



FY 2016 Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Annual Plan Update

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Iowa Department of Human Rights
Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
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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"¹ and to provide an annual update of this plan.

¹ <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 2014. This plan and the goals it provides for Iowa's criminal and juvenile justice system can be found at the CJJP website.²

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. 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/cjip>.

² <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/cjip>

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, 2014 were developed with assistance from the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council (CJJAC) 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:

The following provides a breakdown of funding that was awarded to CJP during 2015, whether based on a state fiscal or federal fiscal year. CJP is able to leverage federal grant funding mostly through the support of the state appropriation. While funds included for the state appropriation and the infrastructure funds are actual amounts appropriated, some of the federally-funded projects were estimated for 2015, as many of these projects span multiple years.

2015 Estimated Federal Grant Awards:	\$900,716
2015 State Appropriation:	\$1,260,105
2015 Infrastructure and Technology Funds:	<u>\$1,459,474</u>
2015 Annual Awards/Appropriations	\$3,620,295

III. CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS AND COUNCILS

All of the following councils and boards are staffed and maintained by CJPJ. 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 CJPJ and the State Court Administrator's Office. Major CASP activities include: engagement of local planning efforts, training, implementation of a detention screening tool and engagement of key state officials.

Iowa Task Force for Young Women (ITFYW)*

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

Sex Offender Research Council (SORC)*

Per Iowa Code section §216A.139, CJPJ 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".³ 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. The SORC also issued a report in December, 2014 which recommended policy changes regarding Iowa's sex offender special sentence supervision.

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

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 changes to Iowa's child kidnapping legislation, changes 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.

Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council (CJJAC)*

Per Iowa Code §216A.133 the CJJAC 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."⁴ During FY2015 the CJJAC met three times providing review of the Correctional Policy Project, the Long-Range Criminal and Juvenile Justice System Goals, and the Legislative Monitoring Report.

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.

Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD) Council*

Iowa Code⁵ 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.

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

⁵ Section 216A.140

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.

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. CJJP 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.

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.

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.

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, the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy, the Iowa Department of Human Rights' Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, and the Iowa Department of Human Services.

Data Sharing Agreements (DHS/DOE/CJJP)

The Department of Education (DE), Department of Human Services (DHS), Iowa Judicial Branch, Juvenile Court Services (JCS) and Department of Human Rights (DHR) have a signed memorandum of understanding to begin to exchange data in accordance with Iowa Code⁶. The purpose of this sharing agreement is to track the progress of youth across multiple agencies to evaluate outcomes, as well as determine supports needed, for high needs students. Each agency has agreed in principle as to the information to be shared, but the details of how the data will be transferred, timelines, and linking mechanisms still need to be defined. This project requires resources to move from a planning phase into implementation and operational phases.

⁶ 216A.138

V. RESEARCH AND EVALUATIONS

Suicide Prevention

The Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) contracted with CJJP 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.

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. The services covered by the enhancement grant include mental health screening, case management, medication management, and individual and group counseling for drug court participants assessed as needing those services. ODCP contracted with CJJP to provide a process and outcomes evaluation, as well as a cost analysis to determine sustainability beyond federal funding.

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%.

Iowa Partnership for Success (PFS)

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.

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. CJP will also conduct research and analysis on citation and/or crash data, as funding is available.

Juvenile Court School Liaison Reports*

CJP 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 CJP 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 CJP through statistical summary forms completed by JCSL staff that are entered into a secure, web-based application by the liaisons and retrieved electronically by CJP. Service information is submitted and uploaded at the end of the academic year.

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. CJP is the jurisdictional administrator of the RF model and will be reaching out to other state agencies to assist in completing a program inventory for other models available (e.g. juvenile justice, child welfare, early education, mental health, and substance abuse).

Pro-Change

Pro-Change uses a validated model of behavior change, the Transtheoretical Model (TTM, the "stage" model), an expert system technology used 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 provides an assessment which addresses an individual's stage-of-change to offer appropriate treatment for juveniles to avoid contact with the law and abstain from alcohol and drugs. The RAYS intervention can help transport services research into practice by providing low-cost innovative tools that will facilitate the delivery of an efficacious intervention to the greatest number of individuals in community settings. In this project, CJP will provide administrative data from the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse, which houses data from the Iowa Court Information System.

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. CJP will provide administrative data from ICIS and the Iowa Correction Offender Network (ICON), through the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse.

VI. JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Juvenile Reentry Planning and Implementation

Iowa underwent a comprehensive juvenile reentry planning initiative from October 2014 through the present. The purpose of the effort is to reduce recidivism for juvenile justice system youth released from the Boys State Training School, group care, and Psychiatric Medical Institutes for Children. Proposed activities include amendment to the courts statewide information system for enhanced data collection, standardized planning and assessment efforts for youth in placement, implementation of evidence-based practices, training, etc.

The effort is being overseen by a Juvenile Reentry Task Force. Based on the planning, a proposal for juvenile reentry implementation funding was submitted to the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in June 2015. Iowa was recently awarded \$735,000 in grant funds for 2016 with up to an additional \$500,000 in second year funding.

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. CJJP 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 in 2016. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 CJPJ 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 is in the process of having all of the facilities under their operational control audited for PREA compliance, and the DHS is working towards compliance at the State Training School for Boys in Eldora (STS).

In November 2014, CJPJ was able to provide training to the STS, juvenile detention facilities and enhanced residential treatment facilities on policy and procedure development through a grant from the OJJDP. Following this training CJPJ has been providing technical assistance to the STS to prepare for a PREA compliance audit to take place in 2016. In addition, during September 2015 staff from CJPJ attended training through the national PREA Resource Center to become certified as a PREA auditor. Once this certification process is completed the staff will be qualified to perform PREA compliance audits for juvenile facilities in Iowa and neighboring states.

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.

VII. CODE MANDATED RESPONSIBILITIES

Correctional, Minority, and Fiscal Impact Statements

Iowa Code section §2.56⁷ provides that in cooperation with the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) CJP 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 FY2015, CJP prepared and provided 107 correctional impact analyses to LSA. CJP also provides fiscal impact analysis to determine revenue costs for prospective bills.

Monitoring the Impact of Legislation*

CJP 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 CJP monitor the correctional impact of enacted legislation of particular interest. Completion of this report fulfills the Council's legislative obligations outlined in Iowa Code section §216A.133. This section of the code instructs the CJJPAC, 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."⁸ The report analyzes current offender behaviors and system policies and practices to predict the growth of Iowa's prison population.

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 (CJJPAC) 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.

⁷ <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/2.56.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/216A.pdf>