



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

FY2018
Annual
Report

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AGENCY OVERVIEW

MISSION

The Iowa Department of Human Rights is a state agency with a mission to ensure basic rights, freedoms, and opportunities for all by empowering underrepresented Iowans and eliminating economic, social, and cultural barriers. We help individuals attain economic independence by ensuring access to government services and advancing educational achievement and entrepreneurial success consistent with their aspirations.

VISION

The Iowa Department of Human Rights is the results-oriented leader in creating a more inclusive and productive Iowa where a society of economically independent individuals are engaged citizens, contributing to the improvement of their communities.

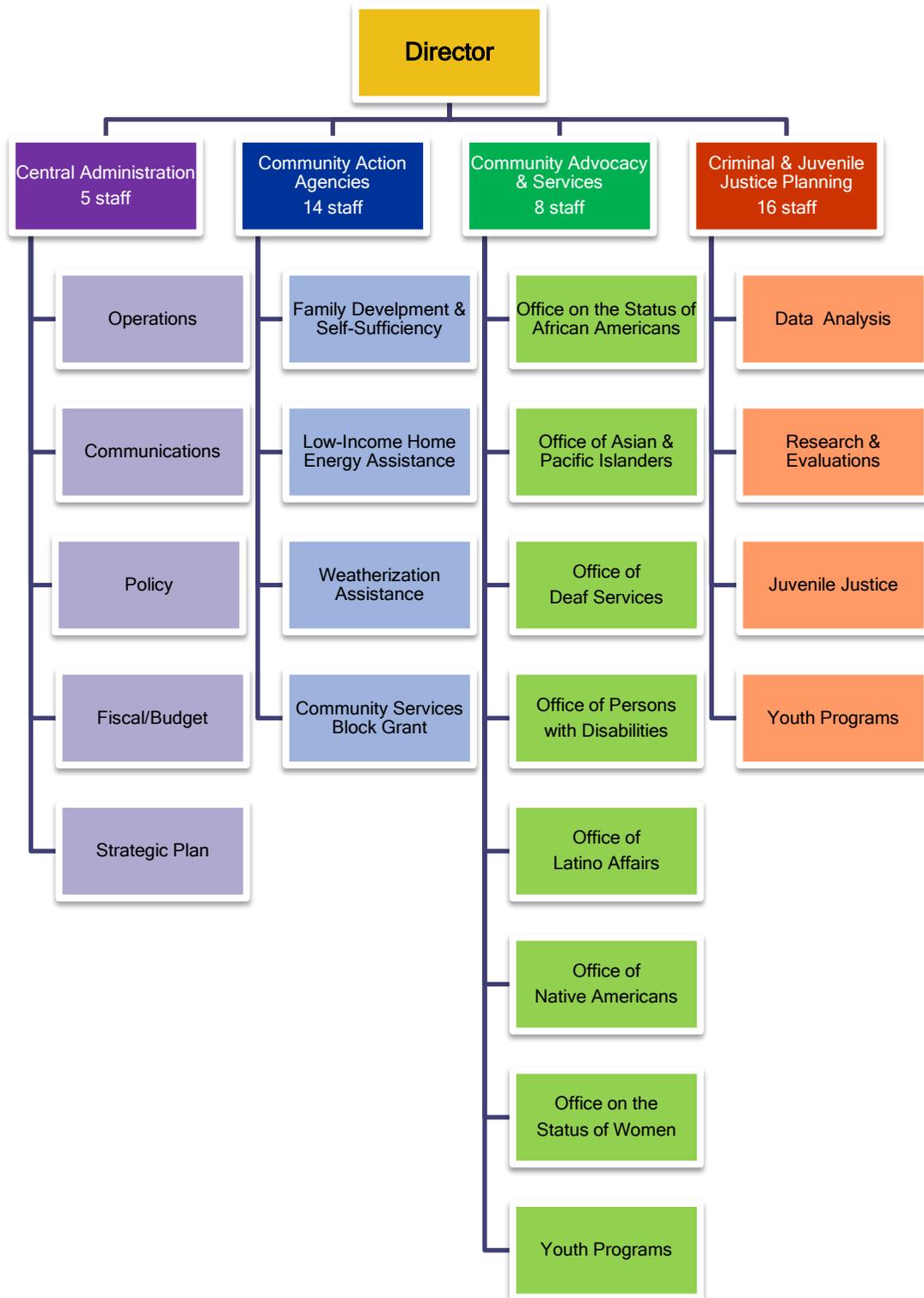
PURPOSE STATEMENT

The Iowa Department of Human Rights will advocate for underrepresented Iowans and foster hope within our communities by educating individuals, businesses and government entities about the needs, rights and responsibilities of all Iowans. As a state agency, we have a special responsibility to ensure accessibility to government in order to improve Iowans' quality of life.

STATUTORY PROVISION

Iowa Code Chapter 216A outlines the structure and duties of the department.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



MESSAGE FROM DIRECTOR

We believe that everyone deserves an opportunity to attain self-sufficiency and to contribute their full potential to society. Each person brings unique perspectives and abilities that help enrich and shape our economy, culture, and communities. In helping lowans who face multiple barriers to choices and opportunities, we focus on empowering and equipping them with the tools and resources that they need get on a pathway to becoming self-sufficient and productive members of society.

Our work is as diverse as the communities whom we serve - from assisting lowans with work readiness skills, to analyzing justice data, to engaging lowans in civic live, to developing young leaders. When lowans gain valuable skills, access resources, and make valuable connections with their community, it improves their future prospects and the prosperity of our state.

Once again, I would like to thank our staff, partners, board and commission members, and stakeholders for their vital role in providing opportunities that promote our quality of life, sense of place, and well-being.

San Wong, Director
Iowa Department of Human Rights

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Report is being submitted pursuant to Iowa Code Section 216A.2(h), covering the Department of Human Rights' activities and operations for FY2018. Highlights of this report include the impact the Department has made in helping lowans attain self-sufficiency, connecting them to government and their community, and ensuring public safety.

Increasing Self-Sufficiency

We help lowans achieve self-sufficiency by empowering them to improve their work skills, further their education, increase income, set career goals, and overcome barriers to success.

- **1,200** homes were weatherized in Program Year 2017.
- **\$6,767,880** Combined total wages earned by participants of the Family Development and Self-Sufficiency Program (FaDSS), which resulted in savings totaling **\$1,110,222** to the state's Family Investment Program (FIP).
- **1,072** Families were involved in activities designed to increase work preparedness skills.

Increasing Access and Community Connections

We help Iowa become more equitable, just, accessible, and inclusive by concentrating on these areas of need: access to government, civic and community engagement, and youth leadership.

- **3,200** lowans were connected to the right government services to achieve their goals.
- **70%** Youth leaders enrolled in post-secondary education.
- **407** Businesses and government organizations were assisted to better serve more diverse customers and employees.

Improving Criminal and Juvenile Justice

We help state and local officials and practitioners identify issues and improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems through research, data, policy analysis, comprehensive planning, and grant administration.

- **360,000** Approximate number of criminal justice information exchanges per month.
- **21.1%** Decrease in statewide juvenile detention holds from 2013 to 2017.
- **29.4%** Decrease in the waiver of juvenile cases to adult criminal court from 2013-2017.

INCREASING SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Division of Community Action Agencies (DCAA)

Iowa has a network of 17 community action agencies across the state. Community action agencies are private, nonprofit and public organizations that create, coordinate, and deliver an array of comprehensive programs and services to people living in poverty. These programs and services reduce conditions of poverty, revitalize communities, and enable low-income families and low-income individuals to secure opportunities needed for them to become self-sufficient. They are governed by a uniquely structured tri-partite volunteer board of directors, comprised equally of elected public officials, private sector representatives, and low-income representatives. This structure is designed to promote the participation of the entire community in assessing local needs and attacking the causes and conditions of poverty.

In Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2017, Iowa community action agencies

- assisted over 120,000 families and 301,000 individuals
- administered over \$203 million in federal, state, local, and private funding
- received over \$17 million in government and business in-kind services and donated items
- partnered with over 5,100 public and private organizations that provide programs and services to low-income Iowans
- were assisted by over 13,000 volunteers who contributed over 414,000 hours of service and support to their local communities

The Division of Community Action Agencies (DCAA) is the focal point for community action agency activities within Iowa government. The DCAA develops and expands the capacity at the community level to assist families and individuals to achieve economic and social self-sufficiency and to ensure that the basic needs of Iowa's low-income population are met.

The DCAA administers four anti-poverty programs:

- Community Services Block Grant Program (CSBG)
- Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- Family Development and Self-Sufficiency Program (FaDSS)



Community Services Block Grant Program (CSBG)

The Community Services Block Grant Program (CSBG) is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. These federal funds are distributed to Iowa's 17 community action agencies, which create, coordinate, and deliver many programs and services to low-income Iowans. The CSBG funds the central management and core activities of these agencies. The agencies use the funds to mobilize additional public and private resources to combat the central causes of poverty in their communities and to assist low-income individuals to achieve self-sufficiency and ensure their basic needs are met.



Iowa's community action agencies provide the following activities to help low-income Iowans:

- Remove obstacles and solve problems that block the achievement of self-sufficiency
- Secure and retain meaningful employment
- Attain an adequate education
- Make better use of available income
- Obtain and maintain adequate housing and a suitable living environment
- Obtain emergency assistance to meet the immediate and urgent family needs
- Achieve greater participation in the affairs of communities
- Address the needs of youth in low-income communities

In FFY 2017, Iowa CSBG funding was \$7.7 million. Iowa's community action agencies used their CSBG funding to serve over 120,000 families and 301,000 individuals. The agencies administered approximately \$203 million in federal, state, local, and private funding.

Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)

The Division of Community Action Agencies (DCAA) administers the federal Weatherization Assistance Program—the nation’s largest residential energy efficiency program. The program reduces the burden of energy costs to low-income and fixed-income persons, particularly the elderly, disabled, and families with children, by improving the energy efficiency of their homes and ensuring their health and safety.

In Program Year (PY) 2017, 1,200 Iowa homes were weatherized.

The Weatherization Assistance Program partners with Iowa’s Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). While LIHEAP provides assistance to families who have an immediate need for financial assistance with energy costs, the Weatherization Assistance Program provides clients with long-term financial relief by reducing the amount of energy their homes use. It addresses the core problem that low-income clients have with respect to their energy burden.

In PY 2017, the DCAA received \$4.59 million from U.S. Department of Energy, \$8.06 million from LIHEAP, and \$6.46 million from the investor-owned utility companies.



Professionally trained technicians in the program use a computerized energy audit to determine the most appropriate and cost-effective energy-saving measures that should be applied to the house. Typical measures include sealing air leaks, installing insulation in attics, walls, and crawlspaces, tuning and upgrading heating systems, and installing low-cost energy conservation measures.

The program also conducts a health and safety check on every home weatherized. This consists of inspecting all combustion appliances for carbon monoxide and for the proper venting of gases. Unsafe furnaces are repaired or replaced. Homes are also inspected for other possible health and safety problems such as mold and unsafe electrical wiring. Carbon monoxide detectors and smoke detectors are installed in all homes.

Besides the benefits of reducing low-income households' energy use (houses weatherized in PY 2016 saved an average of \$262 in first-year fuel bill costs) and ameliorating many health and safety problems in the homes, the program also provides these additional benefits:

- Provides households with education in energy-saving practices
- Increases the comfort in the homes that are weatherized
- Reduces the nation’s dependence on foreign oil
- Reduces carbon emissions and other air pollutants
- Preserves housing stock for low-income households

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

The Division of Community Action Agencies administers the federally funded Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). LIHEAP is designed to assist qualifying low-income households in the payment of a portion of their winter heating costs, and to encourage energy conservation through client education and weatherization. All households applying for LIHEAP are simultaneously making application for weatherization assistance.

LIHEAP payments are weighted to award higher benefits to targeted households. These households include the elderly, disabled, working poor, and households with children under six years of age. Additionally, benefits are weighted to account for a household's level of poverty. Beyond regular assistance payments, LIHEAP has two additional components: Assessment and Resolution and the Emergency Crisis Intervention Program (ECIP).

Activities covered under the Assessment and Resolution component include delivering client energy conservation education, referral to outside services, family needs assessment, budget counseling, vendor negotiation, household energy use assessment, household energy use planning, and low-cost energy efficiency measures.

The ECIP component of LIHEAP provides immediate assistance to alleviate life-threatening situations. Assistance payments are made for repair or replacement of a furnace or heating system, obtaining temporary shelter, purchase of blankets and/or heaters, emergency fuel deliveries, purchasing or repairing air conditioning equipment when medically necessary, purchasing fans, and transporting clients to cooling centers during times of extreme heat. Households certified eligible for LIHEAP (those at or below 175% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines) are protected from disconnection of gas or electric service from November 1 until April 1 under Iowa's winter moratorium law.

FFY 2018 LIHEAP Facts and Figures

- LIHEAP program provided assistance to 82,932 Iowa households (192,919 individuals).
- Iowa received \$54.9 million in federal funds.
- The average statewide LIHEAP benefit was \$456.
- 97.1% of households assisted by LIHEAP do NOT receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) assistance.
- 67.8% of households assisted live in single family homes.
- 56.8% of households assisted are below 100% of Federal Poverty Guidelines.
- 53.1% of households assisted has a disabled member.
- 34.3% of households assisted has an elderly household member.
- 20.5% of households assisted has a child under 6 years of age.

Family Development and Self-Sufficiency (FaDSS)



Iowa's Family Development and Self-Sufficiency (FaDSS) grant program was created by the 1988 Iowa General Assembly to assist Family Investment Program (FIP) families with significant or multiple barriers reach self-sufficiency. FaDSS provides services that promote, empower, and nurture families toward stability and economic self-sufficiency.

The FaDSS program is administered by the Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Community Action Agencies. The FaDSS Council serves as an advisory body and awards grants for the FaDSS program. The Council consists of fourteen members and two members from each chamber of the general assembly serving as ex-officio members. The Council meets at least four times per year.

FaDSS is provided in all of Iowa's 99 counties through a network of seventeen agencies (community action agencies and other public and private non-profit organizations) with approximately 86 Certified Family Development Specialists. Specialists are mandatory child abuse reporters, and subject to criminal and child abuse background checks. Over 90% of specialists and supervisors have a post-secondary degree and are required to complete ten hours of additional training each year.

FaDSS is an evidenced based, holistic, strength based, home visiting program that focuses on preventive services and facilitates long-term family change for families receiving FIP benefits.

During PY 2018, FaDSS was funded through an appropriation of \$6,192,834 in TANF and state of Iowa general funds. In addition, estimated local and in-kind funds of \$1,430,148 were provided to supplement FaDSS services.

In PY 2018:

- FaDSS served 2,840 families.
- A total of 5,240 individuals completed the program during the year, including 3,072 children.
- FaDSS families earned total wages of \$6,767,880 resulting in a FIP savings of \$1,110,222.

The FaDSS program provides:

- Activities to increase work preparedness
- Goal setting and goal attainment skills
- Parenting skills development
- Child protection services
- Families with links to informal and formal connections within their community
- Assessment of family strengths
- Budgeting skills development
- Role modeling of healthy behaviors
- Self-advocacy skills development
- Assistance to communities throughout Iowa to respond to low-income families facing multiple issues in a strength-based manner

FaDSS Performance Outcomes—State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2018

Increased Employment

- In SFY 2018, 19% of FaDSS households had at least one adult employed at program entry. At exit, 51% of households had at least one adult employed.
- 1,072 families were involved in activities designed to increase work preparedness skills. These activities, provided by FaDSS, include resume writing, mock interviews, and assistance with completing job applications.

Increased Income

- Families that improved their level of employment at exit had an average monthly family income of \$1,622, an increase of \$1,041.

Decreased Family Investment Program (FIP) Payments

- At entry, families averaged \$429 in FIP payments. At exit, the average FIP payment for families was \$141, a decrease of \$288.

Achievement of Educational Goals

- 95% of adults that exited the FaDSS program in SFY 2017 achieved a change in their education status.
- FaDSS assisted families in achieving major educational goals:
 - 35 families completed a GED/HS diplomas
 - 46 families completed a certification program
 - 12 families completed an Associate's Degree
 - 2 families completed a Bachelor's Degree

Increased Access to Services & Treatment: Domestic Violence

- 244 FaDSS families that exited the program had experienced domestic violence.
- 81% of those families accessed necessary and appropriate assistance. The FaDSS program assisted 70% of families with accessing domestic violence assistance.

Increased Access to Services & Treatment: Mental Health

- 649 adults that exited the program had a substantiated mental health issue.
- 85% of those adults with a mental health barrier accessed treatment. The FaDSS program assisted 82% of adults gaining access to treatment.

Increased Access to Treatment: Substance Abuse

- 219 adults that exited the program had a substantiated substance abuse issue.
- 88% of those adults with a substance abuse barrier accessed treatment. The FaDSS program assisted 54% with gaining access to treatment.

**INCREASING
ACCESS
AND
COMMUNITY
CONNECTIONS**

Division of Community Advocacy and Services (CAS)

Offices and Commissions

The Division of Community Advocacy and Services contains seven Offices and respective Commissions: Status of African Americans, Asian & Pacific Islander Affairs, Deaf Services, Status of Women, Persons with Disabilities, Native American Affairs, and Latino Affairs.

The Division of Community Advocacy and Services houses the state's central agencies to advocate for populations, coordinate and cooperate with other departments, provide direct assistance to those who request it, coordinate with and assist other public organizations, and serve as an information clearing-house of programs to assist our populations

Commissions are made up of private citizens, appointed by the Governor to study the opportunities for and changing needs of populations, serve as a liaison between the Department of Human Rights and the public, recommend legislative and executive action to the Governor and General Assembly, and establish advisory committees, working groups or other coalitions.

Our goal for an inclusive, equitable and just Iowa is achieved when we connect people to their government and to the state.

Our goals:

1. Civic engagement helps people develop their own capacity to become agents of change.
2. Language and communication access to state and local services removes barriers and makes available the tools for success.
3. Youth engagement builds resourcefulness by developing leadership and improving systems that impact young people.
4. Community connections magnify and elevate the issues, ideas, cultures, and contributions of our communities to improve the way people connect with one another.

By building resourcefulness, we offer people greater access to all that Iowa has to offer. Taken as a whole, our effort to connect people to one another, and to their government, enhances the deep work necessary to bring success closer to everyone's reach.

FY2018 Results at a Glance

- 3,200 Iowans were connected to the right services in government to achieve their goals
- 298 Youth were involved in non-traditional leadership programs
- 73,690 People were connected on new media
- 70% Youth leaders enrolled in post-secondary education
- 490 Iowans were connected to voting or public services
- 407 Businesses and government organizations were assisted to better serve more diverse customers and employees
- 8/53 Staff and Commissioners engaged with Iowans every day to improve lives

Civic Engagement

Voter Registration

The Offices and Commissions of CAS have worked closely with the Iowa Secretary of State's Office to create effective informational tools about voting, voter registration and the rights and responsibilities of the voting process.

Through this partnership, the Iowa Secretary of State has been able to share information directly with individuals and organizations who were interested in learning more about the state's voting requirements and changes in the voting process. This has helped to establish a clear path for accurate and complete information about identification requirements, voting processes, early voting opportunities and other important rules.

Through this collaboration, we have been able to deliver a message about the importance of basic civic engagement in the form of voting to populations who may not have otherwise understood or received this information. We also dispelled concerns about voting requirements, which will enable more qualified voters to reach the polls and be a part of the civic process.

At Right: Ben Jung, Chair of the Commission on Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs and Secretary of State Paul Pate collaborating on voter education initiatives.



Government Access



The Communication Access Task Force for Deaf and Hard of Hearing Iowans meets to identify specific gaps in access and collaborate with state agencies to implement solutions.

In FY2017, the Task Force identified early access to language for Deaf and Hard of Hearing children as a priority. As a result, Iowa's Area Education Agencies are working to create programs for language access.

Helping with navigation for those who need access to government services.

Issues of access are compounded when Iowans have cultural, language or communication barriers - and those barriers exist across all populations. People who are Deaf or who have hearing loss, people who speak a native language other than English, or even people who have difficulty understanding the process of government experience challenges when trying to connect with state and local agencies.

Since the beginning of FY2018, CAS experienced:

1. A significant increase in multi-layered and direct service requests associated with healthcare, immigration, language/communication access in government and business and family leave.
2. An overall 2X increase in requests to provide training to business, non-profit organizations and educational organizations, commonly around issues of the Americans with Disabilities Act, Diversity and Inclusion and Culture and Race.

CAS Staff works closely with other state agencies to help those agencies identify and implement changes that make government easier for Iowans to navigate. Partnerships in Education, Vocational Rehabilitation, Workforce Development, Human Services, Civil Rights and the Judicial Branch allow CAS to offer insight and expertise to improve systems and create efficiencies in delivery that allow government to be more responsive to the needs of people who need help the most.

Deep connections at the local level also provides local government organizations with access to information about best practices from around the state and nation.



Building Success

In the work of government, language and communication challenges don't necessarily fit neatly into one category, but may come up in unexpected ways in a specific context or situation.

For example, an individual with hearing loss or limited English proficiency may experience communication challenges when confronting a medical problem in a doctor's office, yet is able to sufficiently converse in every day circumstances.

Individuals who have communication access issues often face barriers to accessing services and opportunities in government as well because the nuances, traditions and jargon are difficult to understand and translate.

For many, this communication access issue can result in difficulty attaining positive outcomes such as improved job earnings, occupational mobility, school performance, quality of health care received and ability to participate in civic and political life.

We work closely with individuals so they can receive language assistance when using services in government. We also help government organizations improve their systems to make information more accessible for everyone. Meaningful access to services improves life for all Iowans by enhancing the ability for all to fully engage and contribute.

Youth Leadership

Creating resourcefulness and improving systems for youth through a focus on developing non-traditional leaders.

When we provide youth who might not see themselves as leaders with opportunity to practice leadership, they can become change agents and contributors to a thriving community. To achieve this we are introducing traditionally under-served youth to leadership, career options and higher education opportunities through a number of initiatives including the New Iowan Youth Leadership Program.

This program provides refugee and immigrant youth with exposure to leadership, volunteerism, community resources, career planning and integration to their new home in Iowa. It serves high school sophomores and juniors. During the summer, students attend two sessions a week, one in the classroom and one in the field.

In the classroom, students learn about opportunities for their future, including how to apply for post-secondary education, what areas of study and types of careers they might consider, and how best to prepare for a prosperous future.

In the field, students visit organizations and meet with leaders to experience different work environments. Seeing and learning from people in various professions opens student's eyes to possibilities they may not have considered. In addition to these experiences, students plan a service learning project. They are divided into teams to plan and carry out a project that helps people in their local community.



In its third year, 70% of students in the youth leadership programs enrolled in post-secondary education. Eighty percent of previous participants have continued enrollment in post-secondary education beyond their first semester.

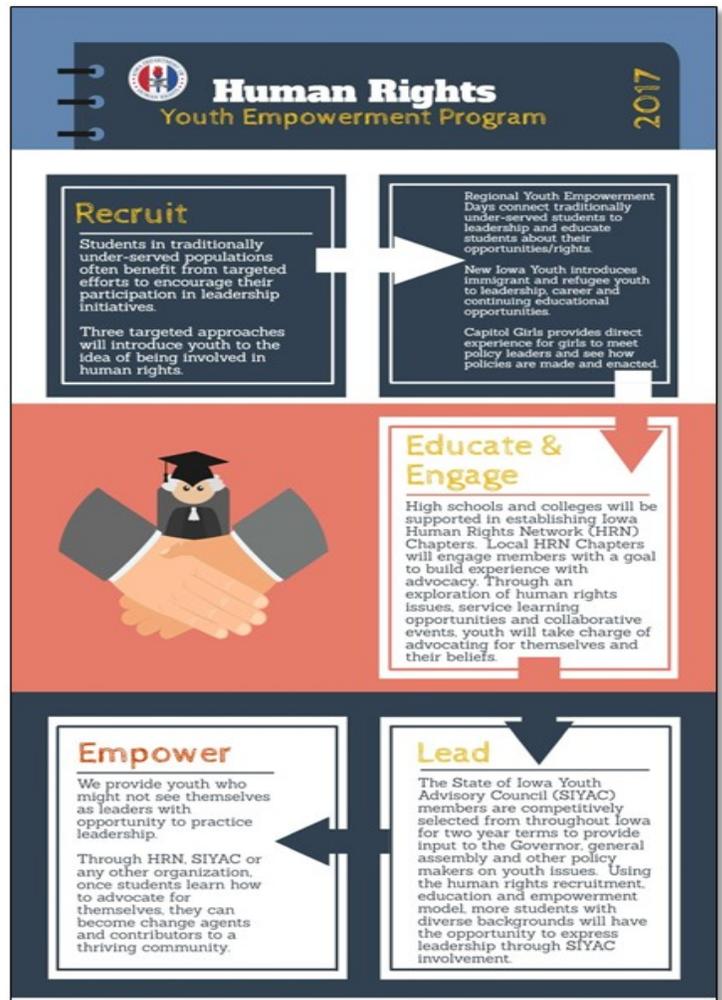


Iowa Human Rights Chapters for high school and college students involve more than 200 students in Marshalltown, Iowa City, Council Bluffs, Tama, Toledo, Perry, Ottumwa and Hampton.

Chapters can be a part of an established youth group or a new organization (with appropriate adult leadership). Each Chapter is guided through a five step annual process:

1. An assessment of local Human Rights needs
2. Development of a plan for a minimum of two local events or initiatives to address those needs.
3. The creation of a sustainability plan it identify local resources to maintain the initiatives.
4. The submission of ideas to CAS for inclusion in an annual Human Rights Celebration.
5. The creation of a post-assessment video highlighting the results of the projects.

In addition to supporting the on-going work of the chapters, CAS staff support local chapters by providing an orientation and training on how assessments are completed.



Community Connections



We are continuing to develop and improve an on-line platform for lowans to share their experiences with culture, immigration, language, family and the other connections that make us both unique as individuals and common as members of a community.



Find us on



We now have Department Twitter and Facebook pages

Follow us at <https://twitter.com/iowadhr>

Like us at <https://www.facebook.com/iowaDeptHumanRights>

Elevating issues, ideas, cultures and contributions to improve connections among all lowans.

We believe that engaged people are essential to building strong communities, and that when the voices of all lowans are heard, our state becomes a better place for everyone. To achieve this, we are:

- Making information about our work and the work of our partners more easily accessible. We streamlined the delivery of messages to the audiences we serve and as a result, we have grown our subscribers. By offering website visitors the chance to subscribe and by creating customized content, we are better able to deliver the information people need.
- Connecting with affinity groups and service providers to amplify our messages and build a strong base of knowledgeable people around the State. Team members have actively participated with more than 270 different state and local organizations throughout the last year.
- Engaging in critical conversations and sharing the stories of lowans; connecting the value of people and their experiences to one another by:
 - Sponsoring Immigrant Heritage Month stories to celebrate how Iowa's history and future is tied to immigration.
 - Hosting cultural celebrations and educational events such as Martin Luther King, Jr. Day; celebrating a leadership message and bringing together all members of the community to reflect on Dr. King's message of human rights, inclusion and peace.
 - Holding video contests for young lowans to share their connections to our history and our future through Write Women Back into History and Martin Luther King Jr. Call 2 Serve Contest.
 - Hosting the annual Iowa Women's Hall of Fame to recognize the contributions of women to Iowa.

The Division has enhanced its offering of information to and about each of the communities our Division, and the entire Department, serves using new media.

The team developed a manual for staff and trained all Division staff and others within the Department on how to use this tool to connect with the populations we serve.

From implementation through July 2018, over 73,690 members of the public signed up to receive new media (newsletters, Facebook and/or Twitter) from the Community Advocacy and Services Division - a 500% increase over last year. To enroll in our newsletters, visit <https://humanrights.iowa.gov>; constituents can elect to receive the information that most interests them.

Through the new technology, our staff are now able to reach and educate thousands of our constituents with a click of a button. We can be reached on Twitter at <https://twitter.com/iowadhr>; or Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/iowaDeptHumanRights> and through a specialized page for our Iowa Department of Youth Programs to reach the youth populations we serve and the teachers, mentors, parents, counselors and community leaders who support youth leadership programming.



News from the Office on the Status of Women

December 10th is International Human Rights Day

On December 10th, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This date marks the first time in which countries from across the world agreed upon the meaning of "human rights". According to this document, human rights include the following:

- Dignity, liberty, equality, and brotherhood
- A right to life, including the prohibition of slavery
- Freedom of religion, speech, opinion, and thought
- A right to food, shelter, clothing, and healthcare

First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt was instrumental in the creation and adoption of this declaration. In 1948, she chaired the United Nations Human Rights Commission. When urging the United Nations to adopt the declaration, she stated "We stand today at the threshold of a great event both in the life of the United Nations and in the life of mankind. This declaration may well become the international Magna Carta for all men everywhere."

To read the declaration, click [here](#).

**IMPROVING
THE
CRIMINAL AND
JUVENILE JUSTICE
SYSTEM**

Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP)

CJJP Boards and Councils

The criminal justice system cannot deliver improved public safety without involvement from multi-disciplinary teams comprised of key stakeholders who are integrated into the process. Members of our collaborations and partnerships include representatives from the court system, law enforcement, corrections, schools, legislators and government agency officials, advocates, private providers, and community leaders who are experts in their field.

CJJP's councils and boards are staffed and maintained by CJJP. Providing staff support for these advisory bodies provide many opportunities for partnerships and cross-system collaborations with state agencies, the private sector, and community stakeholders, all experts with unique perspectives. Each council and board submits an annual report to the Governor's office and legislature. Each report contains thorough research, data analysis, and recommendations to improve the adult criminal and juvenile justice systems.

For a list and description of CJJP's councils and boards, please visit our website at <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/cjpp>.

The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) focuses on three distinct areas in the criminal and juvenile justice fields, each of which provides great value to our communities and policymakers:

1. Data Analysis
2. Justice System Research and Evaluations
3. Juvenile Justice System Improvement



Data Analysis

Statistical Analysis Center (SAC)

The Division uses data, research, planning, data coordination and information clearinghouse functions from operational justice system agencies to conduct objective analyses of statewide policy issues. The Iowa Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council and The Public Safety Advisory Board provide oversight of the work of the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC).

During SFY 2018, SAC work focused on a cross-agency initiative with the Iowa State Public Defender to improve outcome related to indigent defense. In addition, two new data portals were developed and rolled out statewide to allow the public availability of aggregated crime data.

Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)

The Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) is the State of Iowa's electronic criminal justice data exchange system. CJIS ties together many disparate, legacy criminal justice systems used by state agencies; including systems located at the Department of Corrections (DOC), Department of Transportation (DOT), Department of Public Safety (DPS), Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Department of Human Services (DHS), State Courts, County Attorneys, Attorney General, and Secretary of State. The exchange allows for real-time sharing of information associated with traffic citations, criminal complaints, presentence investigations, hearing orders, protective orders, court notices, offender release updates, Notices of Appeal, NICS background checks, ICON inquiries, and sex offender registry updates.

The CJIS Advisory Committee met four times during SFY2018 to discuss current information exchanges between Iowa's justice agencies, and to approve future exchanges. An updated Memorandum of Understanding between the Chief Justice and Governor regarding CJIS has been executed, which permits CJIS to transmit any justice data between agencies, rather than being limited to strictly criminal justice data. An example is that CJIS will be able to transmit returns of service for sheriffs and child support information for the Judicial Branch.

In a typical month, CJIS performs over 360,000 separate secure data exchanges between these justice entities. CJIS is credited with being one of the most advanced initiatives of its type in the nation and staff have consulted and offered guidance to other states in creating their own CJIS programs.

Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) Management and Response to Data Inquiries

The Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) is a central repository of key criminal and juvenile justice information from the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS), the Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON) system, the Iowa Department of Public Safety, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Human Services. The JDW is managed by CJJP with the overall mission to provide the judicial, legislative and executive branches of state government, and other entities, with improved statistical and data support information pertaining to justice system activities. In addition to responding to direct requests for information, CJJP maintains two public access portals, utilizing data from the JDW to make aggregated adult and juvenile court justice data more readily available. The adult court data is <https://disposedcharges.iowa.gov/>. The juvenile court portal is near completion, and should be available later during 2018.

Correctional, Minority, and Fiscal Impact Statements

In cooperation with the Legislative Services Agency (LSA), CJJP submits correctional impact statements, which examine proposed legislation for impact on the correctional system. Correctional impact statements also address the expected effect of a bill on minority populations. During SFY 2018, CJJP was asked to prepare and provided 54 correctional impact analyses to LSA. CJJP also provides fiscal impact analysis to determine revenue costs for prospective bills.

Monitoring the Impact of Legislation

CJJP issued its first state legislation monitoring report in February 2002, covering the first six months' impact of Senate File 543 (which enacted a number of sentencing changes) on the justice system. Monitoring of the correctional impact of this bill was at the request of several members of the legislature. Since then, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council (CJJ PAC) has requested that CJJP monitor the correctional impact of enacted legislation of particular interest.

Prison Forecast

CJJP collects and analyzes data in an effort to project Iowa's prison population and provides an annual forecast to Department of Corrections, as well as the Legislative Services Agency and Department of Management. The report analyzes current offender behaviors and system policies and practices to predict the growth of Iowa's prison population. The report is not a predictor of future prison populations, but a forecast of the population if the current policies, sentencing laws, and offender behaviors remain constant. The report provides suggested actions that will reduce the prison population. A report will be provided later this year and submitted to the general assembly by December 2018.

Research and Evaluations

Female Co-Occurring Treatment and Reentry Program

In the fall of 2015, the Iowa Department of Corrections (DOC) received two years of federal funding, through the Second Chance Act Re-Entry Program for Adult Offenders with Co-Occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Disorders, to implement a Female Co-Occurring Treatment and Reentry (FCTR) program. The purpose of the program is to provide treatment and other reentry services to an estimated 48 adult female offenders with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders. A portion of this funding was allotted for evaluation purposes and the DOC contracted with CJJP to conduct a process and short term outcome evaluation. CJJP will be completing the final evaluation during 2018.



Statewide Recidivism Reduction (Adult Reentry Initiative)

In October 2014, the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) received three years of federal funding from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) as part of the Second Chance Statewide Recidivism Reduction Grant. ODCP contracted with the Iowa Department of Corrections (DOC) to carry out this initiative and with CJJP to provide a process and outcomes evaluation of the effectiveness of the program. The five-year goal is to reduce the recidivism rate of mid- to high-risk parole and probationers from the existing 28% rate (2010 cohort) to 20%.

During FY2018, CJJP provided two analyses to the Department of Corrections to help inform SRR efforts; an “Analysis of Parole Violations and Revocation Practices” as well as “An Analysis of Outcomes by Caseload Size for Parolee and Probationers Supervised on High-Normal or Intensive Supervision.” The final evaluation report will be completed in 2018.

Youthful Sex Offender Treatment Program (YSOTP)

In October, 2015 Iowa's Department of Correction's Eighth Judicial District was awarded three years of federal funding from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) as part of the Smart Supervision: Reducing Prison Populations, Saving Money, and Creating Safety Communities Grant. These grant funds were utilized to implement a Youthful Sex Offender Treatment Program (YSOTP) in District 8. This program created a specialized treatment program for sex offenders, ages 18-25, residing in rural areas, who have unique needs that often lie outside the scope of recognized treatment standards for adult sex offenders. The goal of this program is to reduce the overall recidivism rate for this group in an effort to ensure public safety and prevent new victims. In 2018, CJJP continued to work with YSOTP staff to gather information relevant for the process and outcome evaluation by participating in monthly staffings, monthly technical assistance calls with federal providers, and a site visit. The final evaluation report will be completed during 2018.

Iowa Partnership for Success (IPFS)

In October 2014, the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) was awarded a five-year grant through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Partnerships for Success program, to fund youth alcohol prevention strategies in 12 counties across Iowa. The goal of the program is to prevent or reduce underage drinking and binge drinking among 12 to 20-year-olds. CJJP was contracted by IDPH to serve as the evaluator to provide technical assistance and trainings to the funded counties regarding completion of the required federal cross-site performance measurements, review the data for errors and request corrections, participate in advisory council and workgroup meetings, attend required SAMHSA trainings, and lead data collection efforts and analysis. Efforts during 2018 continued to focus on data collection, identification of data sources, and implementation of strategies by the counties.

Statewide Prevention Framework for Prescription Drugs (SPF-RX)

In October 2016, the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) was awarded a five-year grant through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), to fund a prescription drug (RX) prevention program targeting prescribers and youth aged 12-25 in Iowa. Additionally, three high risk counties will be selected through a RFP process to receive funding to implement strategies aimed at reducing misuse of prescriptions and raising awareness of the risks. During 2018, CJJP attended a federal training and completed a statewide evaluation plan. CJJP's ongoing role in the project is to provide technical assistance to the funded counties regarding completion of the required federal cross-site performance measurements, ensure data quality, participate in advisory council and workgroup meetings, attend SAMHSA trainings, and lead data collection efforts and analysis.

Family Treatment Court

In spring 2017, the Iowa Judicial Branch contracted with CJJP to provide an annual data report for family treatment courts. This project began in 2007 when six pilot sites received funding under the federal Regional Partnership Grant (RPG). New courts have since initiated operations across the state and there are currently 12 participating. MOU agreements with IDPH and DHS allow for tracking parents' substance abuse treatment enrollment and their children's' placement outcomes. In 2018, a statewide and site reports, an extensive cost analysis, and a longitudinal outcome measure report will be provided to the judicial branch.

Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau (GTSB)

The main goal of the Governor's Traffic Safety Bureau (GTSB) project is to increase awareness of the abilities of current data systems to integrate crash and citation information. This project involves collaborations with other entities (e.g. University of Iowa, GTSB and DOT) to provide data and assist in research and analysis efforts. During 2018, CJJP is completing three research studies:

- Examining the overall use of local ordinance charges across Iowa. The purpose of this report is to provide the GTSB with an updated overview of statewide trends for local ordinances.
- Examining the effect of 2018 legislation modifying texting while driving and operating while intoxicated laws reported to GTSB.
- Examining the blood alcohol content of those charged with operating while intoxicated.

Juvenile Court School Liaison Reports (JCSL)

CJJP generates annual reports, both statewide and by judicial district, containing aggregated data collected by Juvenile Court Services School Liaison (JCSL) staff. JCSL's have been providing services to youth since 1994 and have been reporting data to CJJP since 2000. JCSLs are staffed to provide a link between JCS and the schools in an effort to maintain at-risk youth in the school setting. Data are provided to CJJP through statistical summary forms completed by JCSL staff that are entered into a secure, web-based application by the liaisons and retrieved electronically by CJJP. Service information is submitted and uploaded at the end of the academic year and CJJP provides a statewide annual report, as well as specific reports for each judicial district. There are approximately 100 JCSLs reporting on more than 3,000 students.

National Child Support Noncustodial Parent Employment Demonstration Projects (CSPED)

The National Child Support Noncustodial Parent Employment Demonstration Projects (CSPED) is a five-year project (currently in year three) with the objective to inform participating state child support agencies about the effectiveness, as well as implementation challenges and successes of CSPED. CJJP continues to provide administrative data from ICIS and the Iowa Correction Offender Network (ICON), through the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse.

Juvenile Justice System

The Iowa Department of Human Rights (DHR), Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) serves as the State Planning Agency for the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA). Additionally, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC) serves as the JJDPA mandated State Advisory Group.

CJJP collects, manages, and analyzes a variety of data focused on improving the juvenile justice system in Iowa. Most of this data is maintained in the Iowa Justice Data Warehouse (JDW). The data used includes graduation rates, suspensions, complaints (referrals to JCS), charges, diversions, petitions filed by JCS, adjudications, detention holds, formal probations, waivers to criminal (adult) court, and studies of unique populations.



DATA AND REMARKS PROVIDED BELOW ARE INCLUDED TO DEMONSTRATE THE NEED FOR CONTINUED JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM THROUGH HIGHLIGHTING SELECT JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM DATA POINTS

16%

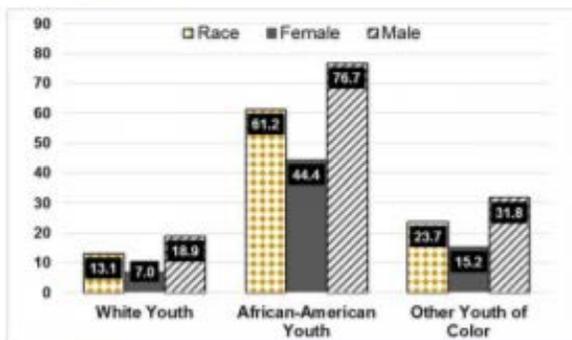
THE YOUTH POPULATION IN IOWA DECREASED 1.7% FOR WHITE YOUTH, YET INCREASED **16%** FOR MINORITY YOUTH.



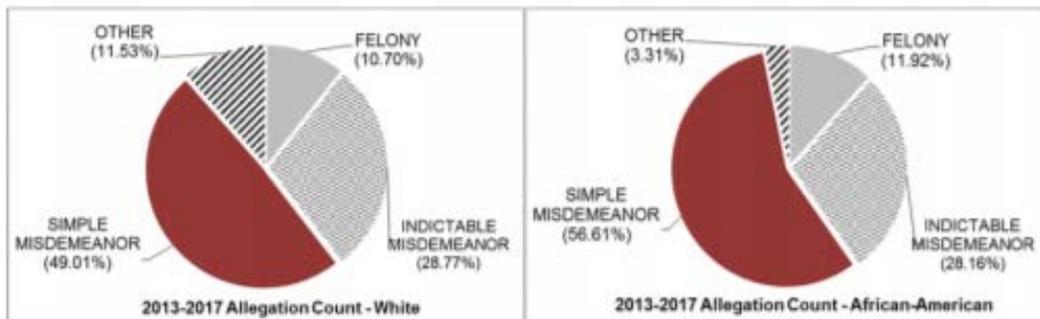
ALL YOUTH OF COLOR HAVE GRADUATION RATES LOWER THAN WHITE YOUTH

21%

MINORITY ENROLLMENT IN IOWA INCREASED **21.4%**, WHILE WHITE ENROLLMENT DECREASED 2.5%.



SUSPENSION RATES FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN YOUTH ARE **4.7 TIMES** HIGHER THAN THOSE OF WHITE YOUTH.



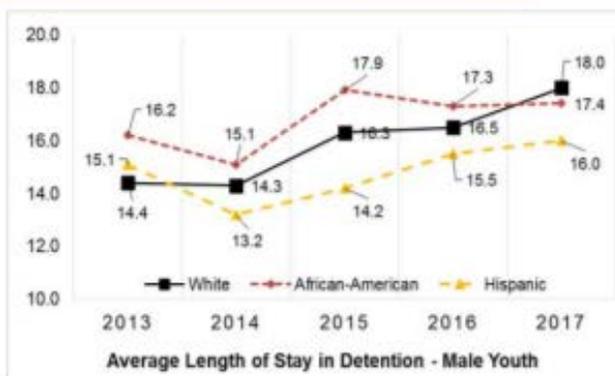
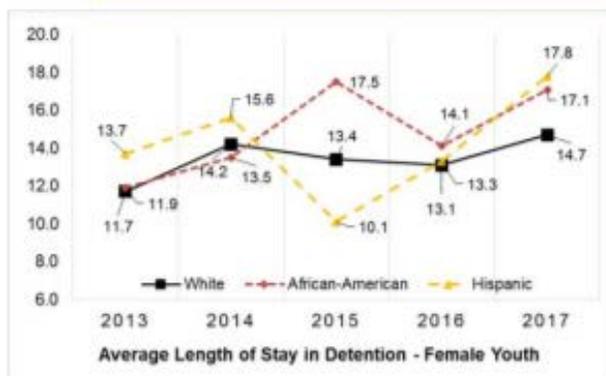
- CURRENT DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (DMC) WORK ADDRESSES JUVENILE ENTRY INTO THE SYSTEM, WHICH RESULTS IN THE LARGE COMPOSITIONS OF MISDEMEANORS.
- THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF OVER-REPRESENTATION ARE AT THE FRONT END OF JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESSING FOR THE LOWEST LEVEL OF OFFENSE.

TRENDS IN
JUVENILE JUSTICE DECISION POINTS
DECREASED



21.1%

STATEWIDE
DETENTION HOLDS
DECREASED 21.1%
FROM 2013 TO 2017.

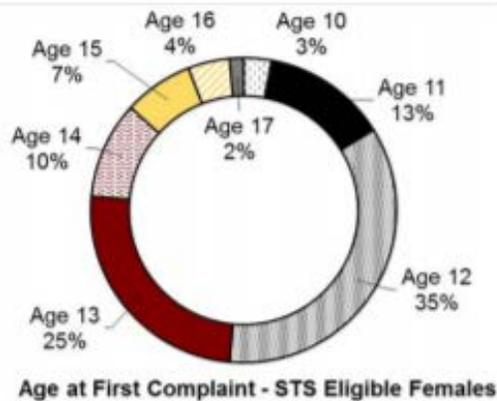


THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR
DETENTION HOLDS INCREASED FOR
ALL RACE AND GENDER GROUPS.

Age at First Offense

is one of a limited number of static factors able to predict likely recidivism

- IN THE SERIOUS, VIOLENT, CHRONIC FEMALE OFFENDERS COHORT, 52 OF 68 FEMALES (76%) WERE 13 OR YOUNGER WHEN THEY RECEIVED THEIR FIRST COMPLAINT.
- OF THOSE 52 GIRLS AGE 13 OR YOUNGER, 44% WERE AFRICAN-AMERICAN, AND 46% WERE WHITE.



In September 2017 the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC) held a planning retreat related to improving the juvenile justice system in Iowa. During this retreat, the JJAC reviewed relevant juvenile justice data, trends and research in order to develop priorities for the next three years.

The following priority areas were identified during the September 2017 JJAC planning retreat. During subsequent council meetings and meetings of the council's sub-committees these priorities were further developed to include goals, objectives, and action steps. The following summary includes the priority area and goals.

Priority: Effective and Promising Practices

- Goal One: Adoption of evidence and research based juvenile justice practices statewide.
- Goal Two: Collaborate with key juvenile justice entities to support innovative and promising practices that show the potential to develop a research/evidence base, particularly for marginalized populations.

Priority: Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Trauma

- Goal One: Raise awareness of the inter-relation between mental health, substance abuse, trauma and delinquency.
- Goal Two: Determine what pathways, if any, exist for collecting data on mental health, substance use, and trauma among delinquent youth.
- Goal Three: Examine need for a sub-committee or other means for conducting this work.

Priority: Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

- Goal One: Minimize system contact for low risk youth of color by developing formal, statewide diversion opportunities through implementation of structures and policies at early juvenile justice system processing.
- Goal Two: Formalize collaboration with Iowa Task Force for Young Women
- Goal Three: Investigate issues regarding refugee and immigrant youth with the intent of eventually informing and educating JCO's and judges.
- Goal Four: Research and affect change for deep-end youth of color eligible for State Training School (STS) placement according to Iowa Code §232.52(2).

Priority: Female Equity

- Goal One: Make the experiences and needs of girls who are disproportionately represented in the juvenile justice system (i.e. black, native, and LGBT youth) central to the ongoing work of the Iowa Task Force for Young Women (ITFYW).
- Goal Two: Establishment of a specialized setting(s) for serious, violent, and chronic offenders as well a systemic measures to reduce the need for such a setting as outlined in the recommendations of the Iowa Girls Justice Initiative report.
- Goal Three: Fill the gaps and improve the quality in the continuum of care for girls in both residential and community-based services settings with well-defined options that allow for differential responses based on culture, risk level, development and needs.
- Goal Four: Dedicated state funds for equitable treatment of females in the juvenile justice system.

Priority: Compliance Monitoring

- Goal One: Maintain Iowa's compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act's core requirements of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, sight & sound separation, jail removal, and Disproportionate Minority Contact.

To achieve these priorities and goals CJJP and JJAC is working with multiple national, federal, state, and local partners and systems. The primary strategy is to align with current state and local initiatives; including, the Juvenile Justice System Improvement (JJSI) project, the Juvenile Reentry System (JReS) Task Force, and the Governor's Children System State Board. Additionally, CJJP and JJAC will utilize technical assistance from national experts, and partner with Juvenile Court Services (JCS), State Court Administration, Department of Human Services, law enforcement, juvenile detention, and local initiatives and planning groups.

The collaborative process of these activities will provide meaningful and long-lasting change in policy and practice that will improve the juvenile justice system, and support programs and services that will improve outcomes for youth in the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement Project (JJSI)

The Juvenile Justice System Improvement Project (JJSI) project was initiated with a grant from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) for the purpose of developing a comprehensive statewide plan to improve Iowa's juvenile justice system. The project has allowed CJJP and other state stakeholders to partner with national experts from the Council of State Governments Justice Center, National Youth Screening and Assessment Partners and the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform at Georgetown to conduct an extensive, statewide assessment of Iowa's juvenile justice system in order to identify strengths and areas for improvement.

Six working groups have been established to examine the identified priorities and create a plan for improvement and implementation. These small working groups will continue to have the benefit of national resources and leadership from partners throughout the project. The topic areas for the six working groups and how they align with the juvenile justice priorities of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council's 3-year plan:

JJSI Working Group Tasks	Related JJAC Priority Area
Support/Revise the Detention Screening Tool	Effective/Promising Practices
Establish statewide policies for Detention	
Establish statewide policies for screening and diversion	Mental Health, Substance Abuse and Trauma
Identify needed enhancements to Iowa Court Information Systems to improve data collection	
Develop statewide opportunities for pre-charge diversion	Disproportionate Minority Contact
Identify communities for intensive disproportionate minority contact efforts/Training and Technical Assistance	
Support trainings on implicit/explicit bias to reduce disproportionate minority contact	
Identify youth access to mental health care improvements	Mental Health, Substance Abuse and Trauma & Effective/Promising Practices
Develop a service inventory by Judicial District	
Address lack of services for serious, violent females	Female Equity
Examine adult waivers and extended jurisdiction	
Make structural changes to Court Administration and Juvenile Court Services to improve standardization, procurement, delivery, quality assurance, and oversight	Effective/Promising Practices

Juvenile Reentry Systems (JReS)

In the fall of 2015, CJJP was one of three jurisdictions awarded competitive funding for a reentry implementation grant. Iowa's effort, known as Juvenile Reentry Systems (JReS), seeks a 50% recidivism reduction for delinquent youth returning from the boys State Training School (STS), group care, and psychiatric medical institutes for children (PMIC). CJJP staffs a diverse Juvenile Reentry Task Force (JRTF) which has developed and is partnering with many stakeholders to implement a comprehensive statewide juvenile reentry action plan. Key JRTF members include: judges, private youth serving agencies, STS, local school officials, the State Aftercare Services Network (IASN), system youth, and multiple state departments (State Court Administration, Juvenile Court Services, Education, Human Services, Workforce Development, Vocational Rehabilitation, Corrections, Public Health).

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

Iowa Juvenile Detention Screening Tool (DST)

The Iowa Juvenile Detention Screening Tool (DST) is a risk assessment instrument utilized to measure the appropriate placement of youth in secured detention based on their risk level. CJJP staffs the Iowa Juvenile Detention Screening Tool Committee, collects screening data, and provides analysis and validation of the DST. The tool has been utilized in various forms in four counties since mid-2009, and continues to undergo integration into ICIS. An automated version of the tool has been rolled out statewide and work continues to correct and validate the use of the instrument. The various agencies and partners involved in this initiative include: State Court Administrator, juvenile court services, schools, judges, county attorneys, detention center staff, NAACP, juvenile justice community members, and law enforcement.

Juvenile Justice Reform and Reinvestment Initiative (JJRRI)

The function of the Juvenile Justice Reform and Reinvestment Initiative (JJRRI) is to incorporate use of the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP), which determines the likely effectiveness of services for delinquent youth in terms of recidivism reduction when compared to an extensive delinquency service research base. JJRRI also seeks to develop a dispositional matrix for utilization by the courts. The matrix is a form of structured decision-making assisting system officials in determining the most appropriate level of supervision and type of service for youth, thereby maximizing recidivism reduction.

CJJP has continued the project with the JJSI activities. Staff members are currently strategizing the best use of the SPEP to complement and maximize its utility within other ongoing system improvement work. Also, the structured decision-making matrix has evolved based on CJJP acquiring predictive analytics software, allowing additional variables to predict the best service to reduce recidivism and to achieve improvement for each youth.

Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI)

Since 2006, Iowa has participated in the Annie E. Casey Foundation Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI). This national technical assistance initiative involves key reform principles including; leadership engagement, data utilization, implementation of a juvenile detention screening instrument, use of alternatives to detention, efforts to affect disproportionate minority contact, etc. As a result of Casey Foundation and other support, CJJP and the State Court Administrator's Office are piloting an electronic version of the Iowa Juvenile Detention Screening tool on the judicial state-level case management system, and are engaged in local planning efforts related to DMC and detention reform. Key activities of JDAI involve reducing the use of detention for low risk delinquents, while increasing the availability of detention alternatives. In 2018, technical assistance for communities to implement juvenile diversion strategies is being provided in an effort to reduce the number of youth entering the formal juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Compliance Monitoring

To maintain compliance with three of the four core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, CJJP gathers pertinent data from law enforcement agencies and youth service providers, both private and public, across Iowa. In addition to this data collection and review, CJJP must annually visit one-third of the facilities to perform data verification and facility reviews. CJJP must also perform on-site facility reviews of a sample of certain law enforcement agencies and youth service providers to determine the secure capacity of these agencies. An annual report is due to the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention by the end of June.

Iowa Girls Justice Initiative (IGJI)

The Iowa Girls Justice Initiative (IGJI) sought to “develop and coordinate implementation of an innovative, viable and effective plan for services to, and supervision of, young women who are involved in the juvenile justice system at the deepest levels.” This initiative, which ended February 2017, established an accurate, current and complete picture of available services, as well as identified needs and gaps. In addition, a structure to objectively analyze the current effectiveness of services was provided to identify strategies to improve the level of care and the quality of services for young women under juvenile court jurisdiction.

The Iowa Girls Justice Initiative met monthly for the duration of the project and produced a final report entitled, *Serious, Violent and Chronic Juvenile Female Offenders: Service and System Recommendations for Iowa*. The report contains nine recommendation areas around a particular setting for the serious, violent and chronic offenders and an additional seven around system change to diminish the need for use of that type of setting. The report is available on the CJJP website. The Iowa Task Force for Young Women is leading the effort to promote and implement the recommendations through the JJSI project.

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

The federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) addresses the prevention and elimination of sexual assault and abuse of inmates detained in detention and correctional facilities for both adults and juveniles. Failure to comply with the mandates set forth by this act results in a reduction of federal funds received by the state through the Department of Justice. For CJJP any reduction would affect the Title II funds received through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The State of Iowa is responsible for ensuring that all detention and correctional programs under the operational control of the Governor through the Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Department of Human Services (DHS) meet the mandates set forth by PREA. This includes all state prisons, state farms, community correction programs and the State Training School for Boys in Eldora. The DOC and the Boys State Training School has completed the process of having all of the facilities under their operational control audited for PREA compliance and each has been found in compliance.

National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD)

The National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) is a federal requirement that mandates the Iowa Department of Human Services (DHS) collect outcome information on youth in foster care or other out home placement. DHS contracts with CJJP to collect the outcome information and conduct the survey of youth in foster care or other out home placement at age 17, also referred to as the baseline population, was completed in 2017. In 2018, CJJP is conducting follow-up surveys with a sample of youth at age 21. Outcomes are derived from the survey which includes 22 questions that measure youth across six domains - educational attainment, financial self-sufficiency, access to health insurance, experience with homelessness, and positive connections with adults.

BUDGET

**Department of Human Rights
SFY 2018 Actual Expenditures**

	Source of Funding			Final SFY2018 Expenditures
	State	Federal	Other	
<u>Criminal and Juvenile Justice Division</u>				
Criminal and Juvenile Justice Appropriation	\$ 1,177,128	\$ 3,175	\$ 76,095	1,256,398
Juvenile District Transfers (JDTR)			345,132	345,132
NCPC Embedding Prevention (9110)			2,076	2,076
Second Chance-Adult Re-entry (2NDC)			50,635	50,635
Crime Victim Assistance Restitution Data (CVAD)			42,974	42,974
Adult Female Re-entry (FRSS)			21,316	21,316
Gov. Traffic and Safety Bureau (GTSB)			39,372	39,372
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)			28,634	28,634
Justice Research & Statistics Association (JRSA)			10,134	10,134
Juvenile Re-entry (JRSS)		417,351		417,351
National Youth Transition Database (NYTD)			123,715	123,715
PACT Grant (PACT)			30,710	30,710
Partnership for Success (PFSP)			28,803	28,803
Prison Rape Elimination Project (PREJ)		3,789	2,000	5,789
Iowa Statistical Analysis Center (SACG)		119,662		119,662
Iowa SMART on Juvenile Justice Planning (SMRT)		130,683		130,683
Strategic Prevention Framework Rx (SPRX)			16,508	16,508
Youth and Young Adult Suicide Prevention (YASP)				-
Youth Sex Offender Treatment Evaluation (YSOT)			41,172	41,172
Juvenile Justice Action Grants (JJAG)		355,561		355,561
Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC)		25,542		25,542
Justice Data Warehouse	114,906			114,906
Criminal Juvenile Justice Information System	1,113,187			1,113,187
Subtotal	\$ 2,405,221	\$ 1,055,763	\$ 859,276	4,320,260
<u>Community Action Agencies</u>				
Dept. of Energy Weatherization		4,938,106		4,938,106
Black Hills Utility			553,180	553,180
IP&I Utility			2,750,622	2,750,622
Mid American Energy Utility			2,376,644	2,376,644
Energy Assistance - LIHEAP		47,064,125		47,064,125
Unclaimed Utility Refunds				-
Home Energy Assistance Program		6,536,126		6,536,126
Individual Development Accounts				-
Community Services Block Grant		7,746,644		7,746,644
Family Development and Self Sufficiency (FaDSS)		2,864,456	3,295,665	6,160,121
Mathmatica (FaDSS)			36,315	36,315
Subtotal	\$ -	\$ 69,149,457	\$ 9,012,426	78,161,883
<u>Community Advocacy and Services</u>				
Community Advocacy and Services Appropriation	\$ 847,028		\$ 4,002	851,030
Client Assistance Program		141,631		141,631
Subtotal	\$ 847,028	\$ 141,631	\$ 4,002	992,661
<u>Central Administration</u>				
Central Administration Appropriation	\$ 199,385		\$ 573,874	773,259
Department Totals				
	\$ 3,451,634	\$ 70,346,851	\$ 10,449,578	84,248,062

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