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# Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy

## Agency Performance Report

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State Fiscal Year 2020





# 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.

2020 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.

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of premature death in Iowa, and alcohol misuse arguably impacts more Iowa families than many controlled substances. The persistent use of highly-addictive methamphetamine and opioids remains problematic too. 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.

One key factor influencing this year's Agency Performance Report is the global coronavirus pandemic. 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 highly contagious and potentially dangerous 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 some 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 surged at times during the pandemic (over 20% in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> months), and were up 8.1% for the fiscal year ending June 2020. Behavioral health providers report cases of excessive drinking, "day drinking," and alcohol withdrawal or treatment. Meantime, U.S. adult alcohol consumption rose 14% May-June 2020 vs. 2019. Iowa Alcoholic Beverage Division & RAND Corporation
- Overall alcohol related and drug overdose deaths in Iowa, as of the mid-point of 2020, were on pace to increase 17% and 18% respectively vs. 2019, and opioid OD deaths were up 36%. Iowa Department of Public Health (provisional data)
- In the early stages of the pandemic, fatal traffic crashes in Iowa were tracking 23% lower than in 2019, before beginning to increase. Reports of alcohol and drug impaired driving also dropped at the onset of the pandemic. Iowa Departments of Transportation & Public Safety

- Drug enforcement officials in Iowa and other states reported a reduction in illegal methamphetamine smuggling from Mexico during the early stages of the pandemic, but later reported that meth supplies appeared to return to pre-pandemic large-volume levels. Iowa Department of Public Safety & DEA
- About 80% of Iowa 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. The effectiveness and future role of tele-treatment remains to be seen. Iowa Department of Public Health
- As Iowa's prison population was reduced by 13% or nearly 1,100 by the summer of 2020 to meet social distancing needs, remote or tele-supervision was used more often for community monitoring of offenders (a national survey suggests jail populations declined as much as 22% in the pandemic's first month, but quickly rebounded in some areas). Coincidentally, an Iowa Pre/Post Arrest Diversion to Treatment pilot project got underway, as an alternative to incarceration option for eligible low-risk substance-using individuals in Black Hawk, Jones and Story Counties. Iowa Department of Corrections & Office of Drug Control Policy

The pandemic and other signature events, notably the social justice movement, help us look at challenges through a different lens, and apply lessons learned with an eye toward a better future. That future includes ending racial disparity through the pursuit of health, safety and justice equal for all Iowans.

Amid the big national and global 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: The rate of past 30-day illicit drug use by Iowans ranks 41<sup>st</sup> in the nation (9.39%-Iowa vs. 11.43%-U.S.), but Iowa has above average rates of tobacco, alcohol and meth use. National Survey on Drug Use and Health
- Alcohol: Alcohol-related deaths in Iowa have been climbing steadily over the last decade, and were rising at a record pace in 2020. Iowa's rate of drinking and binge drinking exceeds the national average, despite a continued decline in youth alcohol use and alcohol-related substance use disorder treatment admissions. Iowa Department of Public Health
- Nicotine/Tobacco/Vaping: Traditional tobacco use continues to decline among Iowans. However, more Iowa youth are vaping nicotine products than smoking old-fashioned cigarettes, even as a national investigation continues into vaping-related injuries. Iowa Department of Public Health
- Marijuana/THC: Iowa law enforcement agencies submitted 3,600 marijuana concentrates for testing in 2019, as illegal marijuana products become diversified in form and more potent in strength. On average in the U.S., the average level of THC (tetrahydrocannabinol, marijuana's main psychoactive ingredient) in marijuana concentrates was 60.95% in 2018, vs. 6.73% 10 years earlier. Iowa Division of Criminal Investigation & U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
- Methamphetamine: Iowa meth labs have almost been extinguished, thanks to effective public and private sector efforts. However, cartels in Mexico are making up for the loss in domestic production, as meth volumes, purity, substance use disorder (SUD) treatment admissions, and psychostimulant-related overdose deaths are at or near all-time high levels in Iowa. Iowa Departments of Public Safety and Public Health (provisional data)
- Opioids: Following a slight and temporary dip over the last two years, Iowa opioid overdose deaths increased again in 2020, even as more doses of the overdose rescue drug naloxone are used by first responders and citizens. Health and safety officials cite as possible factors: increasingly powerful synthetic opioids and opioid combinations; polysubstance use; and pandemic-related pressures. Iowa Departments of Public Health (provisional data) & Public Safety



- Others:
  - A survey of U.S. poison control centers from 2000-2018 finds an increase in suicides and attempted suicides involving over-the-counter analgesics (e.g., acetaminophen, ibuprofen and aspirin, and officials with the Iowa Poison Control Center say they've noticed that trend in our state too.
  - Despite national reports of increases in cocaine and non-opioid synthetic drug prevalence in certain areas of the U.S., Iowa data do not indicate either is the case here yet.
  - Reports of kratom sales and use appear to be increasing in Iowa, though at low levels. Kratom is an organic substance some claim has medicinal properties, while others say it has dangerous stimulant or opioid effects, depending on dose. Currently, kratom is unregulated federally, as well as in Iowa and most other states, but is being monitored by state and federal officials. Kratom is cited in a 2017 Iowa overdose death.

Approaches worth considering or strengthening to bolster existing efforts include:

- Preventing youth use of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana amid a mix of public policies and social media messages that send mixed signals or make drugs more accessible (e.g., education and media literacy);
- Enhancing use of intervention tools and techniques (e.g., Prescription Monitoring Program, naloxone and Good Samaritan 911 calls);
- Treating addiction to more powerful drugs and drug combinations, and promoting recovery (e.g., Medication Assisted Treatment for opioid addiction and residential treatment for meth use and co-occurring disorders);
- Alternatives to incarceration for qualified low-risk offenders with substance use disorders and mental health disorders (e.g., early diversion to treatment and problem-solving courts); and
- Flexible services on demand (e.g., tele-treatment and tele-supervision in rural areas).

In summary, we must continue building where we've made progress and strengthen our response to new and existing challenges.

# 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 abuse 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 abuse 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 abuse prevention efforts at the community level.
- Public Policy & Education including alerting the public to emerging substance abuse 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 abuse 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 programming, 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 abuse 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 abuse, 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 abuse 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 \$129,771.91 in collected fees/fines, \$2,913,379.55 in federal grant expenditures, and \$52,258.62 in interest earnings.

## **Key Result**

### *Core Function*

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**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, tobacco, 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 abuse 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 abuse 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.

**What we’re doing to achieve results:** ODCP works comprehensively with several stakeholder organizations to: prevent substance abuse, 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 abuse 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 11 in 2019. 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 72 tons of unused medicines, to prevent prescription drug diversion and abuse. 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 synthetic opioids, reducing medicine misuse can also help prevent heroin use. ODCP has also supported expanded access to naloxone, an opioid overdose rescue drug, and Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) for those with opioid use disorders. Opioid education has also been a focal point of our office.



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 risen four-fold in plant material over the last 20 years to an average of more than 16% in the U.S. Meanwhile, average THC levels in marijuana “concentrates” now average over 61% 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.

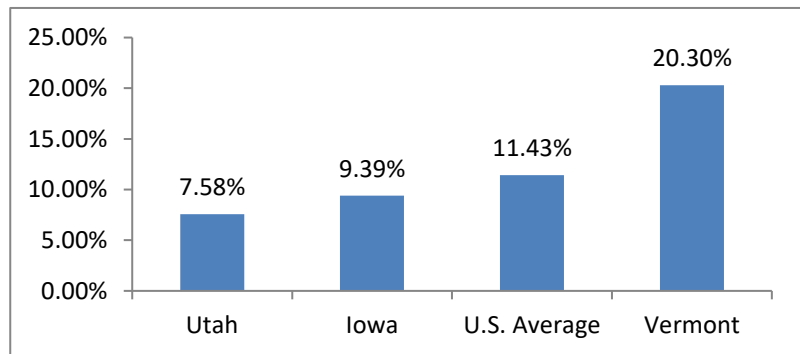
## Results

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

**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

### Iowa Rank in Overall Rate of Past Month Drug Use 2017-2018 NSDUH



**What was achieved:** Iowa was ranked 41<sup>st</sup> out of 51 in overall rate of past month illegal drug use. 10% of Iowa students self-report current (past month) drug use.

**Data Sources:** 2017-2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2018 Iowa Youth Survey (IYS).

**Resources:** Local program match \$734,823.00 and federal grant funds \$2,913,379.55.

# Key Result

## Core Function

**Name:** Community Coordination and Development

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



**Why we are doing this:** Illegal drug trafficking and substance abuse 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 2020, these units seized 2.3 tons of methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, marijuana and synthetic drugs. They also disrupted 292 drug trafficking organizations, removed 1,294 firearms from alleged drug dealers and gang members, and referred 180 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 6,494 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 abuse 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 72 tons of unused medicines at the biannual one-day events over the last 10 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 five years of a federal COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program grant, the second year of a COPS Anti-Heroin Task Force grant, and a new 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 also received a three-year COSSAP grant for a law enforcement assisted pre/post-arrest diversion to treatment program. The office is collaborating with Jones, Story, and Blackhawk counties to conduct the pilot program with an evaluation component. ODCP is also administering two new Project Safe Neighborhoods grants with the Northern and Southern U.S. Attorney's offices.

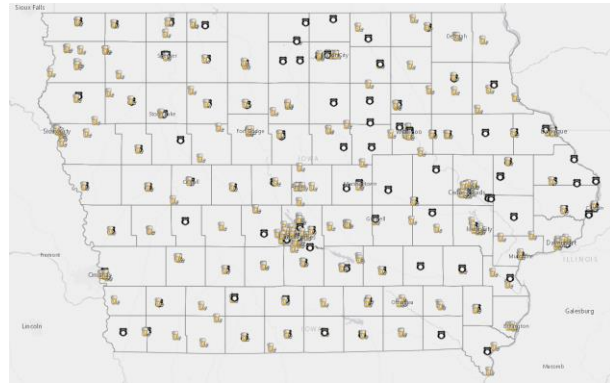
## Results

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

**Performance Goal/Target:**

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

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



**What was achieved:** 8,931 pounds of unused medications were collected in the October 2019 Take Back Day, April Take Back day did not occur as a result to the nationwide Coronavirus pandemic. This brings the grand total to over 77 tons since 2010.

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

**Resources:** Federal grant funds \$2,913,379.55.



# Agency Performance Plan Results

FY 2020

<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	41/51	<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, 2017-2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, State Estimates of Substance Use</p>
State rank in rate of substance abuse treatment clients citing amphetamines/methamphetamine as their primary drug of abuse.	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> 2017 TEDS data</p>
Number of drug related prison admissions.	Baseline 827 Target 800	874	<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> 2020 CJJP</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</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	156	<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> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> CY19 Iowa Department of Public Health</p>
<b>Number of meth/psychostimulant-related deaths.</b>	Baseline 49 Target 75	157	<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> CY19 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.	8,931 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> April 2019 DEA</p>

<b>Service, Product or Activity:</b> Drug Control Policy Guidance & Program Coordination			
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Performance Target</b>	<b>Performance Actual</b>	<b>Performance Comments &amp; Analysis</b>
<b>Percent of Iowa Drug Policy Advisory Council (DPAC) member agencies participating in developing, implementing, and updating Iowa's comprehensive Drug Control Strategy.</b>	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> FY20 ODCP reference: <a href="https://odcp.iowa.gov/">https://odcp.iowa.gov/</a></p>
<b>Percent of Iowa private sector pharmacies, selling pseudoephedrine products over-the-counter, successfully participating in Iowa's Pseudoephedrine Tracking System to deter meth manufacturing.</b>	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> FY20 ODCP</p>
<b>Number of reported clandestine methamphetamine lab incidents statewide.</b>	Baseline 1500 Target 25	11	<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> </ul> <p><b>Performance Data Source:</b> Iowa Department of Public Safety, Division of Narcotics Enforcement CY19</p>

<b>Number of illegal pseudoephedrine purchase attempts blocked by Iowa's Tracking System.</b>	Baseline 21,335 Target 15,000	17,074	<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 abuse and drug manufacturing</li> </ul> <b>Performance Data Source:</b> Sept '18- Aug'19 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 abuse prevention and treatment services with support via grants, policies and strategic coordination of efforts</li> </ul> <b>Performance Data Source:</b> FY20 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> FY20 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> </ul> <b>Performance Data Source:</b> FY20 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> FY20 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>2.3 tons</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> FY20 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>292</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> FY20 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>180</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> FY20 ODCP</p>



# Resource Reallocation

ODCP did not reallocate any resources in FY2020.