



2017 Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Annual Plan Update

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Steve Michael, Administrator

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

Statistical Analysis Center

Steve Michael, Administrator

321 E. 12th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 242-5823

<https://humanrights.iowa.gov>



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" and to provide an annual update of this plan.

I. INTRODUCTION

Iowa Code section §216A.135¹ 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 also be found at the CJJP website. This code section 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 provides a brief review of the criminal and juvenile justice system's long-range and five-year goals established by CJJP, as well as an overview of current initiatives helping to achieve these goals which occurred during 2017. It is important to note that there is some variation in the timeline of reported information within this report; some based upon state or federal fiscal year, while others are referenced by 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/cjip>.

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

Every five years, CJJP 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 (CJJ PAC) and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC). These goals include:

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.

¹ <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/216A.135.pdf>

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:

Breakdowns of actual State Fiscal Year 2017 appropriations are as follows:

2017 Estimated Grant Awards and Contracts:	\$2,275,080
2017 State Appropriation:	\$1,187,833
2017 Infrastructure and Technology Funds:	<u>\$1,157,980</u>
2017 Annual Awards/Appropriations	\$4,620,893

III. CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS AND COUNCILS

The following councils and boards are staffed and maintained by CJP. 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 CJP 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 (DST), and engagement of key state officials.

In 2016, Iowa held a first of its kind DMC action planning event, Equal Justice for Juveniles (EJJ). Partnering with SCA, CJP 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. During the EJJ event, reports were provided for the above-listed state and local planning jurisdictions containing data on juvenile population/student enrollment, in and out-of-school suspensions, and select juvenile justice decision making points. In June 2017, CJP provided updated data to these jurisdictions. The reports are part of an ongoing partnership between CJP and the Iowa State Court Administrator's Office to provide data, to continue engagement of collaboratives and key leadership, to encourage discussion, and to actively affect efforts to reduce juvenile justice system disproportionate minority contact (DMC).

Iowa Task Force for Young Women (ITFYW)*

As a subcommittee of the JJAC, the ITFYW has been guided in part by the goal set by the JJAC, "strengthen, through collaboration, the continuum of care for females involved in the juvenile justice system." Additionally, the long-term 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."

Beginning in FY2016 and lasting into FY2017, the ITFYW expanded its membership primarily for purposes of work around the time-limited Iowa Girls Justice Initiative. All ITFYW efforts were focused on this project which resulted in a report and recommendations entitled *Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Female Offenders: Service and System Recommendations for Iowa*, which is available on the CJPJ website. As the IGJI project meetings came to a close, the ITFYW began to focus its attention on pushing the implementation of recommendations included in the IGJI report and attending to the needs of girls not exclusively in the “deep end” of the juvenile justice system.

Sex Offender Research Council (SORC)*

Per Iowa Code §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”.² Historically, 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 patterns (offender to victim relationship), community supervision efforts, and juvenile sex offenders.

In December, 2017, the SORC issued a report examining the ways in which sexual abuse and domestic abuse assault charges are disposed, the intersection of sexual abuse and domestic violence at the charge level, and effects of mandatory minimums for some crimes involving repeat domestic abuse assault offenders as established in HF263. The extent to which domestic abuse assault crimes are amended to non-domestic abuse related convictions will influence the proportion of offenders identified as repeat offenders subject to mandatory minimum terms imposed under HF263.

Public Safety Advisory Board (PSAB)*

The PSAB was created by the legislature in 2010 to provide the General Assembly with an analysis of current and proposed criminal code provisions. The PSAB provides 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.

In 2017, the PSAB continued to assess the impact of modifications to cocaine penalties and reviewed a report prepared by CJPJ providing specific correctional impact figures for the enactment of SF445, modifications of powder cocaine amounts to that of crack, and modifications of crack to that of powder. In addition, the PSAB contacted the Iowa Department of Transportation regarding issues surrounding license suspensions for non-driving violations and for low-level drug offenses. Lastly, research and discussion took place concerning the restoration of voting rights for felons.

The PSAB continues its support for enactment of anti-racial profiling legislation, modifications to

² <http://coolice.legis.iowa.gov/cool-ice/default.asp?category=billinfo&service=iowacode&input=216A#216A.139>

Iowa's child kidnapping legislation, modifications to Iowa's robbery mandatory minimum sentence legislation, modifying the special sentence supervision requirements for sex offenders, and implementation of Results First in Iowa's Corrections and Juvenile Justice Systems. In addition, during 2017 the PSAB voted to support legislation to eliminate driving sanctions for failure to pay fines and for certain controlled substance violations and requests the legislature review restoration of voting rights for certain felons.

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."³ During SFY 2017, the CJJPAC met three times discussing the logistics for recommending key eyewitness identification reform to local law enforcement and their councils, receiving a re-orientation to the Results First model, and reviewing this year's Iowa Correctional Policy Project, Legislation Monitoring Report, and Annual Update to Long-Range Criminal and Juvenile Justice System Goals.

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 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 2017, seven research projects have been reviewed and approved by the IRB.

Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD) Council*

Iowa Code⁴ established 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.

One goal of the ICYD is to increase the graduation rate from 89% to 95% by 2020. Several issues prevent youth from graduating from high school and the ICYD Council works to address these

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

⁴ Section 216A.140

issues, both as individual agencies and as a team, to maximize efficiency in state government and make the best use of existing resources. The ICYD Results Team is a sub-committee of the ICYD Council that meets at least quarterly to complete the work of 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.

During SFY 2017, SAC work focused on a cross-agency initiative with the Iowa State Public Defender to improve outcomes related to indigent defense. In addition, two new data portals were developed and rolled out statewide to allow the public availability of aggregated crime 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; including systems located at the Department of Corrections (DOC), Department of Transportation (DOT), Department of Public Safety (DPS), Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Department of Human Services (DHS), State Courts, County Attorneys, Attorney General, and Secretary of State. The exchange allows for 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. In a typical month, CJIS performs over 260,000 separate secure data exchanges between these justice entities. 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 CJIS Advisory Committee met four times during SFY2017 to discuss current information exchanges between Iowa's justice agencies, and to approve future exchanges. An updated Memorandum of Understanding between the Chief Justice and Governor regarding CJIS will permit CJIS to transmit any justice data between agencies, rather than being limited to strictly criminal justice data. This will allow CJIS to pursue future exchanges transmitting returns of service for sheriffs and child support information for the Judicial Branch.

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 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. In addition to responding to direct requests for information, CJJP maintains two public access portals, utilizing data from the JDW to make aggregated adult and juvenile court justice data more readily available. The public portal for adult court is in production and the juvenile court portal is near completion, and should be available later during 2017.

V. RESEARCH AND EVALUATIONS

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. A contract extension is being requested by DOC and a final evaluation will be provided sometime during 2018.

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 Second Chance Statewide Recidivism Reduction 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 FY2017, CJJP provided two analyses to the Department of Corrections to help inform SRR efforts; an “Analysis of Parole Violations and Revocation Practices” as well as “An Analysis of Outcomes by Caseload Size for Parolee and Probationers Supervised on High-Normal or Intensive Supervision.”

Youthful Sex Offender Treatment Program (YSOTP)

In October, 2015 the Eighth Judicial District of the Iowa Department of Corrections was awarded three years of federal funding from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) as part of the Smart Supervision: Reducing Prison Populations, Saving Money, and Creating Safe Communities Grant. These grant funds were utilized to implement a Youthful Sex Offender Treatment

Program (YSOTP) in District 8. This program created a specialized treatment program for sex offenders, ages 18-25, residing in rural areas, who have unique needs that often lie outside the scope of recognized treatment standards for adult sex offenders. The goal of this program is to reduce the overall recidivism rate for this group in an effort to ensure public safety and prevent new victims. In 2017, CJP continued to work with YSOTP staff to gather information relevant for the process and outcome evaluation by participating in monthly staffings, monthly technical assistance calls with federal providers, and a site visit. A contract extension is currently being requested, therefore, a final evaluation date has not been established.

Iowa Partnership for Success (IPFS)

In October 2014, 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. CJP was contracted by IDPH to serve as the evaluator to 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. Efforts during 2017 continued to focus on data collection, identification of data sources, and implementation of strategies by the counties.

Statewide Prevention Framework for Prescription Drugs (SPF-RX)

In October 2016, the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) was awarded a five-year grant through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), to fund a prescription drug (RX) prevention program targeting prescribers and youth aged 12-25 in Iowa. Additionally, three high risk counties will be selected through a RFP process to receive funding to implement strategies aimed at reducing misuse of prescriptions and raising awareness of the risks. During 2017, CJP attended a federal training and completed a statewide evaluation plan. CJP's ongoing role in the project is to provide technical assistance to the funded counties regarding completion of the required federal cross-site performance measurements, ensure data quality, participate in advisory council and workgroup meetings, attend SAMHSA trainings, and lead data collection efforts and analysis.

Family Treatment Court

In Spring 2017, the Iowa Judicial Branch contracted with CJP to provide an annual data report for family treatment courts. This project began in 2007 when six pilot sites received funding under the federal Regional Partnership Grant (RPG). New courts have since initiated operations across the state and there are currently 12 participating. MOU agreements with IDPH and DHS allow for tracking parents' substance abuse treatment enrollment and their children's placement outcomes. A statewide report, site reports, and cost analysis is provided to the judicial branch each year by 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. During 2017, CJP completed two research studies reported to GTSB. The first was a literature review of 24/7 Sobriety Programs, which was undertaken as a result of the passage of Senate File 444; a bill which established 24/7 Sobriety Programs in the state. A second report provided an update to analyze motorcycle, moped and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) helmet use and the major causes of accidents involving these vehicles.

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 JCS 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 and CJP provides a statewide annual report, as well as specific reports for each judicial district. There are approximately 100 JCSLs reporting on more than 3,000 students.

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. 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 updated their data in 2016-2017. CJP 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.

National Child Support Noncustodial Parent Employment Demonstration Projects (CSPED)

CSPED is a five-year project (currently in year 2) with the objective to inform participating state child support agencies about the effectiveness, as well as implementation challenges and successes of CSPED. CJP continues to provide administrative data from ICIS and the Iowa Correction Offender Network (ICON), through the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse.

VI. JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Juvenile Reentry Systems

In the fall of 2015, CJP was one of three jurisdictions awarded competitive funding for a reentry implementation grant. Iowa's effort, known as 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. CJJP staffs 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, the State Aftercare Services Network (IASN), system youth, and multiple state departments (State Court Administration, Juvenile Court Services, Education, Human Services, Workforce Development, Vocational Rehabilitation, Corrections, Health).

There are many key activities tied to JReS implementation, some of which include; a written agreement between SCA and JCS for a formal re-entry policy, expansion of Youth Transition Decision Making Team meetings, efforts with the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) to develop a web application to assist with outcomes and performance measures for the YTDM model, local school district surveys providing information on youth returning from placement, a universal referral form for youth entering group care, and integration of available services and supports.

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 various forms in four counties since mid-2009, and continues to undergo integration into ICIS. An automated version of the tool has been rolled out statewide and work continues to correct and validate the use of the instrument. The various agencies and partners involved in this initiative include: SCA, JCS, 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 has been to incorporate use of the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP), which determines the likely effectiveness of services for delinquent youth in terms of recidivism reduction when compared to an extensive delinquency service research base. JJRRI also seeks to develop a dispositional matrix for utilization by the courts. This instrument is a form of structured decision making intended to assist system officials in determining the most appropriate level of supervision and type of service for youth, thereby maximizing recidivism reduction.

The grant that originally supported these efforts has ended, but CJJP has sought other funding sources which have allowed the work to continue. Staff members are currently strategizing the best use of the SPEP to complement and maximize its utility within other ongoing system improvement work. Also, the structured decision-making matrix has evolved based on CJJP acquiring predictive analytics software, which has allowed us to move from using risk to reoffend (including offense severity) as the singular determinant to using multiple variables to predict what has the best chance of success.

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 DMC, 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, and are engaged in local planning efforts related to DMC and detention reform. Key activities of JDAI involve reducing the use of detention for low risk delinquents, while increasing the availability of detention alternatives.

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 a 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. 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.

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 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. An annual report is due to the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention by the end of June.

Iowa Girls Justice Initiative (IGJI)*

IGJI sought 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, which ended February 2017, established an accurate, current and complete picture of available services, as well as identified needs and gaps. In addition, a structure to objectively analyze the current effectiveness of services was 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 met monthly for the duration of the project and produced a final report entitled, *Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Female Offenders: Service and System Recommendations for Iowa*. The report contains nine recommendation areas around a particular setting for the serious, violent and chronic offenders and an additional seven around system change to diminish the need for use of that type of setting. The report is available on the CJP website. The ITFYW is leading the effort to promote and implement recommendations.

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 CJP 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.

SMART on Juvenile Justice - Federal Planning Grant

In 2016, Iowa was one of three states to receive a 2-year federal planning grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) for the purpose of developing a comprehensive, statewide plan to improve Iowa's juvenile justice system. The anticipated outcomes of this project are reduced recidivism, improved outcomes for youth, increased public safety, and reduced disproportionate minority contact through the development of a comprehensive plan which will standardize policies and practices, and ensure the quality and effectiveness of services that youth receive.

The SMART Leadership Team is composed of stakeholders from all three branches of government, and has met twice during FY2017. This team, with guidance from national consultants, has begun an in-depth assessment of Iowa's juvenile justice system. Next steps for this team will be to prioritize need areas, identify necessary partners, and develop an ambitious but achievable plan for the future of Iowa's juvenile justice system.

NYTD

The National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) is a federal requirement that mandates the Iowa Department of Human Services (DHS) collect outcome information on youth in foster care or other out home placement. DHS contracts with CJP to collect the outcome information and conduct a survey of youth in foster care or other out home placement at age 17, also referred to as the baseline population. CJP will track these youth as they age and conduct a follow-up survey with a sample of youth at ages 19 and 21, also referred to as the follow-up population. Outcomes are derived from the survey which includes 22 questions that measure youth across six domains - educational attainment, financial self-sufficiency, access to health insurance, experience with homelessness, and positive connections with adults.

VII. CODE MANDATED RESPONSIBILITIES

Correctional, Minority, and Fiscal Impact Statements

Iowa Code section §2.56⁵ provides that in cooperation with the Legislative Services Agency (LSA) CJJP will submit correctional impact statements, which examine proposed legislation for impact on the correctional system. Correctional impact statements also address the expected effect of a bill on minority populations. During SFY 2017, CJJP was asked to prepare and provided 109 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. 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 CJJP, 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*

CJJP collects and analyzes data in an effort to project Iowa's prison population and provides an annual forecast to Department of Corrections, as well as the Legislative Services Agency and Department of Management. Iowa Code §216A.137 mandates that CJJP "maintain an Iowa correctional policy project for the purpose of conducting analyses of major correctional issues affecting criminal and juvenile justice."⁶ The report analyzes current offender behaviors and system policies and practices to predict the growth of Iowa's prison population. The report is not a predictor of future prison populations, but a forecast of the population if the current policies, sentencing laws, and offender behaviors remain constant. The report also provides suggested actions that could reduce the prison population. A report will be provided later this year and submitted to the general assembly by December, 2017.

Criminal and Juvenile Justice System Plans*

Iowa Code §216A.135 instructs CJJP to develop long-range criminal and juvenile justice plan goals. CJJP 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.

⁵ <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/2.56.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/216A.pdf>