

SCOTT COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER



ANNUAL REPORT

**FISCAL YEAR 2014
JULY 1, 2013-JUNE 30, 2014**

DIRECTOR - JEREMY KAISER

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DETENTION CENTER TEAM

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AREA EDUCATION AGENCY STAFF

TEACHERS Bob Bosco and Brice McKinney

PARA-EDUCATORS Rose Roe and Becky Ervin

SOCIAL WOKER Stephanie Doubet

A. BACKGROUND

The Scott County Juvenile Detention Center opened on December 1, 1980. The center serves as a short term, secure placement for youth under the age of eighteen. Youth are referred for detention only when there is probable cause to believe they have committed a serious criminal act. In most situations this criminal activity would be classified as a felony or an aggravated misdemeanor. Status offenses and simple misdemeanors are not considered detainable offenses. The severity of the criminal charge is not the only criteria sufficient to require detention. One or more of the following conditions also must be present in order for a youth to be detained:

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 set forth prior.
3. The youth has absconded from a training school, a detention center, or a residential treatment facility.
4. The youth has committed a serious delinquent act and is at risk of:
 - a. Absconding prior to court appearances
 - b. Harming themselves or others
 - c. Damaging property.

Although the center is operated by Scott County, it receives referrals from several counties in Eastern Iowa and Western Illinois. 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

Through safety and security are of paramount concern, the Center does not maintain control simply through the use of security hardware. It is the philosophy of the Center team that positive interaction and engagement between youth and staff is an important behavior management tool. Detention Youth Counselors provide crisis counseling, living skills training, and supervised recreational activities to the youth in care. Detention staff challenges youth to take responsibility for the criminal thinking patterns and decisions that brought them into placement. Youth Counselors help the residents explore areas of growth and change necessary to deter them from further delinquent activity. By focusing on the relationship with each young person in care and challenging their thinking, each staff feels they can make a difference in their thinking and attitude.

Development of rapport between staff and residents is a key to creating an environment conducive to positive change. The many positive interactions between staff and residents helps the Center effectively manage the behavior of otherwise extremely obstinate youth. 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 the 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 disrupted 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**

The behavior modification system which is used in the Scott County Juvenile Detention Center was developed internally by a team of Detention Youth Counselors. The 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 on "Orientation Level" and must pass a test based on knowledge of program rules to progress to "Blue level." Once on blue level they must pass a test of program rules and be able to demonstrate ability to comply with rules and routine consistently for a period of time to move to "Green level." The final level is "Gold level." Residents must continue to follow rules and directions from staff consistently as well as pass a test based on positive thinking/behavior in order to reach Gold level. With each step up in the level system, residents are offered more privileges such as longer phone calls and later bed times.

Levels are 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 a 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 prevention and education
- i. Cognitive-behavioral treatment group counseling

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 facilitated by certified teachers. The AEA education team tests all youth in mathematics and reading to assess their level of ability upon intake. Educational 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.
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 (General Education Diploma) exam. Once the resident has passed all of the pre-tests, AEA teachers will contact the Eastern Iowa Community College and a proctor will administer the G.E.D. examine within the center. Several youth have been able to earn their G.E.D.'s while residing at the center, since testing began in 2012.

The Center observes behavior and reports to juvenile court officers as needed and upon discharge. 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 large piece of 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. Some activities to enhance creativity. Activities include: basketball, volleyball, weightlifting, cardio vascular 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.

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 were in effect as of August 1st, 2013.

In FY14, the center had the following incidents of sexual harassment and abuse allegations.

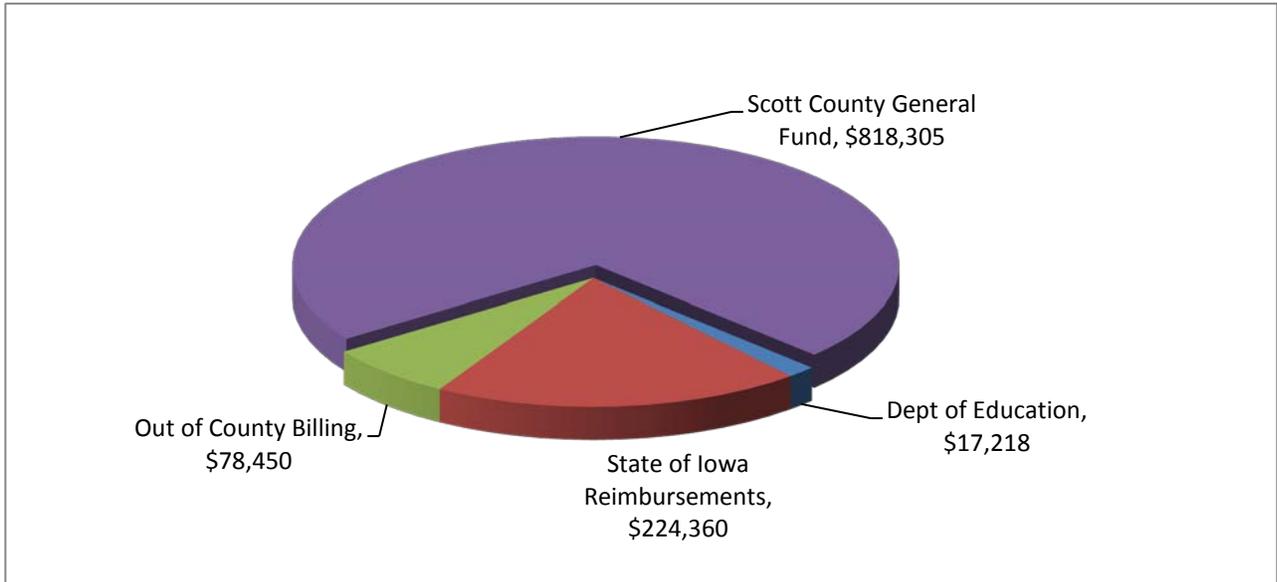
Sexual Abuse allegations: 0
Founded Incidents of sexual abuse: 0
Confirmed Incidents of sexual abuse: 0

Sexual Harassment Allegations: 0
Founded incidents of sexual harassment: 0
Confirmed incidents of sexual harassment: 0

F. EXPENDITURES /REVENUES

Total expenditures for Fiscal Year 2014 were \$1,138,334. 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



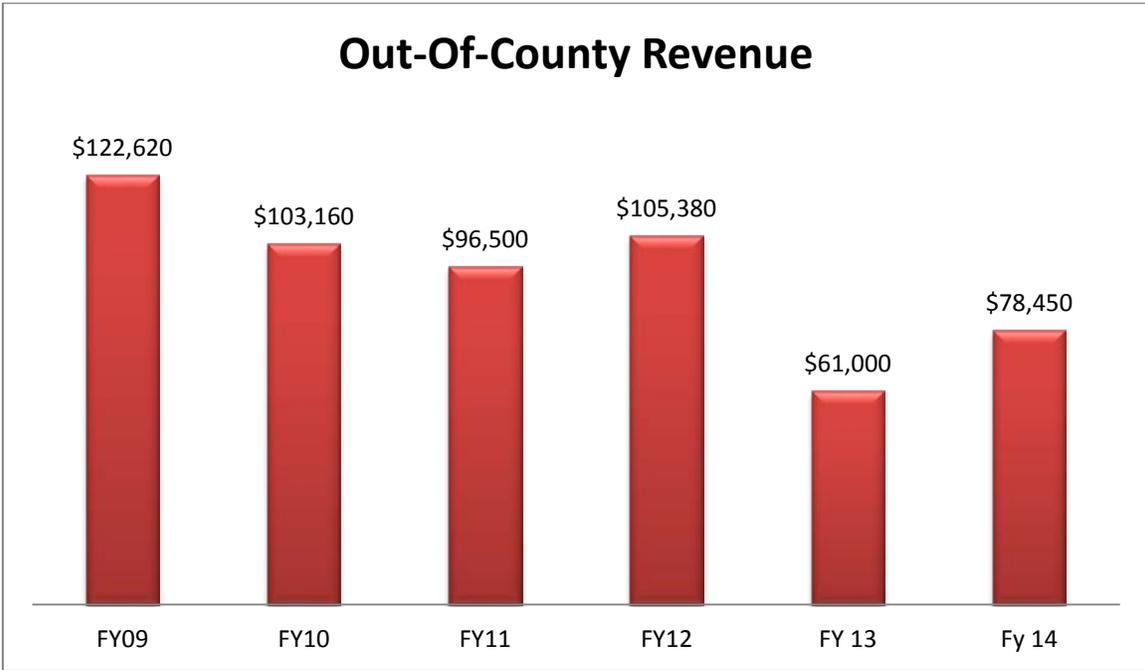
1. Department of Education Funding

This funding is a combination of state and federal funding that are partial reimbursements for breakfast, lunch, and after-school snacks. The total amount of reimbursement received in FY14 was \$17,218. This amount decreased slightly from FY13 in which the center received \$19,046 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 FY14 the center received \$78,450 in funding for detaining juveniles from Counties outside of Scott County. This amount increased from a total of \$61,000 in FY13.

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 remain steady 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 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 \$94,500 per year in Out of County funding over that time.



3. State of Iowa Revenues

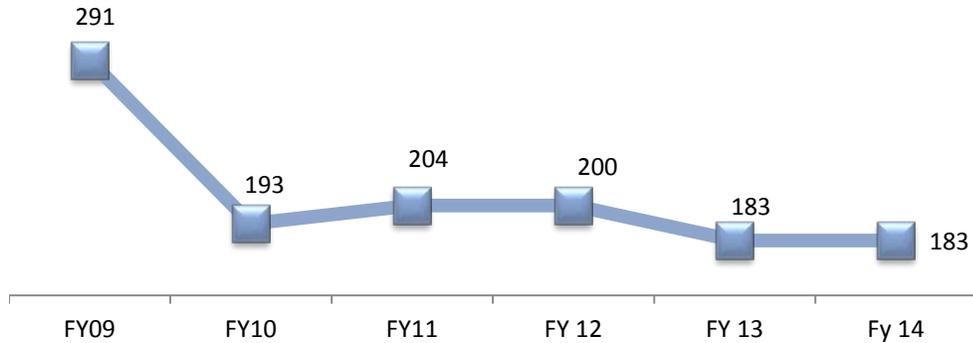
State of Iowa reimbursement for Fiscal year 2014 was: \$224,360, which is approximately 20% of the centers total operating budget. This revenue is a dedicated funding stream, which is a pool of money resulting from first offender OWI fines, and is reimbursed based on the Center's operating budget for 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.

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 has decided to retain the lobbyist through Fiscal year 2015.

G. POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

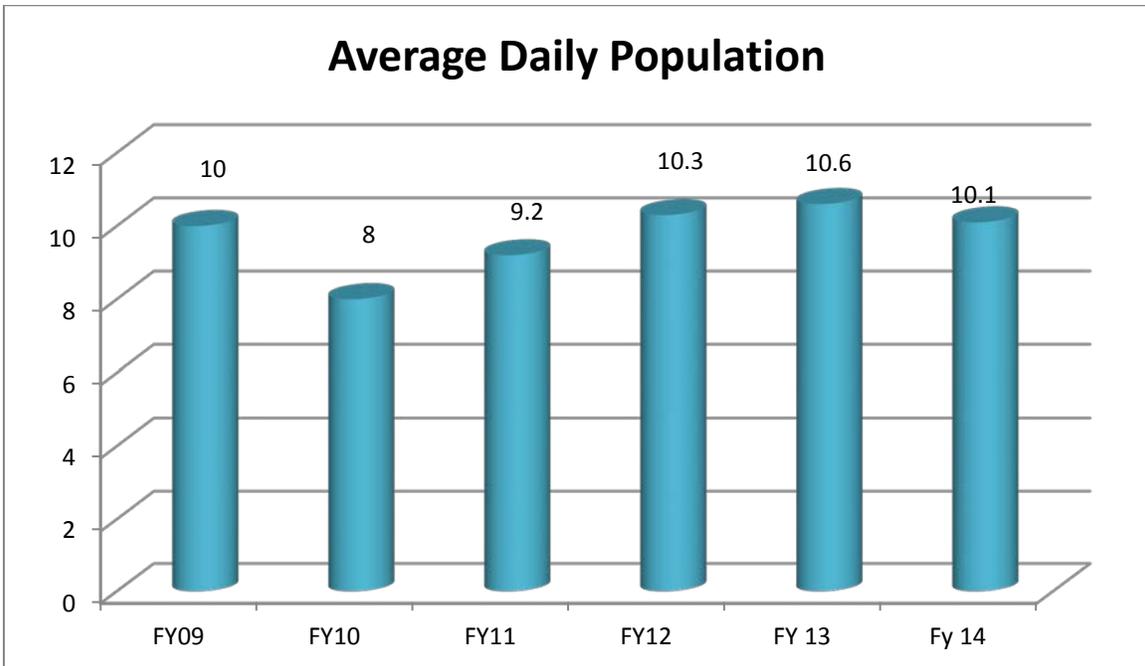
1. The Center processed 183 admissions during the 2014 fiscal year. As the graph below demonstrates, the number of admissions per year saw a dramatic decrease from 2009 to 2010, but has remained relatively steady for the past five years.

Admissions per year

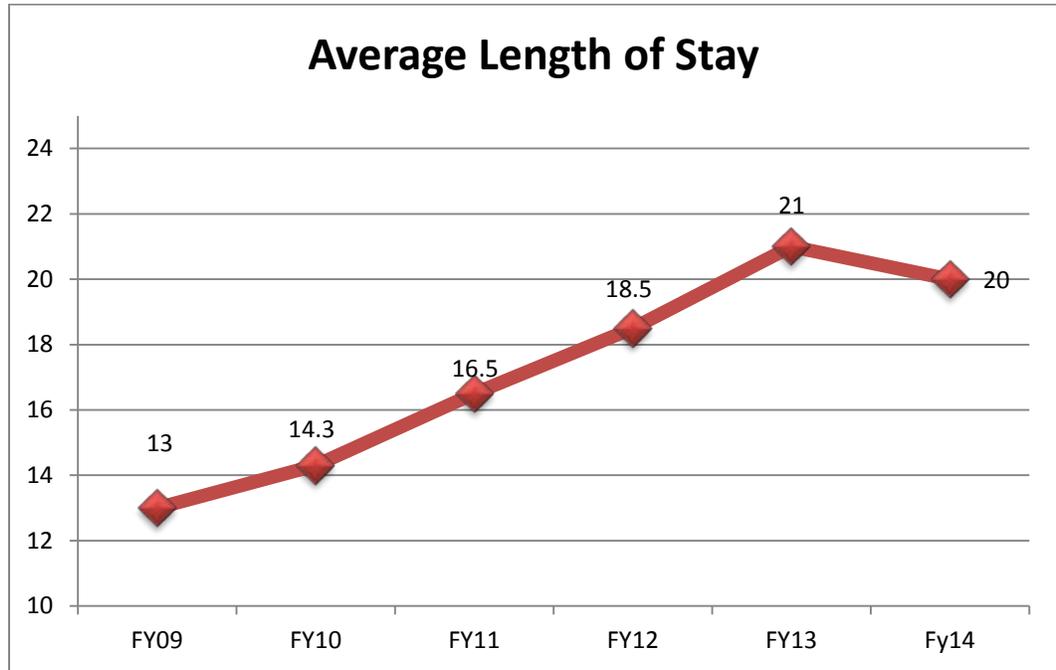


2. Even though the number of admissions processed has decreased over the past five years, the average population has slightly increased as shown in the chart below. In FY14 the center averaged 10.1 residents per day and had a total of 3683 bed days. The slight increase in average population over the last four years can be attributed to an increase in resident's average lengths of stay and the center accepting more adult waiver juveniles from the Scott County Jail.

Average Daily Population

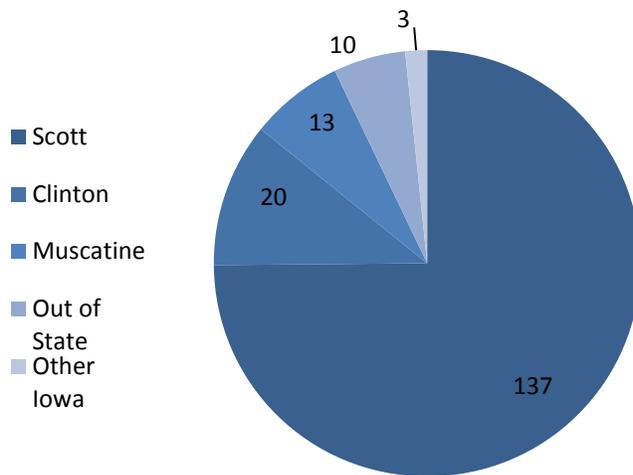


3. The average length of stay for a Scott County Juvenile Detention Center resident in FY14 was 20 days. This was a slight decrease from FY13, when the average length of stay was 21 days. However, as the chart below indicates the center's average length of stay has been increasing significantly since FY09, where now residents stay an average of one week longer than in prior years.



4. Of the 183 admissions in FY14, 137 were from Scott County, 36 admissions came from five different Iowa counties and there were 10 from out of state as the graph below illustrates.

Admissions by County

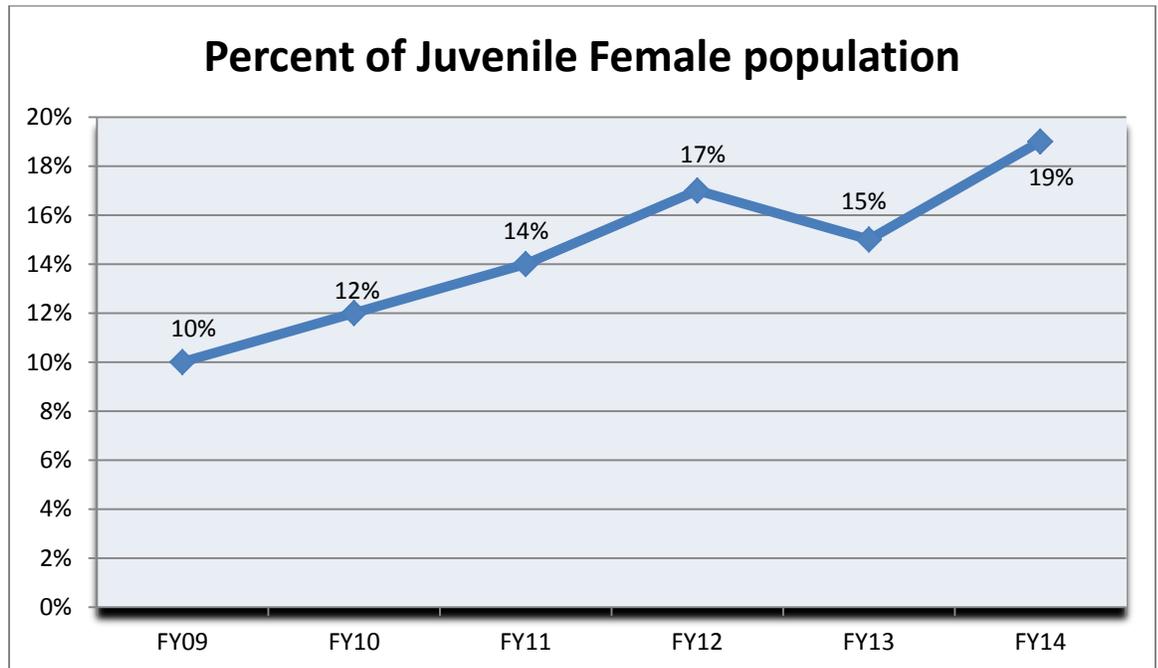


5. Adult-Waiver Juvenile Holds

Juveniles age 16 or older who are charged with a forcible felony are automatically waived to adult court. In addition, juveniles age 15 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 initially placed at the Scott County Jail. Due to the decrease in average population in 2009, 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 FY14, the Scott County Juvenile Detention Center detained an average of three adult waiver juveniles per day. A total of 995 bed days were adult waiver juveniles from the Scott County Jail. Adult waiver juveniles made up 27% of the center's total population in FY14.

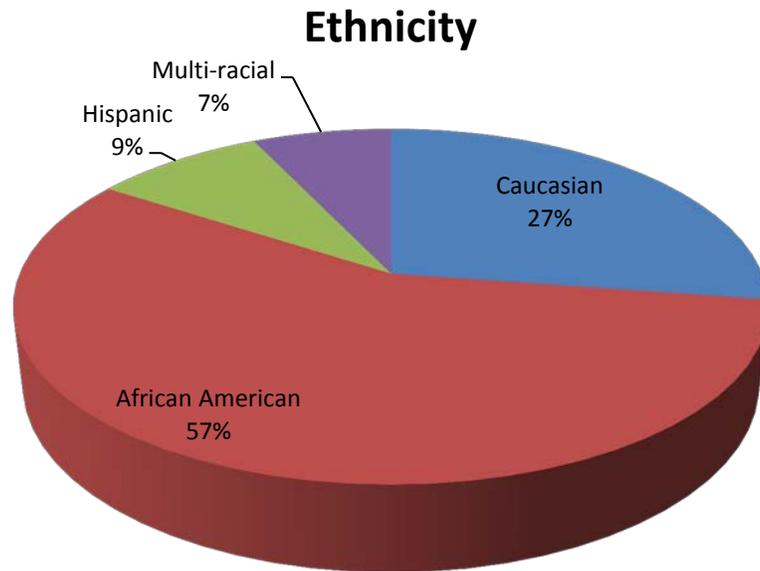
6. Average age and gender

The average age of the youth detained at the Center this fiscal year was 15 years old. One hundred forty nine (149) of the admissions were males, which is 81% of the total population. Thirty four (34) of the admissions were females, which make up the remaining 19% of the total population. The percentage of females has increased over the last six years as the graph below illustrates.



7. Ethnic Breakdown

RACE	Admits	Percentage
Caucasian:	50	27%
African American:	104	57%
Hispanic:	16	9%
Asian/Pacific Is.:	0	0%
Multi- racial	13	7%



H. SPECIAL INCIDENTS

A special incident is a situation that deviates from normal Center routine (i.e. property destruction, acts of physical aggression, injuries, etc.). In FY13, the Center had a total of 32 special incidents. In FY14 the Center had 31 special incidents. Of the 31 incidents, 7 incidents required staff physical intervention. In FY14 the Detention Center had all full time and part time staff trained in crisis prevention through C.P.I. (Crisis Prevention Institute). This training focuses on verbal de-escalation of aggressive youth and using physical restraints and escorts only as a last resort. All staff members were able to obtain certification through this training. Center management hopes this training will reduce physical interventions as well as special incidents in the future.

I. SHORT TERM PLACEMENTS

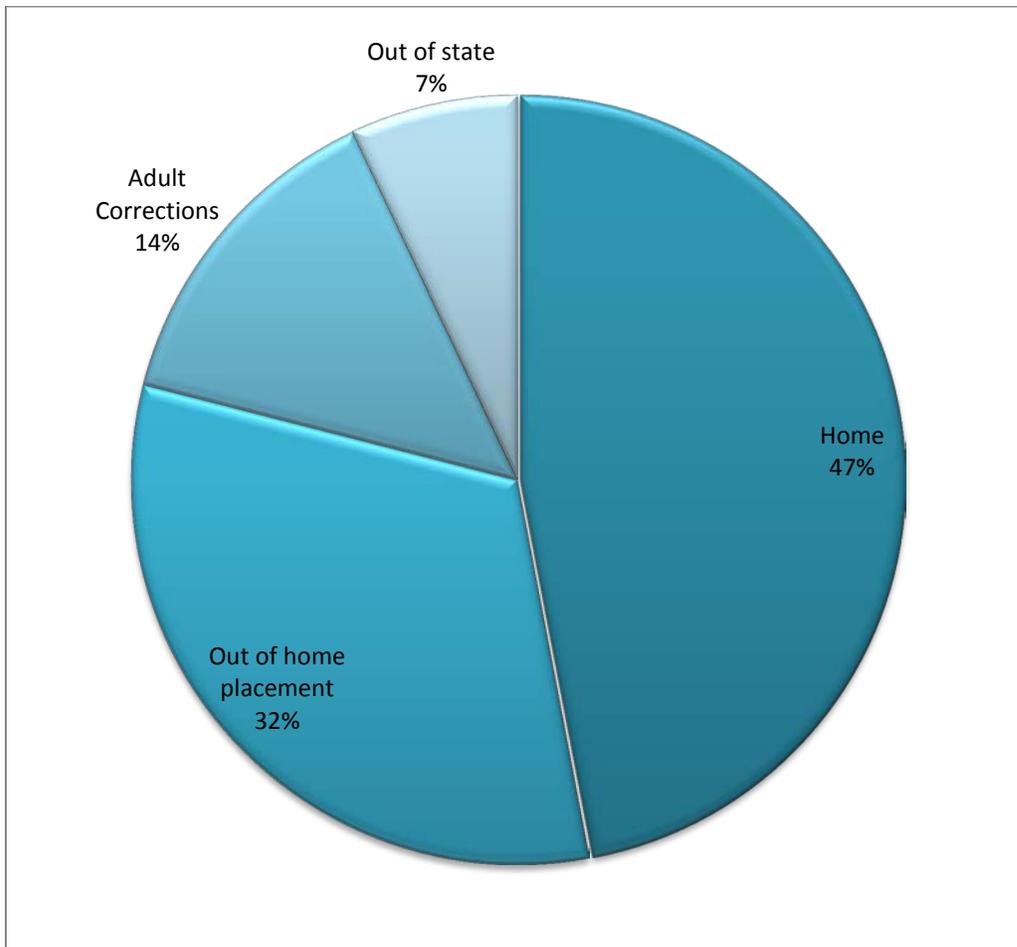
In most cases of short-term placements, the Center holds a youth until transportation can be arranged to place the youth in a state institution. During the 2014 Fiscal Year, no youth were held under this status.

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:

