



# 2016\* Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Annual Plan Update

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Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning  
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\*This report satisfies CJJP's obligation to submit an annual update to the Iowa State Legislature by December 1, 2016. While previous reports were entitled with the following year in which recommendations might be considered, this and future reports will be labeled with the year in which they are submitted.

Completion of this report fulfills the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning's (CJJP) legislative obligations outlined in Iowa Code section §216A.135. Section §216A.135 of the Iowa Code instructs CJJP to develop "a comprehensive five-year plan for criminal and juvenile justice programs"<sup>1</sup> and to provide an annual update of this plan.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://coolice.legis.iowa.gov/Cool-ICE/default.asp?category=billinfo&service=iowaCode&input=216A.135>

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Iowa Code section §216A.135 requires the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) to submit a long-range plan for Iowa's justice system to the Governor and General Assembly every five years. CJJP's most recent long-range plan was submitted in December 2015. This plan and the goals it provides for Iowa's criminal and juvenile justice system can be found at the CJJP website.<sup>2</sup>

Iowa Code section §216A.135 also requires CJJP to annually submit a five-year plan for criminal and juvenile justice programs. The following report is considered the one-year update to CJJP's long-range and five-year plan identifying current initiatives and projects helping to achieve criminal and juvenile justice system goals.

The following report will initially provide a brief review of the criminal and juvenile justice system's long-range and five-year goals established by CJJP. The report will then provide an overview of current initiatives helping to achieve these goals which occurred during 2016. It is important to note that there is some variation in the timeline of reported information within this report; some deadlines for various activities are accomplished during the state or federal fiscal year while others are accomplished during the calendar year. Some initiatives have associated information which can be found on the CJJP website and are identified within this report with an asterisk (\*). The CJJP website can be found by clicking on the following link:

<https://humanrights.iowa.gov/cjpp>.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/cjpp>

## **II. LONG-RANGE GOALS FOR IOWA'S CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM\***

Every five years, CJP develops long-range goals for Iowa's justice system. The long range goals submitted in December, 2015 were developed with assistance from the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council (CJJPAC) and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC). This report was prepared to provide helpful information to policy makers, system officials, practitioners and other parties interested in improving Iowa's Justice system, and is structured around the following planning areas:

### **LONG-RANGE GOALS:**

#### **I. REDUCE VIOLENCE AND PREVENT CRIME**

- Five Year Goal: Continue to utilize best practices while seeking out new strategies that will result in the prevention and/or a reduction in crime and violence.

#### **II. INCREASE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

- Five Year Goal: Continue to publicize positive aspects and outcomes of the criminal justice system while attempting to increase the system's transparency.

#### **III. DECREASE MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

- Five Year Goal: Continue to seek effective strategies to reduce overrepresentation of minorities in the criminal and juvenile justice system, and implement those practices shown to decrease overrepresentation.

#### **IV. EXPAND AND IMPROVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

- Five Year Goal: Seek to fund state and local mental health services for individuals both in and outside of the criminal justice system.

#### **V. EXPAND AND IMPROVE SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES**

- Five Year Goal: Seek to fund state and local substance abuse services for individuals both in and outside of the criminal justice system.

#### **VI. EXPAND AND IMPROVE VICTIM SERVICES**

- Five Year Goal: Increase the services available to victims of violent crimes, especially female victims of domestic abuse and/or sexual abuse.

#### **VII. ENSURE APPROPRIATE UTILIZATION OF CORRECTIONAL RESOURCES**

- Five Year Goal: Continue to seek methodologies that will increase the efficacy of the Department of Corrections (DOC) programs, while seeking alternative programs to which offenders can be safely diverted as an alternative to incarceration/detention, thereby expanding available correctional resources.

**VIII. EXPAND AND IMPROVE INFORMATION SYSTEMS -- PLANNING AND MONITORING**

- **Five Year Goal:** Continue the Criminal Justice Information System Integration (CJIS) Project, and seek other technological applications that can increase the efficacy of the criminal justice system in a cost efficient manner.

**IX. IMPROVE SANCTIONS, SUPERVISION, TREATMENT AND SERVICES FOR ADULT OFFENDERS**

- **Five Year Goal:** Continue to seek and develop programs and policies that result in positive outcomes (a reduction in recidivism) for adult offenders.

**X. IMPROVE SANCTIONS, SUPERVISION, TREATMENT AND SERVICES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS**

- **Five Year Goal:** Continue to seek and develop programs and policies that result in positive outcomes (a reduction in recidivism) for juvenile offenders.

**FUNDING TO ADDRESS LONG AND SHORT-TERM CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM GOALS:**

A breakdown of actual State Fiscal Year 2016 expenditures are listed below.

2016 Estimated Grant Awards and Contracts:	\$1,420,083
2016 State Appropriation:	\$1,328,451
2016 Infrastructure and Technology Funds:	<u>\$1,555,978</u>
2016 Annual Awards/Appropriations	\$4,304,512

### **III. CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS AND COUNCILS**

All of the following councils and boards are staffed and maintained by CJJP. Providing staff support for these advisory bodies provides many opportunities for partnerships and collaborations with a myriad of state agencies, the private sector, and community stakeholders.

#### **Iowa Juvenile Justice Advisory Council\***

The Iowa Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC) is responsible for monitoring the condition of juvenile justice within the State of Iowa, making juvenile justice recommendations to the Governor and the legislative body, helping develop and implement the state's three-year plan for juvenile justice, advising on the use of federal funds allocated to the state for juvenile justice efforts, and monitoring Iowa's compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). Below are two issue-focused subcommittees of the JJAC:

#### **The Disproportionate Minority Contact Subcommittee (DMC)\***

Iowa's Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Subcommittee is charged with planning and implementation activities to reduce the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. DMC is a core requirement of the JJDP Act. The DMC Subcommittee is implementing a state-level Community and Strategic Plan (CASP - released November 2014) that was developed through a partnership between CJJP and the State Court Administrator's Office (SCA). Major CASP activities include: engagement of local planning efforts, training, and implementation of a detention screening tool, and engagement of key state officials.

In June 2016, Iowa held a first of its kind DMC action planning event, Equal Justice for Juveniles (EJJ). Partnering with SCA, CJJP brought teams from metropolitan jurisdictions (Black Hawk, Dubuque, Johnson, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Webster, and Woodbury Counties) to learn about more effective DMC efforts and to enhance and develop local action plans. Iowa Chief Justice Mark Cady provided a keynote and James Bell, Executive Director of the Haywood Burns Institute, facilitated the EJJ event which was attended by over 100 local officials. CJJP also devoted a large portion of time towards youth discussions – statewide conversations with youth of color regarding their experience with law enforcement, justice system officials, and schools. These discussions allowed local communities insight into the attitudes of youth of color regarding these various officials to help in their planning efforts.

Information from the EJJ event and extensive DMC-related data (school discipline, arrest, and select juvenile justice decision making data) provided for EJJ will be utilized to inform the five-year Action Plan Update.

#### **Iowa Task Force for Young Women (ITFYW)\***

The overall goal of the ITFYW is to facilitate comprehensive fundamental change in the juvenile justice system that will enhance the understanding and utilization of innovative female-responsive approaches in all programs and services, particularly those that serve the adolescent female population of Iowa's juvenile justice system.

During FY2016, the Iowa Task Force for Young Women expanded primarily for purposes of work around the time-limited Iowa Girls Justice Initiative, however, this group has maintained a limited separate agenda. Most significantly, the group updated its position paper, “Services for Females under Juvenile Court Jurisdiction with High Risk and/or Need Factors” which was adopted by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council.

#### Sex Offender Research Council (SORC)\*

Per Iowa Code §216A.139, CJP is to “establish and maintain a council to study and make recommendations for treating and supervising adult and juvenile sex offenders in institutions, community-based programs, and in the community”.<sup>3</sup> Iowa’s Sex Offender Research Council (SORC) has studied sex offending trends including, but not limited to, sex charge and conviction rates, sex offender prison admissions and releases, sex offending crime nature (offender to victim relationship), community supervision efforts, and juvenile sex offenders. In December, 2016, the SORC issued a report examining the nature of domestic abuse and sex offense in Iowa and the overlap between the two. The report found a small overlap in domestic abuse and sex offense through the examination of conviction data; however CJP is exploring alternatives for a more extensive analysis analyzing the overlap utilizing charge data. It is believed that a high proportion of domestic violence charges are reduced to non-domestic assaults. In SFY 2016 the Legislature proposed a bill establishing mandatory minimums for repeat domestic abuse offenders. The results from this analysis could help inform such a proposal, establishing whether new mandatory term limits would impact the prison population.

#### Public Safety Advisory Board (PSAB)\*

The PSAB was created by the legislature in 2010. The purpose of the PSAB is to provide the General Assembly with an analysis of current and proposed criminal code provisions. The mission of this Board is to provide research, evaluation, and data to the General Assembly to facilitate improvement in the criminal justice system in Iowa in terms of public safety, improved outcomes, and appropriate use of public resources. The PSAB continues its support for modifications to Iowa’s child kidnapping legislation, modifications to Iowa’s robbery mandatory minimum sentence legislation, appropriate use of risk assessments for drug traffickers, modifying penalties for powder and crack cocaine, implementation of Results First in Iowa’s Corrections and Juvenile Justice Systems, and the continued study of juvenile sentencing options in adult court. In 2016, the PSAB reviewed the recommendations of the Governor’s Working Group on Justice Reform and identified issues for further research and study. As a result of this research, the PSAB endorsed the enactment of anti-racial profiling legislation. The PSAB also agreed to continue discussions on crack and powder cocaine penalty modifications, as part of their 2017 activities.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://coolice.legis.iowa.gov/cool-ice/default.asp?category=billinfo&service=iowacode&input=216A#216A.139>

### Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council (CJJPAC)\*

Per Iowa Code §216A.133, the CJJPAC is to serve several functions, some of which include; “identify issues and analyze the operation and impact of present criminal and juvenile justice policy and make recommendations for policy changes, including recommendations pertaining to efforts to curtail criminal gang activity,” as well as “report criminal and juvenile justice system needs to the governor, the general assembly, and other decision makers to improve the criminal and juvenile justice system.”<sup>4</sup> During SFY 2016, the CJJPAC met three times providing review of the Correctional Policy Project, the Long-Range Criminal and Juvenile Justice System Goals, and the Legislative Monitoring Report. In addition, the council has reviewed the recommendations of the Governor’s Working Group on Justice Reform and has identified issues for further research and study.

### Institutional Review Board (IRB)

All federally-funded research must comply with regulations designed to protect human subjects (45 CFR 46) and ensure confidentiality of data (28 CFR 22). IRBs are bodies comprised of both scientific and non-scientific members, of varied backgrounds, with responsibility for safeguarding the rights and welfare of human subjects involved in research. CJJP maintains and provides administration for an IRB responsible for review of project protocols for federally-funded research and evaluative studies completed for various state departments. Agencies and partners involved include, Iowa Department of Corrections, Iowa Judicial Branch, Juvenile Court Services, Simpson College, Iowa Department of Public Health, Iowa Correctional Institution for Women, and a social work community member. During 2016, eight research projects have been reviewed and approved by the IRB.

### Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD) Council\*

Iowa Code<sup>5</sup> mandates the existence of the ICYD Council, a network of state agencies with the purpose to improve the lives and futures of Iowa’s youth by:

- Adopting and applying positive youth development principles and practices at the state and local levels;
- Increasing the quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of opportunities, services, and supports for youth;
- Improving and coordinating state youth policy and programs across state agencies.

The ICYD Council has adopted a lofty goal: *By 2020, Iowa will increase the graduation rate from 89% to 95%.* Several issues (e.g. substance abuse, family, employment, teen pregnancy, and mental health) prevent youth from graduating from high school and the ICYD Council works to address these issues, both as individual agencies and together as a team, to maximize efficiency in state government and make the best use of existing resources. The ICYD Council currently has 11 state agency members. The ICYD Results Team is a sub-committee of the ICYD Council that meets at least quarterly to complete the work of and develop recommendations for the ICYD Council.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://coolice.legis.iowa.gov/cool-ice/default.asp?category=billinfo&service=iowacode&input=216A>

<sup>5</sup> Section 216A.140



## **IV. DATA ANALYSIS**

### **Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)**

Iowa code section 216A.136 states “the division shall maintain an Iowa statistical analysis center for the purpose of coordinating with data resource agencies to provide data and analytical information to federal, state, and local governments....” SACs are agencies at the state government level that use data and information across the criminal justice system to conduct objective analyses of statewide policy issues. CJP is a neutral entity, located within the Iowa Department of Human Rights, ensuring the independence of the Statistical Analysis Center's research, planning, data coordination and information clearinghouse functions from operational justice system agencies. The Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council and The Public Safety Advisory Board provide oversight of the work of the SAC.

During SFY 2016, SAC work focused on updating and improving the data quality of Iowa's Incident-Based Uniform Crime Reporting data housed by the Department of Public Safety. CJP contacted law enforcement agencies across the state to improve the timeliness and accuracy of reporting. CJP also completed a data exchange that allows for extraction of IBUCR data through the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, which will provide greater access to arrest data. There were also multiple publications and projects completed by SAC staff that are mentioned throughout this report.

### **Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)\***

CJIS is the State of Iowa's electronic criminal justice data exchange system. CJIS ties together many disparate, legacy criminal justice systems used by state agencies. CJIS connects systems located at the Department of Corrections (DOC), Department of Transportation (DOT), Department of Public Safety (DPS), State Courts, County Attorneys, Attorney General and Secretary of State (SOS) allowing for the real time sharing of information associated with traffic citations, criminal complaints, presentence investigations, hearing orders, protective orders, court notices, offender release updates, Notices of Appeal, NICS background checks, ICON inquiries, and sex offender registry updates. Other exchanges in the development state will tie together systems in the Juvenile Courts and allow for electronic warrant information to be shared. CJIS is credited with being one of the most advanced initiatives of its type in the nation and staff have consulted and offered guidance to other states in creating their own CJIS programs.

The Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Advisory Committee met four times during SFY2016 to discuss current information exchanges between Iowa's justice agencies, as well as the need for future exchanges. The Committee approved the expansion of CJIS through the addition of new exchanges this year. The CJIS system was migrated from 10G to 11G which improves its reliability, and a fully redundant disaster recovery system is now in place.

### **Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) Management and Response to Data Inquiries\***

The Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) is a central repository of key criminal and juvenile justice information from the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS), the Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON) system, the Iowa Department of Public Safety, the Department of

Transportation, and the Department of Human Services. The JDW is managed by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) with the overall mission to provide the judicial, legislative and executive branches of State Government, and other entities, with improved statistical and data support information pertaining to justice system activities.

With the multiple sources of criminal and juvenile justice data currently available in the JDW, CJJP responds to numerous requests to provide information at the local, state, and federal level, as well as to the public. Data provided assists others in the study of justice system issues to develop plans and recommendations for system improvements.

The JDW continues to be a main resource for CJJP and others for statistics and analysis. CJJP is working to develop a public access portal, utilizing data from the JDW to make aggregated adult court justice data more readily available. The public portal is near completion and is currently being tested by users across the state. The system should be available by the end of 2016.

#### Iowa Youth Survey (IYS)

The Iowa Youth Survey is a biannual survey that has been conducted in the fall from 1999 through 2014. Students in the 6th, 8th, and 11th grades across the state of Iowa answer questions about their attitudes and experiences regarding alcohol and other drug use and violence, and their perceptions of their peer, family, school, and neighborhood/community environments. In 2008, the survey was administered online for the first time and will be delivered electronically into the future. Many state agencies and other constituents utilize results from this survey due to the fact that the data collected are not readily available elsewhere. The Iowa Youth Survey is conducted by the Iowa Department of Public Health's Division of Behavioral Health in collaboration with the Iowa Department of Education, and the Iowa Department of Human Rights' Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. The results for 2014 have been posted to <http://www.iowayouthsurvey.iowa.gov>. The 2016 Iowa Youth Survey was disseminated to participating schools and a follow-up report will be provided in 2017. Another survey will not be conducted until 2018.

#### Data Sharing Agreements (DHS/DOE/SCA/CJJP)

CJJP has entered into a data sharing agreement with Department of Human Services, Department of Education, and State Court Administration. The agreement allows for data exchanges to provide information to improve outcomes regarding safety, education, family stability, etc.

## **V. RESEARCH AND EVALUATIONS**

### **Suicide Prevention**

The Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) contracted with CJJP in 2014 to serve as the evaluator for a three-year Garrett Lee Smith Suicide Prevention Grant. This project seeks to reduce youth suicides through enhanced marketing campaigns, training of school staff and educators, and screening of youth and young adults. Youth served are between the ages of 10 and 24 who are at risk for suicide, as identified through risk assessments delivered during substance abuse treatment evaluations. The suicide prevention grant and evaluation will conclude in October of 2016.

### **Female Co-Occurring Treatment and Reentry Program**

In the fall of 2015, the Iowa Department of Corrections (DOC) received two years of federal funding, through the Second Chance Act Re-Entry Program for Adult Offenders with Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorders, to implement a Female Co-Occurring Treatment and Reentry (FCTR) program. The purpose of the program is to provide treatment and other reentry services to an estimated 48 adult female offenders with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders. A portion of this funding was allotted for evaluation purposes and the DOC contracted with CJJP to conduct a process and short term outcome evaluation.

### **Enhanced Drug Court (EDC)**

In October 2012, the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) was awarded three years of funding through the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program to enhance nine existing adult judge-directed Iowa drug courts in six of the eight judicial districts. A one year, no-cost grant extension recently extended the project through September 30, 2016. The grant permits the drug courts to broaden their existing capacity by funding mental health services for offenders with mental illnesses. A goal of the program is to expand drug court services to some offenders who may have traditionally been considered ineligible for the program. ODCP contracted with CJJP to provide a process and outcomes evaluation, as well as a cost analysis to determine sustainability beyond federal funding.

A final draft of the evaluation was delivered to ODCP in September 2016. Given an additional grant extension, further research was requested and will be submitted to ODCP by the end of 2016.

### **Statewide Recidivism Reduction (Adult Reentry Initiative)**

In October 2014, the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) received three years of federal funding from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) as part of the Statewide Recidivism Reduction Planning Grant. ODCP contracted with the Iowa Department of Corrections (DOC) to carry out this initiative and with CJJP to provide a process and outcomes evaluation of the effectiveness of the program. The five-year goal is to reduce the recidivism rate of mid- to high-risk parole and probationers from the existing 28% rate (2010 cohort) to 20%.

During FY2016, CJJP provided two analyses to the Department of Corrections. One provided an analysis of probation and parole officer attitudes regarding caseload size management and utilization of evidence based practice activities. And secondly, an analysis examining recidivism by parole and probation officer caseload size was also provided.

#### Iowa Partnership for Success (IPFS)

In October 2015, the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) was awarded a five-year grant through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Partnerships for Success program, to fund youth alcohol prevention strategies in 12 counties across Iowa. The goal of the program is to prevent or reduce underage drinking and binge drinking among 12 to 20-year-olds. Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) has been contracted by IDPH to serve as the evaluator. CJJP will provide technical assistance and trainings to the funded counties regarding completion of the required federal cross-site performance measurements, review the data for errors and request corrections, participate in advisory council and workgroup meetings, attend required SAMHSA trainings, and lead data collection efforts and analysis.

In the second year of the grant, the focus of the IPFS evaluation activities was primarily preparation for data collection. The state evaluator at CJJP worked with the Project Director at IDPH to investigate potential data sources for federal reporting, create a statewide evaluation plan, assist counties in creating local evaluation plans, and develop county-level measures to monitor their progress.

#### Family Treatment Court

In Spring 2016, CJJP was contracted by the Iowa Judicial Branch to provide a data report for evaluating statewide family treatment courts. This is a continuation of work previously funded through the federal Regional Partnership Grant (RPG). The evaluation team worked with the 12 participating courts to obtain data on program participants and received substance abuse treatment enrollment data through an MOU with IDPH. A statewide report, along with a cost analysis, was provided to the judicial branch on September 30.

#### Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau (GTSB)

The main goal of the GTSB project is to increase awareness of the abilities of current data systems to integrate crash and citation information. This project involves collaborations with other entities (e.g. University of Iowa, GTSB and DOT) to provide data and assist in research and analysis efforts. CJJP will conduct research and analysis on citation and/or crash data, as funding is available. During 2016, there were two research studies conducted and reported to GTSB. The first was an analysis of citations issued in association with crashes occurring as a result of Operating While Intoxicated. The second report analyzed motorcycle and all-terrain vehicle(ATV) helmet use and the major causes of motorcycle and ATV accidents.

#### Juvenile Court School Liaison Reports\*

CJJP generates annual reports, both statewide and by judicial district, containing aggregated data collected by Juvenile Court Services School Liaison (JCSL) staff. JCSL's have been providing

services to youth since 1994 and have been reporting data to CJJP since 2000. JCSLs are staffed to provide a link between Juvenile Court Services and the schools in an effort to maintain at-risk youth in the school setting. Data are provided to CJJP through statistical summary forms completed by JCSL staff that are entered into a secure, web-based application by the liaisons and retrieved electronically by CJJP. Service information is submitted and uploaded at the end of the academic year and CJJP provides a statewide annual report, as well as specific reports for each judicial district.

### Results First

The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative (RF) is an innovative cost-benefit analysis approach that helps states invest in policies and programs that are proven to work. Selected states utilize tools that more accurately assess the true costs and benefits of public programs. This allows policymakers to identify options that yield the greatest return on investment for taxpayers.

Iowa was the first state to complete the RF adult criminal model in 2011, and the Department of Corrections seeks to update their data in 2015-2016. CJJP is the jurisdictional administrator of the RF model and has reached out to the Department of Human Services and Juvenile Court Services to conduct program inventories of their services and programs which will include information on design, costs, capacity, and populations served. The programs will be reviewed and compared to national evaluations to categorize how well programs achieve their desired outcomes. This will allow Iowa to better determine any rated effectiveness of their programs. DOC has also started a program inventory for their community based corrections programs.

### Pro-Change

Pro-Change has a validated model of behavior change, the Transtheoretical Model (TTM, the "stage" model), an expert system technology to develop the *Rise Above Your Situation* program (RAYS), a prototype of a multimedia computerized tailored intervention (CTI) designed as an adjunct to traditional juvenile justice programs. The intervention delivers assessments and individualized feedback matched to stage of change for staying out of trouble with the law and quitting alcohol and drugs.

Five judicial districts participated in this study. CJJP provided administrative data for participating youth. Pro-Change will conduct analyses and assess whether the intervention had a differential effect among high and moderate-risk youth and among males and females. Final results are expected Fall of 2016.

### National Child Support Noncustodial Parent Employment Demonstration Projects (CSPED)

CSPED is a five-year project with the objective to inform participating state child support agencies about the effectiveness, as well as implementation challenges and successes of CSPED. CJJP will provide administrative data from ICIS and the Iowa Correction Offender Network (ICON), through the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse. CJJP has provided data for the first year of this project.

## **VI. JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

### **Juvenile Reentry Systems**

In the fall of 2015, CJP was one of three jurisdictions awarded competitive funding (\$735,000) for a first-year reentry implementation grant. Iowa's reentry implementation effort, Juvenile Reentry Systems (JReS), seeks a 50% recidivism reduction for delinquent youth returning from the boys State Training School (STS), group care, and psychiatric medical institutes for children. CJP convened a diverse Juvenile Reentry Task Force (JRTF) which has developed a comprehensive statewide juvenile reentry action plan. Key JRTF members include: judges; private youth serving agencies; STS; local school officials, system youth, and multiple state agencies (Education, Human Services, Workforce Development, Vocational Rehabilitation, Corrections, Health) The statewide plan is guiding implementation efforts, with key activities including:

1. Improved assessment policies and practices;
2. A more integrated approach to pre-release services and planning and post-release services and supervision that reflects what research demonstrates improved youth outcomes; and,
3. Enhanced program/policy monitoring, quality assessments, implementation supports, accountability practices, and youth outcome data collection, analysis, and reporting.

In July 2016, CJP applied for and received an additional \$500,000 for a second year funding to support continued implementation efforts.

### **Iowa Juvenile Detention Screening Tool (DST)**

The Iowa DST is a risk assessment instrument utilized to measure the appropriate placement of youth in secured detention based on their risk level. CJP staffs the Iowa Juvenile Detention Screening Tool Committee, collects screening data, and provides analysis and validation of the DST. The tool has been utilized in four counties since mid-2009. It is currently being integrated into the Iowa Courts Information System and an automated version will be rolled out for statewide use once the tool has been tested. The various agencies and partners involved in this initiative include the Iowa Judicial Branch, Juvenile Court Services and State Court Administration, schools, judges, county attorneys, detention center staff, NAACP, juvenile justice community members, and law enforcement. Automation within ICIS is still underway, with an anticipated roll out of the tool statewide at the beginning of 2017.

### **Juvenile Justice Reform and Reinvestment Initiative (JJRRI)**

The primary function of the JJRRI is to incorporate use of the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol, which determines the likely effectiveness of services for delinquent youth in terms of recidivism reduction when compared to an extensive delinquency service research base. It also seeks to develop a dispositional matrix for utilization by the courts. This instrument is a form of structured decision making which weighs risk to reoffend (including offense severity) and is intended to assist system officials in determining the most appropriate level of supervision and type of service for youth, thereby maximizing recidivism reduction.

In the final year of this grant, the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP), was utilized to evaluate services in two additional judicial districts, bringing the total number of districts involved to five. The national team involved in the project conducted a site visit and Iowa took a delegation to Washington DC to attend meetings with other similar sites around the nation. In collaboration with Juvenile Court Services, the dispositional matrix tool has been created, and is in the final internal testing stage, to be followed by a pilot test.

#### Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI)\*

Since 2006, Iowa has participated in the Annie E. Casey Foundation Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI). This national technical assistance initiative involves key reform principles including; leadership engagement, data utilization, implementation of a juvenile detention screening instrument, use of alternatives to detention, efforts to affect disproportionate minority contact, etc. As a result of Casey Foundation and other support, CJJP and the State Court Administrator's Office are piloting an electronic version of the Iowa Juvenile Detention Screening tool on the judicial state-level case management system.

#### Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act\*

CJJP is Iowa's official implementing agency for the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act), Public Law No. 93-415, 1976. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Council is the Governor appointed board advising CJJP regarding JJDP Act implementation. The JJDP Act contains core protections relating to secure holds for youth, facility monitoring requirements, and the processing of minority youth in the delinquency system.

On behalf of Iowa, CJJP develops and submits a comprehensive three-year juvenile justice plan as a requirement of its participation in the federal JJDP Act. Key plan requirements include: a description of the state's monitoring process for secure juvenile facilities, description of efforts related to disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system, a description of the juvenile justice system, the provision of key juvenile justice data elements, data and description of various related systems (education, workforce, health, human services), and a program plan. Submission of the three-year plan (with annual updates) and associated monitoring efforts are required for Iowa's receipt of JJDP Act block grant, Title II, funding. The majority of Title II dollars are distributed to Iowa's eight judicial district Juvenile Court Services Offices via a child population formula. Special statewide efforts supported with JJDP Act funds include: gender specific services, disproportionate minority contact, and evidence-based programming.

In the spring of 2015, Iowa Senator Charles Grassley introduced a bill to reauthorize the JJDP Act.

#### Juvenile Compliance Monitoring

To maintain compliance with three of the four core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, CJJP gathers pertinent data from law enforcement agencies and youth service providers, both private and public, across Iowa. In addition to this data collection and review, CJJP must annually visit approximately one-third of the facilities to perform data verification and facility reviews. CJJP must also perform on-site facility reviews of

a sample of certain law enforcement agencies and youth service providers to determine the secure capacity of these agencies. All of the data are collected over a calendar year, and then over the next six months the on-site reviews must be completed with an annual report due to the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention by the end of June. In 2016 this annual report will move to a federal fiscal year calendar (October 1 through September 30); with the annual report due January 30 of the following year. This will be implemented in FFY16 (October 1, 2015 – September 30, 2016, with the report due January 30, 2017).

#### Iowa Girls Justice Initiative (IGJI)

IGJI seeks to develop and coordinate implementation of an innovative, viable and effective plan for services to, and supervision of, young women who are involved in the juvenile justice system at the deepest levels. This initiative works to establish an accurate, current and complete picture of available services, as well as identify needs and gaps. In addition, a structure to objectively analyze the current effectiveness of services will be provided to identify strategies to improve the level of care and the quality of services for young women under juvenile court jurisdiction.

The Iowa Girls Justice Initiative has continued to meet monthly throughout the year to develop an innovative, viable and effective plan for services to and supervision of young women who are involved in the juvenile justice system at the deepest levels. Gap analysis, expert input, research and data review have all played a crucial role. A final report will be completed prior to the 2017 Iowa Legislative Session.

#### Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

The federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) addresses the prevention and elimination of sexual assault and abuse of inmates detained in detention and correctional facilities for both adults and juveniles. Failure to comply with the mandates set forth by this act results in a reduction of federal funds received by the state through the Department of Justice. For CJJP any reduction would affect the Title II funds received through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The State of Iowa is responsible for ensuring that all detention and correctional programs under the operational control of the Governor through the Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Department of Human Services (DHS) meet the mandates set forth by PREA. This includes all state prisons, state farms, community correction programs and the State Training School for Boys in Eldora. The DOC has completed the process of having all of the facilities under their operational control audited for PREA compliance and each has been found in compliance. The DHS is working towards compliance at the State Training School for Boys in Eldora (STS); an audit was completed in July 2016 and the final report is expected in October 2016.

#### Performance Partnership Pilots (P3)

The P3 pilots are a federal collaborative effort with states and local communities to facilitate flexible use of existing Federal funding streams to help reduce administrative hurdles for programs whose focus is to improve outcomes for disconnected youth. The theory of P3 is that blending funds, providing additional financial flexibility, should enable programs to focus their



attention and resources toward youth services. Iowa's P3 efforts are overseen by the ICYD Council and are led by Iowa Workforce Development and the Iowa Commission on Volunteer Service. Several barriers have been identified along with ways to more flexibly spend federal funds. While Iowa was not selected for start-up funding in 2015, there is interest in re-applying during 2016.

A subsequent application was let by the Department of Education in April, 2016. The ICYD reviewed the application and determined that there were currently overlapping initiatives and an overall lack of resources to dedicate to a new project. In addition, information regarding what was transpiring with current projects in other states indicated that there were many issues that need to be addressed at the federal level for the projects to be successful. Therefore, it was determined that the group would await a future opportunity.

#### NYTD

In SFY 2016, CJJP received funding from the Iowa Department of Human Services (DHS) to provide assistance in data collection efforts for the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP), a program to assist youth in making the transition from foster care to self-sufficiency. CJJP's role will be that of data collection and reporting for the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD). CJJP will collect outcome information by conducting a survey of youth in foster care on or around their 17<sup>th</sup> birthday, also referred to as the baseline population. States will track these youth as they age and conduct a new outcome survey on or around the youth's 19<sup>th</sup> birthday; and again on or around the youth's 21<sup>st</sup> birthday, also referred to as the follow-up population. More information will be available at year-two of program implementation.

## **VII. CODE MANDATED RESPONSIBILITIES**

### Correctional, Minority, and Fiscal Impact Statements

Iowa Code section §2.56<sup>6</sup> provides that in cooperation with the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) CJJP will submit a correctional impact statement which examines a proposed bill's impact on the correctional system. Correctional impact statements also address the expected effect for minority members. During SFY 2016, CJJP was asked to prepare and provided 56 correctional impact analyses to LSA. CJJP also provides fiscal impact analysis to determine revenue costs for prospective bills.

### Monitoring the Impact of Legislation\*

CJJP issued its first state legislation monitoring report in February 2002, covering the first six months' impact of Senate File 543 (which enacted a number of sentencing changes) on the justice system. Monitoring of the correctional impact of this bill was at the request of several members of the legislature. Since then, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council (CJJPAC) has requested that CJJP monitor the correctional impact of enacted legislation of particular interest.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/2.56.pdf>

Completion of this report fulfills the Council’s legislative obligations outlined in Iowa Code section §216A.133. This section of the code instructs the CJPAC, a council staffed by CJP, to examine and provide analysis of criminal and juvenile justice policy. The council is to “report criminal and juvenile justice system needs to the governor, the general assembly, and other decision makers to improve the criminal and juvenile justice system.”

#### Prison Forecast\*

CJP collects and analyzes data with which to describe and project Iowa’s prison population. Annually, CJP submits a prison forecast as part of the Iowa Code §216A.137 mandate which provides that CJP “maintain an Iowa correctional policy project for the purpose of conducting analyses of major correctional issues affecting criminal and juvenile justice.”<sup>7</sup> The report analyzes current offender behaviors and system policies and practices to predict the growth of Iowa’s prison population. The prison forecast released in November, 2016 predicts a 30% growth in the prison population within ten-years, absent policy reform.<sup>8</sup>

#### Criminal and Juvenile Justice System Plans\*

Iowa Code §216A.135 instructs CJP to develop long-range criminal and juvenile justice plan goals. CJP has utilized the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council (CJPAC) and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC) to coordinate planning activities. The long-range goals cover a wide variety of topics and offer a framework within which current practices are defined and assessed. Collectively, these long-range goals are meant to provide a single source of direction to the complex assortment of practitioners and policymakers whose individual concerns and decisions collectively define the nature and effectiveness of Iowa’s justice system.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/216A.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/cjp/publications/prison-population-forecasts>