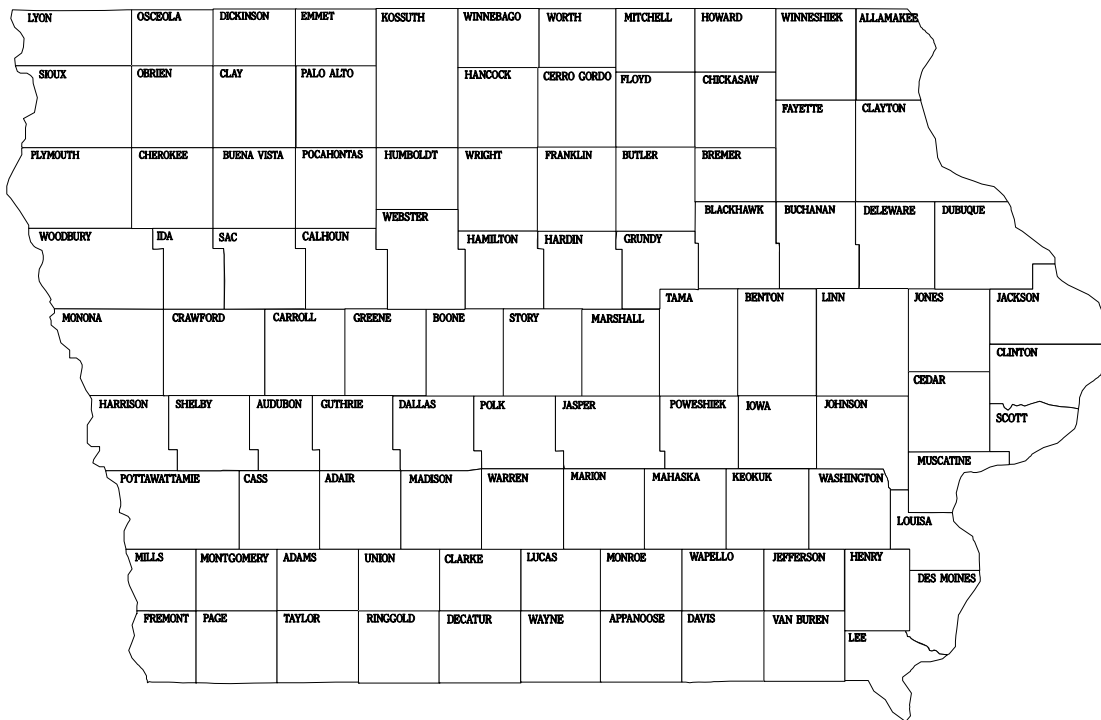


# STATE OF IOWA ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM

**JULY 1, 2006 - JUNE 30, 2007**



**Chester J. Culver**  
Governor

# **Annual Report of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program**

**July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the Iowa State Annual Report of programs and activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program from July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007.

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, over \$1.8 million in federal Byrne-JAG funds and over \$600,000 in state and local matching funds were awarded to 32 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 and the demand for drugs in the State and have helped combat the level of violent crime.

The Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) has been designated by the Governor as the state agency responsible for the administration of the Byrne-JAG grant program. 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.

For the period covered, Iowa's Drug Control Strategy consisted of three targeted results, which included twelve indicators and numerous proposals and strategies to guide the funding process:

### **Result # 1.) All Iowans Are Healthy and Drug-Free.**

**Indicator # 1-A:** Percent of students in Grade 11 reporting current use of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana.

**Indicator # 1-B:** Number of alcohol and other drug-related juvenile charges/allegations.

**Indicator # 1-C:** Number of Iowa traffic fatalities that are alcohol-related.

**Indicator # 1-D:** Percent of adult Iowans reporting heavy or binge drinking.

**Indicator # 1-E:** Percent of adult Iowans reporting current smoking.

**Indicator # 1-F:** Percent of treatment clients who are abstinent, are employed full-time, and have not had any arrests six months post treatment.

**Indicator # 1-G:** Number of confirmed types of child abuse related to denial of critical care, presence of an illegal drug in a child's body or manufacture of meth in the presence of a minor.

### **Result # 2.) Iowa Communities Are Free From Illegal Drugs.**

**Indicator # 2-A:** Average price and purity of methamphetamine and cocaine in Iowa.

**Indicator # 2-B:** Number of clandestine methamphetamine laboratory responses.

**Indicator # 2-C:** Substance treatment program screenings/admissions for adult illicit drug use.

**Result # 3.) All Iowans Are Safe From Drug Abusing Offenders.**

**Indicator # 3-A:** Percent of community based offenders with identified substance abuse treatment needs who have received treatment.

**Indicator # 3-B:** Percent of probations/parole revocations in which positive drug/alcohol test was a factor.

Iowa's Drug Control Strategy is updated by 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 and crime data indicators and provided historical trend data to evaluate efforts to reduce both the use and prevalence of alcohol/drugs in Iowa.

**Drug Policy Advisory Council:**

The Drug Policy Advisory Council is ODCP's advisory council for the Byrne-JAG 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 fields. 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, and objectives to which Byrne-JAG 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-JAG 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 trends such as the increasing incidence of methamphetamine abuse are troubling, state and local officials are in a good position to combat drug abuse. This is due in part to the resources made available through the Byrne-JAG program. The following report itemizes program priorities and lists programs funded during the past year.

# **INTRODUCTION**

## **Overview of Programs**

For the 2006 project period, five program purpose areas covering a variety of potential projects were targeted for funding. Thirty-two projects were funded in these areas. The state strategy developed for Iowa by the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) is consistent with the national strategy, and essentially is 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 Byrne-JAG Grant Program.

## **Substance Abuse/Crime Prevention and Education**

Three crime and substance abuse prevention projects were funded with the 2006 grant. The grant funded a youth mentoring project, a community coalition planning and training project, and a meth reduction project.

## **Drug Enforcement**

The largest single program funded by the ODCP is the multi-jurisdictional task force program, now involving about 200 agencies. Twenty local and two state 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.

Coordination and collaboration is the hallmark of the task force program in Iowa. Over ninety percent of the grant funds directly supported 18 officers, support staff, and special prosecutors. During the reporting period, grant funded task forces accounted for 2,194 drug-related convictions, \$2,527,171 in forfeited assets, and drug confiscations valued at over \$31.1 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.

One prison and one community-based substance abuse treatment projects received funding. Also receiving funding was an intensive supervision project, three youth substance abuse education, counseling and intervention projects, and a treatment program in Iowa's most secure juvenile facilities.

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 ODCP's strategic planning. This emphasis is reflected in programs supported with grant funds. Examples of projects funded in the past 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 ODCP, 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; and
- 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 – drug enforcement, 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, a member of the Iowa National Guard, Attorney General, 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 Byrne-JAG 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 (ODCP) 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 in the development of the Iowa Drug Control Strategy, a coordinated effort of the ODCP, Department of Education, Department of Public Safety, Department of Public Health, Department of Corrections and others.

The data sources selected by DPAC 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 treatment screening and admissions.

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 2005 and was released in early 2006.

2. *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.
3. *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.
4. *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.
5. *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.

6. *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 outside peer reviewers knowledgeable about the application requirements, as well as by ODCP staff. 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 resolve problems. In addition, ODCP staff conduct periodic site visits to monitor performance and compliance.

After each site visit, ODCP sends a written memorandum to the subgrantee summarizing any findings, along with deadlines for any corrective action required. If the subgrantee does not comply, funding may be terminated.

### **Grant Funded Evaluations**

One evaluation - of the Iowa Department of Corrections - was conducted, utilizing \$31,093 in Byrne-JAG funds (see below).

#### **Iowa Department of Corrections Policy Research Program**

The goal of this program is to improve the capability of the Iowa Department of Corrections, the eight state community corrections agencies, and the Iowa Board of Parole to make more effective use of limited resources by permitting analyses of offender populations and the impact sentencing policy has on rates of probation and incarceration. This research involves the examination of sentencing data, criminal histories, offender

supervision and treatment histories, and recidivism in order to identify which programming is most effective with offenders of different characteristics.

# SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS

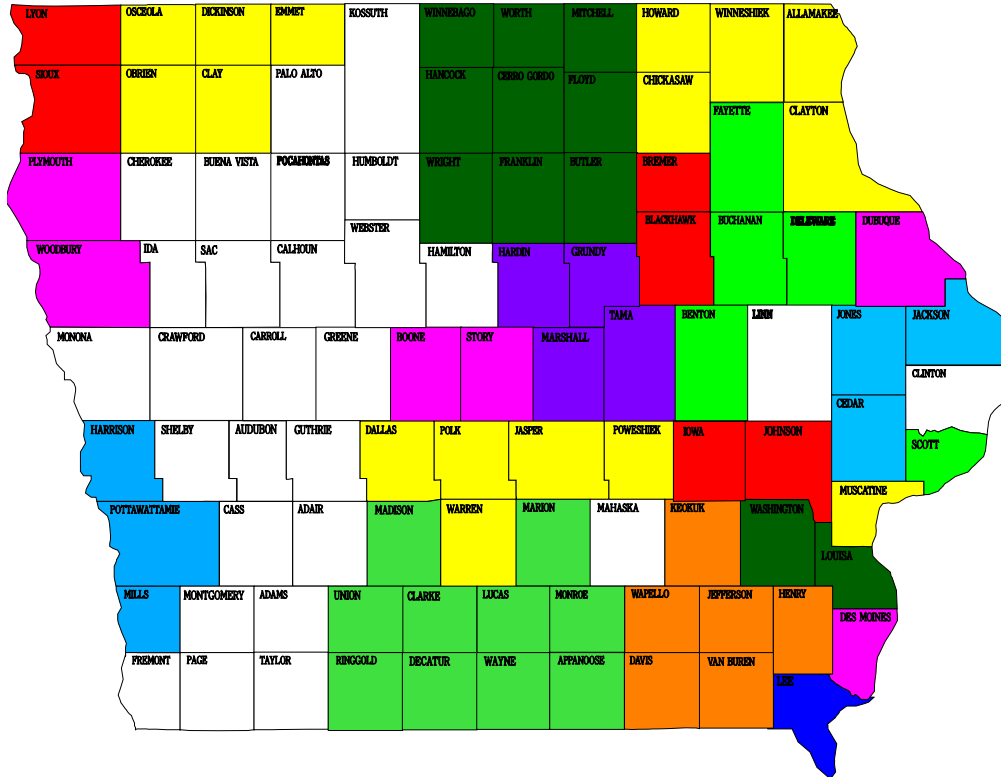
## Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Law Enforcement Task Forces

### Task Force Program Information

Twenty-two multi-jurisdictional drug law enforcement task forces operated in Iowa with financial assistance from the Byrne-JAG Grant Program during the reporting period. The 22 (20 local, two state) task forces encompassed activities of nearly 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, 54% (\$1,019,341) of Iowa's Byrne-JAG grant award was used to fund multi-jurisdictional task forces and special prosecutors. Over 95% of these funds were allocated to personnel. Collectively, grant funding supported 18 full-time equivalent (FTE) law enforcement officers, support staff, and prosecutors. The average grant award for task force projects during this reporting period was \$46,334 and ranged from a low of \$3,070 to a high of \$183,394.

### Byrne-JAG Grant Funded Drug Task Forces July 06 - June 07



## **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 44 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 significant increases in seizures when compared to the mid 1990s.

### **Drug Intelligence**

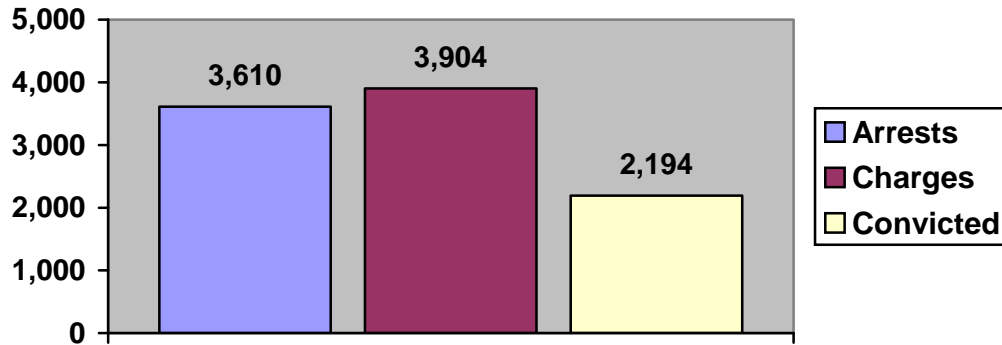
The hallmark of drug task force investigations is the coordination and collaboration of cases between law enforcement and prosecution agencies at all levels of government. Sharing of intelligence information is vital to making the highest quality cases and maximizing the use of limited grant funds. Iowa drug task forces have organized into twelve intelligence hubs. Each hub is staffed with at least one full time National Guard counter drug analyst. An electronic "pointer" system was developed by the Iowa Department of Public Safety which allows the hubs to upload intelligence information to a central repository. The repository, referred to as the Law Enforcement Intelligence Network Pointer System contains basic intelligence information allowing agencies

throughout the state to query names and pertinent investigative data. The system continues to be refined with the ultimate goal of 100% of the Iowa hubs contributing data and becoming compliant with the National Pointer System.

**Task Force Accomplishments**

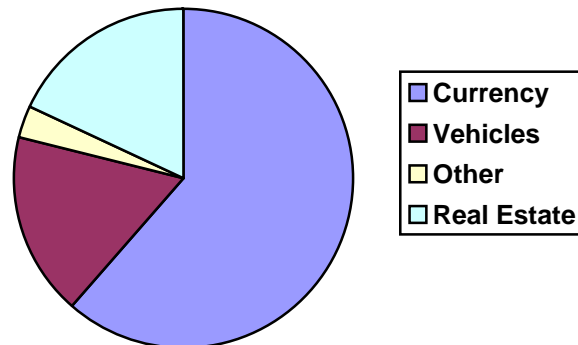
During the reporting period, Iowa's 20 local task forces arrested 3,610 individuals (1,637 felony, 1,973 misdemeanor), an increase from the 3,252 arrested the previous year. Task forces also reported an increase in the number of persons charged and convicted. The number of individuals charged increased 9.3% from 3,573 to 3,905 (1,790 felony, 2,115 misdemeanor) while the number of persons convicted increased from 1,060 to 1,134 persons (2.6%).

**Number of Persons Arrested, Charged & Convicted by Drug Task Forces**



During the reporting period, Iowa task forces forfeited a total of \$2,527,171 in assets.

**Task Force Asset Forfeitures**



Grant-funded task forces removed 41.6 kilograms of cocaine, 4.1 kilograms of crack, 61.1 kilograms of methamphetamines, 20 grams of heroin, 3,146.7 pounds of processed

marijuana, and 56 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 \$31.1 million, a figure which does not include the value of 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 363 labs (active labs 106, chemicals/glassware/equipment 70, and dumpsites 187).

These projects are the cornerstone of drug enforcement throughout Iowa. Drug enforcement task forces have clearly demonstrated an impact on their primary mission -- disrupting the distribution of narcotics in Iowa communities. In addition, task force investigations routinely result in individual and family referrals to substance abuse treatment, protective services for children affected by drug involved caregivers, and other types of human services necessary to habilitate the lives of people adversely affected by substance abuse.

Task forces have positively impacted communities through education and public awareness resulting from community presentations and media coverage.

In reviewing program progress reporting, task forces have universally expressed concerns regarding the security of Byrne/JAG and the disadvantage Iowa communities would face with a reduction or loss of grant funding.

## **Substance Abuse/Crime Prevention Programs**

### **Crime Prevention Program Information**

Three projects received funding to provide programming focused on crime and substance abuse prevention. A youth mentoring, gender-specific, and leadership training program was funded in the amount of \$24,233 to the city of Mason City, a methamphetamine reduction program was funded in the amount of \$33,457 for Clinton County, and a community coalition planning and training project with Clinton County for \$22,736.

### **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.

### **Clinton County Meth Reduction Project Activities**

The two main goals of this project are: (1) Stop meth from being manufactured in Clinton County; and (2) Reduce the number of individuals affected by meth. The main activities of the project are as follows:

- Implement a Drug Endangered Children (DEC) program in Clinton County.
- Develop a program aimed at reducing maternal/paternal drug use
- Develop meth educational materials
- Continue to educate the public through meth trainings and conferences.
- Maintain and improve Clinton County's meth reporting/monitoring system

### **Clinton County Meth Reduction Project Accomplishments**

During the grant year, the campaign placed a variety of advertisements in the local media to publicize the hotline and raise awareness about meth. In addition, tear-off pads containing educational material, posters, and magnets have been distributed to nearly 100% of stores, offices, and agencies in Clinton County. Nearly 100% of area retailers display the meth education "tear-off" pads and related materials.

Project staff have also been involved with area retailers and citizens to ensure compliance with Iowa's pseudoephedrine control statute as well as the federal law.

Project staff have taken a leadership role in developing a local Drug Endangered Children program. Staff are working with officials in a variety of disciplines to develop protocols

to ensure that children adversely affected by a caregiver's drug involvement receive the highest priority for intervention and services.

The project initiated a meth reduction program for expectant mothers to educate them about the dangers of illicit drug use. The project has also been engaged in educational and prevention activities with landlords, business organizations, professional groups, and civic organizations.

Clinton County reported that fewer people are being arrested and convicted for meth-related charges, fewer meth labs are being found, and more people are seeking treatment for meth addiction.

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### **Mason City Youth Prevention Project Activities**

The purpose of this project is to increase positive youth development indicators, and the perception of social disapproval of substance use for the youth participating in the project. In achieving this goal, the project focuses on three main activities:

- Peer mentoring to increase the following: youth ability to be a positive peer influence; perception that the community values youth, and youth are important community resources; and the perception of social disapproval of substance use among peers and the community.
- Gender-specific projects to increase the following: self-esteem; bonding to the community; positive peer influence; perception of social disapproval of substance use; and linkage to community youth organizations and groups.
- Youth leadership projects to increase the following: the perception of youth as resources; the perception that the community values youth; self-esteem; positive peer influence; social disapproval of substance use; and linkage of participants to community resources for on-going input and involvement.

### **Mason City Youth Prevention Project Accomplishments**

The project conducted gender specific conferences designed to increase self-esteem, reinforce positive relationships, pro-social attitudes nurture a commitment to their community.

The "step-n-up" conference for young girls involved 51 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> grade girls. The "challenge Passage" conference for 7<sup>th</sup> grade boys involved 132 local youth.

Participants involved in both conferences demonstrated positive gains in competencies, attitudes, and knowledge:

#### **Step-n-up for girls**

- 22% increase in belief that they have a power to impact their own life;
- 33% increase in knowledge of community resources to assist young women;
- 20% increase in self reported ability to work in a group of people they don't know well; and

- 20% increase in self reported interpersonal competence.

Challenge Passage for boys

- 31% increase in leadership skills
- 28% increase in friendship skills
- 20% increase in awareness of community resources
- 20% increase in knowledge of substance abuse consequences

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**Clinton County – Alliance of Coalitions for Change (AC4C) Project Activities**

AC4C is a collaboration of community substance abuse coalitions which address substance abuse policy, training, communications, and share what’s working.

Through this grant AC4C provides participating substance abuse coalitions a formal venue to network with other community coalitions, identify substance abuse policy and legislative concerns and advocate for improvements, and provide workshops to better equip local coalition members to address substance abuse issues in their community with research based best practices.

**Clinton County – Alliance of Coalitions for Change (AC4C) Project Accomplishments**

During the project period, AC4C recruited participation from over 30 community coalitions. AC4C is in the process of creating a website to share information between members and to make materials and other resources designed by AC4C available to participating members. The new website address will be [www.ac4c.org](http://www.ac4c.org) and is expected to be up and running in the fall of 2007.

In the first half of 2007, AC4C provided three free or low cost trainings for community substance abuse coalition members. A total of 96 coalition members participated in the training from all over Iowa. Training opportunities included “Evaluating Community Coalitions:”, “Building Effective Communications”, and “Coalition Sustainability”.

The AC4C collaboration has been an effective voice for local substance abuse coalitions, having participated on behalf of community coalition in a variety of statewide planning and policy discussion with the Department of Public Health, Department of Public Safety, Drug Policy Advisory Council, and the Office of Drug Control Policy.

## **Offender Assessment/Treatment Programs**

### **Offender Assessment/Treatment Programs Program Information**

Two projects were funded in this area, using \$331,674 in federal funds for an innovative community based dual diagnosis project and a prison based therapeutic community project.

### **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.

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### **Anamosa State Penitentiary (ASP) Therapeutic Community Program Activities**

This project provides an intensive therapeutic community (TC) treatment program at ASP, a medium/maximum security prison. This project was originally funded through the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) grant program. When Congress did not appropriate funds for RSAT in FFY 2004, this project applied for and was awarded funding under the Byrne-JAG grant program.

This project provides extensive (1,000 hours plus) inpatient substance abuse treatment and continuing care for up to 60 inmates seven days a week. It is a nine-month, cognitive-based program which research has shown positively effects recidivism and drug usage, thus enhancing public safety. Inmates also perform restorative justice/community service projects to various agencies/organizations in an attempt to "give back to the community."

### **Anamosa State Penitentiary (ASP) Therapeutic Community Program Accomplishments**

During the year, inmates completed 38,116 hours of treatment programming. The project reported 53 new admissions. Forty-three inmates successfully completed the program. A total of 147 urinalysis tests were conducted, the results of which all came back negative. As a way of performing community service/restorative justice, inmates worked a total of 364 hours making school bags for the Mennonite Community in Iowa.

Of the 260 inmates released since the program began, 72 have returned to the Iowa Dept. of Corrections within the first year of release, for a one year recidivism rate of 28%. An additional 38 inmates returned to the Department of Corrections between the first and second year of release for an overall two-year recidivism rate of 42%.

### **First Judicial District Dual Diagnosis Program Activities**

This project provides intensive substance abuse treatment, mental health counseling, and intensive correctional supervision in the community to offenders who suffer from substance abuse dependence and severe mental illness. Services are provided in a 16-bed wing of the First Judicial District Dept. of Correctional Services residential facility.

Key activities specifically include assessment, individual and group therapy, relapse prevention, life skills, medication management, recreation, and aftercare; all under the umbrella of correctional supervision.

### **First Judicial District Dual Diagnosis Program Accomplishments**

During the year, 76 offenders received residential based services through this project. Forty-six offenders were discharged, 27 of whom successfully completed the program. The remaining 19 were either rearrested or absconded from the program.

During the reporting period, 431 urinalysis tests were conducted, of which only 19 tested positive for drugs. Also during this period the project conducted 2,671 alcohol breath tests resulting in just one positive test.

Program participants participate in individual substance abuse and mental health treatment services. Individual services are supplemented by co-facilitated substance abuse and mental health groups three times per week focusing on providing an integrated approach to mental health and substance abuse education and treatment.

Project staff work with other community resources to ensure a full continuum of therapeutic, health care, educational, interpersonal, occupational, economic and recreational services are available to offenders while in the residential facility as well as transitioning offenders to independent living arrangements.

## Early Intervention and Treatment Programs

### Early Intervention and Treatment Programs Program Information

Four projects were funded, using \$270,508 of federal funds to provide substance abuse and/or mental health assessment, and 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 youth and 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.

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### Jackson County Youthful Offenders Treatment Program Activities

This project provides specialized and developmentally appropriate substance abuse treatment services to youthful offenders in Jackson County, which has been experiencing a significant increase in the number of youth needing substance abuse treatment services. A half-time counselor has been hired to provide the assessment, educational and treatment services, as well as conduct in-service training for court officers, probation, county attorneys, and TASC liaison on referral, monitoring and case management processes.

### Jackson County Youthful Offenders Treatment Program Accomplishments

For the year, 138 youth were assessed for substance abuse treatment needs. Of those, 59 were enrolled in treatment. This program has significantly increased the compliance rate with recommended treatment services, with a 79.4% compliance rate. This compares to a 58% compliance rate prior to the project.

Since the inception of the program, it is estimated that over 60% of those who had successfully completed the program had either completed probation and had no additional offenses, or they were still on probation but compliant.

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### **Boone County School-Based Intervention Juvenile Services Program Activities**

Early interventions that only focus on the adolescent are not as effective as interventions that also include the youth's parents in the early stages of treatment. Family-based treatment services is a proven early intervention strategy that links parents with resources and provides one-on-one support through an assessment process with a trained therapist. With increased parental concern and involvement, the adolescents' likelihood of developing high risk behaviors or substance abuse is lessened. The key activities of this project are 1) coordination between juvenile court officers, law enforcement, and school districts to refer adolescents who will benefit from family-based services; 2) assessment of parents and adolescents; 3) expansion of options that allow parents to choose which interventions best meet their needs; and 4) evaluation tools to make ongoing changes to improve the project.

### **Boone County School-Based Intervention Juvenile Services Program Accomplishments**

During the year, it is estimated that the project received 102 family referrals, and directly served 89 individual participants. Ninety-four percent of families who accepted services showed an improvement of functioning. Successful achievement of goals or more effective engagement in parenting was reported in 72% of families that accepted services. Youth participating in family services through this program reported a recidivism rate of under 11%.

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### **Webster County TIPS Program Activities**

Schools are among the most important social institutions for adolescents, second only to family in significance. Teen Intervene Program for Success (TIPS) provides a comprehensive range of treatment options for teens where it is most accessible, and in an environment that is familiar: within the school. The grant-funded counselor conducts assessments to determine the level of involvement with drugs or alcohol; determines appropriate level of services needed; facilitates "Teen Intervene", a research-based intervention curriculum; provides individual case management and treatment, group treatment and aftercare support to teens deemed at high risk of drug and alcohol abuse or for those teens returning from residential treatment.

### **Webster County TIPS Program Accomplishments**

The project is effectively identifying and servicing substance abusers within the school district. For the year, 66 students participated in group therapy sessions, life skills and aftercare services. According to data obtained from school and juvenile court records, 73% of the TIPS clients did not engage in any substance use, 94% reported no further involvement with the juvenile justice system, 71% had improved attendance and 62% showed improvement in school performance.

### **State Training School/Iowa Juvenile Home Substance Abuse Treatment Program Activities**

The State Training School and the Iowa Juvenile Home are the placement of last resort for youthful offenders in Iowa. Youth admitted to these institutions have typically failed numerous other placements, the average age at admittance is 16.4 years, 70 percent have a felony conviction, and over 80% are in need of substance abuse treatment.

With a typical age of onset of just 9 year of age and lifestyle characteristics which have deeply engrained substance use, intensive long term residential substance abuse treatment services at the institutions are essential in the rehabilitation of the these kids.

This program provides substance abuse treatment services to students in an institutional setting in living units designated specifically for those involved in this program. Treatment services are integrated into the institution's inventory of services. Substance abuse treatment staff are involved in the development of institution-wide treatment plans and student's progress toward discharge is in part dependent upon performance in treatment. Program staff provide a full continuum of services including assessment, group and individual treatment, discharge and aftercare planning.

### **State Training School/Iowa Juvenile Home Substance Abuse Treatment Program Accomplishments**

During the project period, 61 youth were admitted to treatment at the State Training School and 25 at the Iowa Juvenile Home. Thirty four youth were successfully discharged at the State Training School and 30 at the Iowa Juvenile Home. The project reported an 88% successful discharge rate for the project period – several of those who were unsuccessfully discharged “timed out” of the institution and were referred to other programs in the community.

The length of stay in treatment in both institutions is at least six months with students receiving on average 350 hours of group treatment and 21 hours of individual treatment.

## **Criminal Justice System Performance Enhancement Programs**

### **Criminal Justice System Performance Enhancement Programs Information**

One evaluation was funded during the reporting period using FFY 06 Byrne-JAG funds: \$31,093 in federal funds was directed to an evaluation of the Iowa correctional policy.

### **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-JAG funding.

### **Iowa Department of Corrections Policy Research Activities**

The goal of this program is to improve the capability of the Iowa Department of Corrections, the eight state community corrections agencies, and the Iowa Board of Parole to make more effective use of limited resources by permitting analyses of offender populations and the impact sentencing policy has on rates of probation and incarceration. This research involves the examination of sentencing data, criminal histories, offender supervision and treatment histories, and recidivism in order to identify which programming is most effective with offenders of different characteristics.

### **Iowa Department of Corrections Policy Research Accomplishments**

Through this program, the evaluator issued a report on its findings regarding recidivism among Iowa probationers. The study found that of the probationers completing probation during the tracking period, 73% were discharged successfully, compared to 59% nationally. However, a slightly higher percentage of Iowa probationers (19%) were revoked to incarceration than was true nationally (16%). Twenty-three percent of releases were re-arrested within one year of being placed on probation, with an additional 15.6% being arrested within three years.

The study found that men exhibited higher rates of recidivism than women, and that Native Americans and African-Americans exhibited the highest rates of re-arrest. And as probationers age, they tend to exhibit lower rates of recidivism. Felony probationers exhibited higher rates of re-arrest than misdemeanants. Also, there was a tendency for

probationers to be re-arrested for and convicted of the same type of offense that resulted in their being on probation.

This project has made great strides in recent years in developing a justice system that relies on “hard” evidence in policy development rather than “seat of the pants” decision making. One of the factors that leads to policy driven decisions is the availability of sound, timely data upon which to base those decisions. This project has been one effort to develop such timely information, and it has been successful in providing previously unavailable data to representatives of the Board of Parole, Department of Corrections, Department of Correctional Services, and the Legislative and Executive branches of state government. With increasing public demand to “do more with less”, this project has developed data that can help administrators operate more effectively and efficiently.