

Annual Report of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program

July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003

Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the Iowa state annual report of programs and activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003.

Although drugs and violent crime continue to present Iowa with significant challenges, the State has made a substantial commitment to combat both. During the period covered by this report, almost \$5.1 million in federal Byrne funds and \$1.7 million in state and local matching funds were awarded to 59 programs. These programs targeted every facet of the justice system: law enforcement, prosecution, courts, corrections, offender treatment, community education, and crime prevention. These efforts assisted in reducing the supply of drugs in the State and helped combat the level of violent crime.

The Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) has been designated by executive order as the state agency responsible for the administration of the Byrne funds. The office is directed by the Drug Policy Coordinator, who is responsible for the coordination of all statewide drug enforcement efforts, state and federal substance abuse treatment grants and programs, and statewide substance abuse prevention and education programs in communities and schools.

Iowa's Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy consists of seven priorities, which include eighteen goals to guide the funding process:

A. Priority - Reduce availability of illegal drugs
disrupt drug distribution networks and the related patterns of serious criminal activity through joint operations and shared intelligence and resources, enhance the effectiveness of criminal justice agencies in identifying, investigating, apprehending, and prosecuting drug traffickers
improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement by targeting drug distribution operations on a regional basis.

B. Priority - Improve offender habilitation
reduce recidivism rates in offenders
provide alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders
enhance the delivery of treatment and aftercare services to adult and juvenile non-incarcerated drug-dependent offenders

C. Priority - Improve effectiveness of the criminal justice system
improve the quality of drug control technology
improve the ability of criminal justice agencies to share information

D. Priority - Enhance youth and family wellness
improve the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence
provide intervention, treatment, and supervision services for families involved in the

criminal justice system

E. Priority - Reduce demand for drugs

increase the involvement of law enforcement officers, parents, and the community in substance abuse prevention for children and youth
maximize the coordination of prevention resources available to law enforcement and other community leaders

F. Priority - Reduce Crime

enhance citizen participation in local-level prevention and intervention projects
improve community responses to substance abuse and violent crime related issues

G. Priority - Increase offender accountability

improve the operational effectiveness of the court process by ensuring the accountability of offenders
improve the general public's perception of the criminal justice system
increase the amount of restitution that the community receives from criminal offenders
provide intensified treatment intervention and supervision services to high-risk probationers and parolees

Iowa's Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy is updated by the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) and its advisory council, the Drug Policy Advisory Council, in conjunction with local, state, and federal criminal justice officials, as well as the general public, local associations, media, and other businesses and organizations.

The strategy update was developed in three distinct phases as summarized below:

Needs Assessment/Resource Needs:

ODCP and the Advisory Council collected and analyzed a series of substance abuse data indicators on substance abuse prevention and treatment needs, and provided historical trend data to evaluate efforts to reduce both the use and prevalence of alcohol and other drugs in Iowa.

Drug Policy Advisory Council:

The Drug Policy Advisory Council is ODCP's advisory council for the Byrne program, and as such recommends program priorities. The Advisory Council is made up of executive level officials from all components of the criminal justice field, as well as representatives from the substance abuse treatment, education and prevention field. All levels of government are represented on the Council.

Utilizing the information gathered through the public meetings, the data collected through the needs and resource assessment and professional experience, the Advisory Council recommended the Strategy priorities, programs, goals, objectives to which Byrne funds are targeted.

Strategy Review and Submission:

ODCP staff completed the remainder of the strategy, submitted it to the Iowa Legislature and general public for review, and forwarded the strategy to BJA as the planning document for the Byrne Block Grant application.

A multi-faceted approach was taken in developing the plan to reduce drugs and violent crime. While projects were funded in all segments of the justice system, an attempt was made to give the total package of programs external consistency: projects funded in one segment of the system, while they might have different goals than projects in another segment, are not inconsistent with projects funded elsewhere.

Although drug abuse continues to be a challenge in Iowa and elsewhere, and some trends, such as the increasing incidence of methamphetamine abuse, are troubling, state and local officials have never been in a better position to combat drug abuse. This is due in part to the resources made available through the Byrne program. The following report itemizes program priorities and lists programs funded during the past year.

INTRODUCTION

Overview of Programs

For the 2002 Federal Fiscal Year, seven program purpose areas covering a variety of potential projects were targeted for funding. Fifty-nine programs were funded in these areas. The state strategy developed for Iowa by the Office of Drug Control Policy is consistent with the national strategy in that is essentially a three-pronged approach incorporating 1) drug abuse prevention, 2) drug enforcement, and 3) substance abuse treatment. The following information highlights the strategic approach Iowa has taken in allocating its share of funds in the Edward Byrne Grant Program.

Substance Abuse Prevention

Two crime and substance abuse prevention projects were funded in FFY02. One such project was an innovative musical program with a prevention theme for grade school children. The other program was a drug prevention public information campaign targeted at parents.

Drug Enforcement

The largest single program funded by the Office of Drug Control Policy is the multi-jurisdictional task force program, now involving over 200 agencies. Twenty-three local drug task forces were funded which enabled police and prosecutors to specifically target drug manufacturers, distributors, and users in an effort to stem the flow of drugs and deter potential users. These task forces cover two-thirds of Iowa's counties, representing approximately 80 percent of the population.

The goals of the grant funded task forces are to disrupt drug distribution networks, enhance identification and investigation of drug traffickers, and improve the effectiveness of law enforcement by targeting drug distribution operations regionally. These task forces fostered coordination and information sharing within the law enforcement community, both especially important given the advent of "mobile labs" to produce what is currently the State's most worrisome drug, methamphetamine.

The level of coordination and collaboration within Iowa's task forces has never been higher. Over ninety percent of the grant funds directly support 65.5 personnel, which included 52 officers, 4.5 support staff, and 9 special prosecutors. During the reporting period, grant funded task forces accounted for 2,112 drug-related convictions, \$1,369,310 in forfeited assets, and drug confiscations valued at nearly \$55 million.

Substance Abuse Treatment

Funds were made available to the Department of Corrections and other human service agencies to fund several projects that provide treatment services to Iowa's most at-risk population -- those involved in the juvenile and criminal justice system.

Two prison substance abuse treatment programs received funding, as did three jail-based substance abuse assessment programs. Also receiving funding were six intensive

supervision programs and six youth substance abuse education, counseling and intervention projects.

An emerging challenge is the changing treatment needs of offenders. The increased use of methamphetamine, combined with poly-drug use, has resulted in more difficult clients who are more aggressive, more prone to violence, and who in many cases present symptoms of mental illness in addition to drug dependency. Treatment facilities are struggling to develop new programming to deal with the complex and diverse problems of these clients.

Justice System Improvement

The Office of Drug Control Policy puts a priority on projects that improve the operation of the criminal justice system by enhancing its effectiveness and efficiency. During the reporting period, projects in all phases of the criminal justice system were targeted. Coordination and communication among criminal justice agencies and human service agencies have always been the hallmark of the Office of Drug Control Policy's strategic planning. This emphasis is reflected in programs supported with grant funds. Examples of funded projects that have improved the overall operation of the justice system include multi-jurisdictional task forces, criminal history record improvement, and court and correctional automation. A number of projects have involved direct interaction between the police, the courts, and corrections, coordination noted by a number of grantees as being particularly useful. (For more information on these and other innovative programs, see Program Reporting.)

Support for the development of information systems is particularly noteworthy. This support has improved the quality of records and streamlined the criminal justice process. Funding in this area has included past support for the state's computerized criminal history system, the state court information system, insurance fraud data management, public safety intelligence systems, and data management within the Department of Corrections and judicial district departments of correctional services.

Program Coordination Efforts and Activities

Formula grant funds are administered by the Office of Drug Control Policy, headed by the state Drug Policy Coordinator. The Coordinator is directed by state statute (Iowa Code Chapter 80E) to do the following:

- coordinate and monitor all statewide drug enforcement efforts
- coordinate and monitor all state and federal substance abuse treatment grants and programs
- coordinate and monitor all statewide substance abuse prevention and education programs in communities and schools
- help coordinate the efforts of the state Departments of Corrections, Education, Public Health, Public Safety, and Human Services
- assist in the development and implementation of local and community strategies to fight substance abuse

submit an annual report concerning state substance abuse activities and programs, including a needs assessment of substance abuse treatment programs and drug enforcement

provide advisory budget recommendations relating to substance abuse treatment, enforcement, and prevention and education

The Coordinator chairs the 15-member Drug Policy Advisory Council, which is responsible for making policy recommendations to state departments concerning the administration, development, and coordination of programs related to substance abuse education, prevention and treatment. Council membership consists of representatives from the state Departments of Corrections, Education, Human Services, Public Health, and Public Safety, a licensed substance abuse treatment specialist, a prosecuting attorney, a substance abuse treatment program director, the statistical analysis center director, a prevention specialist, a judge, and three law enforcement officers. Non-voting members include the United States Attorneys from the Northern and Southern Districts of Iowa, the director of the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy, a member of the Iowa National Guard, and the director of the Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation.

The Council also advises on the development of the state strategy for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program. Priorities of the Council are the coordination and most effective expenditure of both state and federal funds for drug abuse education, prevention, treatment, and relevant criminal justice programs. Council representation from key state agencies, such as the Department of Education and Department of Public Health, increases the efficiency of the process by avoiding duplication and facilitating communication.

To provide direction for developing policies and programs, the Council has worked to identify and develop a series of databases specifically devoted to the organization and retention of information that describes a variety of alcohol and other substance abuse indicators. This information is reviewed and discussed regularly, and is used for making policy and program recommendations to state departments concerning the administration, development, and coordination of programs related to substance abuse education, prevention, treatment and criminal justice. In addition, the data indicators serve as the foundation of the Iowa' Drug Control Strategy.

EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

One evaluation project was funded during the current cycle; it is discussed below in this document (See Summary of Programs Under the Formula Grant Program - Evaluation Programs).

Iowa Substance Abuse Indicators

The Office of Drug Control Policy along with numerous other state agencies continued a joint substance abuse data indicator collection project. The project collects and collates a series of data which describes a variety of alcohol and other substance abuse indicators. This information is utilized by the Drug Abuse Prevention and Education Advisory Council for statewide program planning. This information is also used as the basis for formula grant program strategy and is included in various documents such as the Iowa Substance Abuse Report, a coordinated effort of the Office of Drug Control Policy, Department of Education, Department of Public Health, and Department of Corrections.

The data sources selected by the Drug Abuse Prevention and Education Advisory Council for regular collection include the following:

1. *Department of Public Health, Division of Substance Abuse and Health Promotion*
This information includes a variety of data describing program admissions, findings from the federal Center for Disease Control and Prevention's "Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System". Included in these data is gender-specific information from a representative sample of Iowa adults that describes their use of alcohol.

The Department of Public Health also conducts a survey entitled "The Alcohol and Drug Attitudes and Behaviors Among Youth", data are collected every three years from Iowa youth, grades 6, 8, and 11. Most schools participate in the short survey and a random sample of school districts participates in a longer survey. The most recent of these surveys was conducted in 2002 and was released in early 2003.

2. *Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health, Retardation and Developmental Disabilities*
Information provided from the State Mental Health Institutes reports the number of individuals admitted for substance abuse treatment, indicates the number of admissions and readmissions, race, age, county of residence, and primary substance of the admitted patients.
3. *Department of Public Safety, Division of Narcotics Enforcement (DNE)*
These data include the prices, purity, and amount of drugs seized during investigations in which DNE participated.
4. *Department of Public Safety, Plans, Training and Research Bureau*

The arrest data available through past crime report records include the sex, race and age of arrestees as well as the arresting agency county location.

5. *Department of Commerce, Alcohol Beverages Division*
A monthly distribution list with gallonage figures for beer, low proof wine, low proof spirits, and statewide totals for the sale of alcoholic beverages is provided.
6. *Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning*
Alcohol and drug charges and convictions are compiled from the records of the clerks of court. Also included are conviction-based statistics including specific convictions and sentences imposed.
7. *Office of Drug Control Policy*
Data collected from grant funded multi-jurisdictional drug task forces includes arrests, charges, and convictions. A summary of these data is included in the Summary of Programs Under Formula Grant Program - Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Law Enforcement Task Forces.

ODCP evaluates every funded project continuously in a variety of ways, depending on the nature of a project and its resources.

Each grant application kit includes detailed instructions pertaining to the development of goals, objectives, and performance measures with which to assess project success. Each of these components is assigned a numerical range for scoring competitive applications.

Submitted applications are graded by ODCP staff as well as outside reviewers knowledgeable about the application requirements. Proposals approved for funding are then subject to general grant conditions which require the submission of periodic progress reports. These provide data with which to evaluate each project against its goals and objectives.

All subgrants receive a process evaluation to ensure that project administration is in accordance with the approved grant proposal. If the nature of the project lends itself to an outcome evaluation, such a review is performed.

Throughout the course of the subgrant period, ODCP staff review all progress reports and provide technical assistance to subgrantees that request it. If information submitted in progress reports raises concerns, ODCP staff follow up with subgrantees to revolve problems. In addition, ODCP staff conduct periodic site visits to monitor performance and compliance.

After each site visit, ODCP prepares and submits to the subgrantee a site monitoring report summarizing any findings, along with deadlines for any corrective action required. If the subgrantee does not comply, future funding may be jeopardized.

Grant Funded Evaluations

One evaluation - of the Iowa Board of Parole - was conducted, utilizing \$35,000 in Byrne funds (see below).

Iowa Board of Parole Evaluation Capacity Enhancement Program

Funding was provided to enhance the research capability for the Iowa Board of Parole. The Board contracted with the state SAC to assist in analyzing offender recidivism and past Board decision-making. The project involved an examination of existing Parole Board data files, the stimulation of new data collection, and the development of new mechanisms to assist the Board in fulfilling its public safety obligation while at the same time making prudent parole decisions.

This evaluation program analyzed parole and other criminal justice data related to parolees discharged in fiscal year 1990, 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2001 to determine the extent of their subsequent justice system involvement. Data analysis continues and is focusing on the following research questions:

Are there are identifiable groups of inmates who show low rates of re-involvement, suggesting that they might safely be released earlier?

Are there identifiable groups which show abnormally high re-involvement, suggesting that they should either be incapacitated for longer periods or receive more effective treatment?

What factors are associated with recidivism?

Are there groups that might safely be housed in less secure facilities?

Validation of the parole board risk assessment.

Information gained through this study will be invaluable to the Parole Board as they continue to identify the factors associated with parolee success and failure. The evaluation is not yet complete, and the final report is pending.

Summary of Programs

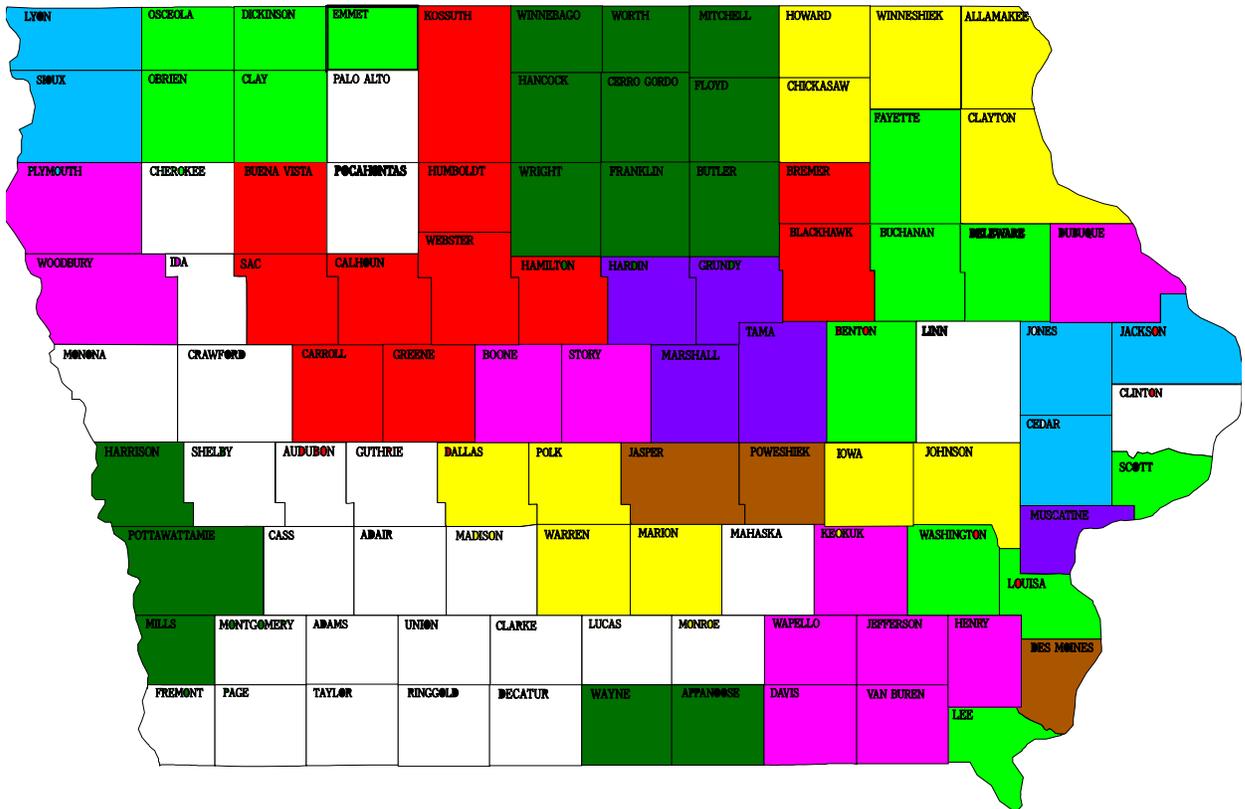
Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Law Enforcement Task Forces

Task Force Program Information

Twenty-five multi-jurisdictional drug law enforcement task forces operated in Iowa with financial assistance from the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program during the reporting period. The 25 (23 local, two state) task forces encompassed activities of over 200 participating agencies and two-thirds of Iowa's 99 counties. Approximately 80 percent of Iowa's population reside in areas covered by grant-funded multi-jurisdictional task forces.

During the reporting period, 55% (\$3,055,205) of Iowa's Byrne grant award was used to fund multi-jurisdictional task forces and special prosecutors. Over 90% of these funds were allocated to personnel. Collectively, grant funding supported 52 full-time equivalent (FTE) law enforcement officers, 4.5 FTE support staff, and 9 FTE prosecutors. The average grant award for task force projects during this reporting period was \$122,208, and ranged from a low of \$13,904 to a high of \$497,425.

Byrne Grant Funded Drug Task Forces July 02 - June 03



Task Force Goals and Objectives

Three Year Goals

- Disrupt drug distribution networks and the related patterns of serious criminal activity.
- Enhance through joint operations and shared intelligence and resources, the effectiveness of criminal justice agencies in identifying, investigating, apprehending, and prosecuting drug traffickers.
- Improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through targeting drug distribution operations on a regional basis.

Objectives

- Remove jurisdictional and turf impediments to conducting drug investigations.
- Improve law enforcement's operational effectiveness through the use of confidential funds.
- Improve narcotics enforcement by developing multiple county and multi-disciplined enforcement cooperatives, which will also take an active role in community prevention and safety programs.
- Improve the enforcement and adjudication of drug and violent crime by assigning prosecution support services to multijurisdictional task forces.
- Through collaborative enforcement efforts, increase the level of drug distribution networks targeted by Iowa law enforcement.
- Expand the multijurisdictional task force concept to areas of Iowa currently not participating in the program.
- Support a variety of drug enforcement training opportunities for law enforcement and prosecutors.

Task Force Activities

The size, makeup, and operation of the task forces are varied. The size of Iowa's local task forces ranges from single county jurisdictions to task forces involving up to ten counties and 35 agencies. Five of Iowa's task forces are single county operations consisting of six agencies or less. The general trend in Iowa has been for the metropolitan areas to develop one to three-county jurisdictions while the rural areas of the state involve a larger catchment area.

Task forces in Iowa have been found to operate according to two general models. The two models have been identified as centralized and decentralized task forces. Roughly 75% of the task forces in Iowa are centralized while the other 25% operate according to the decentralized model.

Centralized task forces are organized to provide assistance to participating agencies through organizing a specialized drug enforcement unit consisting of officers from agencies involved in the task force. Centralized task forces operate much like an independent investigatory unit in that they are responsible for collecting, analyzing and disseminating intelligence information, assuming cases from member agencies, actively cultivating new cases of their own, and maintaining autonomy over cases in which they are involved.

Decentralized task forces are designed to provide assistance to member agencies in the form

of enhanced intelligence information and increased access to manpower. There is often no full-time investigative team assigned to the task force but, instead, a task force coordinator is responsible for managing the task force intelligence information and for coordinating the resources identified to be shared among agencies in the task force.

Activities of the decentralized task forces revolve around improving the effectiveness of member agencies. Decentralized task forces do not assume and investigate cases on their own, but limit their involvement to a supporting or coordinating role. They react to the member agencies' requests for assistance. The agency with jurisdiction is the lead investigative agency and is responsible for making all investigative decisions in the decentralized task force.

Task Force Directory

ODCP publishes an annual directory containing information on task force participating agencies and task force boards of directors, as well as other drug enforcement and support projects involved with or funded by the grant program. This directory serves as a resource for those involved in narcotics enforcement across the state.

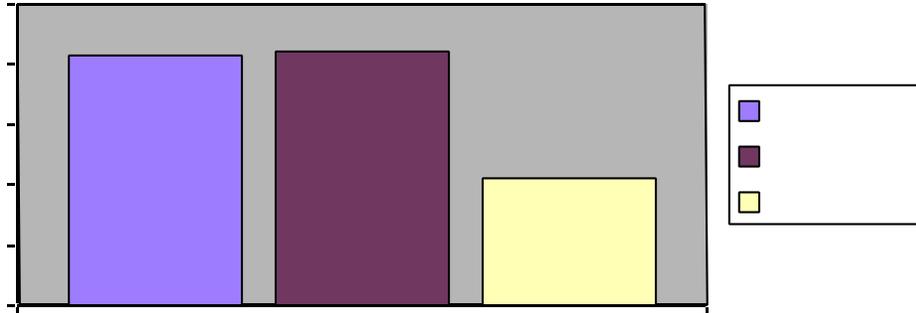
Task Force Evaluation

An Evaluation Committee was originally established to assist in assessing task force impact. An initial list of 85 standard performance measures was developed to assess project activity, with data submitted to ODCP as part of routine reports. This list has been reduced to 40 indicators with semi-annual and year-to-date figures submitted for each task force:

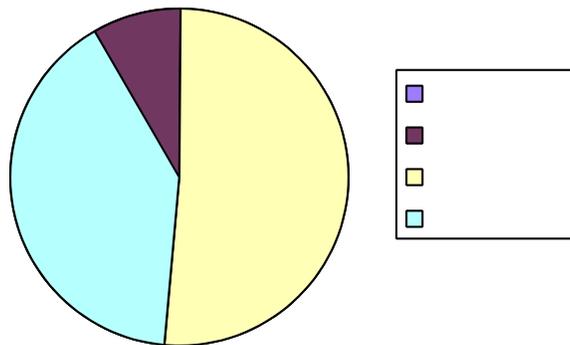
As the section below demonstrates, these performance measures yield a wealth of information on task force activity and provide hard data on the scope of drug abuse in Iowa. There has been a significant increase in drug activity in the State since these data have been collected, accompanied by changes in the types of drugs abused. Most noteworthy is the observed increase in methamphetamine activity, with a 4,825% increase in seizures from SFY93 to SFY03

Task Force Accomplishments

During the reporting period, Iowa's 23 local task forces arrested 4,130 individuals (2,199 felony, 1,931 misdemeanor), a 16% increase from the 3,546 arrested the previous year. Task forces reported an increase in the number of person charged and convicted. The number of individuals charged increased 16% from 3,641 to 4,225 (2,376 felony, 1,849 misdemeanor) while the number of persons convicted increases from 1,770 to 2,112 persons (19%).



During the reporting period, Iowa task forces forfeited a total of \$1,369,310 in assets.



Grant-funded task forces removed 163 kilograms of cocaine, 3.3 kilograms of crack, 175.4 kilograms of methamphetamines, 5,314 pounds of processed marijuana, and 52 dosage units of LSD. Based on the Division of Narcotics Enforcement's reported average street prices for drugs in Iowa, it has been estimated that the street value of the drugs confiscated during this time period is more than \$55,379,199, a figure which does not include the value of marijuana plants seized, pharmaceuticals, or "other" illicit drugs.

Grant funded task forces report spending a significant amount of time and energy responding to clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. For the reporting period, task forces reported responding to 1,153 lab (active labs – 116, functional labs – 128, boxed/portable labs – 140, abandoned site/dumpsite - 652, partial operation - 117).

In reviewing task force progress reports, one universal theme is the importance of training and education, both for officers and the general public. Officers are concerned

about receiving the most current information on techniques of investigation, as they see the drug-selling community using more and more sophisticated means to avoid detection. They also highlight the necessity of having communities that are knowledgeable about both the scope of the drug problem and ways to combat it. They universally acknowledge that the Byrne funds assist them in carrying out these educational efforts.

Crime Prevention Programs

Crime Prevention Program Information

Two projects received funding to provide programming focused on crime and substance abuse prevention directed toward youth. The city of Des Moines received \$44,982 to provide an innovative musical program with a prevention theme for grade school children. In addition, the city of Fort Dodge was funded \$10,748 to implement an public information campaign encouraging parents to become more active in substance abuse prevention.

Goals and Objectives

Goal:

Enhance citizen participation in local level prevention and intervention projects.
Improve community response to substance abuse and violent crime related issues.

Objectives

Increase the collaboration among key leaders, business and community organizations.
Equip local communities with new and innovative prevention and intervention techniques to reduce substance abuse and violent crime.
Provide crime and substance abuse prevention educational opportunities to local communities.

City of Des Moines ‘Rock In Prevention’ Program Activities

The mission of Rock In Prevention (RIP) is to educate children kindergarten through grade 12 and families to make happy, healthy drug free choices. RIP specifically targets 12 of the 40 developmental assets to improve child resilience. Local high school volunteers are trained to co-present age-appropriate workshops. Topical songs and social dramas are used to reduce deficits. RIP comprehensive curriculum includes teacher follow-up guides and reinforcement audiotapes for students and teachers to increase retention.

City of Des Moines ‘Rock In Prevention’ Program Accomplishments

During the grant year, approximately 670 high school students were recruited and trained to assist presentations, and provide role modeling for the elementary school students. Approximately 14,240 elementary students attended the performances. Also, about 4,827 teachers, prevention professionals, parents and visitors attended the presentations and/or received prevention information. Surveys of the youth provided the following results: 97% stated that RIP helped them to learn refusal skills; 97% stated that RIP helped them to see that they can have fun without using drugs; and 92% reported that the RIP high school mentors helped them believe they could grow up and be successful like them.

City of Fort Dodge Parenting is Prevention Program Activities

This program consists of an anti-drug and alcohol community media campaign involving billboards, television, radio, and newsprint. Messages such as “Mom...Dad, please give me

limitations”, and “Mom...Dad, talk to me about not using drugs and alcohol” remind and encourage parents to take an active role in parenting, and also list a website and phone number to help direct parents to more related information on prevention.

The media campaign along with a positive parenting e-mail newsletter is designed to educate parents and mentors on the importance of active parenting and mentoring, the importance of understanding, reinforcing, and modeling healthy behaviors, and the crucial role that adults play in prevention for youth. An e-mail newsletter contains parenting, tips, prevention information, and links to websites aimed at improving parenting skills. The newsletter involves frequent communication and collaboration among law enforcement, service providers, schools, and families.

City of Fort Dodge Parenting is Prevention Program Accomplishments

A random survey conducted in January 2003 showed that 81% of the respondents noticed the billboard advertising, 55% noticed the TV announcements, 35% noticed the radio ads, and 80% noticed the newspaper advertisements. Further, 75% of the respondents thought the billboard advertising were effective or very effective, 82% felt that way about the TV announcements, 86% about the radio ads, and 76% about the newspaper advertisements.

The Positive Parenting Email Newsletter has been advertised through the media campaign and website, and has grown to a monthly list of over 3,000 names in an eight-month period. It has been very well received and continues to increase new subscribers by an average of seven per week.

Offender Assessment/Treatment Programs

Offender Assessment/Treatment Programs Program Information

Sixteen projects were funded in this area, using \$1,027,563 in federal funds for a variety of projects, including: drug courts, job training, dual diagnosis programming, safe housing, substance abuse assessment and treatment, cognitive restructuring, mentoring, and victim/offender programming.

Offender Assessment/Treatment Programs Goals and Objectives

Goals:

Reduce recidivism rates in offenders.

Provide alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders.

Enhance the delivery of treatment and aftercare services to adult and juvenile non-incarcerated drug dependent offenders.

Objectives

Increase the correctional system's ability to provide substance abuse treatment.

Provide comprehensive educational and rehabilitative programming to non-violent offenders in a highly structured environment as an alternative to incarceration.

Develop programs that link the correctional system and the community, in a coordinated effort to provide long-term follow-up services for adult and juvenile offenders.

Enhance the correctional system's ability to assess and recommend the appropriate level of substance abuse treatment for offenders entering Iowa institutions.

Enhance the community based correctional system's ability to treat/manage offenders with multiple treatment needs.

Anamosa State Penitentiary CRIS Program Activities

This prison substance abuse treatment program focuses on methamphetamine addicts and violent offenders. The program, Cognitive Restructuring Intervention Strategies (CRIS) is an intense cognitive restructuring program, with group therapy occurring daily. Security officers as well as correctional counselors receive the CRIS training, and the CRIS program complements the cognitive programming employed by community corrections into which the inmates will be referred upon leaving the institution.

Anamosa State Penitentiary CRIS Program Accomplishments

During the grant year, 97 inmates successfully completed the CRIS program, compared to thirteen who did not. Two counselors worked eight hours per week in cognitive groups, and made daily contact with inmates in their respective living units. On average each counselor was involved in 224 individual counseling contacts and approximately 252 group counseling contacts per month. The counselors also met once a week to conduct Steps to Recovery Group and the Relapse Prevention Group. The number of disciplinary reports that inmates receive pre-program to post-program has decreased. As compared to other programs, CRIS counselors are able to devote much more of their time to individual counseling.

First Judicial District Enhanced Day Programming Activities

The purpose of this grant program is to enhance the community correction district's current day programming services to include: an expansion of the victim impact classes (to develop a sense of personal responsibility among offenders to prevent further victimization); implement victim-offender mediation sessions for offenders who have been sentenced for simple assaults or property crimes; and expand the number of offenders who are matched with a mentor, and improve the training, monitoring and supervision of the current mentors.

First Judicial District Enhanced Day Programming Accomplishments

The issue of increasing the offender's knowledge of the impact crime has on victims is being addressed through Victim Impact Classes. The 10.2% increase in the average change score indicates that the offenders are increasing their knowledge of the impact crime has on victims. In all, 90 offenders successfully completed the Victim Impact Classes. Crime victims also benefited, 107 in all receiving assistance related to restitution, information and advocacy. The problems of providing offenders with pro-social involvement with mentors are also being addressed. As of the end of 2002, there were 30 mentor/mentee matches. Due to personnel changes during the second half of the grant year, the number of matches dropped to fourteen as of June 30, 2003.

Scott County Jail Substance Abuse Program Activities

This program was conceived in response to an over-capacity jail population in Scott County and high levels of substance abuse problems and dependency among individuals entering the criminal justice system. A substantial proportion of these individuals could be considered for release from jail if close monitoring and treatment were available, thereby saving bed space for more serious offenders and addressing the needs of substance abusers involved in criminal activity. However, the number of inmates with substance abuse problems well exceeds the capacity of the local community-based substance abuse providers. In order to begin to address this problem, this program establishes a program for screening, monitoring and treating substance abusers in the Scott County jail population.

Scott County Jail Substance Abuse Program Accomplishments

The project has improved communication and collaboration between criminal justice and substance abuse personnel. The program has been able to provide treatment to an increased number of inmates. The courts are allowing some of these inmates to be released from jail to attend treatment on an outpatient basis. In many cases, court involvement and case management have increased the length of time an inmate is involved in treatment. For the year, 300 substance abuse assessments were completed. Of those inmates, 158 were referred and admitted into treatment. One hundred thirty-three inmates were discharged during the year, 74% of which successfully completed the program.

First Judicial District Jail-Based Assessment Program Activities

This program enhances the jail-based assessment service currently being offered by the local substance abuse treatment provider. The key activities of the program include the identification, assessment, and referral of alcohol and drug-affected offenders to community treatment services prior to their release from jail on bond. Additionally, the program monitors progress and compliance, including alcohol and drug abstinence, and personal social functioning. The courts handle non-compliance with treatment as a violation of the conditions of release.

First Judicial District Jail-Based Assessment Program Accomplishments

The program allowed for a full-time counselor to provide case management services in addition to assessing offenders. For the year, 240 offenders were assessed, of which 204 were referred to treatment services. The jail-based counselor communicates on a daily basis with the court system as well as with the corrections staff to see that offenders receive the appropriate services. Because of the coordination between agencies, there is quick action by the court when an offender either does not follow through with treatment or reoffends.

First Judicial District Dual Diagnosis Continuing Care Program Activities

This program’s mission is to promote lawful behavior to those offenders who have successfully discharged from the Dual Diagnosis Offender Program at the correctional residential facility, through coordination of aftercare services in the community, interfaced with sound correctional monitoring and case planning. The key activities include intensive supervision of 20-25 high-risk dual-diagnosed probationers or parolees. This includes providing individual and group therapy, preparing oral and written reports to the court, maintaining general casework documentation, conducting (re)assessments, coordinating referral and funding services, assisting in medication management and monitoring substance use through urinalysis and alcohol testing.

First Judicial District Dual Diagnosis Continuing Care Program Accomplishments

The case manager thoroughly monitors and documents offender aftercare attendance and progress at in-house groups and appointments, as well as outside collaborating agencies. He also works collaboratively with all professionals to reinforce information and treatment techniques. In addition, the case manager co-facilitates a weekly cognitive skills group as well as an aftercare group. Finally, the case manager continues to randomly administer periodic urinalysis and breath tests. For the year, the program, in which eleven participants were successfully discharged and five offenders were revoked, showing an 89% success rate, served 46 offenders.

First Judicial District Halfway House Program Activities

The rise of managed care and the shortening of treatment stays in the state-funded

substance abuse treatment system has created a need to find ways to augment the primary treatment experience for offenders with a supportive and controlled environment that will enhance the efficacy of substance abuse treatment for the criminal justice population. The mission of the project is to enhance the delivery of substance abuse treatment and aftercare services to drug-dependent offenders by providing the supervised, transitional living in a structured halfway house setting. This alternative to incarceration addresses the offenders' need for ongoing support in maintaining abstinence from alcohol and other drugs.

First Judicial District Halfway House Program Accomplishments

A total of 1,213 days of placement were provided at the halfway house. All offenders in the facility received low intensity addiction services coupled with a therapeutic living environment. On-site 12-step meetings were held weekly. The average length of stay for all offender clients was 81 days.

First Judicial District Sober Living Unit Program Activities

The Sober Living Unit provides sober, structured, supervised transitional housing for correctional clients in recovery from alcohol or other drug addictions. The program works to break the cycle of crime and addiction by providing long-term transitional living and recovery services to offenders as a condition of their probation, or as an alternative to incarceration for non-violent offenders. The program requires that residents remain sober (as monitored by random urinalysis), be employed, and meet financial obligations.

First Judicial District Sober Living Unit Program Accomplishments

The Case Manager/Coordinator (CMC) develops an individualized transition plan with each program participant, and makes appropriate referrals for program participants. These include referrals to the Mental Health Center, Iowa Workforce Development, Peoples Community Health Clinic, Black Hawk County Community Services, Family Service League, local dentists, and Consumer Credit Counseling Services, Inc. During the grant year, 36 offenders were referred to the Sober Living Unit. Only two of these offenders had any subsequent involvement with the Department of Correctional Services, none of which was due to any new crime committed.

Second Judicial District Drug Court Program Activities

Drug courts are an attempt to break the cycle of crime and substance abuse through the combination of treatment and correctional supervision. Key activities of the drug court include assessment of each offender's substance abuse and risk to recidivate; treatment of the offender's substance abuse problem; and intensive correctional supervision. One characteristic about this drug court that is fairly unique is that rather than a judge presiding over the court sessions, a Community Panel comprised of volunteer members of the community presides. The district judge then oversees the actions of the Panel.

Second Judicial District Drug Court Program Accomplishments

Ninety-five percent of offenders accepted into the Drug Court are at high or very high risk to re-offend, as indicated by risk assessment tools, yet most of them remain clean and sober, and active in the program. For the year, a total of 75 offenders were served through Drug Court, of which thirteen offenders were revoked. The program has been successful in lowering the offenders' risk to recidivate: Between December 31, 2002 and June 30, 2003, the risk to recidivate scores decreased for 43% of offenders, increased for 10%, and remained the same for 31%.

Third Judicial District Drug Court Program Activities

The purpose of the drug court is to demonstrate an innovative, comprehensive and integrated approach to substance abuse treatment among offending adults and juveniles by coupling the coercive power of the court with substance abuse treatment services. One characteristic about this drug court that is fairly unique is that rather than a judge presiding over the court sessions, a Community Panel comprised of volunteer members of the community presides. The district judge then oversees the actions of the Panel.

Third Judicial District Drug Court Program Accomplishments

For the year, the drug court accepted 65 new offenders into the program, and 15 successful discharges. In all, offenders appeared before the Community Panels on 525 occasions, and 24 times before a district judge for periodic reviews. Involvement in the program supports the discontinuation of substance usage and related criminal behavior/activity in the community as seen by a low percentage of client re-arrest while participating in the program and while receiving substance abuse treatment.

Sixth Judicial District Offender Treatment Program Activities

This program was developed in response to individuals in the criminal justice system who are often not successful with traditional substance abuse counseling programs. The Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment Strategies for Self Improvement and Change program was developed specifically for the substance-abusing offender. This is a long-term, intensive, cognitive-behavioral oriented program that specifically addresses substance abuse problems and issues associated with criminal offenders. Each client receives an individual treatment plan and individual counseling at the minimum of once a month. Monthly staffings involving treatment counselors and corrections officials are held to assess the clients' progress. Aftercare services are provided upon completion of treatment.

Sixth Judicial District Offender Treatment Program Accomplishments

During the grant year, 83% of the clients did not re-offend. Fifty-seven percent of the 74 clients completed at least one of the three phases of the program. The treatment facilitator is in the process of selecting additional screening tools to help determine if it is the most appropriate treatment option for clients referred to the program.

Iowa Correctional Institution for Women Therapeutic Community Program Activities

The mission of this project is to offer incarcerated women a continuum of long-term care for substance abuse services that includes an aftercare and community re-entry component. This program is a minimum of nine months in length, and is designed to accommodate the needs of female offenders. The Substance Abuse Therapeutic Community (TC) model is based on a four-phase system. The first phase is an orientation phase, which is approximately 30 days in length and is focused on the female offender’s denial, resistance, and non-compliance. During this phase the offender learns the basic TC model. Phase Two is approximately six months in length, offering offenders core substance abuse classes and cognitive groups. Phase Three is designed to address relapse prevention, family relationships, and peer support groups. In Phase Four, the transitional component of the program is targeted to offer offenders a place to reside upon commencement from the TC. This phase also helps offenders continue practicing the tools for recovery and “right living.”

Iowa Correctional Institution for Women Therapeutic Community Program Accomplishments

During the grant year, 68 offenders received primary treatment. As of the end of the year, there were 41 offenders active in the program, and 21 offenders who successfully completed, eleven of which were released from prison. Three offenders were terminated due to behavioral problems. One was given maximum benefits due to mental health problems, one received a special parole prior to completion, and one offender won her appeal and was released from prison.

Since the start of the program, 80 offenders have successfully completed the program and been released from prison. Of those, 59 remain on parole, eleven have discharged their sentence, three have been revoked and sent back to prison, two are in work release, one was given an out of state parole, one is in Federal prison, and information is not available for three others.

Third Judicial District Goodwill Vocational Success (VSP) Program Activities

Through participation in this ten-week (on average) work-based educational program (including referral to addiction services if appropriate), program attrition and recidivism rates in offenders are reduced. VSP instills in adult offenders a sense of personal responsibility and accountability, provides offenders with behavioral tools to assist them in becoming independent upon completion of sentencing, and enhances community safety through active monitoring of their behavior and treatment performance. The Third Judicial District screens Woodbury County offenders for VSP eligibility. If determined appropriate, the offender immediately begins VSP. VSP participants develop individual success plans with Goodwill staff. Half of the offender’s day is spent in classes acquiring

success-oriented academic and life skills. The balance of time is spent on the job, developing a consistent pattern of work behavior while receiving wages. VSP participants begin work on-site at Goodwill, and then transition to competitive employment within Goodwill or the larger community.

Third Judicial District Goodwill Vocational Success Program (VSP)

Accomplishments

During the grant year, 45 offenders were referred into the program. Of those, 13 obtained competitive employment, while 17 dropped out of the program. Due to the low measurable program impact, funding was not approved for any additional years.

Seventh Judicial District Drug Court Program Activities

This drug court program diverts offenders into programs quicker than through the normal administrative process, and maintains a high level of oversight and supervision of the offender, thus expanding the sentencing continuum of community based treatment programs available to the court. Drug Courts have been proven successful in many jurisdictions and provide an opportunity to positively impact the offender and crime overall, as well as the Scott County Jail and the Iowa DOC prison population. By providing assessment, treatment, education, and other appropriate services to drug offenders in a more timely manner, the time spent in jail is lowered, the prospect of rehabilitation is increased, and further criminal behavior by the offender is reduced. The chances of re-involvement in criminal activity are diminished through participation in programming whereby rewards and/or sanctions can be imposed in a timely manner. The positive (or negative if appropriate) and timely interaction between the offender and the Court will help lead to a reduction in re-offending behavior.

Seventh Judicial District Drug Court Program Accomplishments

The existence of the drug court program has shortened jail stays and jail overcrowding. The program has also impacted the prison system population, since drug court participants would have likely been sentenced to prison otherwise. Also benefiting from the program have been a significant number of minority offenders, who received a higher level of supervision and services than would have been available without the program. For the year, 32 offenders were admitted into the program, of which 21 are still currently enrolled (66% success rate).

Fourth Judicial District Drug Court Drug Treatment Program Activities

The effectiveness of drug courts can be limited if inadequate treatment services are available for program clients. This program provides additional substance abuse treatment resources for the Fourth Judicial District drug court. If accepted into the program, the client enters a residential treatment facility where inpatient treatment is administered for about 28 days. After completion of the inpatient treatment, clients are placed in structured halfway facilities and begin the active part of the Drug Court program. There are four phases to the program, each one lasting a minimum of three months, with the total program lasting a minimum of 18 months. All four phases require attendance at four 12-Step meetings a week and attendance at a monthly Drug Court group session.

Fourth Judicial District Drug Court Drug Treatment Program Accomplishments

The grant has allowed the treatment provider, Family Services, to offer extended treatment episodes for clients. In addition, it has allowed Family Services to expand psychiatric services. Drug court clients now benefit from an additional six months of activities that provide the support and treatment needed to maintain a drug-free lifestyle.

Story County Jail-Based Substance Abuse Assessment and Treatment Program Activities

This project assesses inmates for chemical dependency, and with substance abuse treatment, if needed, while they are incarcerated. In addition, the project provides a transitional program to set up referrals for inmates upon release. These referrals are made for assessed needs of the inmate as a continuation of treatment received in jail and/or for services not addressed while they were incarcerated. This referral process provides transitional contact with the inmate's home community. The project also provides sessions and educational units on life skills training - designed to meet the inmate's needs when he/she is released back to the community.

Story County Jail-Based Substance Abuse Assessment and Treatment Program Accomplishments

The project provided a wide array of services to jail inmates during the year: 125 pre-screens were completed, followed by 81 full evaluations; 77 inmates participated in group therapy, and a total of 201 individual treatment sessions were held; and ten inmates successfully completed the program, while five inmates dropped out. In addition, the program made periodic Life Skills presentations. Attendance totaled 517 for presentations ranging from financial planning, anger management, HIV, tobacco cessation, spirituality, relationships, physical wellness, and compulsive gambling.

Clinton County Enhanced Adult Offender Treatment Program Activities

This program is a joint project between Clinton County and the local treatment provider, New Directions. The program is designed to provide enhanced treatment and monitoring

for chronic offenders being placed in both New Directions men's and women's halfway house programs. Specifically, this program adapts a community based offender curriculum and increased client monitoring as enhancements to the current substance abuse treatment protocol for halfway house clients. Similar to traditional corrections tracking processes, this added supervision strengthens compliance with program expectations, and provides increase accountability of client behavior when outside the program in the community.

Clinton County Enhanced Adult Offender Treatment Program Accomplishments

For the grant year, the facilitated groups have served 57 women, 30 of which successfully completed the program. That 53% success rate compares to 38% before the program. As for the male offenders, 49 were served, of which 33 completed the program (67%). Pre- and post-test results show an average increase in knowledge for all clients of 25.8%. For the year, only 22% of all clients served relapsed or re-offended while involved in the program.

Early Intervention and Treatment Programs

Early Intervention and Treatment Programs Program Information

Five projects were funded, using \$230,781 of federal funds to provide substance abuse and/or mental health assessment, intervention and/or treatment services for juvenile offenders.

Early Intervention and Treatment Program Goals and Objectives

Goal:

Improve the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence.

Provide prevention, intervention, treatment, and supervision services for families involved in the criminal justice system.

Objectives

Expand educational and therapeutic resources available to domestic abusers.

Provide substance abuse treatment to female offenders with children.

Improve the system's response to children who are victims of family violence.

Provide early intervention, assessment, testing and treatment of juvenile offenders.

City of Grimes School-Based Mental Health and Caseworker Services Program

Activities

The goal of this project is to reduce the likelihood of continued criminal behavior associated with alcohol or drug abuse by adjudicated, high-risk adolescents. Key activities are as follows: complete standardized assessments; provide weekly individual psychotherapy with each student to enhance motivation to change and to build self-efficacy to cope with substance abuse; participate in cognitive-behavioral group therapy to assist students in recognizing and changing maladaptive thinking patterns which trigger criminal behavior; provide case management with juvenile court officers and parents to coordinate services and monitor progress; provide 'family check up' assessments with the parents of students to identify coercive or inept disciplinary practices and reinforce strengths; and provide parents with a menu of differing options to improve discipline following the family check up results.

City of Grimes School-Based Mental Health and Caseworker Services Program

Accomplishments

During the grant year, 20 youth received services, of which only two violated probation. Also, 13 of the 20 youth demonstrated improvement in school attendance and behavior. Progress was also made in helping youth to change self-defeating behaviors as identified by the youth. Specifically, ten of the youth succeeded in changing one behavior; six changed two behaviors; and two changed three self-defeating behaviors.

Clinton County Juvenile Intervention Program Activities

This project has four primary goals: provide successful alternatives to structured Day

Treatment and/or out-of-home placement for targeted youth; provide life-skills training and individual crisis counseling for at-risk targeted youth; improve academic success for targeted at-risk youth; and assist families to build on their assets and strengthen family functioning.

These goals are accomplished by providing crisis intervention, assessment, referrals for appropriate services, and follow-up tracking. The Juvenile Interventionist acts as the case facilitator for identified youth, coordinating a variety of structured support services that include substance abuse assessment and treatment, health services, family counseling, juvenile court services, mental health services, peer support groups and academic supports. The Juvenile Interventionist monitors compliance with recommended services and, with the assistance of provider teams based in the school, assesses the progress of assigned cases.

Clinton County Juvenile Intervention Program Accomplishments

For the year, the Juvenile Interventionist was involved with 106 juveniles, 76 of which had indicators for moderate to high-risk behaviors. This involvement included 853 units of case facilitations; 358 units of parental contact; 20 units of referrals; and 840 units of counseling. In the three years that this project has been in place, costly out-of-home placements have decreased each year, in part due to the early and intensive involvement by the Juvenile Interventionist. Academic performance, meanwhile, has improved by just under one-half of a grade point.

Cerro Gordo County ALERT Program Activities

A multi-disciplinary early response case planning team meets with a youthful offender and his/her family to develop a case plan. Referrals come to the team through the courts or the Iowa Department of Human Services. The plan will be coordinated over time, in partnership with the youth and parents by the ALERT project coordinator. A substance abuse counselor maintains primary responsibility for case management of the service plan developed for and with each individual client, and will provide direct services to adolescents in a separate outpatient setting.

Cerro Gordo County ALERT Program Accomplishments

A total of 310 juvenile offenders were evaluated/assessed during the grant year, of which 165 were admitted into the program, where they received after-school primary substance abuse treatment, individual counseling, family services, and motivational enhancement groups, in addition to intensive case-management services between the ALERT partners of Juvenile Court Services, the Department of Human Services, Francis Lauer Youth Services and Prairie Ridge Addiction Treatment Services. Of the 165 program clients, only 13 (8%) required subsequent out-of-home placement. In addition, 76% of the program clients successfully reduced or eliminated drug use during the grant year.

Polk County Dept. of Human Services Assessment Program Activities

This project provides substance abuse and mental health assessment and referral for young offenders entering the juvenile justice system in Iowa's largest county. With implementation of a mental health/substance abuse component at intake, high-risk youth will be identified and immediately referred for a substance and mental health needs assessment. Evaluated youth and their parents will receive referral information and assistance in getting into the recommended program. Juvenile court services staff will be notified of the findings, recommendations, expected treatment process and outcomes, and the status of the client's involvement in the recommended treatment. The on-site counselor will act as a liaison between available community education/treatment programs, juvenile court services and the youth/families receiving services. If the youth recidivates or is unsuccessful in the recommended treatment program, they will be referred back to the on-site counselor for evaluation and referral.

Polk County Dept. of Human Services Assessment Program Accomplishments

During the grant year, over 700 youth were screened, of which more than 430 were referred for assessment services. In addition, all youth and their families received some case management and follow-up services, typically in the form of arranging appointments and following up with the treatment programs, and monitoring the participation of the client throughout the program duration. Urinalysis tests were administered if requested by the juvenile court officer or treatment program. In all, 101 urinalysis tests were administered for incoming clients, of which all but 19 were found to be positive.

Black Hawk County Dept. of Human Services Therapeutic Community Program Activities

The goal of this project is the development and implementation of a community comprehensive case management multi-disciplinary team available 24/7 that provides for early identification/intervention, immediate access, intensive supervision and long-term support to those high-risk families affected by substance abuse and mental health issues and having involvement with the legal system.

Key activities include: complete a dual psychiatric/substance abuse pre-screening and comprehensive assessment on all intakes to identify appropriate referrals to the project, and initiate treatment plan development; conduct whole person/family team planning meetings to develop and implement the treatment plan, facilitate family unification/reunification and develop and implement transitional planning; maintain frequent ongoing contact with collaterals and the family to monitor compliance with the plan, including coordinating referrals, identifying funding for services, assisting in medication management and monitoring substance use through urinalysis and testing; develop a trust relationship with the family that fosters open communication and facilitates awareness and identification of indicators of relapse to promote pro-active intervention/immediate access, thus avoiding decomposition.

Black Hawk County Dept. of Human Services Therapeutic Community Program Accomplishments

During the year, the Therapeutic Community Project (TCP) triaged with 783 families, of which 67 families were accepted into the TCP. At all times, the project has been serving 30-35 families. Those families successfully discharged from the program demonstrated on average a 55% improvement in personal and family safety; 18% improvement in family stability; 42% improvement in self-sufficiency; and a 34% improvement in overall physical and mental well being for all family members.

The ability of the TCP to provide immediate services to families has also increased the success of engaging families in the treatment process. A clinical appointment for substance abuse or mental health can be obtained within 24 to 48 hours, as opposed to a waiting time of four weeks or more for a clinical appointment within the community. The collaboration of the TCP enables families to address their most acute intervention needs, and also teaches them ways to access community and family resources as needed.

Restitution and Supervision Programs

Restitution and Supervision Programs Information

A total of seven restitution and supervision projects were funded, totalling \$362,046 in federal funds. These projects included an inmate work program, and community service and victim restitution, offender supervision, and restorative justice programming.

Goals

Improve the operational effectiveness of the court process by ensuring the accountability of offenders.

Improve the general public's perception of the criminal justice system.

Increase the amount of restitution that the community receives from criminal offenders.

Provide intensified treatment intervention and supervision services to high-risk probation and parole offenders.

Objectives

Increase parole contact and supervision for high-risk offenders released into the community.

Coordinate and ensure compliance with community service sentences and restitution.

Provide programming that helps instill in juvenile and adult offenders a sense of personal responsibility and accountability.

Utilize restorative justice techniques for offenders and for communities that have been impacted by crime.

Provide offenders with the behavioral tools to assist them in becoming independent upon completion of sentencing.

Enhance community safety by actively monitoring the offenders' behavior and treatment performance.

First Judicial District Renaissance Program Activities

The mission of this project is to involve community corrections work crews to help rehabilitate neighborhoods hit hard by crime. By working with neighborhood organizations, homes and areas needing minor repair and cleanup are identified and addressed under the direction of the grant-funded Community Work Crew Leader. Ongoing property upkeep was made available to elderly/infirm homeowners, and the upkeep of local school property was also targeted.

First Judicial District Renaissance Program Accomplishments

During the grant year, 90 households in troubled neighborhoods were provided services. In addition, services were provided to 16 different community agencies. The program also was involved in assisting neighborhood associations with the neighborhood clean-ups. The project director stated, "Every project the program is involved with is an opportunity to educate the people benefiting from the project about the restorative justice concepts and the importance of community service in achieving these goals. It is apparent that this program has provided a much-needed service to various people and agencies in our community. It is also apparent through the quality of work and

enthusiasm displayed, that the offenders involved with these projects take great pride in providing the service. Customer satisfaction surveys continue to express gratitude that the projects were completed well and for the professionalism displayed.”

Eighth Judicial District Batterer’s Accountability Program Activities

A probation officer with an expertise in the area of domestic violence provides intensive supervision of domestic violence offenders. Specifically, the assigned probation officer increases the number of home visits, curfew checks and drug/alcohol testing. In addition, the officer increases victim contacts, utilizes the experience of victim advocates, and assists in the collaboration between the courts, law enforcement and victims.

Eighth Judicial District Batterer’s Accountability Program Accomplishments

During the year, 279 unannounced home visits were conducted at various times of the day and evening. Such intensive supervision helped keep violations of restraining orders to three. Twelve offenders successfully completed the program, and no new offenses by those individuals have been reported. Twelve offenders were terminated from the program, with appropriate sanctions applied to ensure offender accountability. Also during the grant year, 183 urinalysis tests were administered, resulting in 13 offenders testing positive for drugs.

Sixth Judicial District Victim/Offender/Community Program Activities

Community corrections practices tend to be largely offender-focused and ignore the concerns, needs and interests of crime victims as well as the community at large, resulting in resentment and a “lock ‘em up” mentality. This program takes steps to bring the victim and community back into the process of justice through a grant-funded community program monitor who provides victims with information about offender status at different points in the process. Also, the monitor helps facilitate victim impact panels.

Victim Awareness Classes include panels consisting of victims, advocates and community members. The monitor has also made a number of presentations to a variety of public and private organizations in the community.

Sixth Judicial District Victim/Offender/Community Program Accomplishments

This program has been able to build relationships with other victim service agencies through offering them information on how the system works. It has opened doors for victims by providing personal contact with an advocate to address any needs that arise, and offers them an ample amount of resources within their communities. The community program monitor has been able to assist other agencies in court accompaniment for victims, personal support by phone or in person, and communication with probation/parole officers. The monitor also is the support person with victims who are going through the mediation process.

During the grant year, the community program monitor had a total of 375 victim contacts, and provided services to 52 new referrals to the program. In addition, the monitor has conducted 19 trainings, facilitated 12 victim awareness groups, and made 214 contacts with other agencies.

City of West Des Moines Youth Justice Initiative Program Activities

The West Des Moines Youth Justice Initiative (YJI) addresses youth crime in the western sector of Polk County and Iowa’s fastest growing city, West Des Moines. At the heart of this project is Youth Justice Conferences, which provide a forum to explore the underlying issues that manifest as discipline problems, aggressive behavior, substance abuse, and academic failure. The accountability plan structures interventions appropriate for the individual youth, mobilizes community supports, monitors compliance and change, and rewards achievements. Additional key activities include mobilization of positive adults to support offending youth, family strengthening classes, parental substance abuse education, meaningful community service, financial restitution and assessing for alcohol, drug, and mental disorders.

City of West Des Moines Youth Justice Initiative Program Accomplishments

During the year, this project served 69 youthful offenders and their families, including 41 new referrals. The project coordinator held 86 youth justice conferences with the youth, their families and victims. And the youthful offenders completed 734 hours of community service. Over 85% of crime victims stated they were satisfied or very satisfied with the overall youth justice conference and outcome. And over 85% of the youthful offenders expressed a similar satisfaction.

Polk County Sheriff’s Work Alternative Program Activities

The Polk County Sheriff’s Office Alternative to Incarceration Inmate work Program (SWAP) targets those offenders who receive sentences of thirty or more days in the county jail for non-violent offenses, and are given the opportunity to either serve their sentence at the Polk County Jail, or serve on the work program at the work program at the rate of one ten-hour workday for each 24-hour period they were sentenced to jail. Each person sentenced is mandated to report for work as designated by the work coordinators. If a participant fails to meet the requirements expected, he is remanded back to jail to finish out the sentence of the court.

Polk County Sheriff’s Work Alternative Program Accomplishments

The program suffered due to judicial reservations to diverting inmates from jail, and so has not been awarded funding for the new grant year. However during the past grant year, the program still had a total of 148 participants working 3,750 days. By diverting these inmates from costly jail space, the county saved \$223,260 in housing costs.

Sixth Judicial District Rural Accountability Program Activities

The Rural Accountability Program is a creative way to bring intensive supervision to a rural county. By using local agencies, volunteers and existing staff, the program structures the daily activities of these offenders to help them find and retain employment, and to improve their existing employment, financial skills, interpersonal skills, relationship skills and work skills. The program also allows the offenders to give back to the community through meaningful community service projects. Finally, the program holds offenders accountable through the use of home checks, phone checks, and monitoring equipment.

Sixth Judicial District Rural Accountability Program Accomplishments

During the grant year, 48 high-risk offenders were referred to the program. Ten of those offenders completed the “Thinking for a Change” cognitive skills group. And 13 offenders completed the Victim Awareness group. Program participants also completed 1,632 hours of community service. Finally, public safety was enhanced through the intensive supervision provided, including: 733 face-to-face check-ins; 46 urinalysis tests; 123 breath analysis tests; 208 home checks; and 77 curfew checks. For the year, one offender obtained a GED, 11 obtained employment, and 18 successfully discharged from the program, versus seven who unsuccessfully terminated.

Eighth Judicial District Restorative Justice Initiative Program Activities

The mission of this project is to provide restorative justice programming in the Eighth District that places equal emphasis on the needs of victims, offenders and communities. The activities of the project coordinator includes identifying and convening a core group of community agency personnel and corrections’ treatment staff offering victim outreach services; identifying existing community and corrections-based victim outreach services; providing restorative justice training for corrections’ staff and community members; developing a strategic plan to address service gaps and establish a community network of the complementary victims’ services with a single point of contact; expanding community and corrections-based services and programming to include victim-offender mediation, victim impact panels, community crisis-intervention boards and victim impact classes; and publicizing and implementing the restorative justice initiative.

Eighth Judicial District Restorative Justice Initiative Program Accomplishments

Year One of the project dealt mainly with planning and coordination activities. Specifically, the project established an in-house restorative justice committee; established a district-wide restorative justice committee; held a three-day restorative justice training; held a district-wide strategic planning for restorative justice services and interventions; established the Restorative Justice Initiative office, which has been publicized through speaking engagements, professional networking and word of mouth; created victim impact panels to hold offenders accountable for their crimes; offered victim-offender mediation services; and recruited community members to serve on crisis intervention boards.

Criminal Justice Information System

Criminal Justice Information System Program Information

Two projects were funded in this program area during the 2002-2003 fiscal year to enhance the management of criminal justice information. Total funding for these projects was \$276,624. The largest of the four grants was made to the Department of Public Safety. These funds supported two information technology staff and every second year an independent audit of the criminal history repository. It should be noted that in 1998 the Iowa Department of Public Safety reduced the number of personnel funded through this program to allow local agencies to participate in the criminal justice record improvement set aside.

Criminal Justice Information System Goals and Objectives

Goal:

Enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Objectives:

Improve the quality of drug control technology.

Improve the ability of criminal justice agencies to share information.

Criminal History Records Program Activities

We continue to make improvements in our overall objective of improving the accuracy and quality of criminal history information in Iowa. The Department of Public Safety reports a steady increase in fingerprint cards submitted, dispositions received, manual files automated, and increased number of total records automated, additional felonies flagged, and juvenile fingerprints received. Iowa has become an open records state for criminal history records and now responds to over 100,000 requests from non-law enforcement agencies annually.

Criminal History Records Program Accomplishments

The audit completed by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning in 2002 revealed that Iowa is now compliant with all but one of Bureau of Justice Assistance's Criminal Justice Records Improvement accuracy and completeness benchmarks.

The only benchmark with which Iowa does not fully comply requires fingerprint cards to be submitted to the State repository within 24 hours. The Iowa Code allows two days. However, over 52% of the arrests reported in the audit were made by jurisdictions where Lievescan technology transmits the fingerprints on the day they are taken. As a result, the majority of fingerprint cards are submitted within the time period required in the benchmark. It is unlikely that Iowa law will be changed to require the minority fingerprint cards to be submitted within 24 hours to comply with this benchmark.

The office of Drug Control Policy intends to seek a waiver from the Bureau of Justice Assistance on the five percent set aside.

Information Management Program Activities

One information management project was funded during the reporting period. A large-scale project attempting to integrate criminal justice data from all components and levels of the criminal justice system.

The Iowa Information Technology Department received a \$61,693 grant to continue the planning and assessment process to integrate the independent data systems of the criminal justice system in Iowa.

Information Management Program Accomplishments

The criminal justice integration project experienced significant delays in implementing the assessment and integration component supported by the Byrne grant program. As a result their contract has been extended two years. The project has contracted with consultants to assess existing resources and identify obstacles to the exchange of information.

Criminal Justice System Performance Enhancement Programs

Criminal Justice System Performance Enhancement Programs Information

One evaluation was funded during the reporting period using FFY 01 Byrne funds: \$35,000 in federal funds was directed to an evaluation of the Iowa Board of Parole.

Criminal Justice System Performance Enhancement Programs Goals and Objectives

Goal:

Maximize the effectiveness of the drug control strategy through qualitative and quantitative analysis of program processes and outcomes.

Improve the operational effectiveness of the court system.

Assist victims of crime as they move through the criminal justice system.

Objectives

Reduce court delay in responding to violations of court ordered conditions.

Assist court services with the preparation of victim impact statements, court orientation, and advocacy.

Assess on an ongoing basis the effectiveness of the Drug Control and System Improvement projects supported by Byrne funding.

Iowa Board of Parole Evaluation Capacity Enhancement Program Activities

Funding was provided to establish a research capability for the Iowa Board of Parole. The Board contracted with the state SAC to assist in analyzing offender recidivism and past Board decision-making. The project involved an examination of existing Parole Board data files, the stimulation of new data collection, and the development of new mechanisms to assist the Board in fulfilling its public safety obligation while at the same time making prudent parole decisions.

Iowa Board of Parole Evaluation Capacity Enhancement Program

Accomplishments

This evaluation program analyzed parole and other criminal justice data related to parolee cohorts discharged in fiscal year 1990, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2001 and 2002 to determine the extent of their subsequent justice system involvement. Data analysis continues and is focusing on the following research questions:

Are there identifiable groups of inmates who show low rates of re-involvement, suggesting that they might safely be released earlier?

Are there identifiable groups, which show abnormally high re-involvement, suggesting that they should either be incapacitated for longer periods or receive more effective treatment?

What factors are associated with recidivism?

Are there groups that might safely be housed in less secure facilities?

Validation of the parole board risk assessment.

Information gained through this study will be invaluable to the Parole Board as they continue to identify the factors associated with parolee success and failure.

