

SCOTT COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER



ANNUAL REPORT

**FISCAL YEAR 2013
JULY 1, 2012--JUNE 30, 2013**

DIRECTOR - JEREMY KAISER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE
Detention Center Team	2
A. Background	3
B. Program Philosophy	3-4
C. Behavior Modification System	4-5
D. PREA Standards Implementation/Reporting	5-6
E. Enhancement to Center Security	6
F. Expenditures/Revenues	7-8
G. Population Demographics	9-11
H. Special Incidents	12
I. Short-Term Placement	12
J. Disposition of Cases	12
K. Summary of Criminal Code	13

DETENTION CENTER TEAM

DIRECTOR Jeremy Kaiser

SHIFT LEADERS Casey Smith
Barbara Walton

YOUTH COUNSELORS

- Kenneth Ashby
- David Bonde
- Rebecca Burgess
- Jacqueline Chatman
- Dave Donohoo
- Jeff Douglas
- Gary Echols
- Alvin Edgeworth
- Neika Harms
- Steve Harris
- Jessica Hankins
- Oscar Hubert
- Jennifer Kargl
- Jeff Lykam
- Cory McNeer
- Harlee Miller
- Denise Reed
- Reina Reyes
- Lydia Villareal
- Jeff Wallace
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AREA EDUCATION AGENCY STAFF

TEACHERS Bob Bosco and Brice McKinney

PARA-EDUCATORS Rose Roe and Becky Ervin

SOCIAL WORKERS 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, 2012 to June 30, 2013.

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.

Though security is the paramount concern, the Center does not maintain control simply through the use of security hardware. It is the philosophy of the Center team that involvement between youth and staff is an important behavior management tool. The Center does not profess to be a treatment program; however, staff does 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 Education 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), and 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 its 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 developed a new behavior modification system, with the goal of raising the level of behavior expectations and ultimately improving the behavior of the youth in detention. The Behavior Modification Program Committee goal was to develop a simple and effective program, which would also improve consistency among staff.

The new program is based on a level system in which residents can earn more privileges as they move from one level to the next. All residents enter the Center at the Orientation Level and must pass a test based on knowledge of program rules to progress to the Blue Level. They then must be able to demonstrate the 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 obtain the final level of Gold.

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)
- h. Substance Abuse Education (new in FY12)
- i. Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment Group Counseling (new in FY13)

Education is the most highly structured of these program components. This service is provided by the Mississippi Bend Area Education Agency. The Center's school is fully accredited and is taught by certified teachers. The Center teachers initially test 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 a key component to 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 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 monthly substance abuse education groups.

In Fiscal Year 2013 the Center also began providing weekly cognitive-behavioral treatment groups, utilizing evidence-based curriculum from the Change Companies, titled: "KIDS: Keep it Direct and Simple." Residents are provided access to KIDS groups with topics ranging from: faulty beliefs and thinking patterns, anger management, appropriate expression of feelings, values reflection, and exploration of responsible behavior.

D. PREA STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING

In 2003, the Federal Government Passed the PREA (Prison Rape Elimination Act) which seeks to put an end to sexual abuse and harassment in confined settings. In 2012 the federal government published and distributed PREA standards for juvenile facilities which include "best practices" in regards to the prevention, detection, and response to sexual abuse and harassment. Over the course of Fiscal Year 2013 the Center modified and implemented several policies and practices regarding sexual abuse/harassment including but not limited to: resident and staff reporting procedures, resident risk assessment and placement, resident education, response planning, treatment of alleged victims, treatment of alleged offenders, investigations, and staff training. The Scott County Juvenile Detention Center complies with all PREA standards for juvenile facilities. The PREA standards for juvenile facilities go into effect as of August 1, 2013.

In FY13, the Center had the following incidents of sexual harassment and abuse allegations:

Sexual abuse allegations: 1 (later redacted)
 Founded incidents of sexual abuse: 0
 Confirmed incidents of sexual abuse: 0

Sexual harassment allegations: 0
Founded incidents of sexual harassment: 0
Confirmed incidents of sexual harassment: 0

E. ENHANCEMENT TO CENTER SECURITY

In FY13, the Center’s management team took steps to enhance the centers overall security, by installing a metal detector inside the front lobby of the center. The metal detector was made possible by a generous grant from the “Independent Insurance Agents of Scott County” (IIASC).

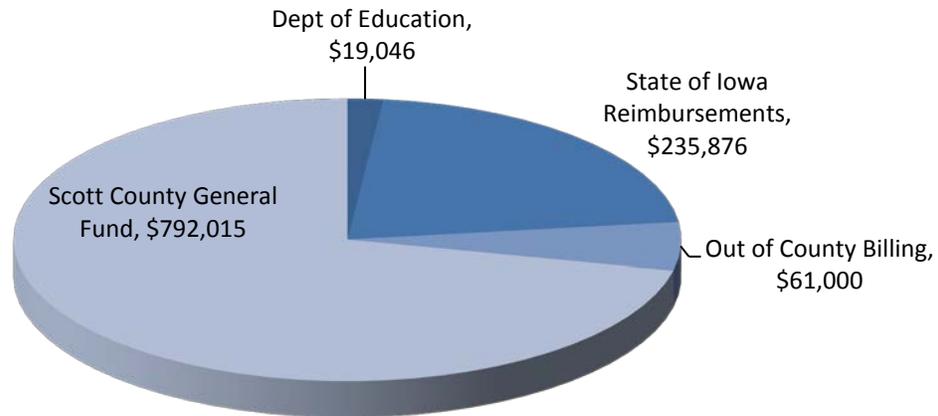
All Center visitors must pass the security screening via passing through the metal detector without setting off the alarm, prior to any contact with staff or residents. The metal detector can detect any metal larger than pocket change and significantly enhances the level of safety and security at the Center. Center visitors may place all metal objects that are deemed safe inside of lockers in the lobby area during their visit, as shown below:



F. EXPENDITURES/REVENUES

Total expenditures for Fiscal Year 2013 were \$1,108,364. 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.

Revenue



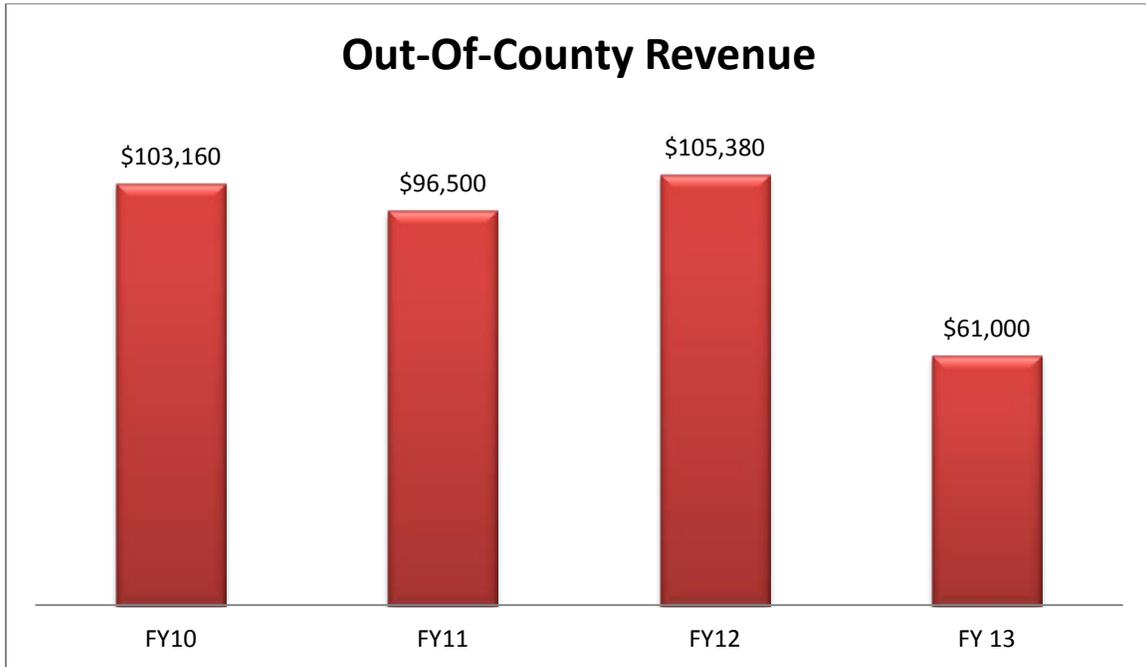
1. Department of Education Funding

This funding is a combination of state and federal monies that are partial reimbursements for breakfast and lunch meals. Total reimbursement received in FY13 was \$19,046.42. This amount increased from FY12 in which the Center received \$18,385 in reimbursements.

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 FY13 the Center received \$61,000 in funding for detaining juveniles from counties outside of Scott County. This is a decrease from the prior year and is due to less referrals from Juvenile Court Service agencies outside of Scott County, due to reports in a decreasing juvenile crime rate.

For 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 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 four years, Out of County Revenue has varied as the graph below illustrates. The Center has averaged approximately \$92,000 per year in Out of County funding over that time.



3. State of Iowa Revenues

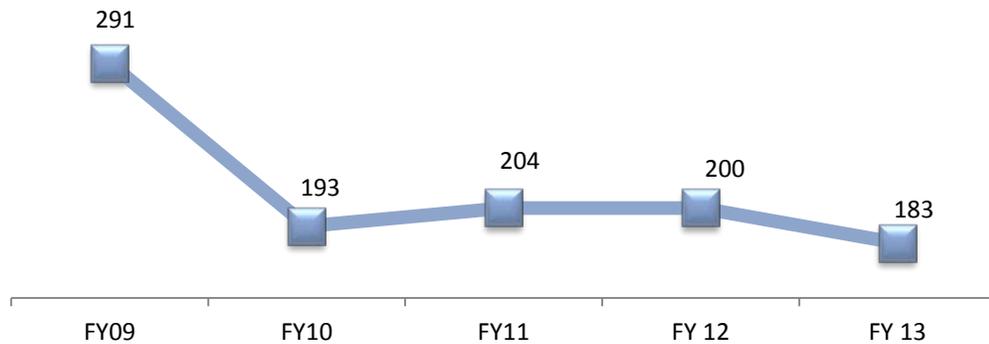
State of Iowa reimbursement for Fiscal Year 2013 was \$235,876, which is approximately 21% of the Center's total operating budget. This revenue is a dedicated funding stream, which is a pool of money resulting from first offender OWI fines, and is reimbursed based on the Center's operating budget for 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.

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. The Center management team decided to retain the lobbyist for an additional year.

G. POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

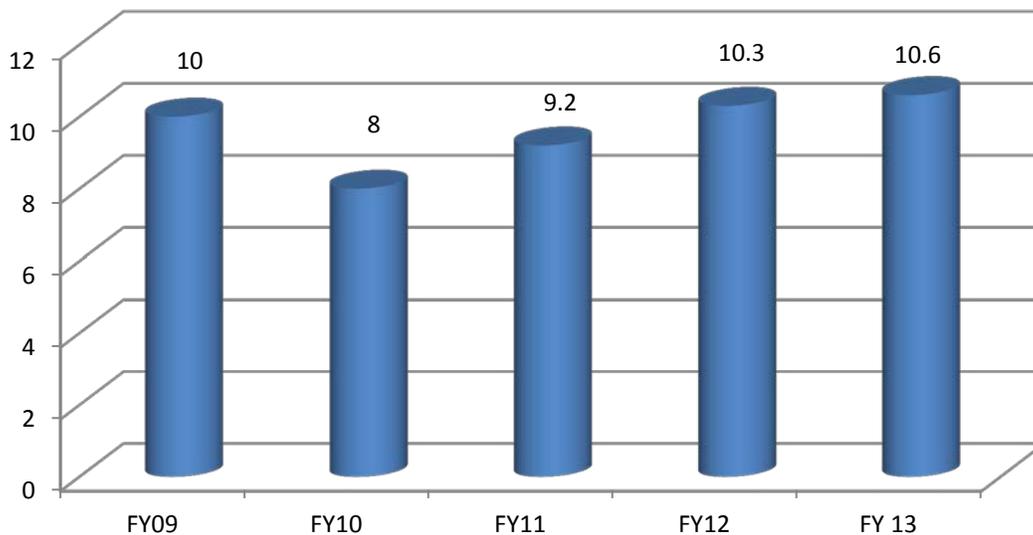
1. The Center processed 183 admissions during the 2013 fiscal year. As the graph below demonstrates, the number of admissions per year saw a dramatic decrease from 2009 to 2010, but has remained relatively steady for the past four years.

Admissions per year

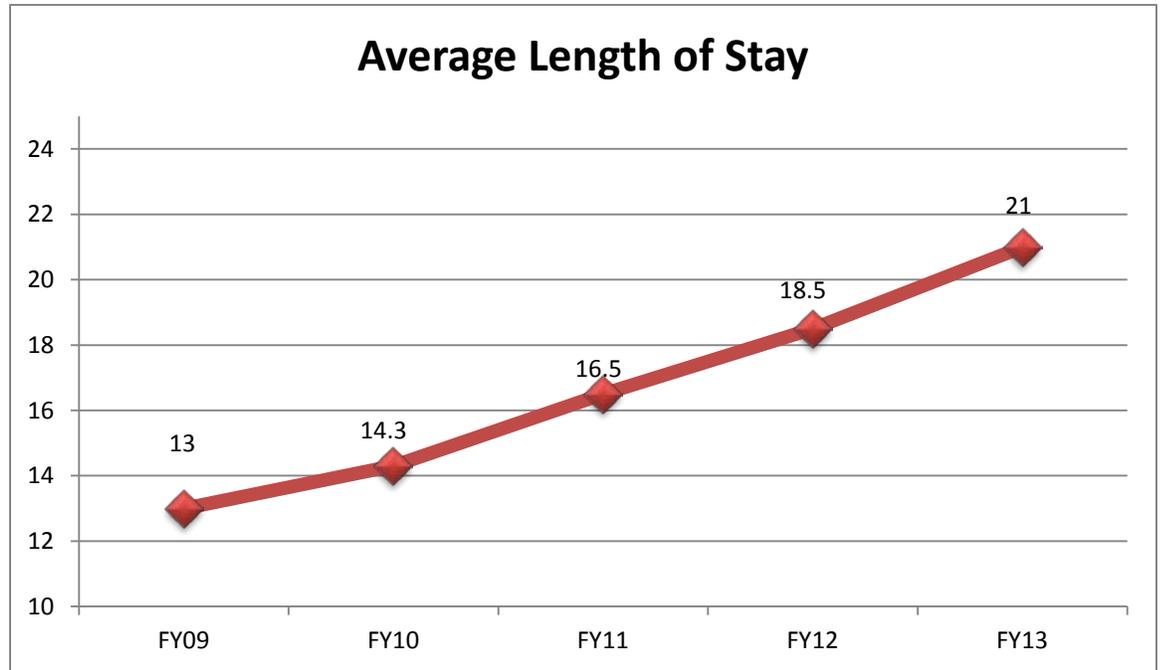


2. Even though the number of admissions processed decreased over the past five years, the average daily population slightly increased as shown in the chart below, due to longer average lengths of stay. In FY13 the Center averaged 10.6 residents per day and had a total of 3,884 bed days. The slight increase in average population over the last three years can be attributed to an increase in resident's average lengths of stay and accepting more adult waiver juveniles from the Scott County Jail.

Average Daily Population

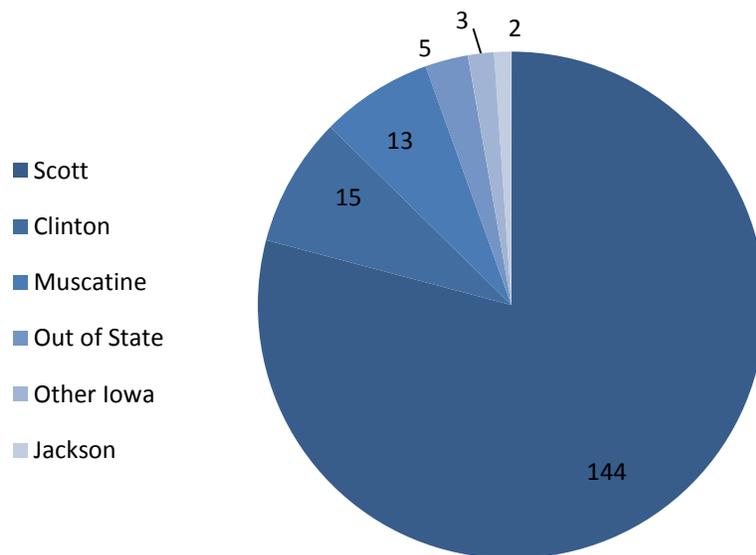


3. The average length of stay in FY13 was 21 days. Last year, the average length of stay was 18.5 days. As the chart below indicates the center's average length of stay has been increasing every year since FY09.



4. Of the 183 admissions in FY13, 144 were from Scott County, 33 admissions came from 5 different Iowa counties and there were 5 from out of state as the graph below illustrates.

Admissions by County



5. Adult-Waiver Juvenile Holds

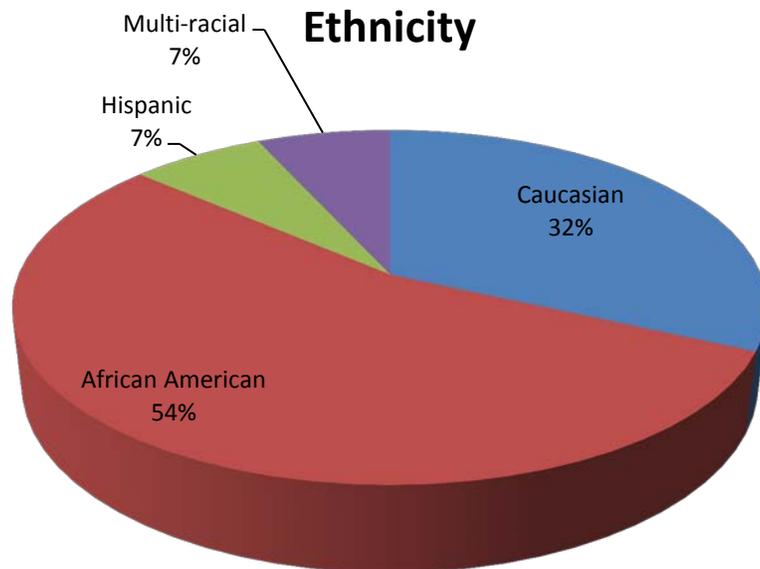
Juveniles, age 16 years old or older who are charged with a forcible felony are waived to adult court. In addition, juveniles age 15 years old or older who have a preponderance of charges and have exhausted all services available through the juvenile justice system, may be waived to adult court. Juveniles 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 FY13, the Scott County Juvenile Detention Center had a total of 1,006 bed days that were adult waiver juveniles from the Scott County Jail. Adult waiver juveniles made up 26% 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 15.2 years. One hundred fifty-five (155) of the admissions were males, which is 85% of the total population. Twenty eight of the admissions were females, which make up the remaining 15% of the total population.

7. Ethnic Breakdown

RACE	Admits	Percentage
Caucasian:	56	31%
African American:	96	52%
Hispanic:	12	7%
Asian/Pacific Is.:	0	0%
Multi- racial	19	10%



H. 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 FY12, the Center had 43 special incidents. Over this past year the center had a decrease in special incidents. In FY13 the Center had 32 special incidents. Of the 32 incidents, 4 incidents required physical escorts and 1 required physical restraint.

I. SHORT TERM PLACEMENTS

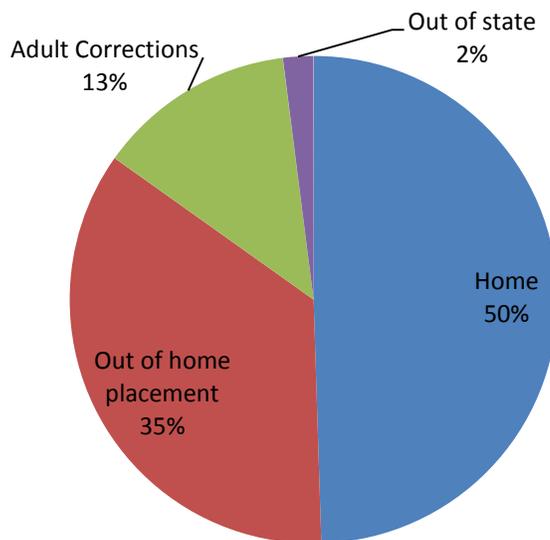
In most cases of short-term placement, the Center holds a youth until transportation can be arranged to place the youth in a state institution. During the 2013 Fiscal Year, no youth were held under this status.

J. DISPOSITION OF CASES

The following list represents the placements of residents directly after they had been released:

- 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.



K. 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 183 criminal conduct offenses are listed below by frequency:

