

**2007 STATE OF IOWA JUVNILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION ACT FORMULA GRANT UPDATE**

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Notes Regarding Document Format and Iowa's Funding Distribution Cycle

This document is Iowa's 2007 JJDP Act formula grant three year plan update. When specific items of this plan are unchanged from the previously submitted 2006 plan, we have reflected accordingly in the respective topic areas of this document. The bulk of this 2007 plan is an "update" of the program plan completed since submission of the original 2006 plan.

The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) wrote Iowa's three year plan update. CJJP is the state agency responsible for administering the JJDP Act in Iowa. Federal officials refer to state administering agencies as the state planning agency (**SPA**). The Plan was developed and approved by Iowa's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council. That Council assists with administration of the JJDP Act, and also provides guidance and direction to the SPA, the Governor and the legislature regarding juvenile justice issues in Iowa. Federal officials refer to such state level groups as state advisory groups (**SAG's**). The acronyms SPA and SAG are used through this report.

Seven issue areas are identified in this program plan (including the SAG allocation and Planning and Administration funds). It should be noted that issue "Three" (DMC) and Issue "Five" (Compliance/Research), will not be supported with 2007 formula grant funding, but, rather, funding support has been requested utilizing 2007 JABG dollars. Unless specifically indicated, the problem statements, goals, objectives, performance indicators and activities for those issues are unchanged for this 2006 three year plan update. Provided in the issue area sections below is a discussion of the SAG and SPA's efforts for the respective issues. The formatting identifies in **bold type** the language in the body of the plan regarding **funding for this year's (2007) update**.

The funding priorities reflected in this program plan were approved by the SAG. Iowa distributes most of its funding based on the federal fiscal year (October – September). Unless otherwise indicated, the funding described in Iowa's program plan will be distributed for the period of October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008.

1. UPDATED DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM

Except for the paragraphs below there are no changes from the original 2006 three year plan previously submitted to OJJDP.

Child Welfare Delinking Effort – Beginning November 1, 2006 the Iowa Department of Human Services (DHS) began a process of delinking child welfare and rehabilitation services for children, so that they are separate services. Child welfare services are being designed to address children's behavioral/mental health care needs. The changes are being made to comply with requirements from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to insure continued Medicaid funding for rehabilitation services for children.

The main change relates to the process for accessing rehabilitation services, and in how rehabilitation service providers bill for the rehabilitation services they provide. Beginning November 1st, DHS staff must refer Medicaid eligible children with behavioral health needs to a licensed practitioner of the healing arts (LPHA). If the child is living at home, the child's parents select the LPHA; if the child is in foster care, the caseworker selects the LPHA.

As part of the delinking effort DHS is changing how it defines and purchases child welfare services so that they better address the safety and permanency needs of the children they serve. DHS is working as well with Juvenile Court Services (juvenile probation staff) to determine what changes are needed in the graduated sanction programs for delinquent youth. Ultimately the changes will require that children with behavioral health needs have their treatment guided by licensed mental health professionals.

The SAG and SPA have been closely watching the changes taking place as part of the delinking effort. DHS Central Office staff provides regular updates at SAG meetings. Concerns regarding the delinking effort that have been identified by the SAG include: timely service access for families, the ability to

provide mental health services for high-need delinquent youth who are in secure care, meeting the mental health needs of youth who are not Medicaid eligible.. SAG and SPA staff will continue to monitor the delinking effort as implementation continues.

2. UPDATED ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CRIME PROBLEMS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE NEEDS

No changes from the 2006 three year plan previously submitted to OJJDP.

3. PLANS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE FIRST THREE CORE REQUIREMENTS OF THE JJDP ACT AND THE STATE'S PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE MONITORING.

A. Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (Removal of Status Offenders and Nonoffenders From Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities) - Section 223(a)(11).

No changes from the 2006 three year plan previously submitted to OJJDP.

B. Plan for Separation of Juveniles and Adults Offenders – Section 223(a)(12).

Except for the paragraph below, there are no changes from the 2006 three year plan previously submitted to OJJDP.

CJJP has established a schedule to begin monitoring police departments in the state to determine whether or not they have the capacity to securely detain juveniles. Staff will annually visit one-third of the 322 police departments to ensure these facilities comply with federal requirements.

The only juvenile serving facilities in Iowa that securely detain juveniles waived to the adult court are the juvenile detention facilities and State Training School. In Iowa a juvenile detention facilities and the State Training School are licensed to securely detain a “child”, which under Iowa Code is an individual under the age of 18. Thus, it is the policy and procedure of all of Iowa’s juvenile detention centers and State Training School to remove juveniles from their facilities upon turning 18 years of age and reaching the age of majority.

There is a provision in the Iowa Code that allows the State Training School to hold a juvenile, under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, for an extended period for educational purposes. However, as indicated this provision only applies to those youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and not to youth waived to the adult court.

C. Plan for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups – Section 223 (a)(13).

Except for the paragraph below, there are no changes from the 2006 three year plan previously submitted to OJJDP.

CJJP has established a schedule to begin monitoring police departments in the state to determine whether or not they have the capacity to securely detain juveniles. Staff will annually visit one-third of the 322 police departments to ensure these facilities comply with federal requirements.

D. Plan for Compliance Monitoring – Section 223 (a)(14).

CJJP has established a schedule to begin monitoring police departments in the state to determine whether or not they have the capacity to securely detain juveniles. Staff will annually visit one-third of the 322 police departments to ensure these facilities comply with federal requirements.

Below are listed details of Iowa's monitoring plan. Discussion is provided in each of the subheadings to explain Iowa's monitoring process.

1. Identification of the Monitoring Universe

Identification of the monitoring universe for the jail removal mandate is completed utilizing lists provided from the State Jail Inspector's Office of the Iowa Department of Corrections (DOC). That department is statutorily required to inspect state jails/lockups. Iowa's guidelines for non-secure juvenile holdovers are also detailed in DOC administrative rules. CJJP staff maintains regular contact with the Jail Inspector's Office to keep jail/lockup monitoring lists updated. The State Jail Inspector's Office does have the capability to close jail/lockup facilities.

The SPA also works closely with DHS to identify and monitor other secure facilities that can hold juveniles.

To determine if Iowa has Native American tribes with law enforcement capabilities CJJP contacts Martin Hansford of the Bureau of Indian Affairs District 1 Office, 115 4th SE, Aberdeen, SD 57501, phone (605) 226-7347. According to that office Iowa has no tribe located in the state's boundaries that provide law enforcement capabilities for residential areas. However, two tribes located in Nebraska operate casinos in Iowa, and provide security at their respective casinos. These tribes do not provide law enforcement for any residential areas in the State of Iowa. Iowa's tribes are presently covered under Public Law 280 which allows them to utilize other law enforcement assistance as provided by state, county or city entities.

Iowa's Department of Human Services is the licensing agency for residential facilities and other out-of-home placements for youth (i.e., juvenile detention facilities, State Training School, group foster care, State Mental Health Institutions, etc.). Monitoring lists are provided from that department.

2. Classifications of Facilities

The State Jail Inspector's Office has a process which facilities must utilize in order to be certified to hold juveniles. That certification document differentiates those facilities that 1) can not provide sight and sound separation and thus are not certified to detain youth, 2) through administrative processes choose not to hold youth, and 3) can provide sight and sound separation and become certified to hold youth. Certification documents are provided to CJJP for all inspected facilities. The Iowa State Code and administrative rules provide licensure requirements for both secure and non-secure facilities for youth. Those same requirements prohibit 1) the placement of status and non-offender youth in secure juvenile facilities and 2) the placement of adult criminal offenders in secure juvenile facilities. Iowa's Department of Inspections and Appeals (DIA), which is the licensing agent for the Department of Human Services, assist in assuring that facilities comply with the Iowa State Code and administrative rules. CJJP maintains regular correspondence with DIA.

3. Inspection of Facilities

The State Jail Inspector's Office certifies all state jails/lockups to hold youth. Authority to inspect these facilities is granted by Chapter 291-50.4 (356,356A) of the Administrative Code. As was mentioned previously, copies of the inspection report document utilized to certify facilities to hold youth are provided to CJJP.

The Department of Inspections and Appeals routinely inspects secure and non-secure juvenile facilities. The inspections involve a physical inspection of the facility, interviews with staff and children, review of facility records, etc. The Department of Inspections and Appeals provides information to the Department of Human Services which then licenses facilities. Inspections and Appeals routinely shares information with CJJP on facilities which could potentially be violating the mandates of the JJDP Act.

4. Data Collection and Verification

The State Jail Inspector's Office and CJJP collect data on all youth securely held in jails and lockups. Those data are maintained and analyzed by CJJP through a variety of software packages. Hard copy data are also maintained. Those data are collected on at least a quarterly basis.

During state fiscal year 1992 CJJP established a database containing information for all youth held in juvenile detention facilities. Data had historically been collected from the detention facilities to determine if holds were being done compliant with the mandates of the JJDP Act. Present data collection activities provide CJJP with name, age, committing offenses, legal status, disposition, etc. on all youth held in juvenile detention facilities. CJJP now routinely receives data from each of Iowa's eleven juvenile detention facilities, which is then loaded,

sorted and analyzed utilizing a variety of software packages. Those data are received on a quarterly basis. CJJP receives similar types of data for youth held in the State Training School and in-patient holds at state mental health institutes. To ensure the validity of the data from one-third to 100% of each type of classified facility have an on-site inspection to review the data and inspect the physical facility on a yearly basis.

5. Barriers and Strategies

Iowa does not meet many barriers in its process to determine compliance with the JJDP Act. Iowa law either echoes or is more restrictive than the federal mandates. Most barriers that are encountered are from new staff that is not aware of the Iowa laws and federal mandates regarding the secure detention of juveniles. These issues typically come to the attention of the state compliance monitor through the intervention of veteran staff or the on-site visit of the compliance monitor. The first step that typically resolves the issue is to educate the non-complying individual of what state law and federal mandates require. Education is also provided to juvenile serving facilities and agencies through involvement and presentations to the Iowa Juvenile Detention Association, jailor's school at the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, Iowa Juvenile Court Judges Association, Iowa County Attorney's Association and the Iowa Chiefs and Sheriffs Association.

Role of the State Advisory Group—One of the primary functions of Iowa's SAG in monitoring for the JJDP Act involves the SAG's grant committee. That committee reviews and approves applications for formula grant funding which are submitted utilizing a competitive RFP process. The SAG also receives updates on the status of Iowa's monitoring visits and the compliance with the JJDP Act. Those updates include discussions on the compliance monitoring report, CJJP planning reports, legislative issues, training, etc.

4. PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC) CORE REQUIREMENT

PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC) CORE REQUIREMENT

The below information serves as the DMC section of Iowa's application for federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act formula grant funding (JJDP Act). The format is largely similar to that submitted in the 2006 Three Year Plan. New information has been included immediately below regarding an updated DMC assessment.

A subgroup of the SAG that assisted in the development of the DMC Section of the Iowa Plan is the Disproportionate Minority Contact Committee – **DMC Committee** (the DMC Committee is discussed in some detail later in this DMC plan).

Updated Assessment Study

In August of 2006, Michael Leiber, Ph.D., released an assessment study examining the factors influencing decision-making in the juvenile courts in four Iowa counties (Black Hawk, Johnson, Linn, and Scott). The study documents include the full assessment, an executive summary, and an executive brief. Each of those documents is available at the listed web address (http://www.uiowa.edu/%7Enrcfcp/dmccrc/news_and_report.shtml). The study involved case tracking on information available through Iowa's Justice Data Warehouse (JDW). JDW is discussed at some length later in this report. This recent assessment study was largely a replication of a study he had completed approximately ten years earlier.

Leiber studied a sample of 4,400 delinquent court referrals. The study population included a random sample of white youth, with African American youth and judicial disposition cases over-sampled to increase numbers in the study.

Assessment Study - Major Finding

Leiber concluded that there were "race effects" operating in these four counties. These were most consistently found at juvenile court intake, with African American youth more likely to be referred for further court proceedings than similarly-situated white youth. Consequently, it appears that both offending characteristics and racial bias seem to be contributing to African American overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. This conclusion is consistent with Leiber's 1993 findings.

Leiber and colleagues also found in this current study that females were less likely than males to be referred to court for formal proceedings in two jurisdictions.

Note: Staff in the counties studied shared concerns regarding the finding that minority youth were treated more harshly at the decision-making phase of intake. They questioned whether or not the study group, a sample of cases reaching the court decision-making phase of disposition, may have contributed to the finding. After performing a test on an additional sample of cases at the decision making phase of intake, Leiber's conclusion pertaining to African American overrepresentation was unchanged.

Assessment Study Limitations:

- The study was based on an un-weighted sample that involved over-sampling of African American youth and cases that reached judicial disposition. A majority of the cases processed in the juvenile court are not African American and most cases do not reach judicial disposition. The sample of African Americans was chosen to allow for greater numbers for the purpose of comparisons to whites and the back-end cases was chosen to provide analysis on cases at a number of the court's major decision making phases.
- JDW, the state-wide system from which the study data were taken, focuses on capturing information regarding the juvenile justice system's legal decision-making process. The system contains only limited information regarding family and school status information. This is a major weakness, as other studies have identified family and school factors as variables that influence detention decision-making.
- JDW is a statewide system that is the product of data input at the local level. There are inconsistencies regarding data entry in certain jurisdictions for certain decision points. Data entry for the decision phase of juvenile probation was being reported inconsistently in some of the jurisdictions during some of the years of the existing study. Similarly, JDW includes a screen that provides basic information regarding whether or not youth are being placed in juvenile detention facilities. A variety of research has demonstrated that minority youth are often overrepresented in juvenile detention compared to their representation in the general population. Unfortunately, Leiber's research found that local jurisdictions are not routinely completing the detention placement screen in the JDW, further limiting the data available in the research.

Assessment Study Recommendations

Leiber made five recommendations (listed below). The Leiber study has affected the efforts of Iowa SAG and DMC Committee. *We have reflected the recommendation in the activities taking place in the 2007 DMC reduction plan later in this section.*

Recommendation 1: Increase Structured Decision-Making at Intake

Recommendation 2: Continue to Require Decision-Makers to Participate in Race and Gender Cultural Sensitivity Training

Recommendation 3: Conduct Additional Research on DMC

Recommendation 4: Improve Upon Iowa's Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) System for Case Management and DMC

Recommendation 5: Expand Crime Prevention Programs

Assessment Study – Governor's Office

Iowa elected a new Governor, Chester Culver, who took office in January 2007. Staff from the SPA shared the Leiber study with Governor Culver, and in recent weeks the SPA has had two meetings with staff from that office. The Governor's Office has indicated it will be working with the SPA to bring together a Race and Detention Task Force (RDTF) to look at a variety of information related to detention reform. Information reviewed by the RDTF will include the Leiber study, data from the SPA's detention data base, JDW, etc. It is anticipated that the RDTF would also assist in helping Iowa become a site for the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. JDAI has been one of a small number of initiatives that have been able to affect DMC in a number of sites across the country.

Assessment Study – Additional Activities

Leiber's is expanding his recent study to include site specific information for Polk and Woodbury Counties. Both of those were sites in his 1993 study, but not in the assessment in August 2006. Data from JDW regarding Polk and Woodbury Counties were shared with him in recent weeks. He will be writing and hopes to release the updated analysis sometime during 2007.

A. Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets

Matrices - The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) requires states to submit matrices with their annual JJDP Act formula grant application. The statewide matrices are available by clicking on the highlighted years within the following parentheses (2007, 2006, and 2005 matrices). Information regarding local matrices is available later in this report. The matrices examine major court decision points and compare "relative rates" for minority youth based on comparison with incidence for White youth through calculation of a relative rate index (RRI) – the relative rate index is discussed below.

Relative Rate Index - The matrix uses RRI to compare processing rates of minority youth to White youth. The formula and an example from which the relative rate index was obtained are presented below:

Rate of Occurrence	divided	Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate
(Afr. Amer. Youth)	by	(White Youth) =	Index
289.39/1000 arrests	divided by	56.65/1000 arrest =	5.11 RRI

In the example above, a relative rate index of 5.11 is obtained for arrests of African American youth. The data were taken from the arrests for African American youth reflected in the 2007 state level matrix (the state level matrix is included as an attachment). The RRI from the statewide data reflects that for every "1" arrest report filed for White youth, "5.11" arrest reports are filed for African American youth. The arrest report rate for African Americans youth is considerably higher than that of White youth.

Individual Pages of the Matrices – The following pages are included in a single matrix (see below).

- **Date Entry Page** - The first page in each of the matrices at the end of this section provides data (annualized data counts) for some of the major juvenile court decision making phases as well as data for some secure settings (juvenile detention & boys state training school), census data, and arrest data from the Iowa Uniform Crime Reports.
- **Race Specific Pages** - Additional pages of the matrix calculate the RRI by race/ethnicity (one page for each race/ethnicity White, African American, Hispanic/Latino, Asian, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Native American, Other/Mixed).
- **All Minority Population Page** - Another page of the matrix calculates the relative rate index for a combined population of "all minority" youth.
- **Summary Page** - A summary page lists RRI's for all the different races at all of the different decision points.
- **Population Based Rates** - The final matrix page shows the cumulative effect of multiple decisions as the population based relative rate index.

Different Rates at Different Stages – The matrices calculate rates per thousand at some of the initial decision making stages ("arrest" and "referral to juvenile court") because the numbers are sufficiently large at those points in the process. Rates per 100 are calculated for some of the deeper end system processing points such as "finding of delinquency" because relatively few youth advance to those points in the system.

Statistical Significance - The matrices also include a column related to statistical significance of the RRI - "YES" in the column indicates that the difference in rates between the groups is large enough to be statistically significant; "NO" indicates that there is no statistical significance between the groups. Due to the problem of small numbers, there are cases where a "NO" may appear in the significance column simply because the number of minority youth are insufficient to calculate statistical significance. Analysis performed in the matrices later in this plan generally address those data elements found to be of statistical significance.

Identification Tool - It should be noted that OJJDP officials view the matrix as an identification tool. It identifies differential processing rates. **It does not explain the reasons for differential rates (e.g. differential offending versus system bias).** It is a tool that Iowa's Juvenile Justice Advisory Council and DMC Committee can utilize to help identify potential areas of focus for DMC related efforts.

Iowa's Completion of the Matrices - Provided below is a brief discussion related to information Iowa utilized to complete its matrices, as well as potential issues related to the use of that information.

Justice Data Warehouse - Information to complete the matrices was taken, in large part, from Iowa's Justice Data Warehouse (JDW). JDW is a central repository of key criminal and juvenile justice information. Information for the warehouse is taken from the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS). ICIS is operated on 26 local data bases and is comprised of subsystems: juvenile court services, consolidated case processing, financial reporting, jury selection, appellate records management, scheduling, tickler system administration, etc. The overall mission of the JDW is to provide the judicial, legislative and executive branches of state government, and other entities, with improved statistical and decision support information pertaining to justice system activities.

Expanded ICIS Data - In the past year the ICIS system was updated to include a variety of new and expanded information. The SPA has had initial discussions with the Chiefs regarding potential reports to generate from the new information. The SPA has secured funding and is in the process of arranging for the transfer of the new ICIS data into JDW. It is anticipated the transfer of information to JDW will take place over 2007.

New ICIS Based Assessment Tool - Also, in the fall of 2006 Iowa Chief Juvenile Court officers began training on an assessment tool that is being maintained on the ICIS system. The tool is being use to assess youth needs at the decision point of "intake" in the juvenile court referral process. A similar, more comprehensive, tool is also being utilized for youth at more advanced stage in the decision making process. The SPA has had initial discussions with the Chiefs regarding potential reports to generate for the new information. The SPA will also be involved in the validation process for the new assessment tools. The SPA has secured funding and is in the process of arranging for the transfer of the new ICIS data into JDW. It is anticipated the transfer of information to JDW will take place over 2007.

For purposes of administration relating to Iowa's court system, Iowa's 99 counties are organized into eight judicial districts. Presently all eight judicial district are inputting and utilizing information from the ICIS. Information from each of those districts is available for analysis from the SPA's JDW.

JDW Data Sample Relative to Completion of Matrices - The information that the SPA has submitted on its DMC Matrices for the past two years included only JDW decision making data that was the result of a complaint that occurred in a given calendar year. For example, the matrices data for the decision making points of "referral", "diversion", "petition", "delinquency finding", "probation", "juvenile correctional facility", and transfer" have only been included if they are related to a "complaint" that occurred in CY 2006. What has been learned from recent analysis is that the JDW has been counting data for all prior complaints (regardless if it exists in the sample period) as we've attempted to count petitions, adjudications, and formal probations (consent decrees). What this means is that prior years matrices have been over counting petitions, adjudications, and probation (consent) decrees. The net result is that our counts for those decision points are considerably lower than what has been reflected in prior years.

Labeling of Matrices – This plan is Iowa 2007 formula grant update. The most recently updated matrices are referred to the "2007" matrices. Because of the JDW data issues identified above, matrices for "2006" and "2005" have been re-completed. The statewide matrices are available by clicking on the highlighted years within the following parentheses (2007, 2006, and 2005 matrices). Information regarding local matrices is available later in this report.

Other Data Source in Matrices - State training school holds exclude those youth sent for 30 day evaluations – only boys state training school holds were included. Data for the decision points of "arrest" and "juvenile detention" were not taken from JDW - further discussion of the data from those decision points is included below.

Over the past five years the SPA has worked with a juvenile court services committee (ICIS User Group) and Iowa's Chief Juvenile Court Officers to create agreed upon procedures for data entry and analysis. Juvenile court officials have also provided feedback on design for a variety of standardized reports. Those reports have enhanced Iowa's ability to provide juvenile court processing and monitoring information that is being used for completion of OJJDP's DMC Matrices.

Data Reconciliation - Each month the SPA works with ICIS User Group staff to validate JDW data against county reports. The data used to complete the matrices have been through that validation process. **Despite the validation efforts there are still data entry inconsistencies in certain jurisdictions for certain decision points.** Training efforts have continued to improve the quality of the data, and have targeted that specific issue. The SPA will continue discussions with local officials, particularly in those judicial districts where additional data verification is necessary, to determine if any additional training or technical assistance is needed.

Adult Court Waiver – The adult court waiver data reflected on the DMC matrices includes those incidents where the juvenile court has waived youth from the juvenile court to the jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. **The adult court waiver data in the matrices does not include information on those 16 and 17-year-old youth that end up under adult court jurisdiction due to statutory exclusion from juvenile court jurisdiction for the commission of certain serious offenses** (forcible felony offenses; certain drug, weapon or gang related offenses) – such statutory exclusion is detailed in Iowa Code Section 232.8(3).

Arrest Data - Data for completion of this decision point in the matrices was taken from the Iowa Uniform Crime Report (UCR). The UCR is generated by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) from law enforcement agencies throughout Iowa that supply information to DPS regarding the numbers and types of arrests that they make every year.

DPS officials note that not all Iowa law enforcement agencies report arrest information, and that some agencies that are presently reporting arrest information under-report juvenile arrest statistics. It is important to note that the arrest rates reported by DPS are adjusted rates and were based on age-specific populations of those law enforcement jurisdictions reporting any data to DPS. If a law enforcement agency underreported data, but reported at least some data, both the arrest and population numbers from that jurisdiction were included in the calculation of the statewide rates reported by DPS. Assuming that the population numbers for given jurisdictions are accurate, and the number of arrests are less than what actually occurred, the actual statewide arrest rate would be greater than that reported below. Given current and past underreporting of juvenile arrests by some jurisdictions, CJJP believes that the arrest rates discussed below are lower than would be seen if all juvenile arrests were reported. The reader is strongly urged to refer to DPS's "2005 Iowa Uniform Crime Report" for more information on this topic.

Other Data Sources – As was mentioned briefly above, additional information for completion of the matrices was taken from a juvenile detention facility database that is maintained by the SPA for compliance monitoring for the JJDP Act. Additionally, information was provided from census sources maintained by OJJDP and its contractors. The data sources are noted at the bottom first page of each matrix.

Incident Based data – In large part the data reflected in the report are “incident-based,” not “youth-based.” For example, the statewide matrices reflect 21,381 “incidents” of arrest during the report period. That does not mean that there were 21,381 youth arrested; it means there were that many arrests reported. It is likely that an individual youth could have been reported through multiple arrests. Therefore, the number of youth who have been arrested is lower than the number of incidents reported – the data in the matrices reflect the number of incidents. Similarly, a single arrest incident for a given youth could include multiple offenses. The matrices reflect the number of arrests, not the number of offenses.

Population Reflected on Matrix – Report Period - The population group represented in the matrices is youth ages 10-17 (except for STS – only youth from 12-17 are admitted to that institution). The time period reflected for most of the decision points is calendar 2006 (1/1/06 thru 12/31/06). *Arrest data are from the Iowa 2005 Uniform Crime Reports.* Explanations at the bottom of the individual data entry sheets reflect the data source.

Geographic Area Targeted with the Matrices - Much of Iowa’s DMC effort focuses on providing technical assistance to three sites with high minority populations. The technical assistance sites include the following counties: Black Hawk, Polk, and Woodbury. The technical assistance is provided by the University of Iowa School of Social Work, National Resource Center for Family Centered Practice - the University serves as the state’s DMC Resource Center (Resource Center). The Resource Center’s efforts are discussed later in this plan. DMC Matrices have been completed for each of Resource Center’s TA sites.

B. Organization of Iowa’s Approach – State and Local

Iowa’s DMC Approach is focused at both the “state” and “local” level. This DMC report is organized accordingly. The following state and local sections include information regarding (1) DMC Data Discussions, (2) Progress Made in FY 2006, and (3) DMC-reduction Plan for FY 2007-2009.

C. State Level DMC Plan

1. State DMC Data Discussions

Quantifiable Documentation

Adequate documentation exists for the development/maintenance of the state DMC plan.

Discussion of State Relative Rate Indexes

Provided below is analysis of Iowa's statewide matrices. The matrices can be accessed by clicking on the highlighted years within the following parentheses (2007, 2006, and 2005 matrices). Information regarding local matrices is available later in this report. *It should be noted that in Iowa the overall numbers of minority youth are small – the number has been listed for all analyses where the RRI is calculated on a number of less than 20. Analysis performed in the matrices discussed for local jurisdictions below references only those data elements found to be of statistical significance. It should be noted that analysis is provided on changes observed in the matrices between their submission with the prior 2005 three year plan and with this 2007 plan – the analysis only comments on changes of .5 or more. Analysis comparing changes between the 2005 and 2007 matrices submissions has not been provided in those circumstances where there were fewer than 25 cases for a given decision phase in a report year.*

- Based on the data in 2007 matrices, the RRI's for African American youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (5.11), "referral" (4.58), "detention" (1.94), "petitioned" (1.27), "training school" (1.20), and "probation" (1.15). The RRI's for African American youth at "arrest" and "referral" are higher than for any individual race/ethnicity category. The RRI's for African American youth are lower than those of White youth at the decision points of "diversion" (.64), and "transfer to adult court" (.72).
 - The RRI's for African American youth are at three year high's in 2007 for the decision phase of "arrest" (from 4.05 to 5.11), and "referral" (from 3.91 to 4.68).
 - The percentage of African Americans detained increased from 22% in 2005 to 26% in 2007.
- Based on the data in the 2007 matrices, the RRI's for Hispanic/Latino youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (1.47), "referral" (1.59), "detention" (1.55), "petitioned" (1.15), and "training school" (1.38). The RRI for Hispanic/ Latino youth are lower than those of White youth at the decision points of "diversion" (.81), and "probation" (.84).
 - The RRI for Hispanic/Latino youth is at a three year low in 2007 for the decision point of "transfer to adult court" (from 1.57 to .98).
- Based on the data in the 2007 matrices, the RRI's for Asian youth are higher than White youth at the decision point of "diversion" (1.12), and "detention". The RRI's for Asian youth are lower than that of White youth at the decision point of "arrest" (.69), "referral" (.60), and "petitioned" (.86).
 - There were no changes of .5 for Asian youth between the 2005 and 2007 report years, and/or the overall number were less than 25 for a given year.
- Based on the data in the 2007 matrices, the RRI's for Native American youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (2.78), "referral" (2.49), and "detention". The RRI's for Native American youth at "detention" are higher than for any individual race/ethnicity category. The RRI's for Native American youth are lower than White youth at the decision points of "diversion" (.37), and "petitioned" (.79).
 - The RRI for Native American youth is at a three year low in 2007 for the decision point of "detention" (from 2.91 to 2.26).
- Based on the data in the 2007 matrices, the RRI's for all minorities are higher than White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (2.91), "referral" (2.83), "detention" (1.73), "petitioned" (1.35), and "state training school" (1.10). The RRI's for "all minorities" are lower than White youth at the decision making points of "diversion" (.70) and "transfer to adult court" (.72).
 - There were no changes of .5 for all minority youth between the 2005 and 2007 report years, and/or the overall number were less than 25 for a given year.

2. Progress Made at the State Level in 2006

Listed below is an overview of Iowa's existing efforts to impact DMC. *The activities outlined below have been approved by the DMC Committee and the SAG.*

DMC Committee - Iowa continues to maintain an active DMC Committee. The group has met approximately every other month for the past 7 years. The group includes members of the minority community, a broad base of juvenile justice system related staff, local planners, researchers, community activists, etc. The DMC Committee is a subgroup of the SAG, but many of its members are not on the SAG. The SPA provides the staff support for Iowa's DMC Committee.

DMC Committee Activities Implemented

- Provide oversight for all the DMC related activities of the SAG.
- Assist in the planning and implementation of the DMC Resource Center
- Involved in the planning of Iowa's DMC Conferences in 2002 through 2006.
- Involved in a visit by the Annie E. Casey Foundation in December 2006 related to the potential Iowa becoming a Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative site.
- Reviewed and were involved in the release and planning related to Iowa's updated assessment study.
- Involved in providing a variety of information to local media.
- Involved in feedback and review of DMC Matrices.
- Involved in meeting with Chief Juvenile Court Officers to discuss the local Decat use of formula grant and furthering local Decat planning related to DMC.

DMC Committee Activities Not Implemented

- Planned activities were implemented – committee continues to look for ways to modify efforts regarding use of information to broader audiences.

DMC Resource Center - In January of 2002 Iowa initiated its DMC Resource Center effort with the University of Iowa, School of Social Work, National Resource Center for Family Centered Practice. The University has established a DMC Resource Center (Resource Center). The Resource Center concept was developed with consultation from OJJDP staff (Heidi Hsia) and technical assistance consultant (Randy Thomas). **The SAG has approved \$70,000 to continue its DMC Resource Center effort.**

DMC Resource Center Activities Implemented

- Implementation support for annual DMC Conference. The annual conference averages 250 persons attending the late fall conference, which will be held this year on November 30 - December 1, 2006. The conference attracted attendees from at least multiple states including Midwest DMC Coordinators from surrounding states.
- Technical assistance to three local Iowa Sites – planning assistance, data analysis, training, local event facilitation, etc. (see detailed information regarding efforts in sites later in this report).
- Involved in a visit by the Annie E. Casey Foundation's in December 2006 related to the potential Iowa becoming a Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative site.
- Reviewed and was involved in the release and planning related to Iowa's updated assessment study.
- Receive feedback from local DMC sites, DMC Committee and SPA to monitor the effectiveness of their efforts.
- Maintenance of State DMC Website - website contains information relevant to DMC (http://www.uiowa.edu/~nrcfcp/index_dmcrc.htm).
- Work with state DMC Committee on various DMC-related activities.

DMC Resource Center Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

Other State Level Efforts Implemented Related to DMC – List below are a variety of other state activities with direct relevance to DMC.

- *Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative* – In December 2006 representative from the Annie E. Casey Foundation visited Iowa to evaluate its potential as a Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative Site (JDAI). JDAI is a detention reform initiative that requires sites to study detention policies and to prioritize those youth they seek to detain, and to utilize alternatives for those youth

- that can best be served in alternatives. JDAI has been one of a small number of initiatives that have been able to affect DMC in a number of sites across the country. Casey has indicated that Iowa needs to further its dialogue at the state and local levels to be further considered as a site. The SPA is working with the Governor's Office to form its own state-level Detention Reform Task Force. The DMC Resource Center and the SPA will be supporting local DMC efforts in Black Hawk, Polk, and Woodbury Counties to further dialogue at the local level. It is hoped that Casey will be making a follow-up visit in the summer of 2007.
- *Justice Data Warehouse* – An extensive discussion of the justice data warehouse (JDW) is provided at the beginning of the DMC plan. New activities regarding the expansion of ICIS data and assessment tools being utilized by the Chiefs discussed there as well. *Given the expanded information available, JDW will continue to be a critical tool as Iowa moves forward with implementation of its DMC efforts.* It is a tool that will be accessed as Iowa updates its assessment process in select counties and works to develop a state detention risk assessment tool.
 - *Updated Assessment Activities* – The updated assessment study released by Dr. Leiber's in August 2006 is discussed at some length in the beginning of this section. Leiber's is expanding his recent study to include site specific information for Polk and Woodbury Counties. Both of those were sites in his 1993 study, but not in the assessment in August 2006. Data from JDW was shared with him in recent weeks. He will be writing and hopes to release the updated analysis sometime during 2007.
 - *Local Detention Assessment Study* – During the past two years Dr. Michael Leiber collected information on a sample of cases for youth held in detention in Black Hawk County's juvenile detention facility. He has begun analysis and is expecting to release preliminary finding in the spring of 2007. He will work with the SPA for the release of that information.
 - *Committee to Dialogue With Decats* – In March 2007 the SAG formed a Committee to Dialogue With Decats (CDWD). The SAG seeks to utilize CDWD to learn from and share information with local Decats. Decats are the major recipient of JJDP Act related funding in Iowa. As part of those discussions the SAG hope to further Decat knowledge and activity regarding gender and DMC.
 - *Community Allocation Process* - As described earlier in the "three year program plan" section of this report, the SAG and the SPA are now in the seventh year of a process that utilizes a significant portion of JJDP Act Title II and V funds, enforcing underage drinking funds, and JAIBG funds through a community allocation process. The funds are allocated to local Decat Governance boards. Through the Decat process communities are allowed to prioritize funding to locally address the child welfare/juvenile justice issues of greatest importance. Some of the types of programming funded through the local allocation process with the potential to impact DMC include local conferences, substance abuse prevention activities, after school or summer school programs, specialized curriculum, tracking and monitoring, school based liaisons, day treatment, aftercare, etc. The allocation process has helped move decision making to the local level where it is believed that there is ultimately the greatest potential for impacting DMC. A vital role for the SPA staff and the DMC Resource Center will be to serve as a resource to assist local planning entities with information, training, local planning tools, programmatic information etc. *Over the past year the DMC Committee and the Gender Specific Services Task Force met with Chief Juvenile Court Officers and Department of Human Services Service Area Administrators to encourage Decats to expand local analysis to more fully include the needs of minority youth and girls. The result is that local assessments improved. There's more work to be done and discussions will continue in 2007.*
 - *JJDP Act Secure Facility Compliance Monitoring* - A significant part of Iowa's compliance monitoring for the JJDP Act DMC requirement relates to its secure facility monitoring for other JJDP Act requirements such as jail removal, sight and sound separation, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders. As was described earlier in this report, the SPA has a fairly extensive compliance monitoring system. Virtually all of the state's compliance monitoring information is collected by race. *Iowa will continue to maintain that system.*

- *Information Effort with the Iowa Department of Human Services* – In the spring and summer of 2004, 2005, and 2006 the DMC Committee and the Gender Specific Services Task Force released reports that provided county level state service and decision making information. It is expected that another years data will be released within the next few weeks. Data from those reports are available on the website (http://www.state.ia.us/dhr/cjpp/juve_delinq_data/juve_data.html). Fairly extensive court processing/service information is provided by race and gender. The effort provides information regarding a variety of state DHS services (i.e. group care, family foster care, family centered services, shelter care, detention, state training school admission, etc.), and court decision making phases (referral, diversion, petition, consent decree, adjudication, etc.). The information has assisted a variety of state and local officials in their planning efforts.
- *Juvenile Detention Risk Assessment Effort* – At the November 2003 Iowa DMC Conference a number of the Resource Center's local technical assistance sites vocalized a desire for state/federal level support for a localized juvenile detention risk assessment process. Heidi Hsia from OJJDP attended the conference and offered technical assistance to support the effort. The SPA has received technical assistance from a researcher from the Washington State Institute for Public Policy. The goal is to provide a state-level tool that can be operated on the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS – state level mainframe systems that provides information for JDW). The SPA is working with Iowa's Chief Juvenile Court Officers (juvenile probation officers – Iowa has 8 chiefs – one in each judicial district) to implement the activity. A pilot detention screening tool is being piloted presently in three judicial districts. Iowa has received technical assistance from William Feyerherm, Ph.D., to assist with data analysis and other related issues as this project moves forward. A report from Dr. Feyerherm is expected in the spring of 2007.
- *Iowa DHS Effort to Impact on Needs of Youth of Color in the Child Welfare System* - As part of the DHS child welfare system redesign there was a specific desire to increase statewide awareness, examine decision-making, provide more cultural responsive services and improve outcomes for children of color. The redesign was discussed in the "system description" section of the three year plan. The child welfare redesign related to youth of color calls for a two-pronged approach consisting of 1) the initiation of local demonstration projects to impact on positive outcomes for youth of color, and 2) and partnering with the existing efforts of the DMC Resource Center related to policy recommendations and site work (University of Iowa). Over the past 9 months the Resource Center has been involved in examining data on decision points (both quantitative data through the Child Welfare Information System and qualitative data collected through on-site shadowing at DHS offices), providing technical assistance to the two local sites involved in the DHS initiative (Woodbury and Polk Counties), and working to connect the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Both of the DHS sites are jurisdictions the Resource Center is working with for its juvenile justice related work with the SPA and the DMC Committee. The Resource Center has specifically attempted to connect the DHS efforts with its juvenile justice related activities in those sites. DHS staff have also been serving on the SAG's DMC Committee. Funding from the DHS Children of Color effort helped support the DMC Committee's December 2005 & 2006 DMC Conferences.
- *Urban Children are Really Essential (U.C.A.R.E.)* – Urban Dreams, a local youth serving agency secured a federal grant that allows DMC related efforts in a number of Iowa communities. The DMC Committee is partnering with U.C.A.R.E. to target efforts in some of the communities in which the DMC Resource Center is working or in other areas of the state with high minority populations.

3. DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2007-09

Provide below is the state level reduction plan related to DMC. We have organized the reduction plan in a manner that connects reduction activities to recommendations in Dr. Leiber's updated assessment study. We have restated Dr. Leiber's assessment recommendations immediately below, and have also provided a time task plan, which lists activities and related Leiber recommendations.

Assessment Study Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Increase Structured Decision-Making at Intake

Recommendation 2: Continue to Require Decision-Makers to Participate in Race and Gender Cultural Sensitivity Training

Recommendation 3: Conduct Additional Research on DMC

Recommendation 4: Improve Upon Iowa's Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) System for Case Management and DMC

Recommendation 5: Expand Crime Prevention Programs

Overview of Activities, Timeline, & Identification of Efforts Supported with Formula Grant Related Funding

Activity **Timeline** **Amount Formula**

DMC Committee

Related to All of Leiber's Recommendations

- Continue Regular Meetings Approx Every 2 Months
- Assist w/ Resource Center Progress Reports – Applications
- Assist w/ Planning Conference Meetings & Subcommittee Mtgs
- Information to Media Period Reports to Media
- Feedback on Matrices Annual Review of Matrices

DMC Resource Center

\$70,000

Related to All of Leiber's Recommendations

- Continue TA – 3 sites Visit Sites Quarterly
- Continue Annual Conference Late Nov./Early Dec. 07
- Continue to provide Info. DMC Mtgs. – Website Postings

Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative

Related to All of Leiber's Recommendations

- Convene State Committee Spring 2007
- Schedule Casey Return Visit Summer 2007
- Work in local sites Reflected in Local Site Section (below)

Justice Data Warehouse

Related to Leiber Recommendations 1, 3, & 4

- Updates Matrices & Reports Throughout 2007
- Expanded Info and Validatn. Summer Throughout 2007

Committee to Dialogue With Decats

Related to Leiber Recommendation 2

- Committee Meetings Throughout 2007
- Trainings to Decats Throughout 2007

Community Allocation Process

Related to Leiber Recommendation 2 & 5

- Information from prog rep. Fall 2007
- Meet w/ Chiefs & SAMS Fall 2007

Compliance Monitoring

Annual OJJDP Schedule and Other Reports

Related to Leiber Recommendation 3

Updated Leiber Assessment

Results - 2007

Related to Leiber Recommendation 3

Local Leiber Detention Assmt. Study

Results - Spring/Early Summer 07

Related to Leiber Recommendation 3

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Amount Formula</u>
<i>DHS Information Effort</i> Related to Leiber Recommendation 3 & 5	Updated Report – Spring 07	
<i>Detention Risk Assmt.</i> Related to Leiber Recommendation 1		
• Feyerherm’s Report	Spring 07	
• Draft Tool	Winter 08	
<i>Youth of Color – DHS</i> Related to Leiber Recommendations 2,3, & 5	Continued Throughout 07	
<i>U.C.A.R.E.</i> Related to Leiber Recommendation 2 and 5	Continued Throughout 07	

D. Local Level DMC Plan

Local Interventions – Iowa has utilized a DMC Resource Center to provide information and education, training, technical assistance and research and evaluation capacity for the state and local communities. The DMC Resource Center has in the past worked with at least nine Decat projects or other local planning entities to increase awareness and enhance their local data analysis, planning and policy efforts related to DMC (Black Hawk, Polk, Woodbury, Hamilton/Humboldt/Wright, Muscatine, Scott, Webster, Linn and Johnson Counties). All of the sites have higher than average minority populations, express concern about over-representation and have significant over-representation related issues. Currently resources are only available to provide continuing targeted technical assistance to Black Hawk, Polk and Woodbury; however, contact is being maintained and some activity exists in most of the other sites.

It should be noted that DMC matrices have been completed for each of the above referenced target local intervention sites. Analysis performed in the matrices discussed for local jurisdictions below references only those data elements found to be of statistical significance. It should be noted that analysis is provided on changes observed in the matrices between their submission with the prior 2005 three year plan and with this 2007 plan – the analysis only comments on changes of .5 or more. Analysis comparing changes between the 2005 and 2007 matrices submissions has not been provided in those circumstances where there were fewer than 25 cases for a given decision phase in a report year.

Earlier in the DMC Plan there is a fairly extensive discussion of the Iowa’s activities to become a site for the Casey Foundations JDAI effort. In its December 2006 visit Casey officials indicated that to further its potential to become a JDAI site Iowa needs to undertake a data collection and analysis effort. The data effort should produce information to better describe local detention practices. The DMC Resource Center is pursuing this effort by conducting focus groups and interviews with key stakeholders in the three targeted sites (Black Hawk, Woodbury, & Polk Counties). Key stakeholders and key questions for this effort have been identified in collaboration with each of the district Juvenile Court Services Chiefs. Given the limited resources of the DMC Resource Center this work has been given priority until completion which is anticipated in spring 2007. Meanwhile, to the extent possible, local site activities identified in the original DMC Resource Center plan and developed in conjunction with the sites and submitted to the state in early December will continue, though perhaps at a less intense level pending completion of the JDAI data work. Within this context the activities of the local sites are discussed below.

1. BLACK HAWK COUNTY

D1. Black Hawk County DMC Data Discussions

Quantifiable Documentation

Adequate documentation exists for the development/maintenance of the state DMC plan.

Discussion of State Relative Rate Indexes

Analysis regarding Black Hawk County’s matrices is provided below. The matrices can be accessed by clicking on the highlighted years within the following parentheses (2007, 2006, and 2005 matrices). Information regarding state matrices is available earlier in this report.

- Black Hawk County has the highest percentage of African American youth (15%) in the state.
- Based on the data in the 2007 matrices, the RRI's for African American youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (4.71), "referral" (4.13), "detention" (1.62), and "state training school" (2.15). The RRI's for African American youth are lower than those of White youth at the decision points of "diversion" (.65), "delinquency finding" (.90), and "probation" (.87).
 - The RRI's for African American youth are at three year high's in 2007 for the decision phase of "arrest" (from 3.65 to 4.71), and "referral" (from 3.48 to 4.13).
 - The RRI for African American youth is at a three year low in 2007 for the decision point of "petition" (from 1.61 to .95).
 - During the report years the overall number of detentions went from 254 in 2005 to 417 in 2007. The number of detention for African American youth went from 137 in 2005 to 222 in 2007.

D2. Progress Made in Black Hawk County in 2006

Black Hawk County Site Activities Implemented

- Conducted local level DMC Conference utilizing a visit by technical assistant Salome Raheim from the University of Iowa to address a community group in a one-day DMC Conference event, and working together with the DMC Resource Center, continued to raise awareness, build coalitions and maintain momentum in the county.
- Provided publications and information to the community in collaboration with the DMC Resource Center at the Black Hawk Co. DMC Conference.
- Continued efforts of local DMC Committee.
- Collected local data for use by Juvenile Court Services and the local DMC Committee analyzed by the DMC Resource Center.
- Actively participated in state DMC Conference, and state DMC Committee including speaking at the statewide conference.
- Continued staff support for local efforts through UCARE initiative sponsored by Urban Dreams, a non-profit agency in Des Moines, IA.
- With DMC Resource Center assistance, identified additional funding sources and opportunities.

Black Hawk County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

D3. DMC-Reduction Plan for Black Hawk County - FY 2007-09

The timeline and identification effort done for the state-level activities is organized in a manner that connects reduction activities to recommendations in Dr. Leiber's updated assessment study. The below local timeline and identification does not specifically connect activities with the Leiber assessment. It should be noted, however that the overall activities planned in Black Hawk County for 2007 are viewed as consistent with the recommendations of the Leiber study.

Overview of Activities, Timeline, & Identification of Efforts Supported with Formula Grant Related Funding

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Amount Formula</u>
<i>Assist JDAI Data Collection</i>	Spring 2007	
<i>Participate in State DMC Committee</i>	Approx Every 2 Months	
<i>Continue Participation in State Conf.</i>	November 29-30, 2007	
<i>Participate in Local DMC Committee</i>	Local Committee meets monthly	
<i>Utilize DMC Res. Cntr.</i>	site visits from Resource Center	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partic. of DMCR-Local Mtgs. • Analysis of UCARE Surveys • Analysis of JCS Data • Identification of funding sources • Info or UCARE – survey analysis • Continue funding for JCS/Decat 		

2. POLK COUNTY

D1. Polk County DMC Data Discussions

Quantifiable Documentation

Adequate documentation exists for the development/maintenance of the state DMC plan.

Discussion of State Relative Rate Indexes

Analysis regarding Polk County's matrices is provided below. The matrices can be accessed by clicking on the highlighted years within the following parentheses (2007, 2006, and 2005 matrices). Information regarding state matrices is available earlier in this report.

- Polk County is the largest county in Iowa. It has the largest number of African American youth (age 10-17, n=3,288), Hispanic/Latino youth (age 10-17, n=2,872), and Asian youth (age 10-17, n=1,386) of any county in Iowa.
- Based on the data in 2007 matrices, the RRI's for African American youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (3.68), "referral" (3.92), "detention" (1.52), "state training school" (2.65), and "transfer to adult court" (1.48). The RRI's for African American youth are lower than those of White youth at the decision points of "diversion" (.75), "delinquency finding" (.79), and "probation" (.86).
 - The RRI's for African American youth is at a three year high in 2007 for the decision phase of "referral" (from 3.19 to 3.92).
 - The RRI for African American youth fluctuated significantly during the three year report period for the decision point of "arrest" (2005 - 3.36, 2006 – 1.58, and 2007 - 3.95).
- Based on the data in 2007 matrices, the RRI's for Hispanic youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of "referral" (1.37), "detention" (1.52), and "petitioned" (1.33). The RRI's for Hispanic/Latino youth are lower than those of White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (.66).
 - There were no changes of .5 for Hispanic/Latino youth between the 2005 and 2007 report years, and/or the overall number were less than 25 for a given year.
- Based on the data in 2007 matrices, the RRI's for Asian youth are higher than white you at the decision point of "diversion" (1.44). Thee RRI's for Asian youth are lower than those of White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (.95), "referral" (.57)"diversion" (.83), and "detention" (.71).
 - There were no changes of .5 for Asian youth between the 2005 and 2007 report years, and/or the overall number were less than 25 for a given year.

D2. Progress Made in Polk County in 2006

Polk County Site Activities Implemented

- Actively participated in state DMC Conference, and state DMC Committee.
- Polk County has served as the site of the statewide DMC Conference each year since 2002.
- A local DMC Committee is currently active though groups meet regularly about issues of disproportionality (Decat, Urban Dreams/UCARE etc.) and the DMC Resource Center is regularly present at community meetings.
- *Data Assistance* – Polk County has worked with the DMC Resource Center for assistance on the collection and analysis of data related to their implementation efforts and continues to provide data from the detention center for analysis.
- Ongoing DMC Resource Center TA on data analysis with the detention center and ongoing TA with the Des Moines schools on suspensions and expulsions and linkages among educational issues and over-representation in juvenile justice.
- Coordinated DMC efforts in Polk County with state-funded initiative to reduce disproportionality in child welfare (MYFI).

Polk County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

D3. DMC-Reduction Plan for Polk County - FY 2007-09

The timeline and identification effort done for the state-level activities is organized in a manner that connects reduction activities to recommendations in Dr. Leiber's updated assessment study. The below local timeline and identification does not specifically connect activities with the Leiber assessment. It should be noted, however that the overall activities planned in Polk County for 2007 are viewed as consistent with the recommendations of the Leiber study.

Overview of Activities, Timeline, & Identification of Efforts Supported with Formula Grant Related Funding

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Amount Formula</u>
<i>Assist JDAI Data Collection</i>	Spring 2007	
<i>Participate in State DMC Committee</i>	Approx Every 2 Months	
<i>Continue Participation of State Conf.</i>	November 29-30, 2007	
<i>Utilize DMC Res. Cntr.</i>	site visits from DMC Resource Center	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA to DMPS, UCARE • Data Analysis – Schools & UCARE • Coord. w/ UCARE • Coord. w/ MYFI 		

3. WOODBURY COUNTY

D1. Woodbury County DMC Data Discussions

Quantifiable Documentation

Adequate documentation exists for the development/maintenance of the state DMC plan.

Discussion of State Relative Rate Indexes

Analysis regarding Woodbury County's matrices is provided below. The matrices can be accessed by clicking on the highlighted years within the following parentheses (2007, 2006, and 2005 matrices). Information regarding state matrices is available earlier in this report.

- Woodbury County has the highest number of Native American youth (n=404 age 10-17) of all Iowa counties. It is one of Iowa's most diverse counties: Hispanic/Latino youth (13%), African American youth (5%), Native American youth (3%) and Asian youth (3%).
- Based on the data in the 2007 matrices, the RRI's for Native American youth are higher than White youth at the following decision points: "arrest" (4.46), "referral" (4.08), and "secure detention" (2.51).
 - The RRI's for Native American youth are at a three year high in 2007 for the decision phases of "arrest" (from 3.05 to 4.46), "referral" (from 3.25 to 4.05), and "detention" (from 1.65 to 2.51).
- Based on the data in the 2007 matrices, the RRI's for African American youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (3.29), "referral" (2.82), "secure detention" (2.08), "cases petitioned" (1.21), and "delinquent findings". The RRI's for African American youth are lower than White youth at the decision phase of "diversion" (.54).
 - There were no changes of .5 for African American youth between the 2005 and 2007 report years, and/or the overall number were less than 25 for a given year.
- Based on the data in the 2007 matrices, the RRI's for Hispanic/Latino youth are higher than White youth at the decision points of "arrest" (1.87), "referral" (1.58), "secure detention" (2.40), and "petitioned" (1.55). The RRI's for Hispanic youth are lower than White youth at the decision phase of "diversion" (.75).
 - The RRI's for Hispanic/Latino youth fluctuated during the three year report period for the decision points of "arrest" (2005 - 1.81, 2006 – 1.33, and 2007 - 1.87), and "diversion" (2005 - .71, 2006 – 1.38, and 2007 - .75).

- The RRI's for Hispanic/Latino youth are at three year highs in 2007 for the decision phases of "detention" (from 1.45 to 2.40), and "petition" (from .73 to 1.55).

D2. Progress Made in Woodbury County in 2006

Woodbury County Site Activities Implemented

- Conducted local level DMC Conference. Utilized federal TA provider to conduct site visit and serve as speaker at conference and for other local DMC issues.
- Actively participated in state DMC Conference, and state DMC Committee.
- Decat and other local plans reflect that DMC is an issue facing community.
- Obtained staff support for local efforts through local initiatives.
- Connected local community groups targeting over-representation in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems and UCARE initiative.
- Conducted local training through DMC Resource Center and Minority Youth and Families Initiative - Iowa Department of Human Services.
- Collected data
- Actively participated in state DMC Conference, and state DMC Committee.

Woodbury County Site Activities Not Implemented

- All planned activities were implemented.

D3. DMC-Reduction Plan for Woodbury County - FY 2007-09

The timeline and identification effort done for the state-level activities is organized in a manner that connects reduction activities to recommendations in Dr. Leiber's updated assessment study. The below local timeline and identification does not specifically connect activities with the Leiber assessment. It should be noted, however that the overall activities planned in Woodbury County for 2007 are viewed as consistent with the recommendations of the Leiber study.

Overview of Activities, Timeline, & Identification of Efforts Supported with Formula Grant Related Funding

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Timeline</u>	<u>Amount Formula</u>
<i>Assist JDAI Data Collection</i>	Spring 2007	
<i>Participate in State DMC Committee</i>	Approx Every 2 Months	
<i>Continue Participation of State Conf.</i>	November 29-30, 2007	
<i>Coordinate Local DMC Committees</i>	<i>local committees meet monthly</i>	
<i>Utilize DMC Res. Cntr.</i>	site visits from Resource Center	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coord. Local DMC Conf. • Partic. of DMCR-Local Mtgs. • Analysis of Local Data • Coordinate w/ local initiatives • Provide CC Training 		

5. COORDINATION OF CHILD ABUSE NEGLECT CASES

A. Reducing the Caseload of Probation Officers

Although the SAG has not set aside a specific amount for incentive grants to impact the caseload size of juvenile court officers, a fairly significant amount of JJDP Act formula grant funding is presently being utilized through local decision making processes to impact specifically on that issue. As described in the program section above, the majority of Iowa's JJDP Act formula grant, Title V, Juvenile Accountability Block grant and Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws funding is allocated to local planning entities through a child population formula. The effort is Iowa's Child Welfare/Juvenile Justice Youth Development Allocation (CW/JJYD). Local decisions dictate the expenditure of the funds. In many jurisdictions the expenditure of funds is connected to services that impact on

the effectiveness of the juvenile delinquency system. Allocation funding is currently being utilized to support tracking and monitoring services, day treatment, life skills, drug testing, other substance abuse services, juvenile detention alternatives, etc. A budget for the CW/JJYD allocation is included above in the program section of this application.

B. Sharing Public Child Welfare Records (including child protective services records) With the Courts in the Juvenile Justice System

Iowa's 2003 JJDP Act formula grant Three Year Plan described Child in Need of Assistance (CINA) and delinquency processing in some detail - that plan was submitted to OJJDP in April of 2003. Included with that plan were flow charts of Iowa's CINA and juvenile justice systems. Included as well was discussion of the structure and function of those systems. Provided below is a brief summary explaining Iowa's system to share relevant information regarding CINA and delinquency proceedings.

System to Insure Child Welfare Information is Shared in Delinquency Cases - Iowa has a unified court system, under the Judicial Branch, and all clerks of court and juvenile court services personnel, including probation services are funded by the state. Judges are state employees. According to Iowa Code Section 602.7101 a juvenile court is established in each county. The juvenile court is within the district court and has the jurisdiction provided in Iowa Code Chapter 232. The chief judge designates district judges and district associate judges to act as judges of the juvenile court for a county. Juvenile court judges hear both child in need of assistance cases (CINA), and delinquency cases. The structure of the court clearly allows judges access to CINA and delinquency information.

According to Iowa Code Section 602.7102 Iowa's juvenile court is a court of record, and its proceedings, orders, findings, and decisions must be entered in books that are kept for that purpose and that are identified as juvenile court records. The clerk of the district court is the clerk of the juvenile court for the county. Section 602.7102 clearly establishes a system of record for CINA and delinquency juvenile court proceedings.

In Iowa, Juvenile Court Officers (JCO's) supervise cases for delinquent youth. As was indicated above, JCO's are included in the judicial branch of government. They are agents of the court. According to Iowa Code Section 602.7202 juvenile court officers have the powers of a peace officer while engaged in the discharge of their duties. JCO's have the duties prescribed in the juvenile section of Iowa's Code (Section 232), which are subject to the direction of the judges of the juvenile court. JCO's clearly have access to court information on delinquent youth, and also, as "court officers", information on CINA cases.

Iowa Code Section 232.48 requires a predisposition investigation prior to adjudication hearings for delinquent youth. The investigation shall require the following: a) *the social history, environment and present condition of the child and child's family*, b) the performance of the child in school, c) *the presence of child abuse and neglect histories*, learning disabilities, physical impairments and past acts of violence. The Section 232.48 predisposition investigation report requirement provides the structure for child welfare information to be incorporated into delinquency proceedings and case planning. Included below is information regarding the various case planning and review requirements for CINA and delinquency cases.

C. Establishing Policies and Systems to Incorporate Relevant Child Protective Services Records into Juvenile Justice Records

Policies and Systems to Incorporate Child Protective Records in Delinquency Plans - In the preceding section explanation is provided that insures that child protective information is part of case planning for delinquency cases. It should be noted that the juvenile justice section of the Iowa Code, Sections 232.1 through 232.57, outlines the processing, planning, and review requirements for delinquent youth in Iowa's System. Those sections are the statutory requirements related to Iowa's efforts to insure safeguards for youth in its delinquency system. Provided below is specific information (both statutory and administrative rule) relative to those safeguards.

Assurance for Case Plan and Review for Juvenile Offender Placements - A variety of safeguards exist to insure that juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through 42 U.S.C. 672 receive statutorily defined protections. An interagency agreement between Juvenile Court Services and the Iowa Department of Human Services has been established to assure that all IV-E requirements are met when IV-E funds are used for delinquent children placed out of the home. Under this agreement Juvenile Court Services is responsible for case management,

including the provision of the protections mandated under Title IV-E, and the Iowa Department of Human Services monitors these activities and determines the delinquent child's eligibility for IV-E funding.

Iowa Administrative Code 441, Chapter 202.2(3) requires a social history to be completed on all (CINA's and Delinquent) children at the time of placement in a foster care setting. Iowa Code Section 232.2(52) defines a social investigation as an investigation conducted for the purpose of collecting information relevant to the court's fashioning of an appropriate disposition for a CINA case. The information collected is utilized for the development of a social report and a social history. Iowa Administrative Code 441, Chapter 202.6(1) requires a case permanency plan at the time of out-of-home placement for both CINA and delinquent youth. Iowa Code Section 232.97 prohibits disposition of CINA petitions until two days after the social report has been submitted to the court. As was mentioned above, Iowa Code Section 232.48 requires that predisposition investigation reports for delinquent youth include social history and child abuse information. Iowa's administrative Code and State law insure that child welfare information must be a part of case planning for all delinquent youth in an out-of-home setting.

Iowa Code 232.21 requests the court to determine whether it is contrary to the welfare of the child to remain home and to determine whether reasonable efforts have been made to prevent the need for removal before a child (CINA or Delinquent) is placed in Shelter. Iowa Code Section

232.22 provides the same protection for children placed in Detention. Additionally, Iowa Code Section 232.52 requires the court to address the child's best interests and to assess the efforts made to prevent removal when a delinquent child is removed from the home at a delinquency dispositional hearing.

Iowa Code Section 232.53 requires that any agency, facility, institution, with custody of delinquent juvenile file a written report with the court every six months concerning the status and progress of the child. Chapter 202.9(2)(6) Iowa Administrative Code 441, Chapter 202.6 requires that case permanency plans be reviewed and submitted to the court every six months. Iowa Administrative Code and state law clearly require case plan review at the required intervals.

6. PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

The SAG has continued its commitment to the Juvenile Justice Youth Development allocation funding initiative. The funding level for that effort will be \$404,320 this year's plan. The "Promoting Youth Development and Assisting Local Planning" issue (Issue One below) of this plan reflects accordingly.

ISSUE ONE: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT & LOCAL PLANNING

Standard Program Area Code and Title:

19 - Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Program Problem Statement:

There are more than a half million school-age youth, ages 6 – 17, in the state of Iowa. Most are doing well; but, as the Crime Analysis section of the 2006 Three Year Plan reflects, some do not have the advantages of safe and supportive families and communities. Too many youth are engaging in unhealthy and dangerous behaviors and are doing poorly academically, socially, and emotionally. If Iowa is to maintain safe and caring communities and make progress on a variety of youth-related issues, including delinquency, disproportionate minority confinement, substance abuse and the academic achievement gap, it is essential to invest in programs that address the causes of crime and violence and stress protection rather than restoration.

At the same time there has been a positive trend in Iowa to provide services for delinquent and non-delinquent youth in their community. The move of funding, services, and decision making to the local level has greatly increased the need for community planning. Communities need training and technical assistance to deal with the various aspects of planning including engagement, mobilization, data collection, resource assessment, plan development, implementation etc. The local skills that are necessary for community planning are "trainable" and have practical application for multiple uses - the sophistication level in local planning processes varies by community.

Local officials vocalize frustration over the need to go through similar planning processes for different state agencies (SPA, Health, Human Services, Education, Workforce Development, Early Childhood, etc.) that have separate requirements. Locals speak of the need for state officials to coordinate application and reporting requirements. The challenge at a local level is coordinating the various requirements of these multiple prevention and planning initiatives - it could be greatly aided with a common understanding of youth development.

The SAG and SPA are particularly interested in coordinated local planning and prevention service provision for court involved youth. There is also recognition that the most effective policies and programs are those that comprehensively address the full range of developmental needs of youth. Research has demonstrated that investments in youth development and prevention-oriented strategies return multiple dividends in reduced demand for more costly services and sanctions and greater likelihood of school success, employability and economic productivity.

With the exception of education, state resources for youth programs are concentrated primarily in services that respond to problems after they occur. While these are necessary and important programs, they represent only a portion of the continuum of services, opportunities and supports that are critical to ensuring the positive development of all youth. In order to reverse the increasing demand for costly, high-end services and sanctions that are designed to respond to problems, it is critical to invest in prevention and youth development programs and strategies that have proven effective in improving outcomes for youth and reducing problem behaviors. Similarly, services and sanctions for system-involved youth must be directly linked to their developmental needs in order to be effective.

Program Goal – State Policy:

- 1) Work toward the adoption of a consistent state youth policy based on prevention, positive youth development and results accountability.

Program Objective – Allocation Effort:

- A) The SAG and the SPA will continue to provide a state-wide process to allocate formula grant dollars to local Decat initiatives utilizing youth development as the vehicle to plan a local continuum of services ranging from prevention to sanction. **The SAG has approved the use of \$404,320 in formula grant funding from this 2007 three year plan for the allocation effort to local Decats.**

Activities and Services Planned – Allocation Effort:

- Provide administrative and financial reports to SPA and SAG that document performance of local Decats.
- Maintain documentation of correspondence regarding efforts to coordinate with state DHS officials to continue allocation and expenditure of funding to local Decats.
- Document community planning training and technical assistance to local Decat officials, private providers, and representatives from local units of governments, etc. to enhance planning capabilities.
- Maintain copies of progress reports and other reporting and administrative materials provided by local Decats.
- Maintain documents of correspondence regarding a new Committee (Committee to Dialogue With Decats – CDWD) initiated by the SAG to provide training and receive information from local Decats.

Program Objective – Youth Involvement:

- B) Identify opportunities for increasing meaningful involvement of youth in state policy-making.

Activities and Services Planned – Youth Involvement:

- Document through minutes youth participation in SAG activities.
- Documentation of coordination activities related to youth involvement between SAG and ICYD.
- Document involvement of members of Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development Involvement in State of Iowa Youth Action Committee.

Program Objective – Youth Development:

- C) Continue efforts to facilitate an “Iowa Youth Development Policy” for planning and programming among the various audiences (legislature, state agencies, advocacy groups, communities, etc) on issues related to prevention and youth development.

Activities and Services Planned – Youth Development:

- Maintain state planning structure of the Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (steering committee, state agency group, and State of Iowa Youth Action Committee, etc.).
- Utilize lessons learned from ICYD pilot communities to impact state policies regarding administration of various state funding sources.
- Continue youth development trainings provided by ICYD.
- Document common data or management information systems, joint planning, and joint or coordinated funding processes for youth services.
- Document efforts by communities to develop integrated youth service plans and single application for support, as well as recommended appropriate action for state agencies.

- D) Support increased knowledge of cultural competency in state and local youth development activities.

- Utilize DMC Committee and Gender Task Force members to review allocation programs funded for youth of color and girls.
- Continue dialogue with Chief Juvenile Court Officers and Department of Human Services Service Area Managers to discuss programs funded for youth of color and girls.

Program Goal – Capacity Building for Communities:

- 2) Build the capacity of local communities to use a prevention and youth development approach in providing youth services.

Program Objective – Training and TA for Communities Regarding Youth Development:

- A) Increase awareness and understanding of prevention and youth development approaches among youth serving agencies operating at the community level through development and support of training and technical assistance opportunities.

Activities and Services Planned – Training and TA

- Documentation of efforts to assist communities to utilize a youth development approach in the delivery of youth services and in creating opportunities for youth empowerment.
- Document information sharing, training and technical assistance, the use of the ICN, creation of a web page, etc.
- Utilize lessons learned from ICYD pilot communities in youth development related training performed at local level.

Program Objective – Youth Development in Programs Developed at Local Level

- B) Incorporate a youth development approach into guidance on State initiatives that allow planning and implementation of youth programs to be determined at the local level.

Activities and Services Planned – Programs Developed at Local Level

- Document the coordination of the participating state agencies participating on the Youth Development State Collaboration to ensure that a youth development approach is included in any state guidelines or requirements as appropriate.
- Documentation of the state agencies’ efforts to work with local sites in a coordinated approach to integrate the principles of prevention and youth development.
- Utilize lessons learned from ICYD pilot communities in youth development related training performed at local level.

Program Objective – Youth Involvement at the Local Level

- C) Promote increased opportunities for youth involvement at the local level.

Activities and Services Planned - Youth Involvement at the Local Level:

- Document technical assistance and state programs that encourage creation of local youth advisory boards and other new opportunities for youth involvement.
- Utilize lessons learned from ICYD pilot communities in youth development related training performed at local level.

Performance Measures (SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.):

Outputs:

- 1) FG funds awarded for system improvement.
- 2) Number of programs implemented.
- 3) Number of program youth served.
- 4) Total number of program families served.
- 5) Number of planning activities conducted.
- 6) Number of funded programs evaluated.

Outcomes:

- 1) Number and percent of youth completing program requirements.
- 2) Number and percent of program youth exhibiting a desired change in targeted behaviors.
- 3) Family relationships.
- 4) Antisocial behavior.
- 5) Substance use/abuse.
- 6) Number of families who report being satisfied with program.
- 7) Total number of program youth who report being satisfied with the program.
- 8) Total number of days between initial court appearance and disposition.

Budget:

	<u>JJDPA Funds</u>	<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>
FY07	\$0	\$0
FY08	\$404,320	\$0
FY09	\$0	\$0

ISSUE TWO: TREATMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF MENTALLY ILL YOUTH

Standard Program Area Code and Title:

20 - Mental Health Services

Program Problem Statement:

Iowa’s Mental Health Access Plan (MHAP) operates with a managed care organization providing the management of the program. The intent of the program is to expand the access and range of appropriate mental health services and to help contain federal, state and county expenditures for mental health services. Mental Health services provided include inpatient, partial hospitalization, day treatment, residential, intensive outpatient, outpatient (individual, marital and family, group), crisis intervention, targeted case management, mobile treatment.

A requirement to access some of the various services of the MHAP system is a diagnosis of the mental health problems for the persons involved - the diagnosis is necessary to engage the system. System officials indicate the process creates access issues for delinquent youth, who because of justice system involvement, may not have a mental health diagnosis or simply be diagnosed youth presenting acting-out or violent behavior that cause them to be placed in the Juvenile Justice system because the behavioral aspects of their treatment “override” the mental health issues.

The SPA and the SAG identified a number of specific issues relative to mental health in their analysis process for the development of this plan. They include

- Duration of services in a mental health or hospital setting especially for delinquent youth.
- The ability to serve delinquent youth with mental health issues in typical residential, institutional or community based settings.
- Inability to use federal Medicaid funding for eligible recipients being held in county operated juvenile detention facilities or state operated training schools (such mental health costs must presently be paid either by the county, the state or the youth’s family).

Program Goal – Improve the “system” response to youth with mental health issues:

To learn more about the mental health issues of youth involved in the juvenile justice system; provide support for these issues through the establishment of the “Mental Health Issues in Detention/Shelter” sub-committee of the JJAC; and continue to advocate for identified changes in the mental health system to enhance necessary services to youth and the families of youth with mental health issues in the juvenile justice system.

Program Objective – SAG Presentations:

- A) Provide presentations to the SAG regarding mental health issues for system youth.

Activities and Service Plan - SAG Presentations:

Document presentations to SAG from DHS, DPH, mental health, state institutions, residential treatment, and others. **The SAG has approved \$15,680 for Iowa’s Mental Health Effort.**

Program Objective – Share Materials:

- B) Access and share with the SAG relevant materials relating to mental health issues.

Activities and Service Plan - SAG Presentations:

- Documentation and utilization of relevant information from the National Coalition for Juvenile Justice – the topic for their 2001 annual report is “Mental Health Impact on Juvenile Offenders”.
- Document other materials related to mental health issues produced through the Mental Health Issues in Detention/Shelter sub-committee and as a part of the service contract with the University of Iowa Department of Rehabilitative Therapies.
- Insure that the SPA and SAG are represented through the participation of CJJP staff in the MHDD system redesign efforts that remain a stated goal for the Governor on the Legislature of Iowa.

Program Objective – Change to Impact Problems:

- C) Through learning more about the mental health system and the identification of problems affecting youth and the families of youth with mental health disorders in the juvenile justice system, the SAG will advocate for changes to impact the problems.

Activities and Service Plan - Change to Impact Problems:

- Document identified problem areas of the mental health system, based on the education process conducted in Objectives A and B of this issue.
- Document steps taken by the SAG (i.e. establishment of the MH Issues in Detention/Shelter sub-committee and the contract for services with the University of Iowa) to advocate for necessary changes in mental health services for juveniles in the juvenile justice system.
- Production and distribution of “Staff Guide for Working With Problem Behaviors” for shelter/detention staff and other interested parties.

Performance Measures (SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.):

Outputs:

- 1) Formula funds awarded for services.
- 2) Number program youth served.
- 3) Number of program materials developed.
- 4) Number and percent of program staff trained.

Outcomes:

- 1) Number and percent of youth completing program requirements.
- 3) Number and percent of youth satisfied with program.
- 4) Number of program staff with increased knowledge of program area.

Budget:

	<u>JJDPA Funds</u>	<u>State/Local/Private Funds</u>
FY07	\$0	\$0
FY08	\$15,680	\$0
FY09	\$0	\$0

ISSUE THREE: DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

Standard Program Area Code and Title:

10 – Disproportionate Minority Contact

Problem Statement:

Funding for Iowa’s DMC effort is being requested in Iowa’s 2007 JABG application. That application reflects accordingly. No DMC funding is being requested in this formula grant application. JABG measures will be utilized for performance reporting for related activities. Approximately a third of the youth held in juvenile detention facilities and state training schools in Iowa are minority. Minority youth comprise just 11 percent of Iowa’s youth population. Clearly minority youth are overrepresented. Research as well reflects non-whites perceive court decision-making to be biased against non-white youth. Lack of respect for the system—because minorities think it is discriminatory—leads to lack of cooperation with juvenile justice system personnel, and also leads to recidivism. Additional information regarding research conducted in Iowa relative to DMC is provided in Section 4 of this plan.

In the late 90’s Iowa was one of the pilot states for OJJDP’s Comprehensive Strategy process. The Comp. Strategy process helped illustrate the power of local planning to impact on unique issues and problems locally. Indeed, a number of local Comprehensive Strategy plans had fairly specific mention of the needs of minority youth. As a result of the Comp. Strategy, Iowa initiated an effort to allocate a significant portion of its JJDPA Act Title II & V, and JABG funds to local planning entities (Decats). One of the lessons learned from the Comprehensive Strategy process, however, relates to the difficulty to engage minority persons in participatory local planning processes. Indeed there is a need to continually engage and reengage communities of color in local planning processes. There is additionally a need to provide information to insure that the majority community has a knowledge of the issues relating to DMC. Finally, there is a need to provide to local planning entities training, assistance, and tools that assist them to better meet the needs of minority youth and families.

Provided immediately below is a list of some of the major efforts Iowa has underway to assist in impacting on the problems and issues associated with DMC.

Program Goal – DMC Knowledge:

- 1) Maintain an environment that furthers the knowledge of DMC related issues for juvenile justice system officials and other selected audiences.

Program Objective - DMC Committee:

- A) Maintain the efforts of Iowa’s DMC Committee to share information relative to DMC.

Activities and Services Planned – DMC Committee:

- Provide oversight and input regarding the overall efforts for Iowa’s DMC initiative.
- Assist in planning the annual DMC Conference - largely self-supporting – except scholarships.
- Implement recommendations from the updated DMC Assessment completed by Dr. Michael Leiber.
- Continue efforts for Iowa to become a site for the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative.
- Provide direction regarding secure facility and court processing data re: DMC.
- Review and approve proposal/s re: DMC Related funding.
- Provide information newspaper articles, publications, reports re: DMC.
- Utilize the DMC Committee to get input from youth in the juvenile justice system.

- B) Support increased knowledge of cultural competency in state and local youth development activities.
- Utilize DMC Committee members to review allocation programs funded for youth of color.
 - Continue dialogue with Chief Juvenile Court Officers and Department of Human Services Service Area Managers to discuss programs funded for youth of color.

Program Objective – DMC Resource Center:

- C) Maintain the efforts of the DMC Resource Center that has in its mission the specified activity to inform, educate, and provide basic information relative to DMC.

Activities and Services Planned – DMC Resource Center:

- Implementation support for annual DMC Conference.
- Maintenance of State DMC Website - website contains various information relative to DMC (http://www.uiowa.edu/~nrcfcp/index_dmcrc.htm).
- Work with state DMC Committee for various DMC related activities.

Program Goal – Policy and Planning Efforts to Impact DMC:

- 2) Implement policy and planning efforts, programmatic efforts, or other activity that will specifically prevent and reduce the percentages of minority youth confined in secure settings.

Program Objective – Juvenile Detention Screening Tool:

- A) Continue efforts to Pilot Iowa's Juvenile Detention Screening Tool.

Activities and Services Planned – Juvenile Detention Screening Tool:

- Provide technical support to Chief Juvenile Court Officers (JCO's) to provided analysis on the pilot tool.
- Work with Chief (JCO's), the DMC Committee, and local sites regarding the potential to implement the tool in select sites.
- Assist chiefs with data collection and validation process for mainframe data regarding a state-level juvenile intake assessment tool.

Program Objective – DMC Resource Center:

- B) Maintain the efforts of the DMC Resource Center that has in its mission the specified activity to assist local planning and policy efforts related to DMC.

Activities and Services Planned – DMC Resource Center:

- Provide technical assistance to three local Iowa Sites – planning assistance, training, local event facilitation, etc (due to federal reductions in funding only three sites will be served during calendar 2007).
- Coordinate Resource Center site activities with minority youth serving effort - Urban Children are Really Essential (U-CARE).

Program Objective - DMC Committee:

- C) Maintain the efforts of Iowa's DMC Committee to impact on the issues of DMC.

Activities and Services Planned – DMC Committee:

- Provide oversight and input regarding the overall efforts for Iowa's DMC initiative.
- Direct and monitor activities of DMC Resource Center in its work in local sites.
- Continue discussions with Chief JCO's and Iowa Department of Human Services Service Area Managers regarding issues related to funding for DMC related programming in Iowa's CW/JJYD allocation effort.

Performance Measures (SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.):

See Iowa's 2007 JABG application.

Budget:

	<u>JJDP A Funds</u>	<u>State/Local Private Funds</u>
FY07	\$0	\$0
FY08	\$0	\$0
FY09	\$0	\$0

ISSUE FOUR: GENDER SPECIFIC SERVICES

Standard Program Area Code and Title:

13 – Gender Specific Services

Problem Statement

The Juvenile Justice And Delinquency Prevention Act requires states to conduct an analysis of gender-specific services that are intended to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency in females. States are also required to develop a plan for providing these needed services.

To address the Act’s requirement, the Iowa Juvenile Justice Advisory Council developed a task force to oversee the Division of Criminal & Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) and the State Advisory Group’s (SAG) activities as well as make recommendations related to gender-specific services. The Iowa Gender-Specific Services Task Force involves key stakeholders in Iowa’s juvenile justice system, particularly service providers who want comprehensive system change that reflects gender equity for girls and young women.

The SAG approved the use of Challenge Grant funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to address gender equity in Iowa’s juvenile justice system. An intra-agency agreement/contract between the Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning and the Iowa Division on the Status of Women provided staff support through a Program Planner to the Iowa Gender-Specific Services Task Force from May 1998 through September 2005. This agreement, now funded through Formula grant funds alone has allowed continued support of Task Force meetings and activities.

Major activities of the Task Force have included the annual “Whispers & Screams” conference for girl-serving professionals; publication and distribution of Female Juvenile Justice, a study that provides a snapshot of female offenders in the state’s juvenile justice system; publication and distribution of Providing Gender-Specific Services for Adolescent Female Offenders: Guidelines & Resources, a desk protocol that outlines the gender-specific philosophy; Promising Directions: Programs that serve girls in a single-sex environment, a guide to programs in the state; a community planning initiative, funding provided to communities to infuse intentional planning for young women into already existing community planning processes; an evaluation project to study two programs using the gender-specific approach; a study creating an internal evaluation tool; numerous trainings on the gender-specific philosophy and its implementation attended by hundreds of juvenile justice system professionals and made online information available through the Iowa Division on the Status of Women web site at www.state.ia.us/dhr/sw/girls.html. Further, due largely to the advocacy of the Task Force, the 1999 Iowa Legislature allocated funding for day treatment and aftercare services for young women and mandated that the gender-specific services approach should be used whenever possible.

Due to funding limitations, recent Task Force activities encompassed items identified as priorities and areas where the Task Force could have the most impact: support of the annual conference; distribution of all existing publications and reports; advocacy; and other training and technical assistance provided around the state. Fall 2007 will bring a new initiative. The Gender Specific Services Task Force has obtained approval to proceed with a “Girls’ Summit”. This Summit will bring together key players from across the state to examine the status of girls involved in the juvenile justice system. Participants will both receive and offer information that will result in a comprehensive report on the status of these young women in our state. The report will serve to offer guidance to those who work with young women as well.

Juvenile Justice Youth Development Allocation Funding – A few communities are utilizing the funding provided from the Juvenile Justice Youth Development allocation process through Decats to support services for girls for after school programming, mentoring, aftercare services, and group activities. It is anticipated that the Juvenile Justice Youth Development allocation will be a vehicle to further efforts for locals to provide gender specific services. The Gender Task Force has assisted with the provision of products and trainings to local officials in order that they might better plan for the needs of girls. *In 2005, the Promising Directions publication (listing programs that serve girls in a single-sex environment) was updated. Over 50% of the programs that identified*

themselves in the 1999 survey were discontinued or did not otherwise respond to the survey by 2005. Although the guide did not provide a complete accounting of new programs developed during the same time frame, the Gender Specific Services Task Force is troubled by the significant loss of programs surveyed between the 1999 and 2005 reports.

Although Iowa has not historically placed emphasis on providing gender-responsive services for females, since the formation of the Iowa Gender-Specific Services Task Force there has been increased discussion and action toward this end. Across the continuum of the Iowa juvenile justice system, service providers and system officials have been educated on female development and the need for more gender-responsive services that utilize the gender-specific services philosophy in programs that serve adolescent females. Encouragingly, there has been change in the way services are provided in various programs. However, a comprehensive change across the juvenile justice system has not occurred. Change must occur on a more fundamental level within the system to facilitate utilization of innovative gender-specific approaches in all programs and services as well as adequate funding of these services. Further, those involved in the planning of our efforts must expand to include a wider representation of players in the juvenile justice system. Both measures are necessary for Iowa to truly provide equitable services within its juvenile justice system.

Program Goal – Gender Responsive Programs and Services:

Facilitate a comprehensive fundamental change in the juvenile justice system that will enhance the understanding and utilization of innovative gender-responsive approaches in all programs and services, particularly those that serve the adolescent female population of Iowa's juvenile justice system.

Program Objective – Disseminate Information:

- A) Update and disseminate information concerning female development and the gender-specific services philosophy to girl-serving professionals using print media and website.

Activities and Services Planned – Disseminate Information:

- Distribute "The Girl Connection" newsletter bimonthly.
- Distribute Providing Gender-Specific Services for Adolescent Female Offenders: Guidelines & Resources as needed and requested.
- Distribute Female Juvenile Justice as needed and requested.
- Distribute Promising Directions: Programs that Serve Iowa Girls in a Single Sex Environment as needed and requested.

Program Objective – Training Regarding Female Development:

- B) Provide training regarding adolescent female development, the gender-specific program philosophy and component implementation and related topics to professionals in the juvenile justice system and related fields.

Activities and Services Planned – Training Regarding Female Development:

- Training and technical assistance provided by Coordinator and Task Force members to local communities/regions.
- Coordinate Whispers & Screams annual conference.
- Coordinate annual retreat/intensive training.
- Provide justice system participants scholarships to attend the Whispers & Screams conference.
- Maintain Speakers' Bureau information on web and in print.

Program Objective – Participate and Assist in Community Planning:

- C) Participate and assist in the community planning processes across the state to ensure that the unique needs of girls involved with or at risk for involvement with the juvenile justice system are addressed.

Activities and Services Planned - Participate and Assist in Community Planning:

- Distribute "DHS Select Service Data" and "Juvenile Delinquency Statistical Report" to community planning entities.
- Distribute Providing Gender-Specific Services for Adolescent Female Offenders: Guidelines & Resources to community planning groups.

- Task Force members serve in community planning initiatives.
- Clearly stated intentions to address the unique needs of girls in community plans across the state.
- Training and technical assistance visits to local entities.

Program Objective – Education and Secure Wider Representation on Task Force:

D) Educate legislators regarding the importance of gender-specific services and secure a wider representation of professionals on the Task Force.

Activities and Services Planned

- Plan and execute “Girls’ Summit” in fall 2007.
- Testify at the legislative hearings of the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women and any other entities as opportunities arise.
- Work with the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women and other advocacy groups as they push for legislative change that supports gender-responsive efforts.
- Add representatives from Juvenile Court; DECAT committees; the Departments of Public Health, Human Services, Education, and Management as well as from other girl-serving programs to the membership of the Task Force.
- Support efforts of local gender task forces with training and technical assistance and other resources as able.

Performance Measures (SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.):

Outputs:

- 1) Formula funds awarded for services.
- 2) Number of program youth served.
- 3) Number of FTEs funded by formula funds.
- 4) Number of program materials developed.
- 5) Number and percent of program staff trained.
- 6) Number of hours of program staff training provided.
- 7) Number of planning activities conducted.

Outcomes:

- 1) Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements.
- 2) Number and percent of youth charged with formal probation violations.
- 3) Number and percent of youth committed to correctional facility.

Budget:

	<u>JJDPA Funds</u>	<u>State/Local Private Funds</u>
FY07	\$0	\$0
FY08	\$90,000	\$0
FY09	\$0	\$0

ISSUE FIVE: COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Standard Program Area Code and Title:

06 Compliance Monitoring

Problem Statement:

Funding for Iowa’s DMC effort is being requested in Iowa’s 2007 JABG application. That application reflects accordingly. No compliance funding is being requested in this formula grant application. JABG measures will be utilized for performance reporting for related activities. Iowa continues to maintain an excellent system to monitor compliance with the JJDP Act. That system is described in some detail in Section 3 of this report, and in the 2006 Three Year Plan. However, the reduction of JJDP Act funding and the related administrative funding has made support for various compliance monitoring activities a challenge. Iowa has long utilized its compliance monitoring function as a tool to gather juvenile justice system related data. Collected data are compiled, analyzed, and supplied to system officials. The compliance monitoring function has resulted in activities related to research and assessment for system officials.

Program Goal - Insure Compliance and Research Mechanism:

To ensure that Iowa continues to comply with all JJDP Act core requirements and all federal administrative requirements while providing a mechanism for juvenile justice planning research and system improvement.

Program Objective – Maintain Monitoring System:

- A) To maintain a monitoring system that allows Iowa to continue its compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

Activities and Service Plan - Maintain Monitoring System:

- Provide all necessary reports to OJJDP, specifically the annual monitoring report.

Program Objective – Training:

- B) To provide training and information sharing functions for the SAG, law enforcement, juvenile justice system officials, private youth serving agencies, etc.

Activities and Service Plan - Training:

- Continue compliance related training and information sharing capabilities;

Program Objective – Research and Assessment:

- C) Assist system officials with various research and assessment activities.

Activities and Service Plan – Research and Assessment:

- Continue the existing planning, research, assessment , program development, technical assistance, and training capabilities.

Performance Measures (SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.):

See Iowa’s 2007 JABG application.

Budget:

	<u>JJDPA Funds</u>	<u>State/Local Private Funds</u>
FY07	\$0	\$0
FY08	\$0	\$0
FY09	\$0	\$0

ISSUE SIX: STATE ADVISORY GROUP ALLOCATION

Standard Program Area Code and Title:

31 State Advisory Group Allocation

Problem Statement:

The SPA continues to provide staff support to Iowa’s Juvenile Justice Advisory Council and its related Committees. As the SAG attachment reflects, we comply with related membership requirement, and have an active and engaged group. Issues are actively debated – and funding decisions reflect the SAG’s priorities. **The 2007 SAG allocation is \$30,000.**

Program Goal – Assistance with Overall SAG Function:

To provide an advisory body capable of assisting in the dissemination of information concerning juvenile justice problems, providing input into the allocation of federal funding for programming, and evaluating the adequacy of the juvenile justice system and planning for its improvement.

Program Objective – Information for Governor and Legislature:

- A) Submit to the Governor and the Legislature recommendations with respect to matters relating to its functions, including State compliance with the requirements of the JJDP Act.

Activities and Service Plan – Information for Governor and Legislature:

- Disseminate information concerning juvenile justice issues and/or initiatives.

Program Objective – Information for Governor and Legislature:

- B) Engage the SAG and its Committees to development of the three year plan and its budget as well as the annual updates.

Activities and Service Plan – SAG Review:

- Utilize the SAG to review and update the Three-Year Plan to maintain a current priority of problems and areas for funding.

Program Objective – Compliance Monitoring:

- C) Monitor State compliance with the requirements of the JJDP Act.

Activities and Service Plan – Compliance Monitoring:

- Review monitoring data collected for the purposes of assessing JJDP Act compliance, as well as other related information to evaluate progress in addressing Plan goals.
- Review and respond to State legislative proposals that affect the policies and procedures related to the jailing and detention of juveniles.

Program Objective – Progress Reporting and Visits:

- D) Review the progress and accomplishments of formula grant projects funded under the State plan.

Activities and Service Plan – Progress Reporting and Visits:

- Conduct site visits of funded programs for "first-hand" review of implementation problems and procedures.
- Review subgrantee submitted fiscal and programmatic reports.

Program Objective – Input from Youth in the Juvenile Justice System:

- E) Regularly seek comments and opinions from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

Activities and Service Plan – Input from Youth in the Juvenile Justice System:

- Utilize the DMC Committee to get input from youth in the juvenile justice system.

Performance Measures (SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.):

Outputs:

- 1) Number of grants funded with FG funds.
- 2) Number of grant applications reviewed and commented on.
- 3) Number of SAG committee meetings held.
- 4) Number of SAG subcommittee meetings held.
- 5) Number and percent of activities/meetings that involve youth.
- 6) Annual report submitted to the Governor.
- 7) Number of programs using evidence based models.
- 8) Number and percent of SAG members trained.

Outcomes:

- 1) Number and percent of plan recommendations implemented.
- 2) Number of FG-funded programs sustained after 3 years.
- 3) Number and percent of SAG members show increased knowledge of their program areas (for which they have oversight).

Budget:

	<u>JJDPA Funds</u>	<u>State/Local Private Funds</u>
FY07	\$30,000	\$0
FY08	\$0	\$0
FY09	\$0	\$0

ISSUE 7: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM AREA 23 - PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

Problem Statement:

Iowa continues to maintain a comprehensive system to administer JJDP Act related funding, provide fiscal oversight, and staff the SAG and its related committees. "P and A" funding is critical to the maintenance of that system. **The allowable funding level for the "P and A" function is \$60,000.**

Program Goal:

To ensure that Iowa continues to comply with all JJDP Act core requirements and all federal administrative requirements while providing a mechanism for juvenile justice planning research and system improvement.

Program Objective – Administrative, Planning and Reporting Functions:

- A) To provide administrative, planning, and reporting functions required by the JJDP Act, which are beyond the state requirements of the SPA.

Activities and Service Plan – Administrative, Planning and Reporting Functions:

- Provide all necessary reports to OJJDP, including the annual monitoring report, the annual performance report, and the three-year plan annual updates.

Program Objective – System to Allocate Funds:

- B) Maintain a financial assistance mechanism to state agencies, local government and private non-profit organizations utilizing OJJDP formula funds to address the problems identified in our plan.

Activities and Service Plan – System to Allocate Funds:

- Maintain a system for allocating federal funds to state juvenile justice agencies and localities.
- Employ the present financial accounting system to ensure accurate and speedy records of financial transactions involving federal and state funds.

Program Objective – Staff Support to SAG:

- C) To provide staff support to enable the State Advisory Group (SAG) to function in an effective and efficient manner.

Activities and Service Plan – Staff Support to SAG:

- Staff SAG and SAG Committee meetings including providing information for SAG planning and oversight functions.
- Attend and participate in various state planning functions on behalf of the SAG.

Program Objective – Research and Assessment:

- D) Assist system officials with various research and assessment activities.

Activities and Service Plan – Research and Assessment Activities

- Continue the existing planning, research, assessment, program development, technical assistance, and training capabilities.

Performance Measures (SPA will provide all measures as required by OJJDP via the DCTAT system.):

Outputs:

- 1) FG funds awarded for planning and administration.
- 2) # of subgrants awarded.
- 3) Number of FTEs funded with FG\$.
- 4) Number of SAG Committee and subcommittee meeting staffed.
- 5) Number of planning activities conducted.
- 6) Number and percent of program using evidence-based models.

Outcomes:

- 1) Number and percent of programs funded directly in line with the 3-year plan.
- 2) Number and percent of formula grant programs evaluated.
- 3) Average time from receipt of subgrant application to date of award.

Budget:

	<u>JJDP Funds</u>	<u>State/Local Private Funds</u>
FY07	\$60,000	\$60,000
FY08	\$0	\$0
FY09	\$0	\$0

7. Subgrant Award Assurances

A. Subaward Selection

In 2001 the Iowa Legislature passed the Accountable Government Act, Iowa Code Section 8E. This chapter is intended to create mechanisms to most effectively and efficiently respond to the needs of Iowans and continuously improve state government performance. The Accountable Government Act requires state agencies to build performance measures into all contracts. All awards by state agencies (including subawards for JJDP Act related funding), must contain performance measures, as well as penalties for failure to achieve compliance. The SPA will continue to utilize Accountable Government Act performance requirements in all contracts issues with JJDP Act formula grant and other funds.

The SPA has previously shared the website for OJJDP's model programs guide. That website will be shared again as applications are released for the CW/JJYD 10/1/07 thru 9/30/08 grant period. All subgrantees will be encouraged to utilize that database to locate evidence-based juvenile justice strategies.

B. Geographic Information

The SPA will complete all subgrantee information forms as required by OJJDP. OJJDP officials indicated at the juvenile justice specialist meeting at its conference in Washington in January of 2006 that completion of the SIF's would provide the geographic information necessary.

- The "Allocation to Local Planning Entities" initiative, will provide the geographic information as each grantee makes application on the State's on-line electronic application process, and designates a mailing address as well as the names and geographic locations of programs (multiple service areas). CJJP reports this information to OJJDP through the sub-grantee information forms.
- The "Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Resource Center" is: National Resource Center for Family Centered Practice, University of Iowa School of Social Work, W206 Oakdale Hall, Iowa City, Iowa 52242-5000. The service area for the DMC Resource Center is statewide.
- The "Juvenile Justice Evaluation and Research" initiative is managed by CJJP (the applicant) and has a statewide service area.