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# Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy

## Agency Performance Report

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State Fiscal Year 2021





# Introduction

The Agency Performance Report for the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy is published in accordance with the Accountable Government Act. The information provided illustrates accountability to stakeholders and citizens. The report is indicative of the agency's progress in achieving goals consistent with the enterprise strategic plan, the agency strategic plan and agency performance plan.

2021 information is drawn from the input of numerous stakeholders and subject matter experts, including members of the Iowa Drug Policy Advisory Council. This report targets current and emerging needs faced by Iowa communities, and highlights effective or promising methods for dealing with them.

Nicotine and alcohol misuse can arguably impact more Iowa families than many controlled substances. The persistent use of highly-addictive methamphetamine and opioids remains problematic also. The growing number and potency of marijuana preparations also present a challenge, as does the vaping of nicotine and marijuana products. Even as Iowans' use of some of these substances is relatively low or declining, deaths attributed to a few of them are rising, along with the potency of certain drugs and more powerful drug combinations.

The global Coronavirus pandemic remains one of the key factors affecting Iowans' drug use, and our daily life as well. Since March 2020, COVID-19 has changed much in our lives, including: substance using behaviors, drug trafficking patterns, and how we respond to needs for drug prevention, intervention, treatment and enforcement. Though we continue learning from the pandemic and global response, some Iowa lessons had emerged as of the issuance of this report.

Stressors stemming from the COVID-19 virus, combined with evolving safety guidance and disruptions to Iowans' lives and livelihoods, seemingly have led to an increase in the use of addictive substances and related complications. Many children have also been endangered by drug activities involving adult caregivers. The pandemic has changed how we respond to certain needs too. Examples of possible pandemic-effects include:

- Iowa alcoholic beverage sales reportedly increased over 13% in the fiscal year ending June 2021 to \$416 million, nearly double the level of a decade ago. The most recent sales bump follows a more than 8% increase in liquor purchases the year before, and includes a monthly all-time high of over \$43 million in sales in December 2020. Iowa Alcoholic Beverage Division
- Alcohol related deaths in Iowa rose 26% in 2020 vs. 2019, to an all-time high of 836. Opioid and stimulant overdose deaths in 2020 increased 35% and 1% respectively, also to record levels Iowa Department of Public Health.

- Drug enforcement officials in Iowa and other states had reported a reduction in illegal methamphetamine smuggling from Mexico during the early stages of the pandemic, coinciding with travel restrictions. Since then, meth supplies returned to, or exceeded, pre-pandemic levels, and law enforcement officials report seizing large amounts. Additionally, polydrug combinations have become more common, and lethal (e.g., heroin or meth laced with fentanyl). Iowa Department of Public Safety & DEA
- Most substance use disorder (SUD) treatment providers shifted to tele-treatment services to comply with social distancing guidance, reportedly resulting in improved program access and participation, especially in rural areas. The effectiveness and future role of tele-treatment remains to be seen. Iowa Department of Public Health
- Iowa's prison population, after being reduced nearly 11 % at the onset of the pandemic in FY 2020, increased 169 (2.2%) to 7,743 during the most recent fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. However, it remained well below an inmate population of 8,474 in fiscal year 2019, the year before the pandemic. This pre/post pandemic trend was reflected in "drug-related" prison census data too. Simultaneous with the pandemic, a small but growing number of pre/post-arrest diversion to treatment alternatives were implemented for serving lower-risk drug-affected individuals. Iowa Department of Corrections & Office of Drug Control Policy

Amid the pandemic and other developments, Iowa data indicators highlight a mix of challenge and progress in reducing the damaging health and safety effects of drug use and related activities. Some top line trends include:

- Overall: Iowans rank 45th in the rate of current—past 30 day—drug use (9.17% Iowa vs. 12.34% U.S.) and 45th in the rate of drug overdose deaths (11.5% Iowa vs. 21.6% U.S.). However, Iowans' use nicotine, alcohol and methamphetamine at rates above the national average. National Survey on Drug Use and Health.
- Alcohol: As sales of alcoholic beverages are at record highs, alcohol-related deaths rose 26% to a record 836. Source: Iowa Alcoholic Beverages Division & Iowa Department of Public Health, 2021
- Nicotine/Tobacco/Vaping: In 2020, Iowa raised the legal smoking/vaping age to 21, but new state youth usage data are not available. Nationally, after displacing much of youth smoking in recent years, teenager vaping has declined sharply over the last two years, from 27.5% of U.S. high school students in 2019 to 11.3% in 2021. Source: National Youth Tobacco Survey/CDC, 2021
- Marijuana/THC: Iowans' past month use of marijuana ranks 3rd lowest in the U.S. among those 12 + (6.7%), and 9th lowest among youth 12-17 (5.71%). Nationally, the average level of THC—marijuana's main psychoactive ingredient—in concentrates (e.g., oils, waxes and edibles) was 53.63%, more than four times the level of a decade ago. A recent study showed U.S. and Canadian teen lifetime vaping of THC doubled in the last seven years, and there was a seven-fold increase in past 30-day THC vaping. Source: National Survey on Drug Use & Health, & University of Mississippi Marijuana Project, 2019, & JAMA Pediatrics, 2021
- Methamphetamine: Iowa meth labs numbered eight in 2020, the lowest level in over 20 years. Meanwhile, the volume and purity of meth smuggled from Mexico into Iowa remains at or near all-time highs, with law enforcement seizure amounts submitted to the Iowa crime lab on pace to exceed 231,000 grams (513 pounds) in 2021. Stimulant-related overdose deaths (159 in 2020) and the proportion of Iowans entering substance use disorder treatment primarily due to meth (23.7% in 2021) also are holding at record levels. Source: Iowa Departments of Public Safety & Public Health, 2021
- Cocaine: The proportion of Iowans entering substance use disorder treatment primarily due to cocaine remains relatively low (1.2% in 2021). Though much less prevalent than meth, law enforcement cocaine seizure amounts submitted to the Iowa crime lab are on track to reach their highest level in six years (over 14,000 grams projected for 2021). Source: Iowa Departments of Public Health & Safety, 2021

- **Opioids:** Even as the number of prescription opioids dispensed to lowans decreased for the fourth straight year, opioid-related overdose deaths increased 35% to 210 in 2020 vs. 2019. And, just as the Iowa Crime Lab reports more fentanyl and fentanyl-combination submissions, fentanyl was implicated in 87% of Iowa’s opioid overdose deaths in the first half of 2021. Source: Iowa

Pharmacy Board & Departments of Public Safety & Public Health, 2020/2021

- **Polysubstances:** Anecdotal reports from behavioral health and law enforcement professionals indicate more lowans are using multiple substances together, or in succession. These accounts are substantiated by a new report on Methamphetamine Use in Iowa, indicating a 13% increase in meth-related polysubstance use over a recent eight-year period. Intentional or accidental, polysubstance use raises concerns about elevated health risks. Source: Public Science

Collaborative/Iowa Department of Public Health, 2021

- **Other:** New synthetic opioids continue to emerge, as do additional synthetic cannabinoids and cathinones. In 2020, the DEA reported identifying one new substance about every three weeks. Kratom (*Mitragyna speciosa*), a substance being sold in Iowa, is on the DEA “Drugs of Concern” list. Kratom can have opioid or stimulant effects, depending on its usage. Some claim it has therapeutic benefits, while others are concerned about its abuse potential. Though relatively few, the number of Iowa hospital human exposure calls about patients using kratom is projected to reach the highest level in the six years of record-keeping (21 projected for 2021). Additionally, two Iowa overdose deaths in the last five years reportedly involved the use of kratom. Source: Iowa

Poison Control Center, 2021



Approaches to consider or strengthen to bolster existing efforts include:

- Improve timely data collection, sharing and utilization, to sharpen substance use responses and results.
- Prevent youth use of alcohol, nicotine and marijuana amid a variety of public policies and social media messages that send mixed signals or make drugs more accessible (e.g., education and digital literacy).
- Enhance use of intervention tools and techniques (e.g., Prescription Monitoring Program; naloxone for reversing opioid overdoses; post-overdose outreach and referrals; and Good Samaritan 911 calls).
- Expand substance use disorder treatment access and effectiveness, including to those using more powerful drugs and drug combinations, and promote greater access to recovery support services (e.g., Medication Assisted Treatment for opioid addiction; residential treatment for meth use and co-occurring disorders; peer recovery services; and other aftercare, follow up and group supports).
- Expand accountable alternatives to incarceration for low-risk drug-affected individuals through: evaluation, referral and case management (e.g., pre/post-arrest diversion to treatment; law enforcement and human service co-response; access centers; and problem-solving courts).
- Increase access to services on demand (e.g., tele-treatment and tele-supervision in rural areas; and access center utilization).
- Advance racial equity in our comprehensive approach to drug policy.

In summary, we must continue building where we've made progress and strengthen our response to new and existing challenges. Addressing the addiction epidemic is an urgent issue facing the nation.

# Agency Overview

## Vision

Safe and healthy Iowans.

## Mission

To coordinate substance use related criminal justice resourcing and policy development.

## Guiding Principles

- Accountability
- Collaboration
- Coordination
- Effectiveness
- Integrity
- Service
- Efficiency
- Fairness
- Honesty
- Innovation
- Leadership
- Trustworthiness

## ODCP Core Functions

The primary obligation of ODCP, its staff and program stakeholders, is to serve the public. As such, ODCP and its associates shall operate professionally, truthfully, fairly and with integrity and accountability to uphold the public trust. ODCP administers federal grant funds in a highly credible, fundamentally fair, and transparent manner. The agency also takes a leadership role in alerting the public to important substance use and drug trafficking issues, and is a reliable information source for policy makers.

ODCP also produces the annual Iowa Drug Control Strategy, which assists in coordinating responses.

## Key Services, Products, and Activities

- Coordination of policies, programs and resources involving state, federal and local agencies to strategically address substance use in Iowa.
- Procurement and administration of federal grant program funding and other resources to strengthen local and state drug enforcement and treatment efforts focusing primarily on justice-served Iowans, and to enhance substance use prevention efforts at the community level.
- Public Policy & Education including alerting the public to emerging substance use issues, and advising elected officials on policy matters or proposed legislative changes to address current and emerging threats.

## Agency Customers and Stakeholders

The Drug Policy Coordinator and the Office of Drug Control Policy strive to improve the health and safety of all Iowans by working with several organizations – public and private – and state agencies to initiate and coordinate policies and programs that address the complexities of substance use and drug trafficking.

## Delivery Mechanisms Used to Provide Services and Products to Customers

Through a comprehensive website, we also provide customer access to major services, such as the annual Iowa Drug Control Strategy and Drug Use Profile, Strategic Plan, and Agency Performance Plan, grant application opportunities, drug-free workplace programing, drug-endangered children training,



prescription drug “Take Back” location mapping, and other resources. These services are found on the ODCP website at <https://odcp.iowa.gov/>.

### **Organizational Structure, Number of Staff, Location, and Budget**

The Office of Drug Control Policy is a department within the executive branch of State Government. The agency is established in Iowa Code Chapter 80E. The Coordinator directs the Governor’s Office of Drug Control Policy; coordinates and monitors all statewide drug enforcement efforts, substance use disorder treatment grants and programs, and substance use prevention and education programs; and engages in other related activities involving the Departments of public safety, corrections, education, public health, human rights, and human services.

The Coordinator assists in the development of local and state strategies to fight substance use, including law enforcement, education, and treatment activities. The Drug Policy Advisory Council, established by Iowa Code Chapter 80E, is responsible for making policy recommendations to the appropriate departments concerning the administration, development, and coordination of programs related to substance use education, prevention, treatment and enforcement.

The Office of Drug Control Policy is located in the Oran Pape State Office Building at 215 E 7<sup>th</sup> St, Des Moines, IA 50319. ODCP has four full-time employees. The agency’s annual operating budget is \$239,271. Non-general fund revenues include \$180,667.30 in collected fees/fines, \$17,377.52 in interest earnings, \$3,378,603.41 in federal grant expenditures, and an additional one-time CESF grant of \$2,601,871.11.0

## Key Result

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### *Core Function*

**Name:** Advocacy

**Description:** Enhance coordination and provide leadership and education to improve Iowa’s response to drug use and related crime.

**Why we are doing this:** Reports show addictive substances such as alcohol, nicotine, meth, opioids, cocaine and marijuana—directly or indirectly—can ultimately, and tragically, lead to injury or death. More often, these substances negatively impact Iowa users, families and communities in other ways, including substance use disorder or addiction, and risks to public safety.

Substance use has never been a static issue, and that’s especially true today. Many of today’s drugs are not what they used to be, and that means unsuspecting users may be at greater risk. Be it alcohol, nicotine products, marijuana, opioids or meth, many of today’s substances subject to use are now available in new formulations, alternative delivery systems and more potent concentrations.

Alcoholic beverages come in more sizes, shapes and flavors, including some craft beers with higher concentrations of alcohol. Nicotine is available in liquid form, in many different flavors and even some

stronger concentrations, for use in a large array of vape and e-cigarette devices, which could also be used to consume controlled substances.

Opioid misuse involves a growing assortment of more lethal illicit synthetic opioids coming from foreign countries. Large amounts of meth are being smuggled into the U.S. in new ways, and in forms as pure as ever in Iowa. More potent marijuana and marijuana-infused products or “concentrates,” including marijuana-infused candies, oils and waxes are now found in Iowa. Cocaine seems to be slightly more prevalent than in recent years. And, while seemingly less prevalent in Iowa, ever-changing synthetic cannabinoids and cathinones remind us how quickly dangerous new drugs can be developed and marketed across the U.S.

Kratom is another emerging and unregulated substance that bears monitoring. Kratom is a tropical tree, whose leaves have a reported psychotropic element in them. Kratom is not currently illegal, and is easily ordered from the Internet. Some people take Kratom as an herbal supplement, however there is no scientific evidence that kratom is safe or effective. More study is needed.

**What we’re doing to achieve results:** ODCP works comprehensively with several stakeholder organizations to: prevent substance use, get help for those who need treatment, and enforce drug laws to preserve public safety. Many efforts are all-encompassing, while others strategically focus on a specific emerging drug threat. One example of a broad-based initiative is the Iowa Alliance for Drug Endangered Children (DEC). This project promotes community collaboration to protect young children who might otherwise become victims of illegal drug activity. Another example is the Iowa Alliance of Coalitions for Change (AC4C), a network of mostly community volunteers working to prevent substance use at the local level.

To enforce Iowa’s methamphetamine laws, ODCP supports 17 multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces around the State. To detect and deter illegal over-the-limit purchases of products used to make methamphetamine, ODCP supported enactment of Iowa’s Pseudoephedrine Control Act of 2005 to place effective controls on meth’s main ingredient, pseudoephedrine. ODCP has advocated for regulations and sanctions involving other precursors intended for the manufacture of illegal drugs too. Additionally, ODCP administers Iowa’s electronic pseudoephedrine tracking system known as NPLeX. NPLeX further enhances the ODCP-supported Pseudoephedrine Control Act and other legislative efforts, combined with education and enforcement to help reduce reported meth lab incidents over 99%, from 1,500 in 2004 to 8 in 2020. ODCP also supports education and treatment programs aimed at reducing demand for meth.

ODCP initiates and participates in educational efforts to raise awareness of and reduce medicine misuse. Health care providers are among ODCP’s many partners in this quest. Over the last nine years, Iowans have participated in biannual community “Take Back Day” events to safely dispose of over 89 tons of unused medicines, to prevent prescription drug diversion and misuse. ODCP continues to work with local coalitions, law enforcement agencies, pharmacies and others to provide expanded community “Take Back” options to establish year-round receptacles. These permanent “Take Back” kiosks have grown eight-fold in number in five years, to nearly 400 in all 99 counties, with more on the way.

Our agency has also supported legislative and administrative enhancements to Iowa’s Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP), a tool that can deter medicine diversion and misuse. Because some who become addicted to prescription pain relievers go on to use heroin or illicit



ODCP works with community organizations, educators, media and others through community listening posts, public presentations, and special programs to educate Iowa youth and parents on new challenges involving Iowa's most used addictive and illicit drug, marijuana. Average concentrations of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the main psychoactive ingredient in marijuana, have grown 3.5 fold in plant material over the last 24 years to an average of more than 13.85% in the U.S. Meanwhile, average THC levels in marijuana "concentrates" now average over 53% in the U.S. While some discuss changing laws, newer and even more powerful forms of marijuana products are being brought into Iowa for sale and use. Some marijuana waxes, hash oils and marijuana-infused food products reportedly contain THC levels as high as 80-90% or higher.

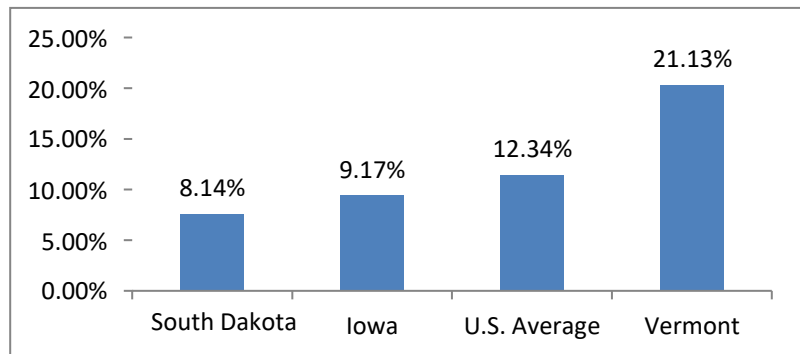
## Results

**Performance Measure:** State Rank Overall Illicit Drug Use

### Iowa Ranks 45th in Overall Rate of Past Month Drug Use 2018-2019 NSDUH

**Performance Goal/Target:**

- Goal/Target for state rank in overall rate of past month drug use is 51/51
- Reduce the percent of Iowa students reporting past month drug use



**What was achieved:** Iowans 12 and older used illicit drugs at 9.17%. 7.83% of Iowans age 12-17 used illicit drugs.

**Data Sources:** 2018-2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2019 Iowa Youth Survey (IYS).

**Resources:** Local program match \$802,309.64 and federal grant funds \$3,378,603.41. and one-time federal Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding (CESF) award of \$2,601,871.11

# Key Result

## Core Function

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**Name:** Community Coordination and Development

**Description:** Improve the ability of state and local government, and private partners to enforce drug laws and provide substance use prevention and treatment services.

**Why we are doing this:** Illegal drug trafficking and substance use involve many factors, and know no boundaries. As such, successful responses require collaborative approaches. As issues warrant, ODCP coordinates on drug control strategies with a variety of partners that include: individual citizens, community organizations, private businesses, plus local, state and federal government agencies.

ODCP has three primary purpose areas that are intertwined: coordination of effort, policy advisement and program development. Related to these purpose areas, ODCP seeks to leverage and prioritize limited resources that support evidence-based practices and promising approaches to address critical drug control needs in Iowa.

**What we're doing to achieve results:** ODCP works with the State's Drug Policy Advisory Council and many others on program development, notably through administration of multiple federal grants that support drug prevention, treatment and enforcement projects.

Iowa's multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces, supported by the ODCP-administered Byrne Justice Assistance Grant, provide public protection services in over half of the State's counties. During FY 2021, these units seized 1.78 tons of methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, marijuana and synthetic drugs. They also disrupted 225 drug trafficking organizations, removed 1,294 firearms from alleged drug dealers and gang members, and referred 232 drug-endangered children for protective services.

The Iowa Alliance for Drug Endangered Children initiative, with ODCP's support, helps organize and train community leaders to better protect very young Iowans who may otherwise become victims of neglect or abuse. The Iowa Department of Human Services reports 5,874 drug-related child abuse cases involving children testing positive for drugs or exposed to a dangerous substance.

Additionally, ODCP has worked with the statewide Iowa Alliance of Coalitions for Change (AC4C) and others to support community drug and crime prevention activities, medicine misuse reduction projects, media awareness campaigns and public presentations to assist in reducing illegal drug use.

To reduce the diversion and misuse of prescription drugs, ODCP has been working with others to promote expanded opportunities for Iowans to properly dispose of unused medicines. More than 100 communities participate in the National Prescription Drug "Take Back Day" program, in which local, state and federal law enforcement agencies partner twice a year with pharmacies and local coalitions, netting over 89 tons of unused medicines at the biannual one-day events over the last 11 years. Nearly 400 Iowa pharmacies and local law enforcement centers in every county also offer permanent year-round "Take Back" drop-off boxes and other options, as permitted under federal law, to assist with the goal of cleaning out medicine cabinets for better health.

ODCP was successful collaborating with the Iowa Alliance of Coalitions for Change to receive a multi-year federal Drug-Free Communities support program grant.

ODCP has also worked with the Department of Public Safety to obtain a federal COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program grant, a COPS Anti-Heroin Task Force grant, and a three-year Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP) grant for a data dashboard.

ODCP successfully collaborated with the State Public Defender's Office to obtain grant funding through the Post-conviction DNA Evidence to Exonerate the Innocent program. The State Public Defender worked

with the DCI Crime Lab and the Midwest Innocence Project to review 185 closed cases involving assertions of innocence.

ODCP was also rewarded a COSSAP grant for a law enforcement assisted pre/post-arrest diversion to treatment program. The office is collaborating with Jones, Story, and Black Hawk counties to conduct the pilot program with an evaluation component. ODCP also administers two new Project Safe Neighborhoods grants with the Northern and Southern U.S. Attorney's offices.

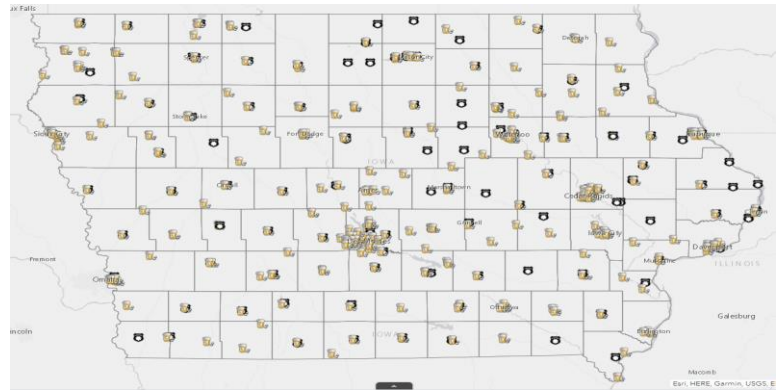
## Results

**Performance Measure:** Prescription Drug Take Back Volume

**Performance Goal/Target:**

- Goal/Target is 12,000 pounds per National Prescription Drug Take Back Day event

### Nearly 400 Iowa Permanent Drug Take Back Locations Law Enforcement Centers and Pharmacies



**What was achieved:** 6,054 pounds of unused medications were collected in the October 2021 Take Back Day, . This brings the grand total to over 89 tons since 2010.

**Data Sources:** Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

**Resources:** Federal grant funds \$3,378,603.41 plus a one-time CESF grant of \$2,601,871.11.



# Agency Performance Plan Results

FY 2021

<b>Name of Agency:</b> Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy			
<b>Agency Mission:</b> To coordinate substance use related criminal justice resourcing and policy development			
<b>Core Function:</b> Advocacy			
Performance Measure (Outcome)	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
State rank in overall rate of past month illegal drug use.	Baseline 50/51  Target 51/51	45/51	<p><b>What Occurred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic coordination and leadership to improve Iowa's prevention/treatment/enforcement response to drug use and related crime</li> <li>Enactment of legislation outlawing numerous synthetic drugs</li> <li>Legislative and administrative drug control policy enhancements</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> SAMHSA Office of Applied Studies, 2018-2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, State Estimates of Substance Use</p>
State rank in rate of substance use treatment clients citing amphetamine/methamphetamine as their primary drug of use.	Baseline 4/51 Target 15/51	8/51	<p><b>What Occurred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced enforcement and treatment in response to emergence of meth, meth labs and related activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> 2019 Treatment Episode Data System (TEDS)</p>
Number of drug related prison admissions.	Baseline 827 Target 800	858	<p><b>What Occurred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced enforcement and treatment in response to emergence of meth, meth labs and related activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> FY 2021 CJP</p>
State rank in rate of past year pain reliever misuse.	Baseline 50/51  Target 51/51	16/51	<p><b>What Occurred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislative and administrative enhancements of Iowa's Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP)</li> <li>Public education, community activities, presentations, media campaigns</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take Back program expansion</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> 2017-2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, State Estimates of Substance Use , Numbers not updated due to COVID.</p>
<b>Percent of students self-reporting current alcohol use.</b>	Baseline 23% Target 7%	10%	<b>What Occurred:</b> Current alcohol use held steady at 10%
<b>Percent of students self-reporting current tobacco use.</b>	Baseline 14% Target 2%	4%	<b>What Occurred:</b> Current tobacco use increased to 4%
<b>Percent of students self-reporting current marijuana use.</b>	Baseline 7% Target 2%	4%	<b>What Occurred:</b> Current marijuana use held steady at 4%
<b>Percent of students self-reporting current prescription misuse.</b>	Baseline 4% Target 2%	3%	<b>What Occurred:</b> Current prescription medicine use stayed at 3%
<b>Percent of students self-reporting current e-cigarette use</b>	Baseline 6% Target 2%	10%	<b>What Occurred:</b> Year 1 of data collection at 10% currently  <b>Performance Data Source:</b> 2018 Iowa Youth Survey
<b>Number of opioid-related drug overdose deaths in Iowa (prescription methadone, other opioids, and other synthetic and unspecified narcotics).</b>	Baseline 59 Target 75	210	<b>What Occurred:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater public awareness and increasing (and more convenient) take-back options for Iowans</li> <li>Naloxone more convenient to acquire.</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> 2020 Iowa Department of Public Health</p>
<b>Number of meth/psychostimulant-related deaths.</b>	Baseline 49 Target 75	159	<b>What Occurred:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced enforcement and treatment in response to emergence of meth, meth labs and related activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> 2020 Iowa Department of Public Health</p>
<b>Prescription drug take back volume of unused medicine safely disposed by Iowans.</b>	Baseline 1,569 lbs. Target 12,000 lbs.	17,000 lbs.	<b>What Occurred:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater public awareness and increasing (and more convenient) take-back options for Iowans. Coronavirus affected second Take Back day.</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> May 2021 DEA</p>

Service, Product or Activity: Drug Control Policy Guidance & Program Coordination			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
Percent of Iowa Drug Policy Advisory Council (DPAC) member agencies participating in developing, implementing, and updating Iowa's comprehensive Drug Control Strategy.	100%	100%	<p><b>What Occurred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased collaboration among state agencies to identify and refine drug control priorities</li> <li>A comprehensive and collaborative statewide drug control strategy was developed and implemented to coordinate efforts and maximize the utilization of resources between state, federal, and local agencies</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> FY2021 ODCP reference: <a href="https://odcp.iowa.gov/">https://odcp.iowa.gov/</a></p>
Percent of Iowa private sector pharmacies, selling pseudoephedrine products over-the-counter, successfully participating in Iowa's Pseudoephedrine Tracking System to deter meth manufacturing.	100%	100%	<p><b>What Occurred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoted full compliance with and enforcement of new Iowa laws</li> <li>Coordinated drug enforcement efforts across geographic and governmental jurisdictional boundaries to enhance public safety by interdicting illegal drugs being transported into Iowa</li> <li>Increased public awareness/education (prevention)</li> </ul> <p><b>What Occurred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide guidance to promote compliance with Iowa laws regulating the key meth precursor, pseudoephedrine</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> FY2021 ODCP</p>
Number of reported clandestine methamphetamine lab incidents statewide.	Baseline 1500 Target 25	8	<p><b>What Occurred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of effective policy changes, enhanced enforcement and greater public awareness/education</li> <li>Smuggling from Mexico is easier and cheaper than local production.</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> Iowa Department of Public Safety, Division of Narcotics Enforcement 2020</p>

<b>Number of illegal pseudoephedrine purchase attempts blocked by Iowa's Tracking System.</b>	Baseline 21,335 Target 15,000	15955	<b>What Occurred:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program and policy development to keep pace with changes in the nature and scope of substance use and drug manufacturing</li> </ul> <b>Performance Data Source:</b> Sept '19- Aug'20 NPLeX
<b>Core Function:</b> Community Coordination and Development			
<b>Performance Measure (Outcome)</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
<b>Percent of Iowa counties served by performance based ODCP initiatives.</b>	100%	100%	<b>What Occurred:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved the ability of state and local government and private partners to enforce drug laws and provide substance use prevention and treatment services with support via grants, policies and strategic coordination of efforts</li> </ul> <b>Performance Data Source:</b> FY2021 ODCP
<b>Service, Product, or Activity:</b> Drug Control Program Development & Evaluation			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
<b>Percent of Iowans served by ODCP grant funded multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces.</b>	Baseline 63% Target 70%	72%	<b>What Occurred:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 drug task forces provided services in 56 Iowa counties to reduce the availability of illicit drugs</li> <li>17 federal grant supported drug task forces supported 55 state and local enforcement positions</li> </ul> <b>Performance Data Source:</b> FY2021 ODCP
<b>Percent of drug affected offenders successfully completing substance abuse/mental health treatment in ODCP grant funded programs.</b>	Baseline 75% Target 80%	85%	<b>What Occurred:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>85% of offenders receiving ODCP funded treatment successfully completed the programs</li> <li>82% of providers use tele-health methods, due to COVID.</li> </ul> <b>Performance Data Source:</b> FY2021 ODCP

<p><b>Number of ODCP drug/crime control grants managed electronically via IowaGrants.gov.</b></p> <p><b>Percent of federal grant project and financial reports submitted in compliance with state and federal regulations.</b></p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p><b>What Occurred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ODCP maintained adequate control procedures to ensure that public resources were used effectively</li> <li>• ODCP’s annual audit contained no comments or findings</li> <li>• Electronic Grant Management System was implemented to aid in monitoring project results and financial compliance</li> <li>• 100% of ODCP grants are managed through the electronic grant system</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> FY2021 ODCP</p>
<p><b>Amount of illicit drugs seized by ODCP grant-funded Drug Enforcement Task Forces.</b></p> <p><b>Amount of firearms seized during ODCP grant-funded Drug Enforcement Task Force investigations.</b></p>	<p>Baseline 2.2 tons Target 1.5 tons</p> <p>Baseline 220 guns Target 650 guns</p>	<p>1,608 kilograms</p> <p>1,294 guns</p>	<p><b>What Occurred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided performance-based grant resources, oversight and technical assistance to meet local/state needs</li> <li>• Foster collaborative training and awareness to build capacity and improve outcomes for drug-endangered children</li> <li>• Fostered collaborative drug enforcement efforts to share resources and reduce the supply of illicit drugs in Iowa communities</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> FY2021 ODCP</p>
<p><b>Number of drug trafficking organizations disrupted or dismantled by multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces.</b></p>	<p>Baseline 145 Target 300</p>	<p>225</p>	<p><b>What Occurred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fostered collaborative drug enforcement efforts to share resources and reduce the supply of illicit drugs in Iowa communities</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> FY2021 ODCP</p>
<p><b>Number of children referred to DHS from ODCP funded drug task forces.</b></p>	<p>Baseline 410 Target 350</p>	<p>232</p>	<p><b>What Occurred:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster collaborative training and awareness to build capacity and improve outcomes for drug-endangered children</li> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> FY2020 ODCP</p>





# Resource Reallocation

ODCP did not reallocate any resources in FY2020.