment dosages and reduced recidivism rates is well documented. This project will reduce recidivism among moderate to high risk individuals on supervision by providing them access to technology to participate in group and individualized treatment interventions online. This project would support the implementation of services using an online platform which will bring the accountability, connection and support provided by community based corrections into client homes utilizing technology.

The Second District will implement this program with appropriate treatment dosage and duration targets based on the individual’s risk to reoffend. In order to accomplish this, the district will utilize this funding to obtain tablets that will allow clients to access group and individualized treatment and supervision interventions at no additional cost to the client. These tablets allow clients to attend all interventions utilizing secure cellular technology. These tablets can also be utilized by the supervising officer to conduct individual appointments as well as virtual home visits. These tablets are secure and do not allow clients to browse the internet. The tablets come with an extensive library that includes cognitive behavioral homework assignments, an addiction recovery library as well as access to applicable TED Talks and reading materials to

target criminogenic needs and build protective factors. The tablets have a secure link that allows clients to attend either individualized or group meetings utilizing this technology.

Rural Iowans struggle to access services that are often located quite a distance from their home or place of employment. This creates issues for their employment, childcare and access to reliable transportation. The current pandemic has only exacerbated an existing challenging situation. Providing individual and group interventions utilizing this technology will continue to be a necessary option for rural clients as well as clients in more populated areas that lack access to transportation or child care. Obtaining and utilizing technology to connect with clients and deliver treatment interventions builds resiliency within the department, ensuring that the Second District is prepared to continue to provide essential services to high risk clients when in person contact could create harm to the public, staff or clients, or could place undue hardship on a family due to barriers to accessing services already described. Tablets will assist clients in overcoming barriers to accessing services. Internet based treatment interventions are not limited by geography or access to transportation, and they bring correctional treatment services directly into the rural communities where they are currently lacking yet badly needed.

This proposal would fund 100 tablets with cellular service for a period of one-year.

08 - ASP Fire Alarm System Upgrade

The fire alarm system in place at the Anamosa State Penitentiary has been experiencing some serious malfunctions. Our head end equipment needs replaced and all but one of our panels are past their end of life. The majority of our devices in the field will need replaced. There is a large amount of cabling to be done which makes this a very labor intensive upgrade. The age and construction style of our facility makes running cabling a challenging task.

09 – ICIW Fire Controls Upgrade

Upgrade of Simplex Johnson Controls to Siemens fire controls to bring several of the buildings up to code onto their existing fire control system. This is vitally important for life safety at ICIW.

10 –CBC 6th District Conference Room Camera Upgrade

The 6th Judicial District's conference rooms are outfitted with television and computers to aid with multimedia presentations. Many have basic webcams to facilitate remote meetings and group facilitation. We request to retrofit these rooms with premium video conferencing kits.

11 – CBC 1st District Video Conferencing

Installing videoconferencing equipment in eight conference rooms throughout the district will improve communication among staff, advance offender reentry, and reduce travel time and expenses. Videoconferencing would be used for meetings and training, allowing staff more efficient use of time. It is estimated instate travel expenses would be reduced by about 20% or \$10,000 annually. With the anticipated return on investment, this project would pay for itself in

4 ½ years. It would also improve communication by replacing current conference calls, where you can hear one another but not see the other people participating.

Videoconferencing would likewise be used to improve offender reentry by allowing district staff and offenders' family members to participate in meetings with the offenders and institutional staff prior to their release from prison. This would ultimately help reduce recidivism for those offenders leaving prison.

12 – CBC 7th District Server Replacement

Replacement of outdated server in Davenport, including network server, network server license, (2) memory sticks, (4) hard drives, (2) 10gb network cards and iLO. Outdated server failing will cause a disruption in operations and vacant positions will have to be left open to pay for the cost to replace the server.

13 – CBC 8th District Computer/Surface Replacement

The 8th Judicial District has (6) computers and (5) Surface Pros that must be upgraded/replaced if they are going to move towards extending virtual learning to their clients. This is a critical treatment need as the classes the District offered (before COVID-19) were minimal, and now are regrettably almost nonexistent. The technological infrastructure is needed to move toward this new normal.

14 – CBC 6th District High Risk Unit Portable Radios

The 6th Judicial District has HRU officers currently running (12) Harris XG-100, (2) Harris P7-300 and (2) Harris XL-200 portable radios. The P7-300 and XG-100 radios can currently be serviced, but they are no longer available for purchase and are no longer manufactured. We also do not own any of the XG-100 radios (they are on loan to us from CRPD). All agencies on the RACOM system have gone to the XL-200 radio due to these circumstances. We need to do the same in order to continue to our inter-operability as well as become self-sufficient (not rely on loaned out radios). This proposal is to purchase (12) new Harris XL-200 radios, chargers and programming that goes with it. This would allow us to return the borrowed radios to CRPD, have all officers with the most current and reliable radio and put us in a good position going forward regarding the communication of this vital unit within the 6th District.

15 – CBC 7th District Computer Replacement

Replacement of (25) desktop computers and monitors in the 7th Judicial District to replace obsolete computers to improve the efficiency of staff. Current applications and offender management system requires efficient computers to run at optimal levels.

16 – CBC 6th District Core Network Cabinet Rebuild

The network cabinet in the LNC/GHC Pantry is 20 years old, it is a central point where the residential facilities connect to the Faches Center. The power for this unit is a surge suppressor that is hardwired into the circuit above. This makes placing a battery backup in that cabinet

tricky at best. This project would place an actual outlet on the wall (within the box), incorporate a UPS unit, and consolidate 3 separate fiber networks into one distribution panel.

17 – CBC 8th District Printer/Scanner Replacements

Due to budget shortfalls, year in and year out, the 8th Judicial District has not replaced equipment on a regular maintenance schedule. While a viable short term solution to keep our own personnel, over the years this has created a critical infrastructure need. Currently the majority of the printers/scanners are near or at the end of their life and have resulted in the 8th Judicial District paying soaring maintenance fees in order to keep them running.

18 – Statewide ICIW Server Replacement

Replacement of a server at ICIW that assists in running a variety of statewide functions, which could include Kronos Timekeeping, Sharepoint and many other statewide programs. The server is outdated and needs to be replaced.

19 – ISP Microwave Hop for Radios

Connectivity into the ISICS system is critical for ISP radio consoles to function properly and maintain safety of staff, incarcerated individuals and the community. ISP currently utilizes the ICN to provide this connectivity and we experience frequent outages. By using the microwave hop that provides connectivity between the ISICS system and ISP radio consoles we would experience more reliable service. This would also allow the ICN to serve as a backup in the event that there was an outage.

20 – CBC 1st District Camera Upgrades

The 1st Judicial District needs to upgrade their security cameras and video recording management software. Currently the cameras are outdated, providing grainy resolution that restricts the usability in investigations in the District, including PREA. Also, the district does not have enough available storage space for the amount of information that needs to be stored for investigative purposes.

21 – FDCF Camera Video Recording Upgrade

The current camera recording system at Fort Dodge Correctional Facility is analog based and is no longer supported by the vendor. This funding would update the camera matrix to digital allowing the system to be converted.

22 – ICIW Camera System Upgrade

Iowa Correctional Institution for Women has a video management system (security camera system) that will no longer be supported by the vendor. This proposal is to upgrade the current video management system to a new platform to lengthen the life expectancy of the system and allow for support from the vendor of the upgrade. Also upgrades of camera hardware to allow for better security at the prison.

23 – ISP Camera System Upgrade

Iowa State Penitentiary has a video management system (security camera system) that will no longer be supported by the vendor. This proposal is to upgrade the current video management system to a new platform to lengthen the life expectancy of the system and allow for support from the vendor of the upgrade.

24 – CBC 6th District Coralville Server Mirroring

Derecho 2020 highlighted the need for inter-site failover for the Sixth District's Mission Critical systems. This request is for \$75,000 to procure and install mirrored servers to insure the agency's intranet applications, payroll system, and accounts payable programs are protected and resilient in the event of future emergency/disaster.

25 – CBC 8th District Phone System Replacement

The district-wide phone system in the 8th Judicial District is at the end of life. In fact, as of October 31, 2019, parts are no longer available. This has created a need for more technical assistance and maintenance, as repairmen have to cobble things together in order for it to continue to work. Additionally, the software that supports the phone system is no longer supported, so if it crashes, there is no recourse or work around.

26 –CBC 7th District Phone System Replacement

The phone system in the 7th Judicial District is no longer supported and parts to repair are very difficult to find. Replacement includes both the phone system and (2) Network 48 port switches.

27 – CBC 2nd District Phone System Replacement

The 2nd Judicial District's phone system is at the end of life. Parts for repairs are very difficult to find and communication is not as reliable as it needs to be in a public safety agency due to the system being incapacitated at times.

28 – CBC 6th District Phone System Upgrade

The 6th Judicial District's current telephone system is reaching the end of its life. The upgrade is for the offices in Cedar Rapids, Coralville, Iowa City and Toledo. The current system is very limited in its paging capabilities, where it can only page 30 random phones simultaneously. This would be remedied with the upgrade, eliminating the current safety issue of being able to notify the entire campus in the event of an emergency.

29 – MPCF Camera System Replacement

Mount Pleasant needs to replace their entire security camera system. The current video recording management software is outdated and they can no longer add, delete or even move cameras to different locations due to the system. All multiplexers, command keyboards and matrix's are at the end of life on service and the original Spectra 2 PTZ cameras are no longer

serviced by the vendor. (6) outside PTZ cameras currently respond to their fence alarms and their function is being threatened by the old system. They have changed out the VCR recording with a Flir system server back up. They have also added an additional 80 digital cameras to the Flir system but are currently at a stand still with the new version of Flir cameras, as they will not work on their network. Currently Security is asking for an additional (60) cameras and they cannot be added to the current system. The proposal is to replace all of the cameras and equipment (including servers, network switches and fiber). Currently MPCF has just over (200) cameras, of which around 140 are analog, (112) Pan/Tilt/Zoom (PTZ), and (30) stationary cameras that operate on an operating system installed back in 1999.

30 – Statewide Virtual Environments for Advanced Modeling (VEAMM)

With the Department of Corrections continued move to virtualized servers, there is a need to change our server backup regiment. Currently our typical backup treats all virtualized servers the same as physical ones. This creates inefficiency, and does not take advantage of servers being virtualized. Implementing VEAMM as the backup solution will modernize our backup by taking advantage of server virtualization, offering better optimized backup to disk, supporting cloud integration, all while continuing to support the backup of traditional physical servers.

31 – CBC 1st District Fiber Connections to West Union

This request is to install ICN fiber lines to Decorah Probation/Parole Office, Oelwein Probation/Parole Office, and West Union Residential Facility. The T1 line to the West Union Residential Facility would be replaced. Installing ICN fiber lines in these locations will increase speed by increasing bandwidth by almost six times. This will allow employees to be more efficient in daily work activities. Ongoing monthly costs for the T1 lines would be lowered by approximately \$500 per month. It will also enable Tele-Psychiatry services to be provided at the West Union Facility where access to psychiatric services is extremely limited.

32 – Statewide Virtual Desktop Interface (VDI)

Modern computer usage has given the option for more remote work and the current pandemic has pushed this further. As more staff work remotely on increasingly portable devices there is a need to give them the full desktop experience of the office with its security. Virtual Desktop environment gives staff this. Using server level hardware to supply virtual desktops, staff members can work remotely and still be securely using equipment and data only available on the local secured Department of Corrections network. This increases the security of remote work, and the types of devices that can be used.

33 – CBC 2nd District Fiber Upgrades

This request is to install ICN Fiber data lines to the Beje Clark Residential Center in Mason City and to the Marshalltown Residential Center in Marshalltown. Installing these ICN Fiber lines to these facilities would eliminate the current rented much slower T1 lines at each location that allow each Residential Center to connect with Second District's phone and data networks.

Installation of ICN Fiber data lines in these residential center locations will improve the line speed of computer network connections within the district, and subsequently to other networks within the Department of Corrections and the State of Iowa. This will allow staff throughout 2nd District to increase efficiency in the performance of job duties and responsibilities. It will take advantage of improved technology capabilities between various locations, which would result in reduced operating expenses.

Finally, the installation of new high-speed ICN Fiber data lines at these residential centers will also allow additional services to residential clients at those locations. Tele-psych services would be available to the residential clients in these locations through the psychiatric services programs offered by the Department of Corrections. Having Tele-psych services available at the 24/7 Residential Center would allow the Department flexibility to schedule psychiatric services for field-supervised clients at times that would be more convenient for those clients, allowing them to be able to schedule around their work schedules and other commitments. Costs projections for each location are as follows:

Beje Clark Residential Center, Mason City -	\$40,000
Marshalltown Residential Center, Marshalltown -	\$60,000

34 – ASP Telephone System Replacement

The Anamosa State Penitentiary is running on a 19+ year old Rolm 9751 telephone system. The current system is past its useful life and parts are no longer manufactured for the system. The replacement system will support VOIP as well as analog phones. Some switches may need to be replaced to accommodate the new system as well.

35 –NCCF Telephone System Replacement

Repairs to dated phone systems have been a struggle for the facility as contractors are unable to find necessary parts or equipment to maintain operations. In addition, additional lines are needed and phone cables and connections need replaced. The current phone system loses calls periodically, which is cause for concern in a setting dependent on reliable communications.

36 – CCF Telephone System Replacement

The Clarinda Treatment Complex currently utilizes a 20 + year old Rolm 9751 telephone system. The system is very large and feeds the Clarinda Correctional Facility and the Clarinda Youth Academy. It is already end of life, as parts are not manufactured anymore. A replacement system must support both VOIP and analog phones as some buildings on campus are very dated and phone locations will not have the required cabling. Depending on the type of phone system, some switches would need to be replaced as well.

37 – FDCF TV/Fiber System Upgrade

The Fort Dodge Correctional Facility has an offender television system consisting of a satellite dish, an aerial antenna, and receiving and distribution equipment. All equipment is located outside the fence at the power house.

There are several problems with this design. The first being the distance from the power house to the living units is too far using the current copper coaxial cable. The TV signal degrades with every foot traveled to the living units. The weak TV signal is then boosted from the living units to the wings and into each cell. If the signal is boosted from the power house out to the farthest living units, signal at the nearest living units is overpowered and the picture is degraded. Alternatively, if the signal level is lowered to not overpower the nearby living units, the living units farther away get a very weak signal.

This has caused a poor television picture to most of the living units. FDCF houses several hundred offenders with televisions hooked up to this system. Its current configuration was not designed for the current volume of users. Every signal split further degrades signal.

Additionally, the system cannot be easily monitored and maintained from its current location. By moving the television system to the main support building, FDCF will better monitor and maintain the system. By replacing the old coaxial cable system with single mode fiber optics, transmission issues will be eliminated. Single mode fiber optics has virtually no signal loss over very long distances. Eliminating the signal loss problem will better balance the entire television system signal and provide better service to the offenders.