

SCOTT COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER



ANNUAL REPORT

**FISCAL YEAR 2012
JULY 1, 2011--JUNE 30, 2012**

DIRECTOR - JEREMY KAISER

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DETENTION CENTER TEAM

DIRECTOR Jeremy Kaiser

SHIFT LEADERS Casey Smith
Barbara Walton

YOUTH COUNSELORS

- Kenneth Ashby
- David Bonde
- Jacqueline Chatman
- Dave Donohoo
- Jeff Douglas
- Alvin Edgeworth
- Neika Harms
- Jessica Hankins
- Oscar Hubert
- Chad Huetmann
- Jennifer Kargl
- Jeff Lykam
- Cory McNeer
- Harlee Miller
- Denise Reed
- Reina Reyes
- Richard Shepard
- Lydia Villareal
- Eric West

AREA EDUCATION AGENCY STAFF

TEACHERS Bob Bosco and Brice McKinney

PARA-EDUCATORS Rose Roe and Becky Ervin

SOCIAL WOKERS Stephanie Doubet and Patricia Fuller

A. BACKGROUND

This report details the Juvenile Detention Center's (here after referred to as the Center programs and operations) from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.

The Center opened on December 1, 1980. It serves as a short term, secure placement for youth under the age of eighteen. Any youth that reaches the age of eighteen during their confinement in the Center must be transferred to an adult facility.

Through security is the paramount concern, the Center does not maintain control simply through the use of security hardware. Rather, involvement between youth and staff is an important behavior management tool. The Center does not profess to be a treatment program; however, staff provide individual care treatment planning, crisis counseling, living skills training and supervised recreational activities. Detention staff members consider the Center to be an integral component to the larger Juvenile Justice/Treatment system. A year-round school program is operated under the auspices of the Mississippi Bend Area Educational Agency.

A youth may be placed in a juvenile detention center if he/she has committed a serious criminal act. In most situations this criminal activity would be classified as a felony or an aggravated misdemeanor if committed by an adult. The commission of a criminal act, however, is not the only criteria sufficient to require detainment. One or more of the following conditions also must be present:

1. The youth is "wanted" by another state for the commission of a criminal act.
2. The youth is on probation/parole and has violated the conditions of same.
3. The youth has absconded from a training school, a detention center, or a correctional institution.
4. The youth has committed a serious delinquent act and is at risk of:
 - a. Absconding
 - b. Harm to others
 - c. Damaging property.

Although the Center is operated by Scott County, it receives referrals from several counties in Eastern Iowa and Western Illinois (Quad Cities). At present, ten detention centers are operating in the State of Iowa—Linn County (Cedar Rapids), Dubuque County (Dubuque), Polk County (Des Moines), Woodbury County (Sioux City), North Iowa (Waterloo), Northwest Iowa (Cherokee), Southwest Iowa (Council Bluffs), Scott County (Davenport), South Iowa (Fairfield), Central Iowa (Eldora).

B. PROGRAM PHILOSOPHY

The Center's structure provides more than short-term confinement. The philosophy is to challenge youth to take responsibility for the thinking/behavioral patterns that brought about their placement, and to explore areas of growth and change needed to assure that they will not be detained again. While staff is aware of the limitations that the Center's brief "Average Length of Stay" places on it's best attempts to meaningfully impact residents, it is hoped that through community collaboration and an intensive staff training program, real progress will be made with each young person.

Development of a rapport between staff and residents is a key to creating an environment conducive to positive change. Because of this rapport, the Center has managed the behavior of youth found to be extremely obstinate in other environments. The involvement between staff and residents also helps reduce the frustration and anxiety felt by youth. Although the Center is not a treatment program, staff members view detention as a very important component in this Juvenile Justice/Treatment System. Because this system strives to reduce juvenile crime by actively engaging youthful offenders at all points of contact, staff members are determined to seize every opportunity to positively impact the residents and create teachable moments.

Since a majority of the youth detained at the Center will be transferred to treatment programs, the Center's structure attempts to address the negative thinking and behavioral patterns that have sabotaged past efforts to promote positive change. This approach allows for a rudimentary preparation for youth facing the structure found in treatment programs.

C. **BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION SYSTEM**

Over the course of fiscal year 2012, the center staff team, led by the "behavior modification program committee" developed a new behavior modification system with the goal of raising the level of behavior expectations and ultimately improving behavior of youth. The behavior modification program committee set out to do this by intending to develop a simple and effective program, as well as improve consistency among staff.

The new program is based on a level system in which residents can earn more privileges as they ascend the level system. The level system requires all residents enter the Center on Orientation Level and must pass a test based on knowledge of program rules to progress to Blue, pass a test of program rules and be able to demonstrate ability to comply with rules consistently to move to Green level, and ultimately pass a test based on positive thinking/behavior and demonstrate the ability to behave as a positive peer to Gold Level.

Levels can be achieved through the demonstration of positive behavior and refraining from earning "strikes". The strike system is a progressive system in which residents receive a consequence (strike) for committing small infractions at the center. Consequences for negative behaviors range from receiving strikes for small infractions, loss in privileges (i.e. gym time, early bed time, etc.), to a drop in the student's level in the Center's Program, and finally isolation in the control room for serious cases of disruptive or uncontrollable behaviors. Negative consequences are not intended to be personalized or excessively punitive, but rather learning process where the youth can learn socially acceptable behaviors and develop positive habits of behavior.

The components that comprise the behavior management program are:

- a. Educational Services (including G.E.D. testing)
- b. Crisis Counseling
- c. Recreational Activities
- d. Testing and Evaluation
- e. Living Skills Activities
- f. Realistic Success Planning
- g. Testing for Sexually Transmitted Diseases (done on a voluntary basis)

Education is the most highly structured of these program components. This service is provided by the Mississippi Bend Area Education Agency. The Center school is fully accredited and is taught by certified teachers. The Center teachers initially tests all youth in mathematics and reading to assess their level of ability. In addition, education and social histories are obtained to assist in the determination of an appropriate level of competency. After the initial assessments the teacher has three options:

1. If the youth is currently enrolled in a school system, the teacher will communicate with the appropriate person(s) to obtain current assignments. The youth will be expected to continue with regular class assignments as closely as possible given the limitations of the Center.
2. In cases where the youth is not enrolled in a school system, the teacher assigns individual diagnostics and prescriptive instructional lessons which are consistent with a traditional school curriculum.
3. Youth who will not return to a traditional school environment will be assigned work to prepare them for the GED exam. In 2012 the center and the AEA developed a partnership with Eastern Iowa Community school district to be able to bring an actual G.E.D. tester to the facility, so residents may test for and receive their G.E.D, while residing at the center.

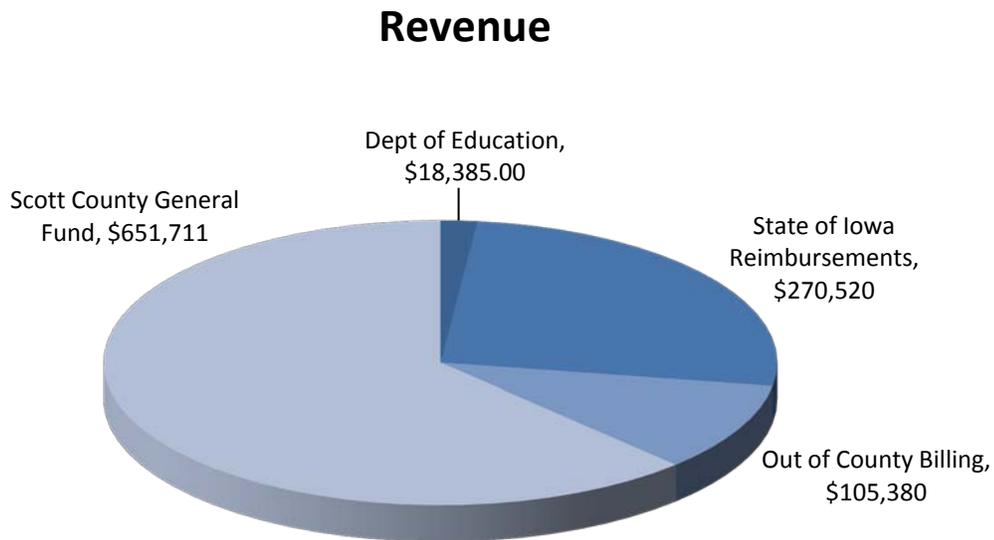
The Center observes behavior and supplies reports to juvenile court officers at discharge and on an as-needed basis. In addition to these reports, youth may be evaluated by the staff of the Genesis Psychology Associates at the request of the Juvenile Court. These evaluations are performed in cases where the behavior is somewhat atypical or where the court needs more input to determine an appropriate care plan. In situations where an evaluation is deemed appropriate, the youth is normally confined from thirty to forty-five days in a separate facility.

The recreational component is the key to the staff-resident involvement. Staff members interact with the youth in a variety of activities. Many of the activities are intended to promote physical fitness, other activities to enhance creativity. Activities include: basketball, volleyball, weightlifting, cardio exercise, and various other recreational activities. In addition to Center staff, the Center utilizes both practicum students and volunteers to interact with youth in various recreational activities.

In Fiscal year 2012 the center also began a partnership with the Center for Alcohol and Drug Services (C.A.D.S) and now residents have access to a monthly substance abuse prevention group.

D. EXPENDITURES /REVENUES

Total expenditures for Fiscal Year 2012 were \$1,045,996. In addition to Scott County funding, the Center received revenue from the Iowa Department of Education, Out of county Funding, and State of Iowa Reimbursements.



1. Department of Education Funding

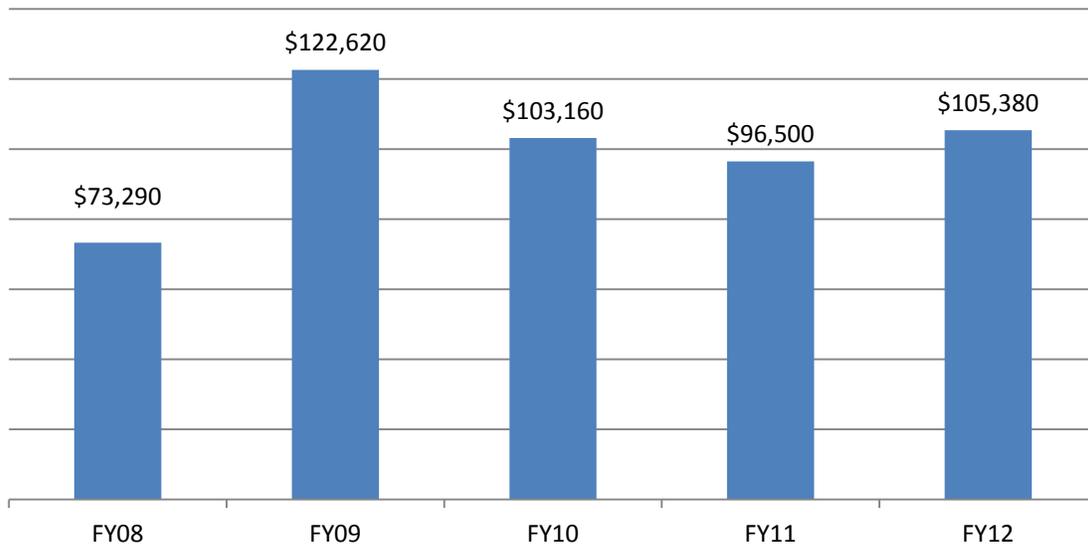
This funding is a combination of state and federal monies that are partial reimbursements for breakfast and lunch meals. Over the course of fiscal year 2012, the center management team took steps to become eligible to receive reimbursement for “healthy after school snacks.” This contributed an average of an additional \$100 per month to this funding and also made snacks healthier for the juveniles. Total reimbursement received in FY11 was \$18,385. This amount was an increase of over \$5000 from FY11 due to an increasing average population as well as accessing after school snack funding.

2. Out of County Funding

Youth from other jurisdictions may be placed in the Center; however, the committing jurisdiction must pay a per diem. In FY12 the center received 105,380 in funding for detaining juveniles from Counties outside of Scott County.

Counties within Seventh Judicial District the charge is \$140.00 per day. Counties outside of this district must pay \$150.00. This funding source will continue to do well as long as there is sufficient bed space at the Center to accommodate surrounding counties within the Seventh Judicial District. The Center also continues to have an agreement with Rock Island County, in which Scott County will house residents for the out of district rate of \$150.00 per day. In the last five years, Out of County Revenue has been variable as the graph below illustrates. The center has averaged approximately \$99,000 per year in Out of County funding over that time.

Out-Of-County Revenue



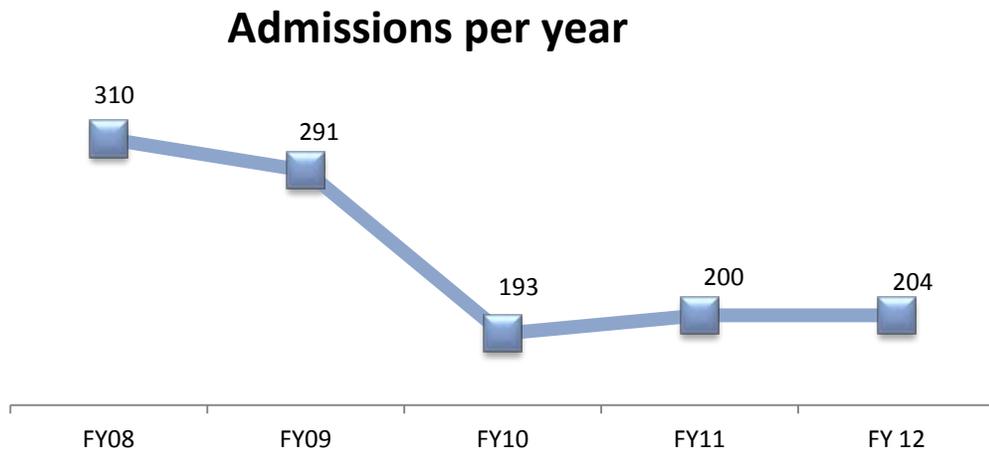
3. State of Iowa Revenues

State of Iowa reimbursement for Fiscal year 2012 was: \$270,520, which is approximately 26% of the centers total operating budget. This revenue is a dedicated funding stream, which is a pool of money resulting from first offender OWI fines, and is reimbursed based on the Center's operating budget for the previous fiscal year. Each of Iowa's ten detention centers may be reimbursed a portion of their expenses by the state. Iowa Code states that Detention Centers be reimbursed at rates ranging from 10% to 50% of their operating budgets. The fund has increased during recent years and Iowa detention centers have seen small increases in the amount of reimbursement each year.

During the fiscal year 2012, the Center management team, in addition to 8 other juvenile detention centers in Iowa, decided to contract with a Lobbyist to work on behalf of the centers to ensure that this funding stream stays protected.

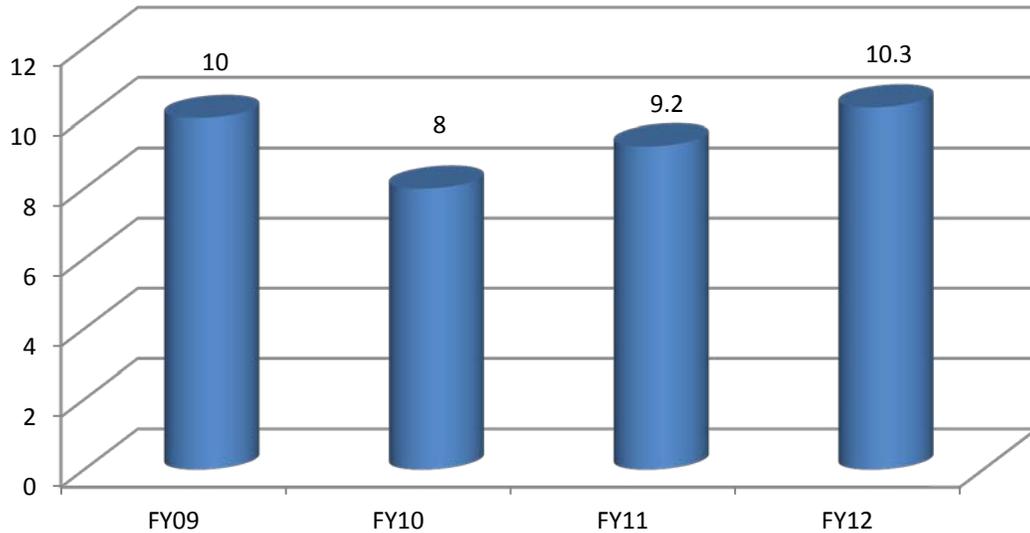
E. POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

1. The Center processed 204 admissions during the 2012 fiscal year. (170 males -34 females). As the graph below demonstrates, the number of admissions per year has decreased over the past ten years, with a small increase the past two years as the graph below illustrates. This increase can be attributed accepting adult waiver juveniles (juveniles who have been waived to adult court due to charges) Scott County Jail.



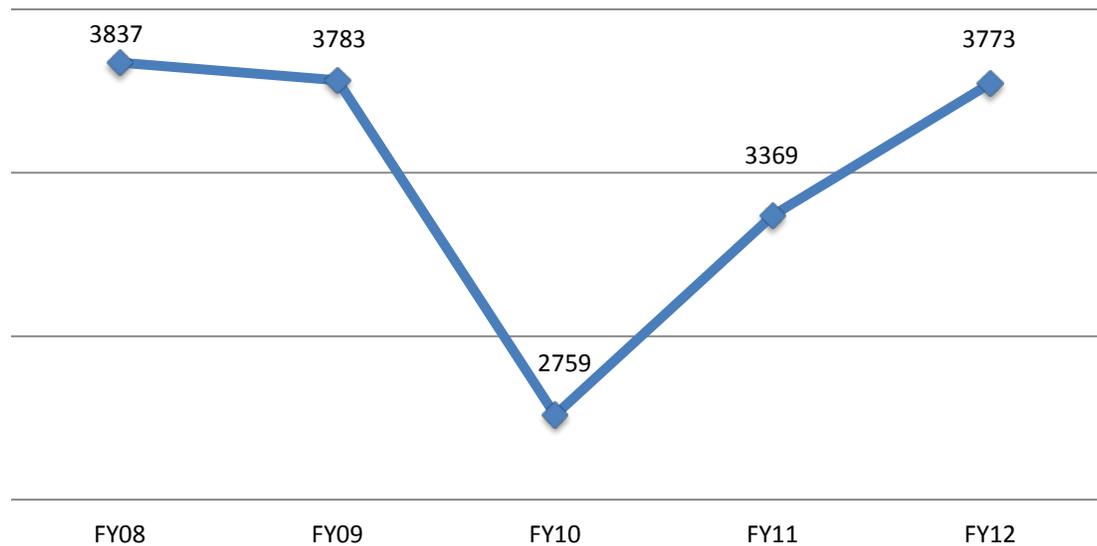
2. Even though the number admissions processed have decreased over the past four years, the average population slightly increased as shown in the chart below. In FY12 the center averaged 10.3 residents per day. The slight increase over the last three years can be attributed to longer average lengths of stay.

Average Daily Population



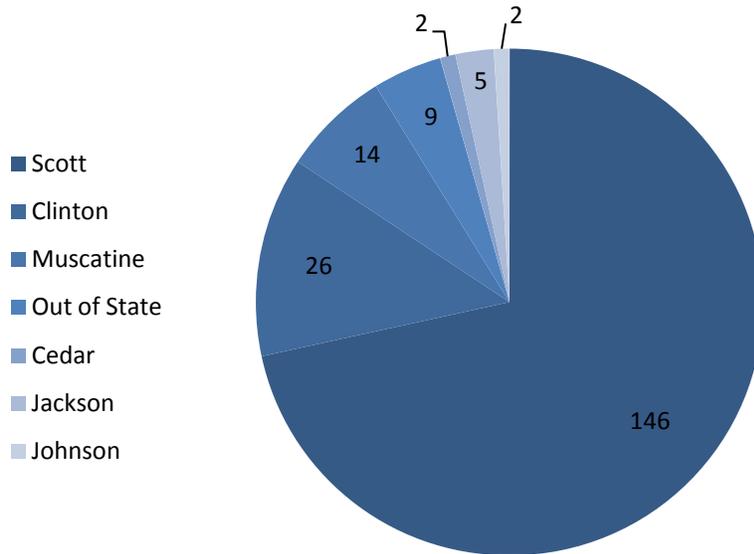
3. The average length of stay in FY12 was 18.5 days. Last year, the average length of stay was 16.5 days. As the chart below indicates the center's total number of bed days decreased significantly from FY09 to FY10. However, it also shows that the total number of bed days has been increasing over the last two years. In FY12 the center had a total of 3773 bed days.

Total Bed Days



4. Of the 204 admissions in FY12, 146 were from Scott County, 49 admissions came from 5 different Iowa counties and there were 9 from out of state as the graph below illustrates.

Admissions by County



5. Adult-Waiver Juvenile Holds

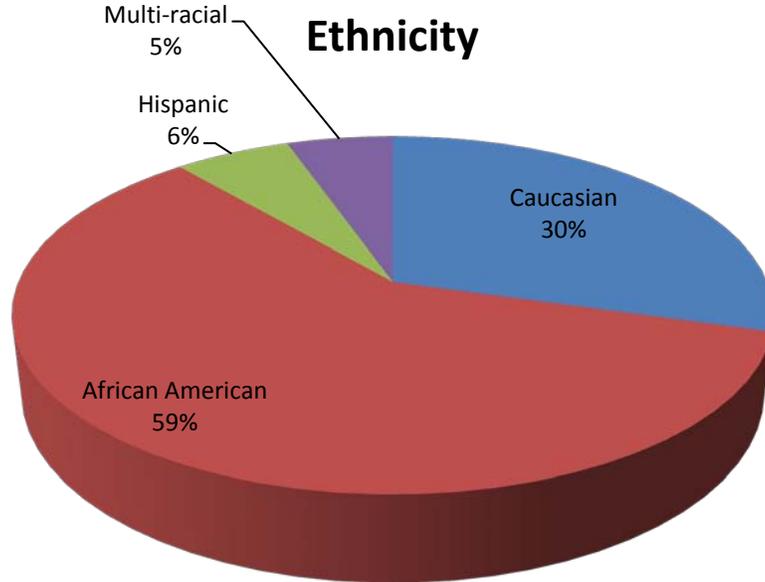
Juveniles, age 16 years old or above who are charged with a forcible felony are waived to adult court. In addition, juveniles age 16 years old or above who have a preponderance of charges and have exhausted all services available through the juvenile justice system, may be waived to adult court. Juveniles who have been waived to adult court are placed at the Scott County Jail. Due to the recent decrease in average population, the Juvenile Detention Center management team made the decision to accept more adult-waiver juveniles from the jail to assist with over-flow population in the jail’s juvenile section. In FY12, the Scott County Juvenile Detention Center had 15 adult waiver juveniles admitted for a total of 358 bed days. Adult waiver juveniles made up 9.5% of the center’s total population.

6. Average age and gender

The average age of the youth detained at the Center this fiscal year was 15.5 years. There were 170 males (83%) and 34 females (17%).

7. Ethnic Breakdown

RACE	Admits	Percentage
Caucasian:	60	29%
African American:	121	59%
Hispanic:	12	6%
Asian/Pacific Is.:	0	0%
Multi- racial	11	5%



G. SPECIAL INCIDENTS

A special incident is a situation that deviates from normal Center routine (i.e. property destructions, acts of physical aggression, recreational injuries, etc.). In FY11, the Center had 24 special incidents. This year, the Center had 43 special incidents. Of the 43 incidents, 10 incidents required physical escorts and 1 required physical restraint.

H. SHORT TERM PLACEMENTS

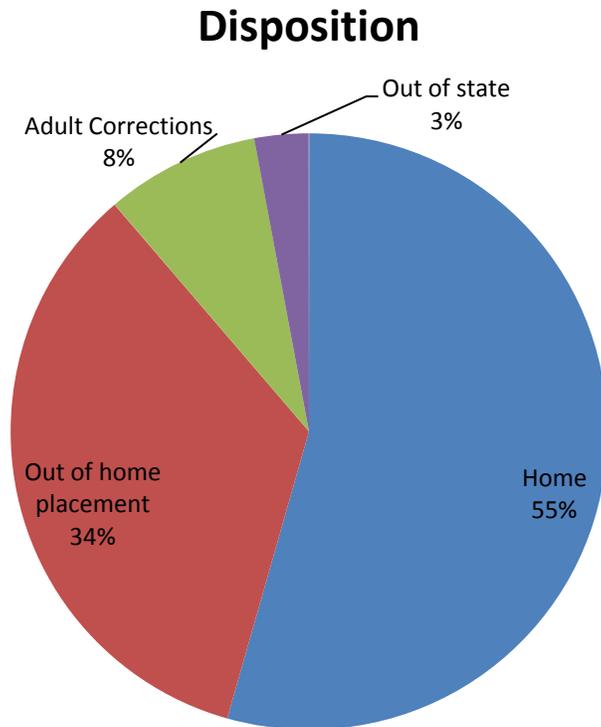
Because of the periodic need for a temporary hold, a policy of "babysitting" exists. In most cases the Center holds a youth until transportation can be arranged to place the youth in a state institution. During the 2012 Fiscal Year, no youth were held under this status.

J. DISPOSITION OF CASES

The following list represents the placements of residents directly after they had been released from the Center.

- Home: Residents who have been released to Home/ Home with Services, Day Treatment, and Independent Living have been returned to the community with varying degrees of supportive structure.
- Adult corrections: residents whose crimes were sufficiently serious, or their age was advanced to such a degree that a Waiver Proceeding was warranted and they were waived to adult court.
- Out of home placement: The remainder of cases represents residents who were placed in other detention centers, residential treatment facilities, state training school, shelters or situations in which charges have been completely dropped.

In a vast majority of these cases, treatment and/or services were provided in an attempt to decrease the chances of future law or probation violations.



I. SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL CODE

The majority of allegations against detained youth involve felonious acts. Many youth are admitted for multiple allegations of criminal conduct.

As seen by the list of offenses, the youth detained at the Center are detained for involvement in the entire range of criminal conduct. The 204 criminal conduct offenses are listed below by frequency:

