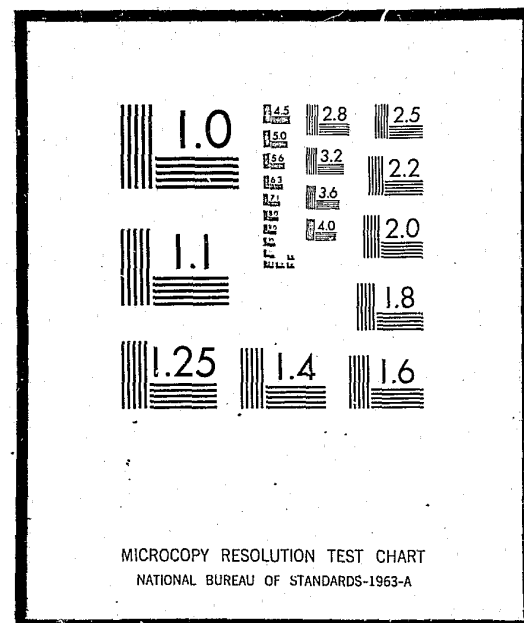


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EXISTING RESOURCES OF THE IOWA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

An essential step in creating a comprehensive plan to reduce crime in Iowa is a thorough analysis of existing resources. Only after the existing systems are investigated in terms of strengths, weaknesses, duplications and deficiencies can a determination of needs be established. Once the needs are established, methods of alleviating those needs and specifically upgrading the system to better combat crime can be developed.

The information contained in this section, consisting of a detailed description of existing criminal justice systems, will serve as the basis for this planning process. In-depth coverage of what resources are available at the state and local levels of government as well as in high crime/law enforcement activity areas is provided in this document. In addition, statistical profiles providing an insight, through past histories, into trends and an analysis of state wide and SMSA crime to serve as the basis for crime specific planning are included in this section.

The five categories of the Criminal Justice System efforts, as defined by the Iowa Crime Commission, are Prevention, Enforcement, Adjudication, Corrections, and Juvenile Justice. Each is described more fully below.

PREVENTION

All planned and organized efforts to prevent an individual from becoming involved in the commission of illegal acts. These efforts include public education on the consequences of crime and the need for laws concerning illegal acts, strengthening the citizen's rapport with and respect for criminal justice agencies and providing obstacles to the commission of illegal acts.

ENFORCEMENT

Activities of law enforcement agencies, including specialized state units, county sheriffs' departments and municipal police departments.

ADJUDICATION

All elements of the adjudication process, including the courts, prosecution and defense, will be included in this section.

CORRECTIONS

The term corrections is defined to include all Criminal Justice System elements involved in the post-sentence incarceration and/or rehabilitation of the offender.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

All components of the juvenile justice system will be discussed in this section inclusive of juvenile prevention and diversion, police department youth bureaus, the juvenile court/probation system, and juvenile corrections.

Since the five elements of the Criminal Justice Process do not operate autonomously, a lack of effectiveness of any one element of the Criminal Justice System will retard the functioning of any other element.

Each of the five elements are discussed at three levels of operation: state level, local level, and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

THE IOWA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - PREVENTION

INTRODUCTION

Prevention of crime involves all planned and organized efforts to prevent an individual from becoming the victim or perpetrator of crime. The prevention category can include target hardening, citizen rapport programs, and diversion resources.

Target hardening includes those programs which provide obstacles to the commission of illegal acts, such as burglar alarms, Operation Identification, and self-defense courses. These programs are generally operated through the local police department, although other associations such as citizen groups and merchant groups may also initiate such programs.

Citizen rapport programs attempt to utilize the citizenry in the prevention of crime by increasing criminal justice system involvement. Criminal justice system involvement with the public can also result in criminal justice personnel being able to identify those persons involved in illegal acts at an earlier stage, hence allowing them to intervene. Projects addressed in this area can include Police-Community Service Aids and Crime Alert.

Diversion resources include those coordinated efforts which allow offenders who were previously being handled by a criminal justice system agency to be referred to more appropriate resources. Examples could include the utilization of a team of one officer and one person trained in working with families to answer domestic disturbance calls or the utilization of a counseling agency as a direct referral for individuals whose crime is directly related to the use of drugs.

STATE LEVEL

In an effort to provide technical assistance to Iowa's major cities in the area of target hardening and to accomplish this at a minimum cost, an Iowa Crime Commission grant was awarded in 1973 for a state wide prevention program. This project focused upon commercial burglary, armed robbery, bad checks, and shoplifting. The project provided an implementation manual for limited programs in small communities, training of specific crime prevention officers in 11 Iowa cities for purposes of surveying business places, and training of businessmen in the methods of business protection.

It is anticipated that during 1975 through 1977 a comprehensive state wide crime prevention program will be developed by the Iowa Crime Commission. This program will incorporate a property identification component, training for crime prevention officers, and a multi-media prevention component.

While there are currently no organized state level diversion programs which are designed to respond to a special criminal justice agency's needs, some of those agencies which could play a role in this type of project in the future are described on the following pages.

IOWA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Iowa State Employment Service operates 32 branch offices and 20 satellite

offices. All offices offer job placement assistance, with many of the larger offices providing vocational counseling and intensified placement services for persons with employability problems, which would include offenders. Employment Service counselors work closely with vocational counselors from other job training, placement and orientation agencies, and are often utilized by correctional counselors in the provision of services to offenders. Special federal and state employment programs are also administered through the Employment Service offices.

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION, EDUCATION AND SERVICES

Relied upon heavily by correctional personnel, DRES maintains personnel throughout Iowa and in the state mental health institutes, correctional facilities and area schools. All offenders and other physically or emotionally handicapped persons who can profit from DRES services are eligible.

Current services include counseling, residential or out patient vocational evaluation, remedial medical or surgical services, occupational training, remedial education, job placement and follow-up. Since DRES is a federally funded agency, the extent of their activities depends upon the current level of funding.

PERSONAL COUNSELING, FAMILY COUNSELING AND RELATED SERVICES

The majority of the counseling resources outside of the criminal justice system in Iowa are locally based, through either public or private agencies. While it would be too burdensome to list every agency, general classifications of agencies available throughout Iowa will be discussed.

County Departments of Social Services: Each county maintains a County Department of Social Services which handles the administration of general and special relief programs. Services are supplemented by the staff of the ten State Department of Social Services area offices.

County Mental Health Centers: Over 25% of Iowa's counties, including all major metropolitan counties, have county mental health centers which provide counseling and diagnostic services.

Counseling Agencies: The major urban areas in Iowa (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas) have access to a variety of private counseling services such as Catholic Charities, Lutheran Social Services, Jewish Social Services, Iowa Childrens' and Family Services, Hillcrest Services, etc. Individual and family counseling, casework and foster placements are generally available on a sliding fee scale. In the largest cities group homes and residential psychiatric care are also available.

Community Centers: Some of Iowa's largest cities have community centers or settlement houses which offer a variety of services to residents ranging from recreational activity to educational, counseling and medical services.

Alcoholics Anonymous: Most communities have active branches of AA, with the largest communities also having access to short term residential care for alcoholics and a variety of ancillary services.

Educational Programs: Educational programs for dropouts, General Educational Equivalency testing, and adult education programs are available in most of Iowa's metropolitan communities. In addition, the majority of Iowa's colleges and

universities offer courses and seminars on drugs, law enforcement, courts, and corrections. Most of the state correctional institutions also conduct programs for the public using offenders from the institutions.

DRUG TREATMENT

Iowa's major metropolitan areas have access to residential, outpatient, and counseling services for drug abusers. One state agency which deals exclusively with the drug abuser is the Iowa Drug Abuse Authority. A description of this program follows.

The Iowa Drug Abuse Authority: IDAA was formally created by Executive Order of Governor Robert D. Ray on February 26, 1971. This order provided for a full time state director and an advisory council composed of representatives from all appropriate departments and organizations of state government, as well as representatives from communities. In addition to assisting the director in determining policy and programming, this council has served as a vehicle for cooperative and coordinated efforts between state agencies in the total effort to reduce the problem of drug abuse in Iowa. The agency presently represented on this council are: Department of Social Services, Office of Economic Opportunity, Office for Planning and Programming, Attorney General's Office, Iowa Crime Commission, Governor's Youth Coordinator, Department of Public Instruction, Department of Health, Department of Public Safety, Community Mental Health Centers, and representatives of Regional Drug Abuse Authority Coordinating Councils.

Throughout the state, 16 multi-county regional councils have been formed for the purpose of planning, coordination and administration of programs within the region. These Regional Coordinating Councils are made up of citizens from both the public and private sector and are designated as a direct extension to the Drug Abuse Authority. All members of these councils are volunteers and receive no compensation for their service. In combatting the problem of drug abuse in Iowa, the ultimate goal of the Authority is to insure the availability of:

- Information and education for all Iowa citizens concerning the effects and the hazards of drug misuse;
- Treatment and rehabilitation for all persons in Iowa afflicted by the misuse of drugs; and
- Effective measures to assure communication between members of the criminal justice system and members of the education, treatment and rehabilitation community.

In working toward these goals the Authority provides the following:

- A vehicle for bringing state agencies together for planning and coordinating Iowa's drug abuse control efforts;
- A structure to help assure coordinated, effective, and non-duplicated programming within the state, and to review and comment on all grant proposals submitted to any state or federal agency relating to drug abuse in Iowa.
- The development and coordination of regional or state wide community educational or information efforts;
- A resource to state agencies and members of the General Assembly for data and research information on drug related problems;

- Encouragement for in-service training for professionals who are or should be working with drug abusers;
- Technical assistance to local communities in planning, evaluating, and upgrading community drug education-prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs;
- References (or bibliographies) on drug literature, handouts, films, speakers, film strips, etc.;
- Consultants to various individuals or groups concerning service resources for abusers, parents, lay and professional groups;
- Technical assistance in financial administration of local programs; and
- Grant awards on appropriate grant requests from communities, organizations, or state agencies.

In March of 1972, the Governor extended the role of the Authority to include review and comment on any grant proposal submitted to any state or federal agency relating to drug abuse education-prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. The purpose of this Executive Order was to help assure coordination of programs, to identify drug abuse program expenditures with the state and to insure quality programs and maximum utilization of state and federal funds.

Due to the passage of federal legislation, the Drug Abuse Authority was required to expand its functions and capabilities. The Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255) requires that state designate a single state agency, which in Iowa is the Drug Abuse Authority, to prepare and administer a long range state plan for drug abuse prevention functions. ("Drug Abuse Prevention Function" means any program or activity relating to drug abuse education, training, treatment, rehabilitation, or research and includes such functions even when performed by an organization whose primary mission is in the field of drug traffic prevention functions or is unrelated to drugs.) The Drug Abuse Authority is therefore required to assume overall state responsibility for planning, data collection, evaluation, grant administration, licensing of drug treatment programs, grants, and project review in addition to its overall responsibility for coordination of all existing and planned drug abuse prevention programs throughout the state.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Many other organizations have taken or could take an active role in diverting offenders from the Criminal Justice System. These include agencies and organizations such as the YMCAs, YWCAs, public schools, VISTA, Big Brothers, other volunteer groups, Crisis Centers, JayCee groups and other public and private groups or businesses.

LOCAL LEVEL - STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

DES MOINES/POLK COUNTY

The current target hardening efforts in the Des Moines metropolitan area are primarily organized through the Des Moines Police Department. The police target hardening programs are coordinated through the department's Police-Community Relations Unit which also handles the citizen rapport programs. The Police-

Community Relations Unit is comprised of four officers and one police cadet and was established in 1967. These officers participate in various meetings throughout the city on the criminal justice system as well as teaching techniques for personal and property safety. Films are occasionally shown at these meetings and are also on loan to other police departments for training and lecture purposes.

Additional specific target hardening programs in Des Moines include the Blue Star Home project, the Lady Stay Alive project, the Merle Hay Plaza Hot Line, and various alarm systems.

The Des Moines Police Department maintains a working relationship with such community organizations as the YMCA, YWCA, ADAPT, and local community centers. One program which is operated by the Des Moines Police Department and is designed specifically for purposes of criminal justice system-citizen rapport is Crime Alert.

Citizen rapport is also gained on a private level through Drake University. This channel is used to link student volunteers to various social programs. The students participate in drug abuse prevention efforts with assistance from the university and donated time of staff professionals, all coordinated through civil and public agencies.

Counseling services are provided by such agencies as the Polk County Mental Health Center, the Des Moines Child Guidance Center, Iowa Children's and Family Services, Catholic Charities, Lutheran Social Services, Hillcrest Services to Children and Youth, Youth Line, Orchard Place, and the Alternatives in Drug Abuse and Prevention program. Persons involved in counseling with these agencies are generally referred to other existing resources for educational or vocational assistance. Those agencies providing educational and vocational services also make counseling available either through their own staff or another cooperating agency.

The Des Moines branches of the Iowa State Employment Service and the Department of Rehabilitation, Education and Services offer work experience and educational as well as vocational upgrading to any person in need of such services.

Area XI Community College provides educational and vocational training in addition to a Career Exploration Center program which allows the client to realistically assess his vocational aptitudes and interests, and gain preliminary exposure to a wide range of vocational areas.

Cooperative efforts for diversion currently being utilized in Des Moines/Polk County include: 1) police department use of Polk County Mental Health for those offenders who are suffering from psychiatric or emotional disorders, 2) the court use of pre-trial release and community corrections as a diversion from the normal adjudication process, 3) community corrections' use of the State Department of Public Instruction and DRES for those individuals who need vocational training for placement and/or vocational evaluation, and 4) community corrections' use of hospitals include Broadlawns Polk County Hospital, Iowa Psychopathic Hospital, Clarinda Mental Health Institute, Lutheran Hospital, and other medically oriented facilities such as Planned Parenthood and Polk County Mental Health Center.

Other agencies active in the Des Moines area which could be used as a prevention or diversion resource are Alcoholics Anonymous, local settlement houses and com-

munity centers which provide recreation, tutoring, counseling and medical assistance to residents, the YMCA and YWCA which have residential capacities and a variety of recreational and outreach services, Big Brothers organization, Boys Club, public defender program, group homes, Drake University Law School, VISTA, Parent Effectiveness Training Coordinators, Volunteer Bureau, the Salvation Army, Goodwill Industries, and many private organizations such as the JayCeers or Kiwanis Club.

CEDAR RAPIDS/LINN COUNTY

Cedar Rapids was the first Iowa city to develop a sophisticated and coordinated crime prevention program through the police department. The Crime Prevention Bureau, headed by a fully trained crime prevention officer, has developed and implemented several target hardening programs, which include Neighborhood Watch, auto theft prevention, "Operation Identification", and building surveys. The Crime Prevention Bureau also works in cooperation with the Cedar Rapids Crime Reduction Committee, a citizen's group which launched an intensive campaign to acquaint the public with ways in which it can protect itself and aid the police in crime prevention. Most of the early committee efforts involved the implementation of "Operation Identification", a project involving the engraving of appliances and other valuables with the owner's social security number. The committee also involves itself with other projects which inform citizens on how to protect themselves from becoming victims of crimes and how to help police in the overall reduction of crime.

The Cedar Rapids Police Department also operates a centralized burglar alarm system which was initiated in 1969 through the assistance of LEAA funding. This alarm system has been credited with a significant decrease in commercial burglaries and in losses due to commercial burglaries.

In addition, the Cedar Rapids Police Department is involved in criminal justice system-citizen rapport through its Safety Education Division which is responsible for many of the public programs concerning police department activities.

The Linn County Mental Health Center provides psychotherapy and psychiatric services and coordinates the Special Problems Center (drug treatment) and Foundation II (drug and crisis counseling, information and referral). Other counseling resources include Catholic Charities, Citizens' Committee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, the Clergy Consultation Services, Family Service Agency, Child Evaluation Clinic, Hillcrest Services to Children and Youth, Iowa Children's and Family Services, the Linn County Department of Social Services and Lutheran Social Services.

Cedar Rapids also has a branch of the Iowa State Employment Service and the Division of Rehabilitation, Education and Services which provide educational and vocational upgrading. In addition, DRES offers specialized services to drug users as does Kirkwood Community College through educational upgrading and college entry services. Kirkwood Community College also offers high school completion or equivalency programs, exploratory career high school programs, and vocational rehabilitation programs.

The Citizens' Committee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, is available to work with problem drinkers as well as those individuals with drug problems. Both the State Parole Office and the District Court are utilizing treatment services for drug

abusers as a condition of probation.

A recently implemented project known as the "Community and Citizen Mobilization Project" has been introduced to the Cedar Rapids area through the combined efforts of the NCCD Labor Participation Department and the Hawkeye Labor Council. The project is designed to utilize the resources of the area labor unions to provide citizen concern and action in the criminal justice system. Concerned citizens will attend a series of meetings to acquaint them with the components of the system. Afterwards, areas of concern will be addressed in terms of the community's needs. Cedar Rapids has been selected as one of only ten cities in the United States for this project. As implementation occurs, the project will be designed to fit the individual needs of the area within a basic model.

Other available resources in Cedar Rapids which can be used in the prevention and diversion effort include Alcoholics Anonymous, private clubs which engage in volunteer activities such as the Altrusa Club, recreational centers, informal education programs, teen clubs which include family activities, Churches United, legal aid, Rap Line, the Salvation Army, Goodwill Industries, the YMCA, YWCA, and United Community Services.

DAVENPORT/SCOTT COUNTY

The major target hardening program in Davenport is Operation Identification. This is a property identification method which is used by private individuals to mark and identify their possessions. If stolen and subsequently recovered, the property may then be returned to their rightful owners. This project is also intended to serve as a possible deterrent to future burglaries.

A half hour television show has been sponsored and hosted by the Davenport Police Department so as to improve criminal justice system-citizen rapport. This show is entitled "Police in the Community". With an interview format the law enforcement officers try to develop a better working relationship with its citizens. The police department also conducts many types of safety education programs at schools, PTAs and churches.

The Chaplain's Program has proven quite effective in reducing the number of suicides in the Davenport area. When an emergency distress call is made to the police department the department in turn contacts a minister to assist. In the long run, this program will serve to increase citizen rapport with the criminal justice system.

The benefits of the Iowa State Employment Service and the Division of Rehabilitation, Education and Services are also available in this SMSA. Area IX Community College in Davenport offers high school completion and vocational training programs for high school dropouts. Additional counseling services available include the Quint Cities Drug Abuse Program, the Community Mental Health Center of Scott County and various private counseling agencies.

Other agencies and organizations which could play an important role in prevention and diversion include the Family and Children Services, Chamber of Commerce, Scott County Association for Retarded Children, Business and Professional Women's Club of Davenport, and many private groups such as the Lions Club, Izack Walton League, and the Rotary Club.

WATERLOO/BLACKHAWK COUNTY

Waterloo's target hardening projects include an anonymous phone line called Crime Check which allows individuals to report any information regarding a particular crime or any information about the person involved in the crime without revealing the caller's identity. A percentage of these calls often prevent a crime from occurring.

The Waterloo Police Department also conducts a woman's self defense class at the Waterloo YWCA.

The Blackhawk County Sheriff's Department operates a special deputy program which involves the recruiting, training, and hiring of black residents to work as part time deputies. This program is intended to increase citizen rapport especially in terms of the black population.

The Area VII Community College provides high school equivalency and vocational training for high school dropouts.

Counseling services are available through the Blackhawk County Mental Health Center, Lutheran Social Services, Catholic Charities, and various private concerns. A recent grant made to the Blackhawk County Drug Council by the Iowa Crime Commission will also provide counseling services to all drug dependent individuals with emphasis upon young adults with poly drug abuse problems. This project will be taking referrals from the area criminal justice system or be used as a court diversionary resource.

It is the goal of the Blackhawk County Drug Council to provide a comprehensive drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation service program for Area VII. The program has been designed to provide information and referral services, counseling services which include medical, psychiatric, and job placement resources, and outreach services.

Other resources in Waterloo which can be used as a prevention or diversion component are Big Brothers, the Joynt (a drop-in center for youth in Cedar Falls-Waterloo), Alcoholics Anonymous, Catholic Social Services, Crisis Line, Family Services League, Lutheran Social Services, Northern Iowa Youth Involvement Committee, Volunteer Bureau, and the YMCA and YWCA.

SIOUX CITY/WOODBURY COUNTY

The Detective Bureau, Youth Bureau, Sioux City Policemen's Association, and the Iowa Policemen's Association coordinated the distribution of flyers to retain businessmen and home owners for a "Valuable Property Record" project. The flyers instructed citizens on how to record serial numbers of valuable possessions so that they could be identified in the case of theft.

The Detective Bureau, police department training officer, Chamber of Commerce and Retail Merchants' Association cooperate in the presentation of shoplifting seminars. The goals of the seminars are to familiarize clerks with professional and amateur shoplifting habits through the use of films rented to the merchants and presentations by the police officers.

In areas where burglaries seem to be especially frequent, members of the Detective

Bureau and Uniform Division contact and instruct businesses, schools and private home owners on the installation and utilization of alarm systems.

In order to enhance citizen rapport the Sioux City Police Department is involved in five major projects. These projects are 1) Blue Star Home, 2) Crime Alert, which is an emergency anonymous crime telephone system, 3) "Officer Bill" which introduces the lower elementary child to the police officer, 4) seminars for babysitters in how to avert crises and presentations for the public regarding drug abuse, and 5) involvement in community activities such as Little League and Boy Scouts. The police department also conducts guided tours through the facilities and gives presentations of the K-9 Corps each month.

Counseling services are available through the Siouxland Mental Health Center, the Family Service Center, Lutheran Social Services, Youth Line, the American Indian Council on problem drinking and drug addiction, Catholic Charities which also offers Parent Effectiveness Training, and various private counseling services. Those involved in counseling often use other agencies for ancillary services.

Morningside College students have initiated and operate a volunteer program aimed at presenting facts about drug use and abuse as a basis for individual decision making. This program is known as "Project Awareness".

Other agencies, groups and associations active in Sioux City which could serve as a prevention or diversion resource include Alcoholics Anonymous (including a recreation center and study groups), a federally funded Alcohol Safety Action Agency for alcoholic drivers, a Boys' Club (including a recreational facility) which accepts referrals from the Sioux City Police Department Youth Bureau, tutoring programs, the Salvation Army, the Sioux City American Indian Center, Neighborhood Opportunity Centers, the Siouxland rehabilitation center, a volunteer bureau, Goodwill Industries, a lawyer referral service (legal aid), the YMCA and YWCA.

DUBUQUE/DUBUQUE COUNTY

The current target hardening efforts in Dubuque are primarily organized through the Dubuque Police Department. Home Security Check is used by the police department as a preventive measure. When an individual is going to be out of the city he may contact the police department and they will then patrol his home approximately every other day to guard against a possible break-in or vandalism.

The services of the Iowa State Employment Service and the Division of Rehabilitation, Education and Services are currently being used by Dubuque residents.

Area Residential Care Inc. provides pre-vocational training, para-academics, and academic classes to those between the ages of pre-school and adult.

Other agencies which encompass community involvement and support which could be used by the criminal justice system in Dubuque are the American Red Cross, Boys' Club, Chamber of Commerce, JayCees, Kiwanis Club, Dubuque County Association for Mental Health, Operation Friendship, Xavier Hospital Guild, and the YMCA and YWCA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS/POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

13 commercial businesses in Council Bluffs have a burglar alarm system which is tied to a central panel burglar alarm system in the Council Bluffs Police Department. A few private homes also have an alarm system which triggers a phone call to the police department.

The Council Bluffs Police Department Youth Bureau provides full time personnel who, in addition to handling police business as it pertains to juveniles, can handle many cases on an unofficial basis. The Youth Bureau is also responsible for the Council Bluffs Police Department community relations work as time permits.

The Pottawattamie Mental Health Center, Total Awareness, Inc. which operates both a contact center and a telephone counseling line, and counseling programs in Omaha, Nebraska are available to Council Bluffs residents in need of counseling services.

The services of the Iowa State Employment Service and the Division of Rehabilitation, Education and Services are available in the Council Bluffs SMSA. The Halverson Center for Education and the Area XIII Community College provide high school equivalency classes and basic education for high school dropouts.

Other agencies and organizations within Council Bluffs which could be utilized as a prevention or diversion resource are Alcoholics Anonymous, Big Brothers, Catholic Social Services, Community Welfare Council, Council Bluffs Family Services Association, Volunteer Bureau of Council Bluffs, and the YMCA. Omaha's close proximity enhances Council Bluffs' resources also by providing Creighton University-Drug Abuse and the Eugene C. Eppley Rehabilitation Center.

THE IOWA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - ENFORCEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The enforcement element of the Iowa Criminal Justice System is concerned with the organized enforcement of the laws, detection and apprehension of those who commit illegal acts. Law enforcement agencies are charged with the responsibility for protection of life and property, keeping the peace, and the enforcement of applicable federal, state, county and municipal laws and ordinances.

This section is devoted to an in-depth coverage of Iowa's enforcement efforts at the state, county, city and town levels of government with special emphasis on those Iowa cities/counties classified as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA).

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN IOWA

Various federal law enforcement agencies provide services in Iowa. These agencies are specialized in the scope of their activities, with the exception of the FBI, and often work closely with state and local authorities.

Briefly described, these federal agencies are:

U.S. MARSHALS

Two U.S. Marshals, two chief deputy marshals, eight field deputy marshals, and seven specialized deputy marshals serve in Iowa. These individuals serve under the U.S. Attorney General and are agents of the U.S. District Court. Some of the duties of this office are:

1. Attendance upon the court and preservation of order in the courtroom.
2. Service of process.
3. Transportation and commitment of federal prisoners.
4. Service as disbursing officers.
5. Protection of government witnesses.
6. Provision of personal security to Federal judges and physical security of federal court buildings.
7. Assistance to the Deputy Attorney General in matters of federal emergency involving civil disturbances.

In addition to the above duties, U.S. Marshals and their deputies have statutory authority to carry firearms and to make arrests without warrant for any offense against the laws of the United States committed in their presence or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS TAX (AT&F)

The four AT&F agents stationed in Iowa are primarily engaged in enforcing federal

laws relating to the sale and regulation of alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. Offenses would involve evasion of federal taxes on these items, the possession of illegal weapons (machine guns, rocket launchers) and unlawful use of explosives. The AT&F has federal responsibility for investigations of bombing incidents and also conduct investigations into the activities of organized crime.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (IRS)

IRS Intelligence agents are involved in the investigation of income tax evasion. As there is frequently a correlation between tax evasion and other forms of illegal activity, IRS agents have often been initially responsible for the apprehension of local criminals. At this time, there are 24 IRS Intelligence agents in Iowa.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION (DEA)

DEA was established July 1, 1973 through a consolidation of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement. The 595 DEA agents will still provide federal enforcement of drug control laws as under BNDD, however, they will have more customs power. Emphasis will remain on the major pushers and traffickers in "hard" drugs. There are no custom officers in Iowa but assistance may readily be obtained from the Chicago offices. Two DEA criminal agents are assigned to the state of Iowa. Many of DALE's innovative drug law enforcement techniques have been carried over to DEA. The Drug Enforcement Administration is also active in pursuing intermediate hard drug suppliers in Iowa with agents operating from the office based in St. Louis.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI)

The FBI is a general investigative unit which concerns itself with all criminal offenses defined by federal law, generally excepting those for which other agencies have responsibility such as narcotics and counterfeiting. Occasionally a situation may be such that the FBI would work in concert with other federal or local agencies. Some examples of offenses meriting FBI involvement would be: theft from interstate shipments, crimes committed on a government reservation, interstate flight to avoid prosecution, and robbery of federally insured financial institutions.

SECRET SERVICE

The Secret Service agents in Iowa are primarily concerned with the protection of the President and other national or international dignitaries visiting the state. Agents also investigate threats made against the President and other dignitaries. They are additionally charged with the suppression of counterfeiting of U.S. or foreign currency, forging of U.S. Treasury checks, thefts of U.S. Savings Bonds, security investigations of persons entering federal service in sensitive positions and gold violations.

STATE LEVEL

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Iowa State Department of Public Safety was created by the 48th General Assembly in 1939 by consolidating several bureaus and divisions under one executive designated

as the Commissioner of Public Safety. One of the primary purposes was to facilitate the cooperation and coordination of law enforcement agencies of counties, cities, and towns.

The Department of Public Safety has the major responsibility for law enforcement at the state level. The department is headed by a commissioner who is appointed by the Governor and who serves at his pleasure with the confirmation of the Senate. Chart 1 illustrates the organizational structure of the Department of Public Safety.

The sworn officers of the various divisions of the department have all the powers of any police officer in the state. They generally do not exercise their general powers within the limits of any city or town, except:

- when so ordered by the direction of the Governor, or the Attorney General;
- when the request is made by the mayor of any city, with the approval of the commissioner;
- when the request is made by the Sheriff or County Attorney of any county with the approval of the commissioner;
- while making investigations as provided for by law and ordered by the commissioner; and
- when engaged in investigating and enforcing fire and arson laws.

Narcotics officers of the State Narcotics and Drug Enforcement Division may exercise their police powers without the specific request of local authorities.

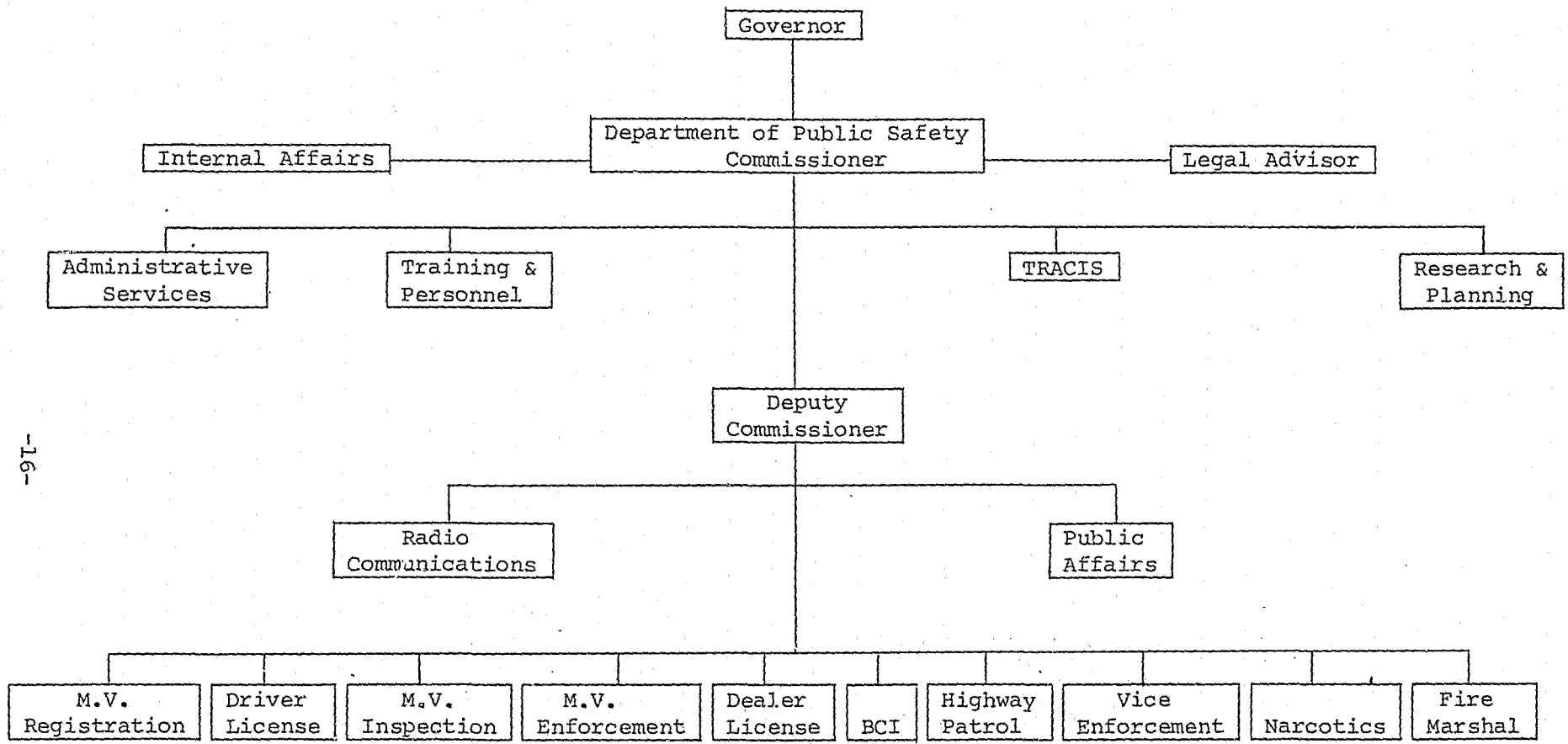
The separate divisions within the Department of Public Safety are described individually in the following sections.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

This division is a service organization which cooperates with and supplements the work of local law enforcement officers in the State of Iowa. It is not a local policing unit but serves the law enforcement agencies of counties and municipalities as a central agency to which all may come for help on difficult criminal investigations. The BCI is also charged with the responsibility for matters involving the internal security of the State of Iowa at the direction of the Governor, Attorney General or State Auditor, and criminal acts which transcend local law enforcement agency boundaries. In addition it is called upon to investigate matters involving the functions of state government, and cooperates with the various elective and appointive officers of the state in such matters. Approximately 1,000 to 1,500 felony investigations are conducted each year.

Supervision of the Bureau is provided by a director and a deputy director and is comprised of five subdivisions: the General Criminal Investigations Unit, the Criminal Conspiracy Unit, the Criminal Identification Unit, the Criminal Fraud Investigative Unit, and the Criminalistics Laboratory. The following table reflects the arrests and recoveries made by the BCI and the sentencing and fines which were imposed by the courts based upon the investigative work of the BCI.

CHART 1
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



	<u>Arrest and Sentencing</u>		
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Arrests	388	200	261
Sentences (Penitentiary & County Jail)			
Years	1056.5	929 - 5 Life Sentences	1,397 - 2 Life Sentences
Months	38	62 - 1 Disbarment	24
Days	446	390	125

	<u>Fines and Recoveries</u>		
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Cases	71	-	63
Amount	\$267,396.66	\$ 399,771.05	\$497,228.41
Stolen Cars Recovered	\$488,605.00	\$1,642,445.00	NA

Chart 2 illustrates the division headquarters of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

THE GENERAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

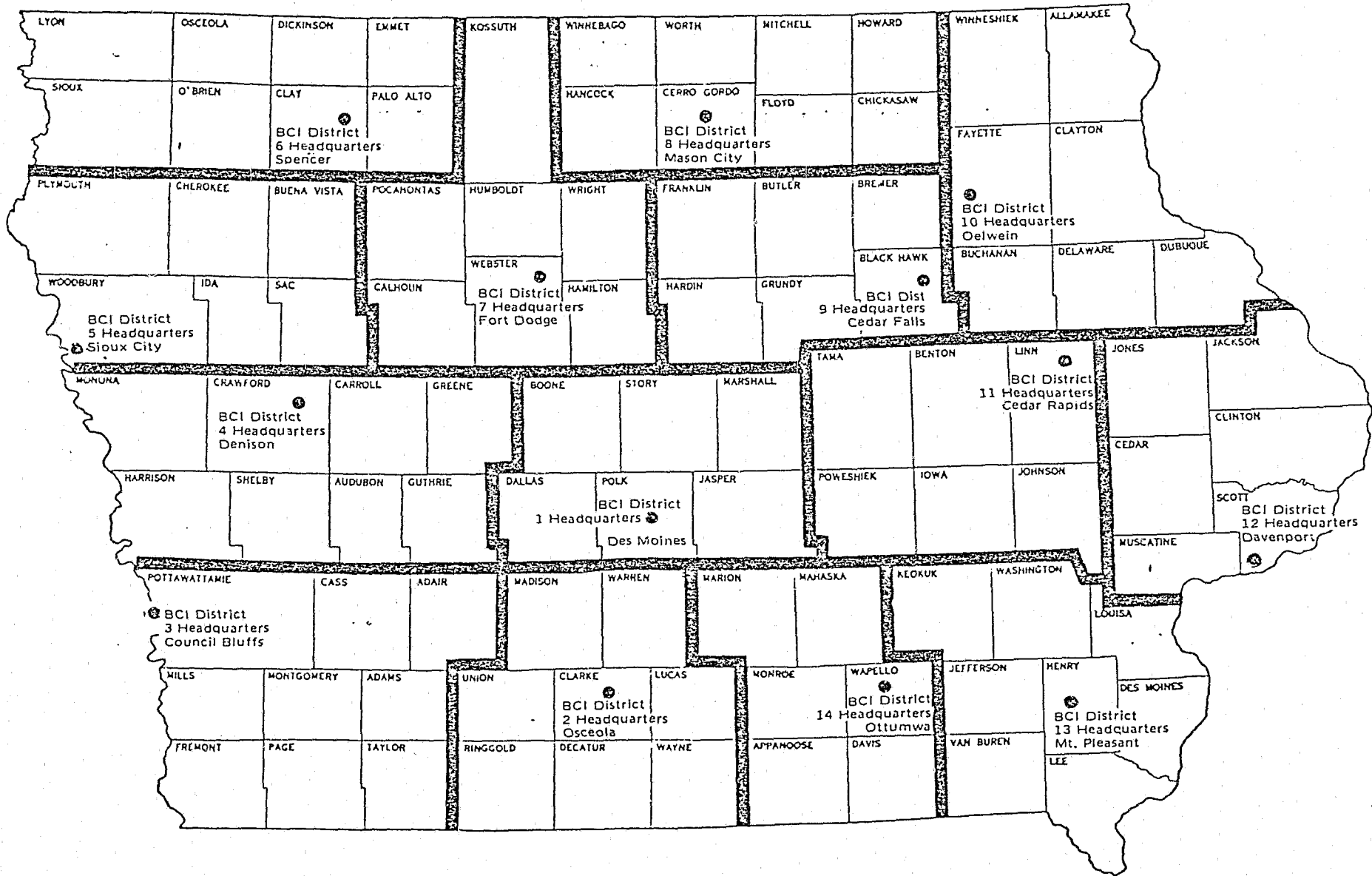
This unit, headed by a deputy director, has 16 agents, with 14 of them stationed throughout the state in designated territories. Agents assigned to this unit must have a broad investigative background, as they are called upon to assist in or handle the investigation of a broad range of major crimes. The state agents are generally called upon for one of three reasons. Either the crime is 1) multi-jurisdictional, 2) of a serious enough nature to require the additional manpower and expertise of the state agents, or 3) a crime involving a state or public official.

In a multi-jurisdictional crime, such as an auto theft ring, gambling operation or murder spree which extends across county or state lines, no one local law enforcement agency has the capabilities or authority to fully investigate the operation. In these cases state agents can coordinate efforts in all aspects of the investigation to expose the entire operation rather than just one facet. Particularly in the investigation of multi-jurisdictional crimes, all levels of state, federal, and local agents may be involved. These include IRS, ATF, Customs, and FBI agents at the federal level, BCI agents from the Criminalistics Lab, Identification Unit, and Criminal Investigations Unit and local law enforcement personnel. Information is also shared with the Division of Narcotic and Drug Enforcement agents, with drug cases being turned over to the Division of Narcotic and Drug Enforcement.

In the investigation of major crimes within one jurisdiction, such as murder, extortion, aggravated assault and rape, the BCI agent can supplement local law enforcement efforts by supplying additional manpower and expertise. The request for assistance comes directly from the local law enforcement agency, and often goes directly to the resident agent rather than through the central office, although the central office is kept informed by the agent. In particularly serious crimes the agent may request additional assistance from the central office. When a crime scene analysis is necessary an agent and a chemist from the criminalistics laboratory are sent out. This puts the crime scene analysis experts on the scene and releases the resident agent to handle the rest of the investigation.

The requests for investigation of public officials for crimes such as embezzle-

CHART 2
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
1974 Division Headquarters



ment generally originate with the Governor, State Auditor or Attorney General. When assisting local authorities, the final responsibility for and ultimate control over the case rests with the local law enforcement agency. When working at the direction of state officials, authority is held by the Bureau.

Chart 3 shows the number of cases which were investigated by the General Criminal Division from 1971 through 1973.

CHART 3
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITY
(General Criminal Division)
1971-1973

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY UNIT

The Criminal Conspiracy Unit (CCU) is primarily involved in the acquisition, analysis, maintenance and utilization of criminal intelligence data and the suppression of organized criminal activity throughout the state. The general criminal investigations unit is usually called in after a crime has been committed and has been recognized as such. The CCU is also involved in building cases around organized crime prior to the exposure of the crime. CCU is headed up by an Assistant Director, who supervises seven agents. The CCU agents work primarily through the central office, following up on leads from informants, developing informants within organizations involved in organized crime, and pursuing intelligence information on the operation of crime syndicates and organizations involved in organized criminal activity. CCU agents work closely with other state and federal agents (i.e. FBI, IRS, State Revenue Agents, ATF, Secret Services, etc.). The agents also assist local law enforcement agencies, local intelligence officers and other appropriate groups in combatting organized crime.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION UNIT

This unit is comprised of an assistant director and two special agents one of which is a fingerprint identification agent. This section houses records of all arrests in Iowa, the fingerprints of over 2,000,000 criminals, files of modus operandi of various classes of criminals including their photographs, a criminal record file which reflects in chronological order each arrest and sentence of the subject and a card index file including the name and all aliases known to have been used by the subject.

The fingerprint files in this unit constitute the clearinghouse of criminal records for the State of Iowa. Under Iowa law, sheriffs and police departments in jurisdictions of over 10,000 population are required to fingerprint all persons arrested, and to forward copies to this unit. Legislation is currently being developed to make the requirement apply to all law enforcement agencies, regardless of the population of the jurisdictional area. Fingerprint cards are then classified and searched against the master fingerprint files, and if a prior arrest record exists, a copy is sent to the local law enforcement agency.

In addition, when the FBI receives fingerprints from local units on an individual with a multiple arrest record, that person's arrest record is sent to BCI to show arrests in other states.

The 1973 Iowa Legislature enacted legislation that establishes a state Uniform Crime Reporting system to be operated by the Department of Public Safety in conjunction with the TRACIS. One additional special agent has been assigned to the development of this system. Reporting will be required of all law enforcement agencies on a monthly basis. The Department of Public Safety will report quarterly and annually to the Governor, Legislature, and Crime Commission. Action

	# of Cases		
	1971	1972	1973
Miscellaneous Assault and Battery Investigation	15	18	16
Miscellaneous Missing Persons	2	3	2
Miscellaneous Polygraph examinations	195	203	229
Miscellaneous investigations other departments	10	9	10
Miscellaneous fugitive and wanted subjects	5	5	1
Miscellaneous subversive information	1	0	0
Miscellaneous extortion	2	2	0
Miscellaneous bomb and explosives information	4	4	2
Miscellaneous embezzlement investigation	8	17	12
Miscellaneous sex crimes	9	10	12
Miscellaneous narcotic information	2	1	0
Miscellaneous arson investigation	3	1	2
Miscellaneous investigation for department	3	2	0
Miscellaneous non-criminal investigation	1	0	0
Miscellaneous larceny motor vehicles	13	7	9
Miscellaneous larceny, domestic animals	5	5	7
Miscellaneous larceny and suspicion	11	21	13
Miscellaneous transfer to other departments	1	0	0
Miscellaneous vice complaints	2	2	0
Miscellaneous gambling complaints	4	3	1
Miscellaneous conspiracy information	1	1	1
Miscellaneous frauds, swindles, etc.	17	12	7
Miscellaneous B & E's and suspicion	2	42	54
Bank robbery and suspicion	2	1	3
Miscellaneous armed robbery and suspicion	10	12	12
Miscellaneous safe jobs and suspicion	17	19	13
Miscellaneous murders and suspicion	29	32	42
Additional miscellaneous investigations	N/A	N/A	65

to implement the reporting system was initiated in July, 1973 and should be completed in early 1976.

CRIMINAL FRAUD INVESTIGATIVE UNIT

The Criminal Fraud Investigative Unit was begun in October of 1974 with a manpower level of six special agents. This investigative unit specializes in the more complex cases involving the white collar criminal violations. This unit investigates cases normally not considered conventional police cases inasmuch as they involve corporate swindles and frauds which require specialized investigative skills. Such skills include accounting experience and a working knowledge of corporate functions.

The BCI's Criminal Fraud Investigative Unit accepts requests for assistance from the Attorney General's Fraud Unit to conduct investigations on cases when it is obvious that a criminal conspiracy existed at the outset of the complaint. This unit also receives leads from the CCU on cases that it feels would best be handled by an investigator who is a specialist in the white collar crimes.

CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY

Utilizes scientific techniques for the analysis of criminal evidence submitted by bonafide law enforcement agencies in the State of Iowa, such as: sheriffs' departments, police departments, medical examiners, the state Highway Patrol, the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Division of Narcotic and Drug Enforcement, and other governmental agencies. Upon the discretion of the director, the laboratory may also accept materials from federal law enforcement and/or governmental agencies, or the United States Armed Forces. The laboratory also cooperates with other state and federal laboratories. The laboratory accepts evidence on questioned documents and handwriting; firearms identifications; toolmarks identification; latent fingerprints; footwear and tire tread impressions; serial number restoration; photography; toxicology; microanalysis including blood, seminal stains, hairs and fibers; all classes of drugs including narcotics, depressants, barbiturates, stimulants, prescription drugs, hallucinogens, and marijuana, paint from automobiles, structural paint from burglaries, glass, soil, metal, arson and explosion residues and other physical trace materials. In cases involving BCI investigations or other major crimes, the lab personnel (special agents and criminalists) may go directly to the crime scene to collect and preserve the physical evidence. Expert testimony for court proceedings is also furnished by this section. The present staff of the Iowa criminalistics laboratory includes: a director, five chemists, three special agents with each having a specialization (firearms, document, photo), and two polygraph examiners.

The Criminalistics Laboratory, created in 1971, has sectional case responsibilities as follows:

Chemistry-Physics: Includes all examinations involving physical trace materials including paint, glass, soil, plastics, petroleum products, arson-explosive residues, automotive chassis lubricants, metals and alcoholic beverages.

Crime Scene: Includes all investigations involving the examination, collection

and preservation of physical evidence at the scene of a criminal investigation (this work is restricted primarily to crimes against persons such as homicide, suspicious deaths, arsons, explosions, and sexual morality investigations).

Document: Includes all types of examinations involving documents, including: handwriting comparisons, typewriter identifications and comparisons, document authentication, document restoration, and comparisons involving inks, papers and other types of writing materials. Also included are examinations involving other types of writing and printing machines such as copy machines and check writers.

Drugs: Includes examinations involving all classes of drugs, including: narcotics, hallucinogens, marijuana, barbiturates, amphetamine, prescription drugs of all natures, over-the-counter drugs and quantitation in all heroin cases or by special request.

Firearms: Includes all examinations involving firearms or latent marks left by tools or other items. These examinations include bullet comparisons shell casing comparisons, cartridge casing comparisons, firing pin impression comparisons and examinations of firearms for any other purpose.

Identification: This section is involved in examinations of latent impressions, primarily latent fingerprint impressions. The section also handles serial number restorations on metal and other objects, latent footwear impressions, latent tire tread impressions and other types of latent impressions which may become of interest in a criminal investigation.

Microanalysis: This section is involved in all types of examinations to identify and group blood and other body fluids including: seminal fluid, perspiration, saliva, tissue, bone, and vaginal secretion, wherever possible. This section also handles examinations and identification involving hairs of human and animal origin, and synthetic and natural fibers. Electrophoretic techniques are presently being developed.

Photo Section: This section of the laboratory is fully set up to process all types of black and white and color film which may be utilized or submitted during the course of a criminal investigation. The section also handles other routine photo work for the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

Polygraph Section: This section involves interrogation using the polygraph to ascertain whether or not a given individual is telling the truth about a given subject. This section is also involved in research into the feasibilities and possibilities of the use of voice printing and voice identification techniques in the State of Iowa. They are also looking into the newest instrument in the field of interrogation which is the Physiological Stress Evaluator.

Toolmarks Section: This section performs analyses, comparisons and identifications involving tool impressions left at burglary or homicide scenes. The comparisons involve toolmarks made with a known tool and toolmarks found at the scene of the incident.

Toxicology: This section of the laboratory is involved with the examination of foods and biological specimens including blood, urine, tissues, and hair for the presence of poisons, alcohol, and drugs. On occasion this section is also requested to examine materials for exotic residues which may or may not have

been the cause of death of an individual.

The State Criminalistic Laboratory has received notification from the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration that it will no longer accept cases from any local law enforcement agencies in the State of Iowa. This means the lab will begin receiving cases from many cities along the Mississippi River in Iowa which have previously used DEA facilities.

In particular, the Davenport Police Department has begun to submit a greater number of drug cases to the Crime Lab. In the near future, the case load from this agency alone will account for approximately 100 cases per month.

The following illustrates the 1972 case load of the Crime Lab as compared to the 1973 and 1974 case loads.

Criminalistics Laboratory
Three Year Case Load Comparison

	1972			1973			1974		
	1972	1973	1974	% Change 1972-1973	% Change 1972-1974	% Change 1973-1974			
Chem-Physics	263	381	359	+44.9%	+36.5%	-6.8%			
Crime Scene	45	71	79	+57.8%	+75.6%	+11.3%			
Documents	729	758	920	+4.0%	+26.2%	+21.4%			
Drugs	1,431	2,315	3,166	+61.8%	+121.2%	+36.8%			
Firearms-Tool Marks	132	174	194	+31.8%	+47.0%	+11.5%			
Identification	256	408	535	+59.4%	+109.0%	+31.1%			
Microanalysis	170	185	228	+8.8%	+34.1%	+23.2%			
Photography	179	299	292	+67.0%	+63.1%	-2.3%			
Toxicology	210	168	176	-20.0%	-16.2%	+4.8%			
	3,792	4,757	5,949	+25.5%	+56.9%	+25.1%			
Court Appearances	146	166	215	+13.7%	+47.3%	+29.5%			
Speeches	35	64	44	+82.8%	+25.7%	-31.3%			
Exhibits	16,051	19,813	26,590	+23.4%	+65.7%	+34.2%			
Examinations	85,768	121,250	163,654	+41.4%	+90.8%	+35.0%			

During 1973, 137 police departments submitted 2,153 cases to the Crime Lab and during 1974 154 police departments submitted 3,008 cases. The eight departments with the highest number of cases submitted each year are as follows:

1973		1974	
City	# of Cases Submitted	City	# of Cases Submitted
Des Moines	321	Davenport	312
Waterloo	154	Sioux City	244
Sioux City	150	Des Moines	207
Council Bluffs	127	Council Bluffs	189
Cedar Rapids	103	Waterloo	157
Iowa City	93	Cedar Rapids	100
West Des Moines	84	Newton	100
Urbandale	73	Iowa City	94

In addition, 93 sheriffs' offices submitted 762 cases in 1973 and 97 sheriffs' offices submitted 1,081 cases in 1974. The nine counties with the highest number of cases submitted during 1973 and 1974 are as follows:

1973		1974	
County	# of Cases	County	# of Cases
Polk	121	Dickinson	113
Linn	47	Polk	64
Hardin	17	Linn	44
Ida	17	Buchanan	32
Warren	17	Audubon	29
Iowa	16	Warren	27
Buena Vista	15	Henry	24
Jones	15	Adair	23
Shelby	15	Franklin	23

In 1973, 18 state agencies also submitted 754 cases to the laboratory. In 1974, 22 state agencies submitted 1,208 cases to the laboratory. The five agencies with the highest number of cases submitted each year are as follows:

1973		1974	
State Agency	# of Cases	State Agency	# of Cases
Highway Patrol	203	Highway Patrol	502
Treasurer's Office	158	DNDE	251
DNDE	148	Treasurer's Office	199
Fire Marshal	92	Fire Marshal	115
BCI	73	BCI	61

Ten County Attorneys submitted 24 cases during 1973 and 15 County Attorneys submitted 22 cases during 1974. The counties with the highest number of cases submitted during these two years are shown below:

1973		1974	
County	# of Cases	County	# of Cases
Polk	6	Polk	3
Jasper	4	Washington	3
Dallas	3	Blackhawk	2
Pottawattamie	3	Muscatine	2
Howard	2	Pottawattamie	2
Page	2		

14 County Medical Examiners submitted 98 cases in 1973 and 12 County Medical Examiners submitted 123 cases in 1974. Those five counties with the highest number of cases submitted are as follows:

County	# of Cases	County	# of Cases
Polk	79	Polk	108
Winneshiek	4	Pottawattamie	4
Carroll	2	Woodbury	3
Tama	2	Cerro Gordo	2
Webster	2	Scott	2

During 1973, seven federal agencies submitted 49 cases and during 1974 eight federal agencies submitted 56 cases. Following are the three agencies with the highest number of cases submitted to the Crime Lab in 1973 and 1974.

<u>Agency</u>	<u># of Cases</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u># of Cases</u>
U.S. Postal Inspector	21	U.S. Postal Inspector	27
Secret Service	13	Secret Service	11
Drug Enforcement Admin.	7	Drug Enforcement Admin.	6

In 1973, 14 additional agencies submitted 281 cases to the state criminalistic laboratory. Of this total, the Metro Area Narcotics Squad submitted 267 cases. In 1974, 21 additional agencies submitted 582 cases to the state criminalistics laboratory. Of this total, the Metro Area Narcotics Squad submitted 546 cases.

STATE DIVISION OF NARCOTIC AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT (DNDE)

The Division of Narcotic and Drug Enforcement was created by the Iowa Legislature in May, 1970 as a separate division within the Department of Public Safety. At the present time, DNDE is comprised of a director, assistant director, and ten special agents with authority for 13 special agents. The primary function of DNDE is the identification and apprehension of the major sources of illicit drugs in Iowa with the emphasis on heroin traffickers.

Each DNDE agent within a given territory is responsible for functioning as the primary motivating and coordinating force in the pursuance of major drug traffickers in that area. He also serves as a technical assistance resource for local law enforcement agencies, assisting them in investigations leading to drug arrests. When an agent is first assigned to a district he establishes close working relationships with those law enforcement officers within his district who share a common interest in drug enforcement. He also begins a core of informants who assist in providing pertinent information concerning persons active in the sale of illicit drugs. Informants provide leads to either the DNDE agent, the state office, or local law enforcement agency, and the responsibility for follow-up on the leads can be shared by the agent and his local law enforcement agency counterparts.

Information on informants and drug activity in the area is sent back to the central office in Des Moines for state wide coordination, and information in the state office that pertains to informants and drug activity at the local level is relayed to the agent in that area. Extensive cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Administration, IRS, and Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents provide a comprehensive approach to drug enforcement. With the assistance of these agencies, the investigation can include identification of shipments coming into Iowa from overseas illicit drug sources (custom agents), related indications of involvement in the supply of drugs (IRS and AT&F agents), and the actual investigation of major drug suppliers (DEA, DNDE, local law enforcement unit) and the intermediary drug supplier (DEA, DNDE, local law enforcement unit). The local county attorneys and the Iowa Attorney General's office are also utilized in providing legal opinions and prosecuting the cases.

The basic requirements of a Division of Narcotic and Drug Enforcement agent include a bachelors' degree or a commensurate combination of education and law enforcement experience, an impeccable background, and the ability to score well on a series of tests. In addition the agents receive a great deal of training on the job in basic law enforcement fundamentals (legal aspects, search warrants, criminal patterns, etc.) and drugs (trafficking patterns, identification of drugs, etc.). Agents now attend the ten-week DEA school and

the six-week Iowa Law Enforcement Academy basic course. State and federal institutions and seminars are used to continuously update and upgrade skills. It takes from six months to one year of training and experience for an agent to reach full effectiveness, hence it is important to keep the turnover rate to a minimum.

The agent is responsible for making contacts, following up on leads, conducting long range investigations and assisting in arrests for his entire district. While the majority of the drug users and suppliers are concentrated in the major urban areas, agents may be called in for assistance by other law enforcement agencies in the district experiencing drug problems. Because there are only 13 agents to cover nine districts, most of the agents operate without a partner which further complicates the job in less populated areas which cannot offer substantial assistance from the local law enforcement agencies. It also presents problems in urban areas experiencing a major drug trafficking problem, such as Davenport, Waterloo, and Iowa City, since one agent, even with the assistance of local narcotics squads, cannot conduct the kind of intensive "clean up operations" he would like.

The Division has also instigated quarterly meetings of drug enforcement officials in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Colorado to share information concerning drug trafficking within the ten state area. Due to the working relationships developed in these meetings, Division of Narcotic and Drug Enforcement officials can now obtain immediate information and cooperation from agents in the ten state area.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY EXAMINERS

The State Board of Pharmacy Examiners, under authority of the Iowa General Practices Act and Uniform Controlled Substances Act, functions as the counterpart of DNDE in the regulatory enforcement of manufacturers, distributors, dispensers, and research settings where controlled substances are handled. All such agencies and persons involved with controlled substances are registered with the Board, and subject to pre-registration investigations and routine security and records inspections by the five field agents. Coordination is maintained with DEA, DNDE and local narcotics units, and any apparent diversion of drugs is investigated by the Board and reported to the appropriate enforcement unit(s). In turn, any excessive purchasing of drug supplies or any other indicators of diversion of controlled substances discovered by other units is reported to the Board.

LIQUOR AND BEER ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

House File #172 transferred the Iowa Liquor Control Commission to the Department of Public Safety. This transfer became effective January 1, 1972. It is the responsibility of the division to enforce the laws relating to the sale and use of alcoholic beverages. The division also becomes involved in investigations pertaining to prostitution, gambling and bootlegging, particularly when liquor licenses are involved. This division, which consists of a director, an assistant director, and 14 agents, may in the future be merged with the narcotics division.

IOWA HIGHWAY PATROL

The general responsibilities and authority of the Highway Patrol are found in Chapter 80 of the Iowa Code. Approximately 85% of the patrol man-hours are expended on traffic related responsibilities. The remaining 15% is dedicated to criminal activities and other nonrelated traffic activity.

The Highway Patrol maintains a garage where all emergency equipment including radios is installed, and where patrol vehicles are stripped of all emergency equipment and identification in preparation for resale. The Patrol has six fixed-wing aircraft and 12 pilots stationed at strategic locations throughout the state. The aircraft are employed primarily in traffic surveillance, but are also utilized in general surveillance work, crime searches, emergency blood and body organ relays, attempts to locate missing persons, and other police related functions.

Historically, the Highway Patrol has responded to numerous emergency situations which have developed within the state where it is readily apparent that a significant number of disciplined personnel are necessary in order to restore law and order and maintain security. Although there is only one formal agreement with a local law enforcement unit, the Patrol stands ready to assist any local law enforcement agency upon request or whenever the need is apparent.

In September of 1974 the State Planning Agency of the Iowa Crime Commission conducted a study of the Iowa Highway Patrol manpower level. Section 80.4, Code of Iowa, sets the current statutory limit of the Highway Patrol at 410 men. According to the study conducted, this statutory limit prevents the Patrol from realistically responding to changes in the factors that influence the level of service that must be provided.

Even though the authorized strength has remained constant at 410 men since 1968, the net man-hours available have decreased by 11% (No.: 100,000 man-hours) due to two major factors:

1. A Department of Public Safety personnel policy change which reduced the work week of the individual trooper from approximately 50 hours to a 42 hour week.
2. Legislative action that increased the amount of vacation time authorized. Almost half of the Highway Patrol receives four weeks vacation annually. This situation is a result of the extremely low employee attrition rate of approximately 2-3% which provides for retention of a large number of troopers with considerable longevity.

As mentioned previously, personnel policy changes since 1968 resulted in a net loss of 100,000 man-hours per year. Based on the average number of hours a man presently works per year, this reduction in the work week resulted in a loss of hours that would equal the work of 75 men. Theoretically, 69 of these men would be troopers and six would be in a supervisory position.

The Driver's License examining stations have previously been manned by personnel from the Highway Patrol. Civilians are gradually replacing the Highway Patrol in these positions, with total civilianization scheduled to be completed by July 1, 1975. These men will now be free to perform regular Highway Patrol functions. Thus, the result is a net gain of 40 men from the Patrol to be

utilized in enforcement functions. These men--30 troopers and ten supervisory personnel--can be expected to work 52,680 hours per year. Even with the addition of these 40 men, the Highway Patrol still recognizes a net loss of 47,320 man-hours annually.

Therefore, after July 1, 1975 the Highway Patrol will still need the services of 35 additional men in order to compensate for the effect of changes in personnel policy on available manpower. Of these 35 men, 33 should be troopers and two should be in a supervisory position. These additional 35 troopers would compensate for losses incurred through personnel policy changes since 1968.

It is anticipated that the Iowa Crime Commission will be financially assisting the Iowa Highway Patrol in increasing its manpower level during the next three years if the statutory limit is changed during the 1975 session of the Iowa Legislature.

The following table reflects the location of the 14 Highway Patrol posts and those counties incorporated within each post.

Posts	Headquarters	Counties Comprising
1	Des Moines	Boone, Dallas, Jasper, Marshall, Polk, Story
2	Osceola	Clarke, Decatur, Lucas, Madison, Ringgold, Union, Warren, Wayne
3	Atlantic	Adair, Adams, Cass, Fremont, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Taylor, Pottawattamie
4	Denison	Audubon, Carroll, Crawford, Greene, Guthrie, Harrison, Shelby, Monona
5	Cherokee	Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth, Ida, Sac, Woodbury
6	Spencer	Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Sioux
7	Fort Dodge	Calhoun, Hamilton, Humboldt, Kossuth, Pocahontas, Webster, Wright
8	Mason City	Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Hancock, Howard, Mitchell, Winnebago, Floyd, Worth
9	Cedar Falls	Black Hawk, Bremer, Butler, Franklin, Grundy, Hardin
10	Oelwein	Allamakee, Buchanan, Clayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Winneshiek
11	Cedar Rapids	Benton, Iowa, Johnson, Linn, Poweshiek, Tama
12	Davenport	Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Jones, Muscatine, Scott
13	Mt. Pleasant	Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren, Washinton
14	Ottumwa	Appanoose, Davis, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Wapello

STATE FIRE MARSHAL

The duties of the State Fire Marshal's office are to enforce state laws relating to the suppression of arson and apprehension of persons suspected of arson, and to investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of fires and explosions. The department also provides inspections for the enforcement of state laws concerning storage, transportation, handling and use of flammable liquids and liquified petroleum gas, explosives, electric wiring, heating, adequate means of exit in houses, lodging or rooming houses, dormitories, theatres, hospitals, nursing or

custodial homes, and other structures in which people congregate. The unit is required to inspect all schools in the state for compliance with fire safety regulations.

House File #522 of the 64th General Assembly charged the office of the Fire Marshal with the responsibility of enforcing the law requiring commercial licenses and use permits for the storage, transportation, sale and use of explosive materials. The unit investigates all bombings and bomb threats.

Fire Chiefs must report to the State Fire Marshal all fires of \$50 or more. Where no fire department exists, reports must be made by the mayor or township clerk. The Fire Marshal is required to keep a complete record on all fires, and prepare an annual report on activities of his office. This division is composed of a Marshal, an Assistant Marshal and nine investigators throughout the state.

The case load of arson and explosion investigations during 1971, 1972, and 1973 were as follows:

<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
472	443	464

As of July 1, 1973, the Fire Marshal's office was divided into two units, fire safety inspection and arson and explosion investigation. Six men are assigned to arson and explosions.

Of the 464 incidents investigated during 1973, 117 were determined accidental or Acts of God, 43 were undetermined, 282 were incendiary, and 65 dealt with illegal possession of explosives or bomb threats.

67 explosions were investigated as follows:

Liquefied Petroleum	2
Other flammable liquid	1
Natural Gas	3
Pressurized vessels	1
Disposals of explosives	36
Dynamite or other explosives	24

The total loss in fires investigated was \$19,144,356. The loss in incendiary fires was \$2,004,716. \$797,450 in loss was undetermined.

Accidental	116
Undetermined	43
Incendiary	282
Explosives	14

There were 16 fire deaths investigated by this division.

115 people were arrested in the above cases with 19 convictions. Parental discipline was administered to seven youngsters.

185 cases were worked to completion and 181 were closed for insufficient evidence. 89 are still under investigation and nine are in court or on file with various county attorneys.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

This division provides a central point of communication control for state law enforcement agencies. It also provides service, as needed for all other police agencies in the state.

The Des Moines station of the Iowa Police Radio System also serves as the administrative office for the entire system. Eight other base radio stations are located throughout the state to provide adequate coverage for all cars and stations served. The division consists of a director, an assistant director, nine supervisors, and approximately 70 employees, primarily, engineers, radio operators and technicians.

All stations are manned 24 hours per day. Operating frequencies are 42.58 MHz and 155.37 MHz. Monitored frequencies are 42.58 MHz, 37.10 MHz and 155.37 MHz. The VHF low band is presently being phased out.

Telephone service is in use between all state radio stations in the system. The Des Moines station also serves as a central dispatch point for the Iowa Law Enforcement Teletype Systems (LETS) serving 26 cities and 14 counties. The Des Moines station is the transfer point for messages between the LETS system and the national LETS system.

A National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer terminal is located at the Des Moines station. Inquiries to the NCIC from all police agencies are handled through this terminal.

Upgrading of the Iowa Police Radio System during the current fiscal year will include transition from low band to high band and conversion of the LETS system to the Traffic Records and Criminal Justice Information System (TRACIS) terminal configuration.

The Traffic Records and Criminal Justice Information System was initiated by the State of Iowa. TRACIS is an automated system that integrates, in a single data bank, information vital to the administration and conduct of Iowa traffic records and criminal justice operations. The system is designed to respond rapidly and efficiently to the inquiries of traffic safety and law enforcement agencies, courts, and correctional institutions at all levels of the state and local governments. TRACIS became operational in parts of the state as of November, 1972 in regards to the traffic records with the entire Criminal Justice Information System becoming operational in parts of the state by December, 1975.

IOWA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

The Iowa Law Enforcement Academy was established in July, 1967, pursuant to House File #260, passed by the 62nd General Assembly. This bill made mandatory the initial and continued training of every law enforcement officer in the state of Iowa whether he be employed by the state, county, or municipality.

The governing body of the Academy is the Academy Council, consisting of one representative from the Attorney General's office, one member appointed from the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House and four members, knowledgeable and experienced in the field of law enforcement, appointed by

the Governor.

On July 1, 1970, as a result of legislative action, the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy was removed from the Department of Public Safety and placed under the office of the Governor.

On July 24, 1968, the first basic training session, composed of 36 officers, was initiated in National Guard facilities made available at Camp Dodge, Iowa. With few exceptions, each of the classes held subsequent to that time have consisted of 36 officers. Presently six, six-week recruit sessions are held yearly; 240 hours of instruction are offered. In addition, the academy periodically conducts specialized and advanced instruction courses.

Construction is currently underway which will enable the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy to train approximately three times the number of law enforcement personnel at each session than is currently possible. This construction includes dorm facilities, kitchen facilities and expanded classrooms which will mean only limited reliance upon the National Guard facilities.

Officers are invited to training sessions by the Academy and an effort is made to have representation from widely spread geographical areas, as well as representation from varied types of law enforcement organizations. The Academy maintains an individual file on each of the approximately 4,300 law enforcement officers in the state. This file contains information concerning the officer's background, his training and education, and his law enforcement experience.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

It is the responsibility of the Law Enforcement Academy to set general requirements for Law Enforcement officers within the state. In no case shall any person be recruited, selected, or appointed as a law enforcement officer unless such person:

1. Is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Iowa or intends to become a resident upon being employed.
2. Has reached his or her 21st birthday and has not reached his or her 60th birthday at the time of his or her appointment.
3. Has a current active drivers license issued by the State of Iowa.
4. Is able to read and write the English language.
5. Is not a drug addict or a drunkard.
6. Is of good moral character as determined by a thorough background investigation including a fingerprint search conducted of local, state, and national fingerprint files and has not been convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude.
7. He is not by reason of conscience or belief opposed to the use of force, when appropriate or necessary to fulfill his duties.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

The following additional requirements shall apply to all law enforcement officers hereafter recruited, selected, or appointed except those employed by towns with a population of under 2,000 people, highway commission weight officers, fairground police and capitol police:

1. Is a high school graduate with a diploma, or possesses an equivalency certificate which meets the minimum score required by the State of Iowa as determined by the State Department of Public Instruction.
2. If a male, is at least 5'7" in height without shoes.
3. Is of a weight proportional to height as determined by an examining physician.
4. Has an uncorrected vision of not less than 20-100 in either eye; correctable to 20-20 and normal color vision.
5. Has normal hearing in each ear as determined by an examining physician.
6. Has participated in an oral interview held by the hiring authority, or representative, to determine such things as appearance, background and ability to communicate.
7. Has been examined by a physician to determine if free from any physical, emotional, or mental condition which might adversely affect the performance of duties.
8. Has attained a satisfactory grade in a pre-employment written examination.

The following list reflects those regional facilities which have law enforcement training curriculums that have been approved by the Academy. These facilities allow some flexibility as to the location of the officer's recruit training.

Davenport Police Academy, Davenport, Iowa
Des Moines Police Academy, Des Moines, Iowa
Clinton County/City Law Enforcement Center, Clinton, Iowa (limited)
Hawkeye Institute of Technology, Waterloo, Iowa
Cedar Rapids Police-Kirkwood College Academy, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Northwest Iowa Vocational School, Sheldon, Iowa
Sioux City Police Academy, Sioux City, Iowa
Criminal Justice Crime Study Center, Indian Hills Community College, Ottumwa, Iowa

Chart 4 indicates the activity of the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy since the first basic recruit training course was held in 1968. Chart 5 indicates the activity of the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy during FY 1973 and FY 1974.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The following Iowa colleges and universities participated in LEEP (Law Enforcement Educational Program) in FY 1975 and/or offer some type of degree program in law enforcement.

CHART 4
STATUS OF IOWA LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM

Iowa Law Enforcement Officers

	<u>Full-Time</u>	<u>Part-Time</u>	
Municipal Police Officers	2,672	490	
Sheriffs	99		
Deputy Sheriffs	607	20	
County Conservation Board	50	24	
Bureau of Criminal Investigation	26		
Criminal Conspiracy Unit	8		
Narcotic and Drug Enforcement	14		
Highway Patrol	406		
Beer and Liquor Law Enforcement	12		
State Fire Marshal	13		
Motor Vehicle Law Enforcement	22		
Campus Security Police	67		
Conservation Commission	140		
Sub-Total	<u>4,136</u>	<u>535</u>	4,671

Other

	<u>Full-Time</u>	<u>Part-Time</u>	
Capitol Police	26		
Fairgrounds Police	42		
Highway Commission Weight Officers	70		
	<u>138</u>		

Total

4,274	535	4,809
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Officers Trained

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>Number of Sessions</u>	<u>Number of Officers Trained</u>
Specialized Schools	37	892
Basic Training Schools	32	1,151
Advanced Officers Basic	6	176
First-Line Supervision	4	122
Police Management Schools	8	220
Basic Narcotics Enforcement	24	1,068
Advanced Narcotics Enforcement	1	42
Highway Patrol Schools	5	89
Sub-Total	<u>117</u>	<u>3,758</u>
 <u>Approved Regional Training Facility</u>		
Basic Training Schools	<u>43</u>	<u>466</u>
Total	160	4,224

Number receiving Narcotics Training at Regional Training Academy 1,450
 Number receiving Narcotics Training at Iowa Law Enforcement Academy 2,708

CHART 4 (CONTINUED)
STATUS OF IOWA LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM

Law Enforcement Officers Who Have Left the Profession Since the Inception of the Training Program

	<u>Full-Time</u>	<u>Part-Time</u>	
Police	1,459	384	
Sheriffs	59		
Deputies	323	11	
County Conservation Board	6	2	
Bureau of Criminal Investigation	4		
Criminal Conspiracy Unit	3		
Narcotic and Drug Enforcement	6		
Highway Patrol	62		
Beer & Liquor Law Enforcement	16		
State Fire Marshal	0		
Motor Vehicle Law Enforcement	1		
Campus Security Police	25		
Conservation Commission	18		
	<u>1,982</u>	<u>397</u>	2,379

Those trained by Iowa Law Enforcement Academy who have left the profession - 528.
 This number includes Sheriff's who did not run for re-election; those defeated and their deputies.

CHART 5

Number of communities that have participated in recruit training at ILEA:

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>
City	55	72
State Organizations	6	2
County Organizations	30	25
Universities	3	3

Number of communities participating in recruit training at Regional Facilities:

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>
City	27	57
State Organizations	1	0
County Organizations	9	14
Universities	0	0

Number of communities participating in other type schools (excluding narcotic seminars) at ILEA:

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>
City	49	58
State Organizations	3	3
County Organizations	17	11
Universities	0	2

During 1973, no communities participated in narcotics seminars at ILEA.

Institutions

Briar Cliff College
 Des Moines Area Community College
 Drake University
 Eastern Iowa Community College
 Hawkeye Institute of Technology
 Indian Hills
 Iowa Central Community College
 Iowa Lakes Community College
 Iowa Wesleyan College
 Iowa Western Community College
 Kirkwood Community College
 Loras College
 Morningside College
 Mt. Mercy College
 North Iowa Area Community College
 Simpson College
 Southeastern Community College
 St. Ambrose College
 State University of Iowa
 University of Northern Iowa
 Wartburg College
 Western Iowa Tech

Location

Sioux City, Iowa
 Des Moines, Iowa
 Des Moines, Iowa
 Muscatine, Iowa
 Waterloo, Iowa
 Ottumwa, Iowa
 Fort Dodge, Iowa
 Estherville, Iowa
 Mt. Pleasant, Iowa
 Council Bluffs, Iowa
 Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 Dubuque, Iowa
 Sioux City, Iowa
 Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 Mason City, Iowa
 Indianola, Iowa
 West Burlington, Iowa
 Davenport, Iowa
 Iowa City, Iowa
 Cedar Falls, Iowa
 Waverly, Iowa
 Sioux City, Iowa

LOCAL LEVEL

STATE AGENCY SERVICES PROVIDED TO IOWA COUNTIES AND CITIES

In addition to providing a ready source of extra police manpower, certain other services are provided by the state and made available for use by the counties and cities. Certain of these are enumerated here.

- Police radio and teletype service to interface these systems between local, intrastate, interstate and national systems.
- Services of special agents of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation to assist in investigations, when requested.
- Laboratory analysis of collected evidence.
- Handwriting analysis.
- Firearms analysis.
- Firearms identification.
- Centralized file of fingerprints and criminal records.
- Peace officers' short course conducted at Iowa City as prescribed by statute.
- Law Enforcement training academy open to all police officers.
- Centralized file for all drivers licenses and driving records.

- Arson investigation assistance.
- Narcotics law violations assistance.
- Emergency warning system for nuclear attack and severe weather.

THE COUNTY SHERIFF

The county sheriff is the principal peace officer in each of the 99 counties. He is elected by the public and serves a four year term. Iowa has 99 sheriffs, 657 full-time and 22 part time deputies. A statistical breakdown of full-time manpower is as follows:

	<u># of Deputies</u>
42 sheriffs' department	1 to 3
45 sheriffs' departments	4 to 10
9 sheriffs' departments	11 to 20
2 sheriffs' departments	21 to 50
1 sheriff's department	Over 50

These statistics may be somewhat misleading, as some sheriffs choose to deputize the entire staff including clerical personnel, while others do not. The county sheriff generally has one or two regular deputies to help him and part time clerical personnel and radio operators. His areas of patrol responsibilities lie outside of incorporated townships and municipalities and the area of patrol will range from 376 square miles in Dickinson County (Iowa's smallest) to 979 square miles in Kossuth County (Iowa's largest). A typical Iowa county has approximately 500 square miles. According to the National Advisory Commission's Standards and Goals each law enforcement agency, exclusive of the county sheriff's office, should have five professional law enforcement personnel so as to provide 24 hour patrol. This, however, is not yet a reality in Iowa.

"Contract" arrangements are being encouraged as a means for police protection between the sheriff and towns too small to support a full time peace officer.

The sheriff's duties include:

1. Conducting all investigations referred to him by the County Attorney.
2. Collection of delinquent taxes and car licenses.
3. Conducting of condemnation proceedings of roads and driveways.
4. Serves as officers of the district court attending all sessions.
5. He summons grand and petit jurors.
6. He is custodian of the county jail, responsible for all prisoners committed to him until discharged by law.
7. Upon commitment from the Clerk of the District Court, conveys convicts to the penitentiary and patients to the State Mental facilities.

The sheriff and his deputies are involved in all phases of law enforcement, assisting state and federal law enforcement agencies in combined efforts whenever possible.

THE COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINER

The County Medical Examiner performs all duties of the sheriff when that office is vacant; where the sheriff is party to a proceeding or action in a court of record; where the sheriff and his deputies may be absent from the county, or when the sheriff may show partiality, prejudice, consanguinity, or other interest.

The Medical Examiner's primary responsibility involves holding inquests upon the body of any person that is supposed to have died by unlawful means and such other cases as required by law. He authorizes post mortem examinations, and upon findings by the medical examiner inquest, he may order the arrest or issue a warrant for the arrest of the suspect.

CITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS

The police departments of Iowa communities range in size from the one part-time officer to the more sophisticated 310 man Des Moines force.

As of June 1, 1974 sworn police officers in the state of Iowa totaled 3,124 with 2,650 on a full-time basis and 474 on a part-time basis, compared to 2,558 and 519 one year ago. Analysis of sworn officers follows.

<u># of Communities</u>	<u>City Population</u>	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>
701	Less than 1,000	238	319
210	1,000 to 8,000	693	143
20	8,000 to 20,000	306	6
18	Over 20,000	1413	3
		2650	474

306 cities in Iowa employ no full-time and/or part-time police officers, however, many of these towns are patrolled on a regular basis by the county sheriff's office.

In those Iowa communities with a population of less than 8,000, it is normal to employ from one to 11 full-time police officers to enforce local ordinances and state law. Most of the personnel manning these departments are appointed by the Mayor and Town Council and are subject to removal without cause by the Mayor or Council. A new Mayor could conceivably elect to initiate an entirely new police department.

The Town Marshal's duties are determined by the Mayor and Council, and it is not uncommon to assign duties unrelated to law enforcement such as Superintendent of Streets. This approach is used due to economic considerations--the only way a community may be able to support any law enforcement. The Town Marshal normally works days; is subject to call at all hours of the night, and often is paid in the range of \$200 to \$300 per month.

Those cities with a population in excess of 8,000 population experience law enforcement at many levels of sophistication. Iowa's seven largest cities and

their police departments are covered in detail under the SMSA section of existing law enforcement systems.

A great deal of the work the city police officers are called upon to perform is of an emergency nature, much of which can be eliminated or decreased through conscientious routine police operations. The day to day duties of lessening the likelihood of incidents requiring police attention, and dealing with those that do arise are the functions of the patrol force. In general, the primary thrust of law enforcement in these communities is through patrol, which includes all aspects of police work.

The operation of a patrol is intended to deter criminal acts through the actual presence of a police officer or his "potential" presence. Additional patrol units permit more aggressive, conspicuous patrol and more constant surveillance of high-crime potentials.

The principal objectives of the patrol division are as follows:

1. Protection of life and property
2. Enforcement of laws
3. The prevention of crime
4. Preservation of peace
5. Apprehension of criminals

Although these are the objectives, police patrol activities may be discussed under a variety of headings:

1. Patrol and Observation: Patrol diminishes the potential offender's belief in the existence of an opportunity to violate the law successfully. Observation is the function that most completely describes the patrolman's job; most other duties depend on what he observes.
2. Control of Public Gatherings: The patrolman is frequently assigned to public meetings and assemblies. He may be sent to a regularly scheduled meeting to maintain order, or he may be called upon to handle a spontaneous gathering of citizens at a fire, accident scene or similar incident.
3. Miscellaneous Field Services: The patrolman performs a wide variety of public services while on duty. Since one of the patrolman's primary duties is to prevent crime, his first attention should be given to the security of persons and property on his beat. He must inspect the business establishments that are likely to attract burglars or thieves. He must check the security of commercial establishments after closing hours, and homes left temporarily vacant. He has other responsibilities such as caring for persons who are injured or sick; caring for or destroying injured, vicious, or strayed animals; referring sick or destitute persons to welfare agencies. Many of the patrolman's duties are in coordination with other city departments. These might include discovering and reporting fires, fire hazards, leaking water mains, open manholes, failures to obtain licenses and permits, illegal posting of signs and other advertisements, and improper storage or handling of foodstuffs, garbage or trash.
4. Answering Calls: The patrolman is dispatched to every conceivable type of emergency, including suicide, illness, childbirth, fire, explosion, and any other catastrophe. He must be able to render first aid and any

other assistance and most important, know what is required in any specific situation.

5. Disposing of Minor Complaints: The patrolman is called upon to settle a variety of complaints that are non-criminal in nature. He will be appealed to in neighborhood and family quarrels, in unethical but not criminal business details, and in cases which are grounds for civil but not criminal action in courts.
6. In addition, the patrolman must investigate complaints, collect and preserve physical evidence, arrest offenders, prepare reports, and be prepared to testify effectively in court.

COORDINATION OF IOWA'S POLICE AGENCIES

Coordination between police agencies of the state, counties, and municipalities has not been developed to the maximum in many areas of the state. This is particularly evident when agencies with adjacent territories each have sufficient patrol strength to remain relatively independent. For example, in the rural counties the highway patrol, the sheriff's department and frequently the conservation officer work very closely together, and frequently are called upon to assist officers in small towns, and town marshals. However, in the SMSAs and most municipalities of city size, the police departments have sufficient manpower to require very little assistance from outside agencies during emergencies.

When municipalities share a common burglary, there is frequently a need for police officers of different agencies to assist each other across these invisible lines. When an officer is at or near the outer boundaries of his city, a neighboring city's officer may be closer to him than cars of his own department. In these cases it is desirable to have a maximum amount of cooperation between agencies. High-speed chases, alarm drops, fights, checking of suspicious persons and vehicles--these are only a few types of situations routinely handled by officers in which it is desirable to have a back-up unit.

A primary consideration in developing the ability to coordinate properly is communications. Two patrol cars from different agencies moving in on the same location, or chasing a fleeing suspect have a vital need to communicate with each other, on a car-to-car basis. Therefore, as a state communications plan is developed, cost-effective methods of allowing inter-agency car-to-car communications will be sought.

The regional training concept is doing much to foster cooperation between departments. As men from different agencies train together and become acquainted, they tend to extend this "working relationship" into the job. Thus far, regional training is probably the most significant factor in fostering cooperation and lessening rivalries between agencies.

COOPERATION BETWEEN IOWA'S POLICE AGENCIES

Cooperative arrangements exist primarily at the local level, with some cooperative arrangements existing between the state and local levels.

Training for officers on an area basis, rather than for those in a single county

is being made available by Cerro Gordo County-Mason City, Linn County-Cedar Rapids, Wapello County-Ottumwa, Jefferson County-Fairfield, and a four county area in Northwest Iowa. This is also available in the Central Iowa Region (Des Moines). A list of approved regional training facilities is as follows:

Davenport Police Academy, Davenport, Iowa
Des Moines Police Academy, Des Moines, Iowa
Clinton County/City Law Enforcement Center, Clinton, Iowa (limited)
Hawkeye Institute of Technology, Waterloo, Iowa
Cedar Rapids Police-Kirkwood College Academy, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Northwest Iowa Vocational School, Sheldon, Iowa
Sioux City Police Academy, Sioux City, Iowa
Criminal Justice Crime Study Center, Indian Hills Community College, Ottumwa, Iowa

The joint operation and funding of city/county communications and facilities is being conducted in a number of counties since enabling legislation made this possible. Effort is shown in both large and small counties. In the small counties it has made it economically possible to maintain a 24-hour operation for the first time. One of the larger operations recently inaugurated is located in the Clinton County/Municipal Law Enforcement Center. Some others, due to become operational soon, are Denison/Crawford County; Jefferson/Greene County; Center-ville/Appanoose County; Fairfield/Jefferson County; Mason City/Cerro Gordo County; Algona/Kossuth County.

Contract law enforcement is generally between a small community and the county with law enforcement provided through the County Sheriff's office. A typical "contract" will provide the following:

1. Law enforcement policy regulations pertaining to the contracting of a deputy sheriff is mutually agreed upon between the county sheriff and the community's mayor.
2. One deputy sheriff is on duty a specified number of hours per week at times designated by the Mayor.
3. The county sheriff's office will answer calls in said town for police assistance, at all times.
4. The community pays an agreed upon monthly rate to the county for this service.
5. The contract can be terminated after one year, by either party giving the other six months written notice of intent to terminate.

The amount of time contracted, services rendered, and cost for services varies with the community's needs. Contracts are presently being used in Linn, Dubuque, Van Buren, Franklin, Wapello, Worth, Hamilton, Audubon, and Appanoose Counties.

In some instances utilizing the combined effort concept, several small communities are combining their resources, to enable them to provide law enforcement otherwise economically impractical on an individual basis. At the present time Iowa has three counties which provide county-wide consolidated law enforcement. These are Decatur County, Osceola County, and Taylor County.

In nearly all counties, the county jail is used for all prisoners serving sentences of less than one year, whether originally arrested by city, county or state officers.

Some counties are now sharing jail facilities in an area correctional center concept.

Many counties and other areas, particularly those with past experiences of civil disorder, have formed contingency plans based on a maximum amount of inter-agency cooperation. Often, riot control equipment is kept in a centrally located place, in order to be readily available to any part of the area.

LOCAL AGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

Completion of the Iowa Telecommunications Plan has made it possible for many of Iowa's counties to begin planning for and implementing a modern and efficient communications system. The five major requirements of the county communications plans follow.

1. Law enforcement telecommunications systems should be available at all times to assure that those who need law enforcement assistance may obtain it with minimum delay.
2. The system must provide highly reliable base-to-mobile and mobile-to-base radio communications which will be available at all times for authorized agency officers to cooperate in emergency maneuvers, to request aid and information and to receive agency command instructions within the agencies' jurisdictional areas and with a minimum of delay time.
3. The system must provide interconnecting links to adjacent law enforcement and to related cooperating public safety agencies in order to obtain an efficient mutual support.
4. The system should be designed to be economical in both cost and frequency spectrum usage through a provision that dispatch centers and associated facilities serve a sufficiently large geographic area and population.
5. The system should have an adequate inventory of well-maintained terminal and link equipment and utilize effectively well-developed operational plans and procedures which have provisions for maximum coordination of public safety and emergency agencies with law enforcement during normal operational periods and during extenuating circumstances, including area-wide disasters.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

DES MOINES POLICE DEPARTMENT

Des Moines is the state capital of Iowa with a population of 202,294; 7% of the state's total population, and 14% of the state's Part I offenses as reported by the FBI Uniform Crime Report for 1973.

Eight incorporated cities (Altoona, Ankeny, Clive, Johnston, Pleasant Hill, Urbandale, West Des Moines, Windsor Heights) are adjacent to Des Moines and add

an additional 95,017 persons, and experienced 3,088 Part I offenses (4% of the state total) in 1973. The following indicates the law enforcement capabilities of these incorporated cities.

Altoona	4 men
Ankeny	30 men
Clive	5 men
Johnston	3 men
Pleasant Hill	6 men
Urbandale	26 men
West Des Moines	26 men
Windsor Heights	12 men

Organizational changes which have occurred in the Des Moines Police Department in the past year are 1) the Intelligence Unit has been added to the Criminal Investigation Division and 2) the Airport Security Unit has been added to the Special Operations Section of the Uniform Division.

The Airport Security Unit is responsible for detection and enforcement relating to weapons, contraband, explosive or incendiary devices and general law enforcement activities at the Des Moines Municipal Airport.

The organizational structure of the Des Moines Police Department is shown on Chart 6.

CHIEF OF POLICE

The Chief of Police is responsible for the direction and control of all operations and affairs of the Police Department and determining and establishing the form of organization; creating subordinate subdivisions and defining their functions; assigning and allocating members of these subdivisions; determining and establishing classification of rank and prescribing uniform insignia and defining authority, responsibility, duties, assignments and privileges for such rank; determining civil service ranks; appointing, promoting, discharging members of the Department; regulating attendance, conduct, training and discipline and procedure for members; periodically evaluating performance of members; making and executing contracts; controlling and maintaining all property; establishing records control system.

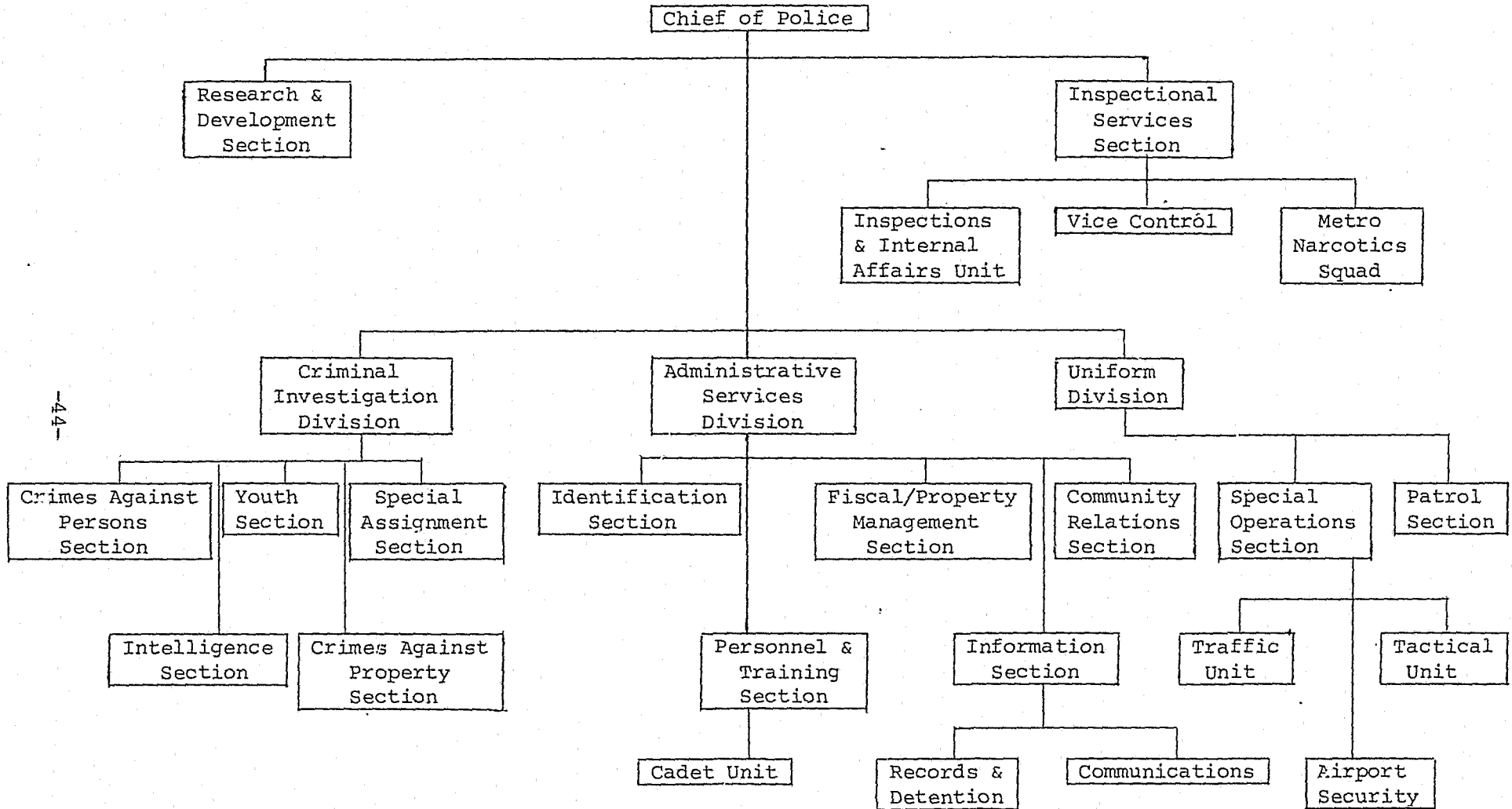
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The purpose and function is primarily to perform an administrative staff function for the Chief of Police in the development and implementation of short and long-range planning and procedure application; analyze and disseminate statistics and crime data; provide staff assistance and coordinate interdivisional planning, procedure and operational efforts.

Operational Research & Planning Unit: Responsibility for processing and analyzing crime and criminal patterns to assist operational units. To study and plan operational procedures in specialized enforcement efforts and provide statistical reports for planning manpower and resource allocation.

Systems Analysis Unit: Develop, study, disseminate and implement policies, systems and procedures. Develop and maintain forms control program and prepare administrative directives; provide and maintain staff studies and research

CHART 6
DES MOINES POLICE DEPARTMENT



relating to policy, procedure and operations.

Budget Administration Unit: Administer a departmental budget in excess of \$6,000,000 annually. Design and develop a functional Planning, Programming, Budgeting System for the Police Department. Perform Cost-Benefit Analyses, and related work in fiscal management.

INSPECTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

This Section is responsible for the establishment and performance of administrative controls, inspections and internal affairs. It conducts staff inspections and recommends corrective measures. In addition, this division is responsible for Vice Control and the Metro Narcotics Squad.

Inspections and Internal Affairs Unit: Examines documents relating to police activities; personal observations of operations; investigates and provides staff supervision of the investigation of complaints against personnel of the Department.

Vice Control Unit: This Unit investigates complaints on gambling, prostitution, liquor violations and other commercial vice.

Metropolitan Area Narcotics Squad: This unit is responsible for the investigation and enforcement of Polk County area narcotics violations.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

This Division consolidates those activities of a logistical nature performed to aid in the accomplishment of the primary police tasks; furnishes basic facilities which assist and help the line activities and provides basic administrative services to the Chief of Police.

Identification Section: Gathers, collects, and examines evidence associated with criminal and traffic cases. Staff, maintain and operate laboratory facilities, process arrested persons and crime scenes.

Fiscal & Property Management Section: Prepares departmental budget requests and justifications, authorizes requisitions of purchases, initiates payroll changes, and coordinates fiscal affairs. Maintains budget accounts, issues permits, administers fiscal aspects of towed vehicles. Responsible for the custody and control of all property and evidence.

Community Relations Section: This Section will plan and administer positive programs to improve the Department's relationships with citizens and the community and preparation and presentation of information programs.

Personnel and Training Section: Is responsible for the recruitment and selection of personnel, a promotional program, administration of evaluation system, recruit training, in-service training, maintaining personnel records, provides for advance training information and supervises the Cadet Unit.

Information Section-Records & Detention: Maintains a centralized record system, provides report reproduction, public information service counter, information retrieval, storage and disposition, prepares daily bulletin, provides for booking care and custody of all prisoners and their property.

Information Section-Communication Unit: This Unit receives all complaints, reports of crime and requests for police service from the public. It will be responsible for the dispatching of personnel to investigate crimes and incidents. This unit operates and maintains all communications equipment and requests all necessary supportive functions to accomplish police functions as requested.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

This Division is responsible for the follow-up of investigation of felonies and other crimes and the arrest of the perpetrators of these crimes. It will coordinate the gathering of evidence and examination of all pertinent information for preparation of cases for court and other activities to facilitate prosecution.

Crimes Against Persons Section: This Section investigates all offenses committed against one's person, including homicide and other death investigations, violent sex offenses, robbery, assaults, and all other crimes assigned.

Intelligence Section: Keeps the Chief of Police informed of organized crime in the community and serves as a liaison in obtaining criminal intelligence from other law enforcement agencies.

Youth Section: This Section is responsible for maintaining centralized files of all youth incidents handled by the Department and provides liaison between the Juvenile Court and the Police Department. In addition, this section supervises and coordinates the activity of the School Liaison Officers.

Crimes Against Property Section: This Section investigates all crimes related to property including larcenies and burglaries, shoplifting, and all other offenses related to this area of responsibility.

Special Assignment Section: This Section investigates auto thefts, worthless document matters, arsons, bombings, and all other crimes assigned by the Commander, Criminal Investigation Division, and coordinates the transportation of wanted persons in extradition matters and military AWOL. In addition to performing these duties they will be able to perform critical investigations demanding immediate action and attention to render assistance to the patrol force and other units in investigation functions.

UNIFORM DIVISION

The Uniform Division is responsible for the performance of all uniformed line activities. In the performance of this function the Uniform Division is responsible for providing immediate called for services in the answering of all complaints.

Special Operations Section: This Section is responsible for providing additional police coverage in high incident areas and saturation enforcement according to indicated needs. The additional responsibility includes accident investigation, selective traffic enforcement, parking control and all other duties regarding traffic enforcement, as assigned by Commander, Uniform Division. The Special Operations Section of the Uniform Division of the Des Moines Police Department is divided into two categories, the Traffic Unit and the Tactical Unit.

The Traffic Unit is responsible for accident investigation, selective traffic enforcement, investigation of hit and run accidents, parking control and all other duties regulating traffic enforcement.

The Tactical Unit is responsible for providing additional police coverage in high incident areas and saturation enforcement according to indicated needs.

Within the Traffic Unit exists Airport Security. The Airport Security is responsible for the provision of security for the Des Moines Municipal Airport. Their duties include pre-enplanement search as well as normal police functions.

Patrol Section: This Section is responsible for the protection of life and property by providing uniform preventative patrol 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Additional responsibility shall include preliminary investigation of crimes and incidents and shall be responsible for the preparation of complaint and incident reports which will serve as permanent records.

The following indicates the Uniform Patrol activities during 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973 and the respective changes of these years.

	1973	1972	1971	1970	% Change 1970-1973	% Change 1972-1973
Accidents Investigated	14,175	14,155	13,252	13,396	+ 5.8%	+ .1%
Criminal Investigations	50,602	65,149	57,951	24,827	+103.8%	-22.3%
Total Traffic Summons	79,473	100,916	91,435	94,266	- 15.7%	-21.3%
Field Interrogation Reports	9,598	9,096	12,420	11,011	- 12.8%	+ 5.5%
Recovering Stolen Vehicles	898	862	855	1,073	- 16.3%	+ 4.2%
Total Arrests	10,522	14,909	9,862	11,926	- 11.8%	-29.4%
Impounded Vehicles	3,980	3,334	3,966	3,272	+ 21.6%	+19.4%
Impounded Bicycles	287	1,372	211	53	+441.5%	-79.1%
Court & Grand Jury	923	1,725	2,150	2,107	- 56.2%	-46.5%
Hours Traffic Duty	1,791	3,892	3,305	2,988	- 40.1%	-54.0%
Total Patrol Mileage	1,443,838	1,628,175	1,611,961	1,569,359	- 8.0%	-11.3%
Total Trips	140,254	138,741	151,745	154,337	- 9.1%	+ 1.1%

Charts 7 through 10 indicate the activity of the Des Moines Police Department during 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NETWORK OF THE CENTRAL IOWA REGION

The Des Moines Police Department also operates the Law Enforcement Network of the Central Iowa Region (LENCIR).

LENCIR is a computerized operational and management information system developed and operated by the Des Moines Police Department Information Section and presently serves the nine county central Iowa region. When TRACIS becomes operational, only Polk County will be served by LENCIR. The system, which became operational June 1, 1971, enables the officer on patrol to receive information regarding wanted persons, criminal histories, stolen vehicles and stolen articles seconds after inquiry. For internal operations it assists in tactical deployment, performance evaluation, resource allocation, program evaluation, personnel records, fleet inventory control, traffic statistics and crime pattern information.

CHART 7 DES MOINES POLICE DEPARTMENT

Property Losses by Crime - 1970-1972

	1973	1972	1971	1970	% Change 1970-73	% Change 1972-73
<u>Robbery Total</u>	\$ 43,275	\$ 41,027	\$ 44,464	\$ 53,170	- 18.6%	+ 5.5%
Highway	7,403	8,334	13,772	5,308	+ 35.5%	- 11.2%
Commercial House Service Station	12,429	12,306	14,393	13,702	- 9.3%	+ 1.0%
Chain Store	3,669	2,724	4,891	6,498	- 43.5%	+ 34.7%
Residence	12,778	2,522	2,457	14,465	- 11.7%	+406.7%
Bank	6,551	14,955	8,566	11,614	- 43.6%	- 56.2%
Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	286	186	475	1,583	- 81.9%	+ 53.8%
<u>Burglary Total</u>	662,225	357,688	472,097	413,775	+ 60.0%	+ 85.1%
Residence	414,398	236,513	238,101	224,148	+ 84.9%	+ 75.2%
Night	154,609	136,817	110,324	140,274	+ 10.2%	+ 13.0%
Day	149,518	43,159	86,792	83,874	+ 78.3%	+246.4%
Unknown	110,881	56,537	40,985	0	+	+ 96.1%
Non-Residence	246,807	121,175	233,186	189,627	+ 30.2%	+103.7%
Night	155,671	104,557	208,968	181,415	- 14.2%	+ 48.9%
Day	29,491	2,530	12,233	8,212	+259.1%	+1065.7%
Unknown	61,645	14,088	12,775	0	+	+337.6%
<u>Larceny Total</u>	740,135	660,273	823,670	682,718	+ 8.4%	+ 12.1%
\$50 & Over	672,561	591,546	757,153	624,107	+ 7.8%	+ 13.7%
\$5 to \$50	65,326	67,379	66,888	57,704	+ 13.2%	- 3.1%
Under \$5	1,248	1,348	2,316	907	+ 37.6%	- 7.4%
Auto Theft	923,000	740,000	777,000	1,160,000	- 20.4%	+ 24.7%
Total Losses	\$2,369,458	\$1,798,988	\$2,117,231	\$2,309,663	+ 2.6%	+ 31.7%

CHART 8
DES MOINES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Total Arrest Comparison

	1973	1972	1971	1970	% Change 1970-1973	% Change 1972-1973
Murder	7	16	11	14	- 50.0%	- 56.3%
Manslaughter	0	0	2	3	-	0
Rape	20	27	25	17	+ 17.7%	- 25.9%
Robbery	92	105	113	57	+ 61.4%	- 12.4%
Aggravated Assault	147	110	111	64	+129.7%	+ 33.6%
Burglary	237	245	249	190	+ 24.7%	- 3.3%
Larceny	1,110	1,155	1,012	1,061	- 4.8%	- 12.6%
Auto Theft	174	146	159	158	+ 10.1%	+ 19.2%
Total Part I	1,687	1,804	1,682	1,564	+ 7.9%	- 6.5%
Other Assaults	234	103	158	160	+ 46.3%	+127.2%
Arson	12	10	8	2	+500.0%	+ 20.0%
Forgery	104	64	99	98	+ 6.1%	+ 62.5%
Fraud	68	80	146	32	+112.5%	- 15.0%
Embezzlement	11	3	8	28	- 60.7%	+266.7%
Stolen Property	88	66	38	69	+ 27.5%	+ 33.3%
Vandalism	132	143	116	119	+ 10.9%	- 7.7%
Weapons	141	118	122	142	- .7%	+ 19.5%
Prostitution & Comm. Vice	49	31	24	24	+104.2%	+ 58.1%
Sex Offenses	69	49	58	44	+ 56.8%	+ 40.8%
Narcotics	482	343	722	241	+100.0%	+ 40.5%
Gambling	16	3	21	0	+	+433.3%
Family & Children	5	6	15	8	- 37.5%	- 16.7%
OMVUI	297	242	140	62	+379.0%	+ 22.7%
Liquor Violation	358	375	548	817	- 56.2%	- 4.5%
Intoxication	4,852	4,029	4,509	5,005	- 3.1%	+ 20.4%
Disorderly Conduct	396	295	328	308	+ 28.6%	+ 34.2%
Vagrancy	18	11	45	33	- 45.5%	+ 63.6%
Traffic Arrests	1,597	2,036	1,972	1,359	+ 17.5%	- 21.6%
All Other	621	1,007	645	745	- 16.6%	- 38.3%
Total Part II	9,550	9,014	9,739	9,296	+ 2.7%	+ 6.0%
Total All Arrests	11,237	10,818	11,421	10,860	+ 3.5%	+ 3.9%
Speeding Violations	24,329	21,012	18,806	14,171	+ 71.7%	+ 15.8%
Reckless Driving	433	365	355	286	+ 51.4%	+ 18.6%
Stop Signs & Signals	3,554	4,821	6,551	6,811	- 47.8%	- 26.3%
Hit & Run	452	500	711	746	- 39.4%	- 9.6%
Illegal Parking	40,885	41,314	37,262	120,446*	NA	- 1.0%
Overtime Parking	105,801	102,177	99,098	*	NA	+ 3.6%
Improper Registration	3,199	1,405	10,155	15,545	- 79.4%	+127.7%
Defective Equipment	1,737	3,080	5,409	5,957	- 70.8%	- 43.6%
Pedestrian Violation	81	138	154	44	+ 84.1%	- 41.3%
No Operators License	4,867	5,207	3,516	5,957	- 18.3%	- 6.5%
Other Traffic	11,677	9,605	7,642	22,485	- 48.1%	+ 21.6%
Voids	672	1,525	810	NA	NA	- 55.9%
Total Traffic	197,687	191,149	193,319	NA	NA	+ 3.4%

*This figure includes both Illegal Parking and Overtime Parking.

CHART 9
DES MOINES POLICE DEPARTMENT
1971-1973 Crimes Reported and Clearance

	Reported						Cleared					
	Against Persons			Against Property			Against Persons			Against Property		
	1973	1972	1971	1973	1972	1971	1973	1972	1971	1973	1972	1971
Year to Date	843	434	600	10,990	5,529	10,868	378	186	270	2,312	1,090	1,410
% Clearance Rate							45.0	42.9	45.0	21.0	19.7	13.1

	1973	1972	1971	1970	% Change 1970-1973	% Change 1972-1973
<u>Arrests</u>						
Total Part I	1,687	1,804	1,682	1,564	+ 7.9%	- 6.5%
Intoxication	4,852	4,029	4,509	5,005	- 3.1%	+ 20.4%
Disorderly Conduct	357	295	329	308	+ 15.9%	+ 21.0%
Narcotics	482	343	722	241	+100.0%	+ 40.5%
Traffic Arrests	1,597	2,036	1,972	1,359	+ 17.5%	- 21.6%
Other Offenses	1,860	2,260	1,823	NA	NA	- 17.7%
	10,835	10,767	11,037	NA	NA	+ .6%
<u>Traffic</u>						
Speeding Violations	24,329	18,595	18,806	14,171	+ 71.7%	+ 30.8%
Reckless Driving	433	336	355	286	+ 51.4%	+ 28.9%
Stop Signs & Signals	3,554	4,410	6,551	6,811	- 47.8%	- 19.4%
Hit & Run	452	465	771	746	- 39.4%	- 2.8%
Illegal Parking	40,885	38,576	37,262	NA	NA	+ 6.0%
Overtime Parking	105,801	93,133	99,098	NA	NA	+ 13.6%
Improper Registration	3,199	1,283	10,155	15,545	- 79.4%	+149.3%
Defective Equipment	1,547	2,836	5,409	4,147	- 62.7%	- 45.5%
Pedestrian Violations	81	127	154	44	+ 84.1%	- 36.2%
No Operators License	4,867	4,731	3,516	NA	NA	+ 2.9%
Other Traffic	10,084	8,718	7,642	22,485	- 55.2%	+ 15.7%
Voids	672	1,262	810	NA	NA	- 46.8%
	195,904	174,526	198,882	NA	NA	+ 12.3%
<u>Accident</u>						
Property Damage	5,055	5,269	4,932	5,402	- 6.4%	- 4.1%
Personal Injury	1,942	2,017	1,886	2,188	- 11.2%	- 3.7%
Fatal	22	17	25	26	- 15.4%	+ 29.4%
	7,019	7,303	6,943	7,627	- 8.0%	- 3.9%
Persons Injured	2,720	2,810	2,850	3,023	- 10.0%	- 3.2%
Deaths	23	18	26	29	- 20.7%	+ 27.8%
<u>Patrol Activity</u>						
Accidents Investigated	14,175	14,155	13,252	NA	NA	- .1%
Criminal Investigation	50,602	65,149	57,951	NA	NA	- 22.3%
Field Interrogations	9,598	9,096	12,420	NA	NA	+ 5.5%
Impounded Vehicles	3,980	3,334	3,966	NA	NA	+ 19.4%
	140,254	138,741	151,745	NA	NA	+ 1.1%

CHART 10
DES MOINES POLICE DEPARTMENT
Part I Crimes Reported and Clearance Rate 1970-1973

Classification	1973			1972			1971			1970		
	Rptd	CBA	%	Rptd	CBA	%	Rptd	CBA	%	Rptd	CBA	%
Murder	13	9	69.2	14	13	92.9	11	11	100.0	11	11	100.0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	1	1	100.0	2	2	100.0	19	4	21.1
Rape Total	52	28	53.9	44	32	72.7	66	47	71.2	35	24	68.6
Forcible	29	18	62.1	25	18	72.0	48	38	79.2	NA	NA	NA
Attempts	23	10	43.5	19	14	73.7	18	18	100.0	NA	NA	NA
Robbery Total	347	82	23.6	277	145	52.4	361	90	24.9	340	89	26.2
Armed	221	55	24.9	176	87	49.4	201	59	29.4	NA	NA	NA
Strong Arm	126	27	21.4	101	58	57.4	160	31	19.4	NA	NA	NA
Aggravated Assault	147	105	71.4	98	72	73.5	160	120	75.0	91	68	74.7
Aggravated With Gun	54	36	66.7	39	31	79.5	67	52	77.6	NA	NA	NA
Aggravated With Knife	51	38	74.5	39	29	74.4	54	39	72.2	NA	NA	NA
Aggravated With Other	27	17	63.0	11	8	72.7	18	9	50.0	NA	NA	NA
Aggravated With No Weapon	15	14	93.3	9	7	77.8	21	20	95.2	NA	NA	NA
Non-Aggravated	284	154	54.2	200	80	40.0	689	681	98.8	NA	NA	NA
Burglary/B&E	2,215	456	20.6	1,920	670	34.9	1,884	348	18.5	1,963	160	8.2
Forcible Entry	1,941	387	19.9	1,475	590	40.0	1,543	285	18.5	NA	NA	NA
Unlawful Entry	233	59	25.3	384	63	16.4	264	45	17.1	NA	NA	NA
Attempted Entry	41	10	24.4	61	17	27.9	77	18	23.4	NA	NA	NA
Residential Night	417	107	25.7	517	163	31.5	443	68	15.4	532	50	9.4
Residential Day	436	72	16.5	448	58	13.0	365	89	24.4	336	34	10.1
Residential Unknown	338	38	11.2	222	39	17.6	106	20	18.9	0	0	0
Business Night	769	120	15.6	598	336	56.2	884	143	16.2	1,054	359	34.1
Business Day	74	6	8.1	34	11	32.4	63	16	25.4	41	6	14.6
Business Unknown	178	19	10.7	69	42	60.9	72	10	13.9	0	0	0
Larceny Over \$50	3,076	331	10.8	2,848	320	11.2	3,300	211	6.4	3,157	247	7.8
Under \$50	4,772	1,320	27.7	4,881	1,208	24.8	4,906	890	18.1	4,067	948	23.3
Total Larceny	7,848	1,651	21.0	7,729	528	6.8	8,206	1,101	13.4	7,224	1,195	16.5
Auto Theft	923	205	22.2	760	90	11.8	778	62	8.0	1,160	157	13.5
Total Part I Crimes	11,840	2,690	22.7	10,843	2,551	23.5	11,468	1,781	15.5	10,833	1,997	18.4

LENCIR became interfaced with (linked to) NCIC on January 15, 1972, and will be interfaced with TRACIS when that system becomes operational.

As of June 30, 1974 LENCIR has experienced:

1,765 hits (positive responses to inquiries)
1,055 arrests
1,366 warrants satisfied

LENCIR averages 280-300 inquiries a day. Eight other cities or areas are directly copying the LENCIR system, and two more are in the planning stages:

St. Paul, Minnesota
Northern Kentucky Information Network
Newark, New Jersey
Waco, Texas (anticipated)
Columbia, South Carolina (anticipated)
Arvada, Colorado
Wichita Falls, Texas
Abilene, Texas
Austin, Texas
Fort Worth, Texas

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Cedar Rapids is Iowa's second largest city with a population of 114,391, 4% of the state's total population and 6.6% of the state's Part I offenses are reported by the FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 1973.

The Cedar Rapids Police Department consists of 138 sworn officers and 29 civilian personnel.

	<u>Personnel Authorized</u>	<u>Employed</u>
Sworn	150	138
Civilian	31	29
	<u>181</u>	<u>167</u>

The Cedar Rapids area is also served by the Linn County Sheriff's Department (35 full time and three part time men), a DNDE agent and the Marion Police Department (19 full-time and three part-time men). The Cedar Rapids Police Department has also entered into agreements to assist other law enforcement agencies outside of the city limits in emergency situations.

CHIEF OF POLICE

The Chief is under the direction supervision of the city's Commissioner of Public Safety. He is responsible for the administration and control of the department.

GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION

One of the principle functions of the General Services Division is training. During 1973, 20 officers graduated from the department's approved regional training academy. Since the academy's conception in 1962, 159 officers have successfully completed the recruit course.

The General Services Division is also responsible for the procurement of equipment such as audio-visual aids for training purposes and equipment for the firing range. Maintenance of police headquarters and the department's motor vehicle fleet is another function of General Services.

Activity of the General Services Division is shown on Chart 11.

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

The Investigative Division of the Police Department is composed of the Detective Bureau, Youth Bureau, Identification Bureau, Polygraph Bureau, Intelligence Unit and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Bureau.

The Investigative Division is charged with the prevention of crime through investigations and solutions of criminal cases, the detection and apprehension of offenders, the compilation of criminal records and statistical data, the suppression of vice in all forms in all parts of the City, investigations for certain licenses and permits, investigations and collection of restitution for bad checks written to merchants of the City and other duties are prescribed by state and municipal law. The Investigation Division cooperates in criminal investigations and fugitive proceedings for other law enforcement agencies and authorities. One detective has been assigned to the locating and serving of warrants. During 1973 he was responsible for making 51 arrests on warrants.

The number of criminal offenses reported to the Police Department during the year of 1973 were 10,881 as compared to 8,184 in 1972; this indicates an increase of 2,697. During this same time period, the number of arrests increased from 2,983 in 1972 to 4,463 in 1973. During 1973, 351 arrests were made for the crime of Burglary & B&E.

The Metro-Narcotics Unit composed of personnel from the Linn County Sheriff's Department and the Cedar Rapids Police Department, whose goal is to curtail drug traffic in the Cedar Rapids area through the arrests of dealers in narcotics, and all dangerous illegal drugs, made 253 arrests during calendar year 1973.

Charts 12 and 13 reflect the 1973 activity of the Detective Bureau of the Cedar Rapids Police Department.

CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU

1973 was the second year of operation of the Crime Prevention Bureau. This past year it advanced further with the Operation Identification program. This program encourages homeowners to use engravers, furnished without charge by the Police Department, to mark their drivers license number on valuables in their homes.

In the first year of Operation Identification, 1,500 homeowners were involved in this program. As of June 30, 1974 there were more than 3,500 homeowners involved.

The Crime Prevention Bureau personnel made many security surveys, appearances before civic groups and talks in both junior and senior high schools throughout the year.

Some of the activities of the Crime Prevention Bureau during 1973 are listed as follows.

CHART 11
CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT
General Services Division - 1973

	Man Hours
Roll Call Training	9,320
Recruit Training	7,950
Firearms Training	604
Training Keys	1,425
Staff Briefings	106
<u>Specialized Training</u>	
Robbery Tactics	44
Police & Prosecutors Conference	40
Polygraph Seminar	80
Extremism & Terrorists (FBI)	92
Stop & Frisk Procedures in Bank Robbery Situations (FBI)	228
TRACIS Systems & Procedures	164
Traffic Investigation Seminar, Iowa Law Enforcement Academy	80
Affirmative Action Program	80
Flight Training	498
Mt. Mercy College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1,526
Kirkwood Community College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	4,224
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa	348
Total	26,809

CHART 12
CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT
DETECTIVE BUREAU

Offenses	Actual Offenses Reported	Cleared By Arrest	Persons Arrested
Murder	4	4	3
Manslaughter	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	9	10	10
Robbery	46	30	35
Aggravated Assault	20	20	21
Burglary--Breaking & Entering	1,050	351	181
Residence (638)			
Non-Residence (412)			
Larceny, Grand (Except Auto Theft)	2,104	275	235
Larceny, Petty	1,723	522	485
Auto Theft	455	96	64
Other Assaults	211	174	179
Forgery & False Uttering	2,875	710	118
Embezzlement & Fraud	20	20	21
Receiving Stolen Property	58	58	56
Weapons, Carrying or Possession	45	45	43
Prostitution	1	1	2
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape & Prostitution)	21	21	21
Narcotic & Drug Laws	253	253	249
Liquor & Beer Laws	40	40	39
Drunkenness & Intoxication	773	773	773
Disorderly Conduct	58	58	58
Vagrancy	0	0	0
Gambling & Possession	0	0	0
OMVUI	36	36	36
All Others	1,079	966	912
	<u>10,881</u>	<u>4,463</u>	<u>3,541</u>

553 checks cleared by arrest for previous year - \$25,442.28

Offenses	Reported Stolen	Recovered	Loss
Robbery	\$ 11,377.00	\$ 1,407.00	\$ 9,970.00
Burglary - Breaking & Entering	189,638.91	37,472.00	152,166.91
Residence \$132,387.71			
Non-Residence \$57,251.20			
Larceny, Grand (Except Auto Theft)	226,302.01	35,792.76	190,509.25
Larceny, Petty	33,997.24	10,663.31	23,333.93
Embezzlement & Fraud	1,146.81	911.81	235.00
Forgeries & False Uttering	79,726.81	22,660.93	57,065.88
Auto Theft	461,974.00	375,271.00	86,703.00
	<u>\$1,004,162.78</u>	<u>\$484,178.81</u>	<u>\$519,983.97</u>

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Missing Persons Reported	28	28	252	351
Located or Returned Home	21	20	252	351

Checks recovered this year from previous years - \$20,676.60

CHART 13

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

DETECTIVE BUREAU - YEARLY REPORT OF CHECKS HANDLED DURING THE YEAR 1973

January	
Total Checks	404
Total Amount	\$9,971.52
Cleared By Recovery	\$4,009.99
Cleared By Arrest	\$3,296.87
Letters Written	123

March	
Total Checks	231
Total Amount	\$6,546.87
Cleared By Recovery	\$1,791.46
Cleared By Arrest	\$2,561.32
Letters Written	100

May	
Total Checks	195
Total Amount	\$4,622.80
Cleared By Recovery	\$1,916.89
Cleared By Arrest	\$1,520.47
Letters Written	57

July	
Total Checks	270
Total Amount	\$6,990.16
Cleared By Recovery	\$1,254.11
Cleared By Arrest	\$3,340.98
Letters Written	64

September	
Total Checks	287
Total Amount	\$9,613.42
Cleared By Recovery	\$2,494.90
Cleared By Arrest	\$4,758.80
Letters Written	80

November	
Total Checks	230
Total Amount	\$6,337.41
Cleared By Recovery	\$1,079.93
Cleared By Arrest	\$2,211.03
Letters Written	70

Total Checks - 2,875
 Total Amount - \$79,727.62
 Cleared By Recovery - \$20,676.60
 Cleared By Arrest - \$25,442.28
 Letters Written - 901

February	
Total Checks	220
Total Amount	\$5,754.83
Cleared By Recovery	\$2,501.28
Cleared By Arrest	\$ 802.60
Letters Written	84

April	
Total Checks	209
Total Amount	\$6,353.98
Cleared By Recovery	\$1,719.82
Cleared By Arrest	\$ 804.64
Letters Written	62

June	
Total Checks	205
Total Amount	\$4,700.82
Cleared By Recovery	\$ 308.32
Cleared By Arrest	\$1,641.55
Letters Written	67

August	
Total Checks	272
Total Amount	\$8,437.81
Cleared By Recovery	\$1,297.07
Cleared By Arrest	\$2,467.66
Letters Written	62

October	
Total Checks	207
Total Amount	\$5,709.08
Cleared By Recovery	\$1,670.92
Cleared By Arrest	\$1,307.86
Letters Written	60

December	
Total Checks	145
Total Amount	\$4,688.92
Cleared By Recovery	\$ 631.91
Cleared By Arrest	\$ 728.50
Letters Written	72

Security surveys (both homes and businesses)	110
Talks on Crime Prevention to civic and private groups	42
Talks to junior and senior school groups	18
Television and radio spots	17
Crime prevention film showings	13
Speaker at Small Business Administration Seminar	12 Hours
All Iowa Fair Booth (Security & Crime Prevention Display)	100 Hours
Safety Town (2,000 pre-school children attended a two-week program on safety)	
Instructed University of Iowa Crime Prevention Seminar	16 Hours
Anti-car theft. Lock your car campaign. City-wide. Cooperation with Insurance Women of Cedar Rapids	
Tours of Police Station	16
Pamphlets and publications distributed	60,000

In early 1973, the Crime Prevention Bureau took over the administration of the Police Department's burglar alarm system. It is used as one of the primary tools to combat crime in Cedar Rapids.

Below is listed the breakdown of alarm calls and apprehensions in 1973:

Total alarm calls, 1973	2,321
False alarms, carelessness, and unknown causes	1,817
Break-ins with entry gained	32
Break-ins with apprehensions	17
Number of persons arrested	24
Power outage, weather, line work, etc.	472

It should be noted that the total alarm calls for 1972 were 3,504 and the 1973 total was 2,321, showing a decrease of 1,084 calls.

UNIFORM DIVISION

In addition to the primary duties of the Uniform Division, such as patrol and observation, answering calls, disposing of minor complaints, prevention and investigation of crime, and detection and apprehension of criminal offenders, these officers perform a variety of services to the public. A statistical report of some of these services follows.

	1972	1973	% of Change 1972-1973
Opening locked cars	913	1,912	+109.4%
Opening locked buildings	71	155	+118.0%
Police escorts	141	244	+73.0%
Vacation watch (unoccupied dwellings)	2,466	2,039	-17.0%
Temporary housing (transients, etc.)	54	8	-85.0%
Family fights	1,136	1,469	+29.0%
Securing of unsecured building	263	325	+24.0%
Criminal record checks	4,695	4,890	+4.0%
Suicides and attempted suicides	150	Not Avail.	-
Police assistance calls	42,764	49,540	+16.0%
Tickets issued by parkettes	170,480	164,756	-3.0%
Police fleet mileage	Not Avail.	1,079,366	-
Persons fingerprinted	Not Avail.	1,199	-
Identification Bureau	Not Avail.	331	-

COMMUNICATION SECTION

The Communication Section employs six full-time operators and three relief operators. In addition to instant radio communications with their own units, the Communication Section has contact with 56 stations throughout the state, as well as relay capabilities with any station in the continental limits of the United States. The Communication personnel have the additional responsibility of monitoring the Burglar Alarm System and the Television Security System.

RECORDS SECTION

The Records System is responsible in three primary categories: Auto registrations and transfers; complaints, reports, and criminal records; and booking of prisoners. In 1973, 433 women were arrested, and those to be kept were transferred to the County Jail. Vehicle registration are cross-referenced to allow retrieval from license number, name of owner, or make of car. In 1973, 119,200 vehicle registrations were processed, as well as 49,521 transfers. During this same period, records were made on 10,596 traffic violations. 3,643 persons were booked into the City Jail, as well as bookings on 334 juveniles. As an aid to the court and to expedite a subject's release, this section prepares and accepts bonds. In 1973 the Records Section accepted 613 bonds in a total value of \$106,674.44. Each morning all parking violations are categorized and sent to the court for processing. Last year the record personnel handled 203,293 parking tickets. This section also receives lost and found items. Last year 450 items were turned in, most of which were returned to the owners. This division is staffed by three full-time employees under the supervision of a Lieutenant of Records.

SAFETY EDUCATION DIVISION

The Safety Education Division consists of two part-time officers under the supervision of one full-time Safety Education Sergeant. From time to time officers may be used for a limited time for a specific program, but this is the exception rather than the rule.

One of the division's primary areas of concern is the supervision of the school Safety Patrol Program. There were 1,700 students involved in the Safety Patrol Program in 1973. 296 meetings were conducted in 34 public and parochial schools on a monthly basis for training purposes and discussion. Daily contact and spot checks were made at the various school crossings throughout the city to maintain maximum efficiency.

Another program of vital concern is the Junior Police Corps. The youth involved in this area attended 34 meetings at the police station on a weekly basis during the school year and on a monthly basis during school vacation. They received training in many general police activities. To activate this program, the Junior Police were assigned to ride with regular officers on park patrol through the summer. Throughout the year they have been assigned to the record room and observed the radio room on weekends in addition to assisting the Crime Prevention Division in passing out literature and the Traffic Engineering Division with traffic counts.

DAVENPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

The City of Davenport is the state's third largest city and has a population of 99,999. This is 3.0% of the state's population and 6.5% of the state's Part I crimes as reported by the FBI Uniform Crime Report for 1973.

The Davenport City Police Department consists of 131 sworn officers, two cadets, 14 civilians and 26 crossing guards. The department is broken into three major bureaus, headed by a Division Chief, each answering the Assistant Chief of Police. The three bureaus are the Operations Bureau, Investigation Bureau, and the Administrative Bureau. Following is a description of each bureau, section, and positions, and an organizational chart.

CHIEF OF POLICE

The Chief of Police is under the direct supervision of the Mayor for policies and procedures. When fiscal matters are involved, the chief refers to the Police Licensing Committee, a special committee made up from members of the City Council. The Chief of Police is responsible for the administration and control of the department. The Chief of Police also maintains direct supervision over the Planning and Research Office, the Community Relations Section, the Crime Prevention Unit, and the Assistant Chief of Police.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

This position is filled by a lieutenant and is mainly concerned with long range planning for the department. Procedure application, analysis and dissemination of statistics and crime data, and innovative ideas of law enforcement are also part of the duties of this office.

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS

This section is comprised of one sergeant and one cadet who administer positive programs to improve the department's relationship with citizens of the community in addition to those individuals who operate the Crime Prevention Unit.

Crime Prevention Unit: This unit consists of one sergeant, one corporal, one patrolman, and one Scott County Sheriff's Deputy. This unit provides the "Operation Identification" and "Neighborhood Watch" for the City of Davenport and the small towns and rural areas of Scott County. The unit schedules and presents talks on crime prevention to civic groups, business groups, private citizens groups and schools. The unit has only recently been organized, therefore, the effects of the unit have not yet been analyzed.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE

The Assistant Chief of Police heads the Operation Bureau, the Investigation Bureau, and the Administrative Bureau and insures close coordination and continuity between the three bureaus.

OPERATIONS BUREAU

The Operations Bureau, headed by a Division Chief, is comprised of 90 uniformed officers and one civilian. The bureau is broken into a Patrol Division, Traffic Bureau and Animal Control Officer. In 1973, police vehicles traveled 840,500

CHART 15
DAVENPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

Type Traffic Arrests	1972	1973	% of Increase or Decrease
Total Traffic Accidents	5,232	11,546	+ 85.0%
OMVUI	126	168	+ 33.3%
Hit and Run	133	190	+ 43.0%
Speeding	2,502	5,780	+ 131.0%
Reckless Driving	31	91	+ 194.0%
Defective Equipment	19	232	+1121.0%
Improper Registration	338	341	+ .88%
Traffic Light Violation	712	1,096	+ 54.0%
Running Stop Sign	385	485	+ 26.0%
All Others	1,923	3,163	+ 64.0%

INVESTIGATION BUREAU

The Investigation Bureau in total consists of 26 sworn officers and two civilian secretaries. The bureau is headed by a Division Chief who supervises the Organized Crime Unit, the Detective Bureau, and the Juvenile Bureau which is discussed within the law enforcement section of Juvenile Justice Existing Resources.

Organized Crime Unit: The Organized Crime Unit consists of six officers and two civilians. The main function of the unit is to enforce gambling and narcotic laws.

Detective Bureau: The Detective Bureau consists of 12 officers who handle investigations of major crimes including the accumulation of physical evidence at the crime scene, and the fingerprinting of all persons arrested. In 1973, the Detective Bureau was called to the scene of crimes 4,745 times to assist with the accumulation of physical evidence, and to follow up with an investigation. Also, within the Detective Bureau is a polygraph operator who is a sworn officer. This officer primarily administers all polygraph tests used within the department. Additionally, this service is provided for several community Police Departments and the Sheriff's Departments in the Eastern Iowa Area.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAU

This bureau, headed by a Division Chief in charge of all administrative matters concerning the records bureau, consists of seven sworn officers and seven civilians. This bureau consists of three different sections and/or positions which are the Records and ID Section, Data Processing Section and the Training Section.

Records and ID Section: This section consists of two sworn officers, one cadet and six civilians. The primary function of this section is to maintain all records and identification matters, secure all evidence and found property. The range officer is in charge of the City Hall basement shooting range, firearms, and ammunition. Additionally, there is a sworn officer working in data processing, assigned to the Bi-State Computer Commission.

Training Section: This section is tied in with the Records Bureau and consists of one sworn officer and one civilian. This section is responsible for the department's training matters, such as individual records, etc. Additionally, this officer is responsible for the department's crime statistical data by preparing a monthly crime frequency analysis report. As the crime rate is constantly on the rise, the crime frequency analysis program was set up to pin-point high crime areas within the city.

Property Value Losses By Crime - 1973

	Number of Incidents	Value of Property
	140	\$ 18,634.00
Robbery Total	91	3,965.00
Highways (Streets & Alleys)	24	9,492.00
Commercial House	12	692.00
Gas Stations	2	50.00
Chain Stores	1	18.00
Residence	-	-
Banks	10	4,417.00
Miscellaneous	1,527	163,996.00
Burglary Total	990	96,218.00
Residence	782	84,138.00
Night	108	12,080.00
Day	-	-
Unknown	537	67,778.00
Non-Residence	514	66,625.00
Night	21	1,003.00
Day	2	150.00
Unknown	3,141	127,105.00
Larceny Total	582	89,734.00
\$50 and Over	2,049	36,676.00
\$5 to \$50	510	695.00
Under \$5	530	333,021.00
Auto Theft	5,198	\$642,756.00
Total Losses		

Property Losses By Type And Value - 1973

	Stolen	Recovered	% Recovered
Currency	\$ 58,854.00	\$ 1,175.00	2%
Jewelry	24,161.00	1,242.00	5%
Furs	None	None	0
Clothing	9,731.00	1,187.00	12%
Locally Stolen Autos	332,550.00	238,700.00	72%
Miscellaneous	216,867.00	10,638.00	5%
	\$642,213.00	\$252,820.00	39%

CHART 16
DAVENPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT
PART I CRIMES REPORTED AND CLEARANCE RATE - 1972-1973 COMPARISON

	Reported		% Change	Cleared		% Change
	1972	1973		1972	1973	
Murder	5	3	-40%	9	2	-
Manslaughter	0	15	+1500%	0	4	+400%
Rape Total	19	32	+68%	6	2	-200%
Forcible	-	19	-	-	2	-
Attempts	-	13	-	-	2	-
Robbery Total	180	150	-16%	10	27	+170%
Armed	35	42	+20%	-	8	-
Strong Arm	83	108	+30%	-	19	-
Aggravated Assault	222	647	+191%	336	312	-7%
Aggravated With Gun	-	13	-	-	12	-
Aggravated With Knife	-	24	-	-	11	-
Aggravated With Other	-	28	-	-	17	-
Aggravated With No Weapon	-	67	-	-	34	-
Non-Aggravated	-	515	-	201	236	+7%
Burglary/B&E	1139	1406	+23%	112	102	-9%
Forcible Entry	-	1114	-	-	81	-
Unlawful Entry	-	146	-	-	14	-
Attempted Entry	-	146	-	-	5	-
Residential Night	-	732	-	-	-	-
Residential Day	-	98	-	-	-	-
Residential Unknown	707	-	-	-	-	-
Business Night	-	554	-	-	-	-
Business Day	-	21	-	-	-	-
Business Unknown	436	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny	2332	3141	+35%	284	381	+34%
Over \$50	-	582	-	52	54	+4%
Under \$50	-	2559	-	232	327	+41%
Auto Theft	469	530	+13%	330	346	+5%
Total Part I Crimes	4204	5931	+41%	1087	903	-17%
National Crime Index Clearance Rate				25.8%	15.2%	-41.1%

The city of Davenport is demographically divided into seven beats. Under the Crime Frequency Analysis Program, these seven beats have been further divided into 76 reporting areas. As reports of burglaries, robberies, larceny cases, and other Part I crimes are called to the attention of this section, they are logged in a monthly catalog, later used as a basis for the monthly and annual reports. At the end of each month, the log book is tallied and the crime rate for each reporting area noted. Then, on a map of the city outlining these areas, the Part I crimes are graphed according to the number of occurrences.

This monthly Crime Frequency Analysis Booklet serves not only as a statistical guide for the Davenport Police Department and city administrators, but is also available to civilians and civic groups wishing to make speeches and reports concerning crime statistics in the city of Davenport.

SIOUX CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Sioux City has a population of 88,400, 3.0% of the state's total population and 5.7% of the total Part I crimes for the state of Iowa. The Sioux City Police Department is presently staffed at authorized strength with a total of 149 employees. Of this, 122 are sworn peace officers and 27 are civilians. Sworn personnel are:

- 1 Chief of Police
- 1 Assistant Chief
- 5 Captains
- 10 Lieutenants
- 28 Sergeants
- 80 Patrol Officers

Chart 17 indicates the organizational structure and the number of officers for each unit in the Sioux City Police Department. Chart 18 reflects the Sioux City arrest data for 1973.

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

Identification Bureau officers are on 24 hour call and shall be called for the following purposes:

Homicide:

- Photos
- Fingerprints
- Collection of physical evidence
- Work with Medical Examiner
- Autopsy photographs (color and black & white)
- Fingerprinting of victim
- Take possession of clothing and personal property of victim
- Preserve and package evidence to be sent to the F.B.I. Laboratory
- File reports of activities and action taken during investigation

Suicides: (All)

- Photographs
- Collection of evidence
- Work under direction of Detective Bureau and Medical Examiner

CHART 17
SIOUX CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

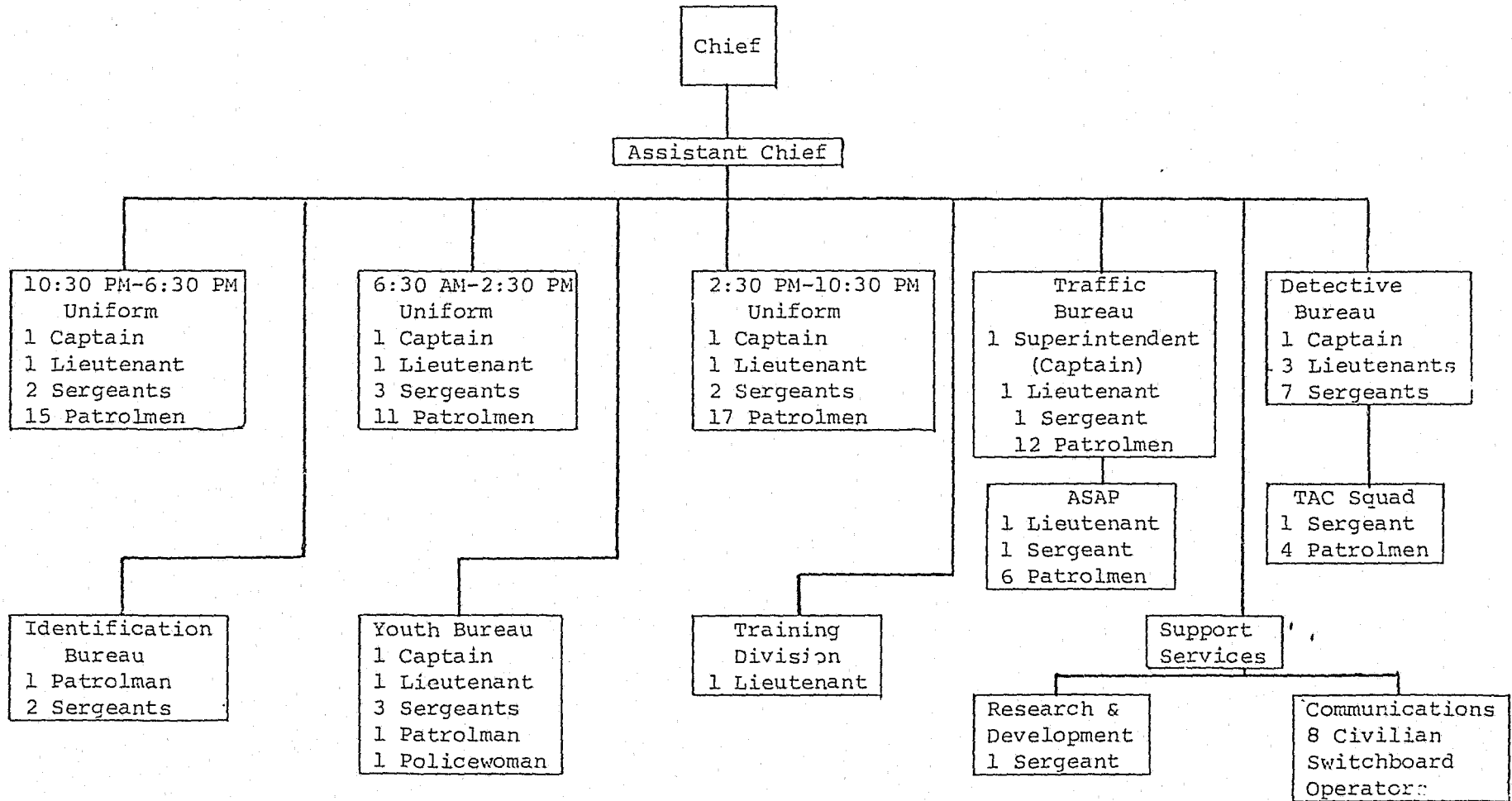


CHART 18
SIOUX CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Offense, Number and Race of Persons Arrested 18 Years of Age and Over - 1973

	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Other
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	3	1	1	1	
Forcible Rape	3	1	1	1	
Robbery	7	3	4		
Aggravated Assault	21	9	3	8	1
Burglary - B&E	46	31	3	12	
Larceny-Theft (Except Auto)	247	192	13	39	3
Auto Theft	28	17		11	
Other Assaults	60	53	3	4	
Arson	6	6			
Forgery & Counterfeiting	26	24	1	1	
Fraud	17	14	1	1	1
Embezzlement	1	1			
Stolen Property - Buying, Receiving, Possessing	9	9			
Vandalism	11	9	1	1	
Weapons, Carrying, Possessing, etc.	14	8	2	4	
Sex Offenses, Except Rape & Prostitution	37	29	3	5	
Opium or Cocaine	3	3			
Marijuana	121	108	6	6	1
Barbituates & Benzedrine	4	3	1		
Gambling	40	40			
Offenses Against Family & Children	6	5			1
Driving Under the Influence	563	527	10	21	5
Liquor Laws	64	56	1	6	1
Drunkenness	1182	575	15	581	11
Disorderly Conduct	113	87	9	17	
Vagrancy	1			1	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	223	165	15	41	2
Suspicion	120	98	5	17	
Total	2976	2074	97	779	26
Percentages		69.7%	3.3%	26.2%	.8%

Safe jobs, break-ins, Robbery and Rape:

Photographs of victims if physical harm is apparent
Photographs of scene
Collection of physical evidence
A search of fingerprints

Traffic accidents:

In the event of a traffic death
In the event of serious injury to the extent of a possible death due to the accident
If serious criminal charges are to be filed and photographs are necessary
City vehicles involved in accidents with damage in excess of \$100 or a death
Personal injuries on city property due to falling, or other causes for which the city may be liable

In all cases, photographs are to be taken by personnel of the Identification Bureau and the negatives kept in the Identification Bureau records. If a photograph is needed, 24 hours notice will be required.

YOUTH BUREAU

An in-depth discussion of the Sioux City Police Department Youth Bureau may be found under Juvenile Justice Existing Resources-Law Enforcement.

TRAINING DIVISION

The training officer is responsible for all recruit and in-service training. The Sioux City Police Department follows the 240 hour ILEA curriculum, and in addition, furnishes 80 more hours of advanced training.

TRAFFIC BUREAU

It is the function of the Traffic Bureau to handle accident investigations and traffic enforcement. Traffic enforcement is the total police effort directed to obtain compliance to traffic regulations.

Alcohol Safety Action Project: The main function of this project is to combat the problem of the drinking driver.

DETECTIVE BUREAU

The Detective Bureau is responsible for the investigation of all criminal offenses and criminal activity which occurs within Sioux City, the apprehension of all offenders, preparing criminal cases for presentation in a court of law, recovery of lost or stolen property, and locating missing persons. The Detective Bureau also investigates for other law enforcement agencies, and assists them in any way and investigates any other cases which may be assigned to the Detective Bureau.

Since all branches of the police department are engaged in some form of investigation, preliminary investigations are usually made by the patrol force. The continuation of investigation or follow-up investigation is made by Detective Bureau personnel. This includes review, consolidation, and analysis of reports of officers relating to their discoveries at the scene of the crime; their interviews with witnesses, along with an examination of all physical evidence found. Chart 19 indicates the amount of stolen property recovered by the Sioux

CHART 19
SIOUX CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
Stolen Property Recovered by Sioux City Detective Bureau

	Reported Value Property Stolen	Reported Value Property Recovered
Currency, Cash, etc.	\$ 44,803.93	\$ 3,554.14
Jewelry	7,687.95	1,387.50
Furs	0	0
Clothing	5,108.86	210.31
Miscellaneous	396,178.71	109,570.69
Automobiles	394,660.00	359,512.00
	<u>\$848,439.45</u>	<u>\$474,234.64</u>

	Stolen Property By Months Value Property Stolen	Value Property Recovered
January	\$ 96,702.18	\$ 49,452.99
February	36,029.74	32,710.50
March	73,363.45	49,817.32
April	34,983.88	17,297.52
May	57,360.56	22,968.18
June	58,573.17	38,262.01
July	79,120.62	17,806.52
August	101,117.75	56,285.64
September	107,495.01	64,697.62
October	86,093.18	53,317.19
November	65,604.88	36,719.56
December	51,993.03	34,899.29
	<u>\$848,439.45</u>	<u>\$474,234.63</u>

Recovery rate of 55.89% for 1973 calendar year.

City Detective Bureau.

Tactical Squad: The Tactical Squad concentrates its activities in areas of prevention and arrest of criminals in high crime areas. The Tactical Squad is best described as a mobile strike force. The primary duties are to prevent or capture and arrest those persons engaged in criminal activity that falls within five of the major seven crime categories. The areas of concentration are aggravated assault, robbery, rape, burglary and larceny over \$50. These officers are supplied crime analysis data from planning and research, and criminal intelligence information from the Intelligence Officer.

SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

The Research and Development Section and the Communications Section fall within the authority of the Support Services Division.

Research and Development: This section develops new and innovative programs for the Sioux City Police Department.

Communications: The communications room has eight civilian switch-board operators who receive and dispatch calls on a 24 hour basis. The Police Department is in contact with the Iowa Highway Patrol, Sheriffs' offices and other local police departments on 37.10. Through a system of cross-monitoring, the Sioux City Police Department also maintains communications with Elk Point, South Dakota, North Sioux City, South Dakota and South Sioux City, Nebraska.

The following table illustrates the calls for service for the past ten years received by the Sioux City Police Department. An increase of 103.4% since 1963 is shown.

Year	Total Calls for Service
1964	20,329
1965	20,676
1966	22,023
1967	25,921
1968	29,872
1969	34,912
1970	34,888
1971	37,262
1972	36,128
1973	41,348

WATERLOO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Waterloo, Iowa's fifth largest city, has a population of 76,666, 2.6% of Iowa's total population and the city accounts for 4.0% of the state's total Part I crimes. The Waterloo Police Department consists of 132 full time sworn personnel, 40 auxiliary officers, and 20 civilians. They maintain 40 automobiles, five "other" vehicles, 52 mobile radios, and three base stations. The per capita cost of law enforcement in Waterloo was \$22.32 for 1973.

The Waterloo Police Department is divided into two major operational divisions. These are the Administrative Services and Field Operations. Chart 20 indicates the organizational structure for the Waterloo Police Department. In addition,

CHART 20
WATERLOO POLICE DEPARTMENT

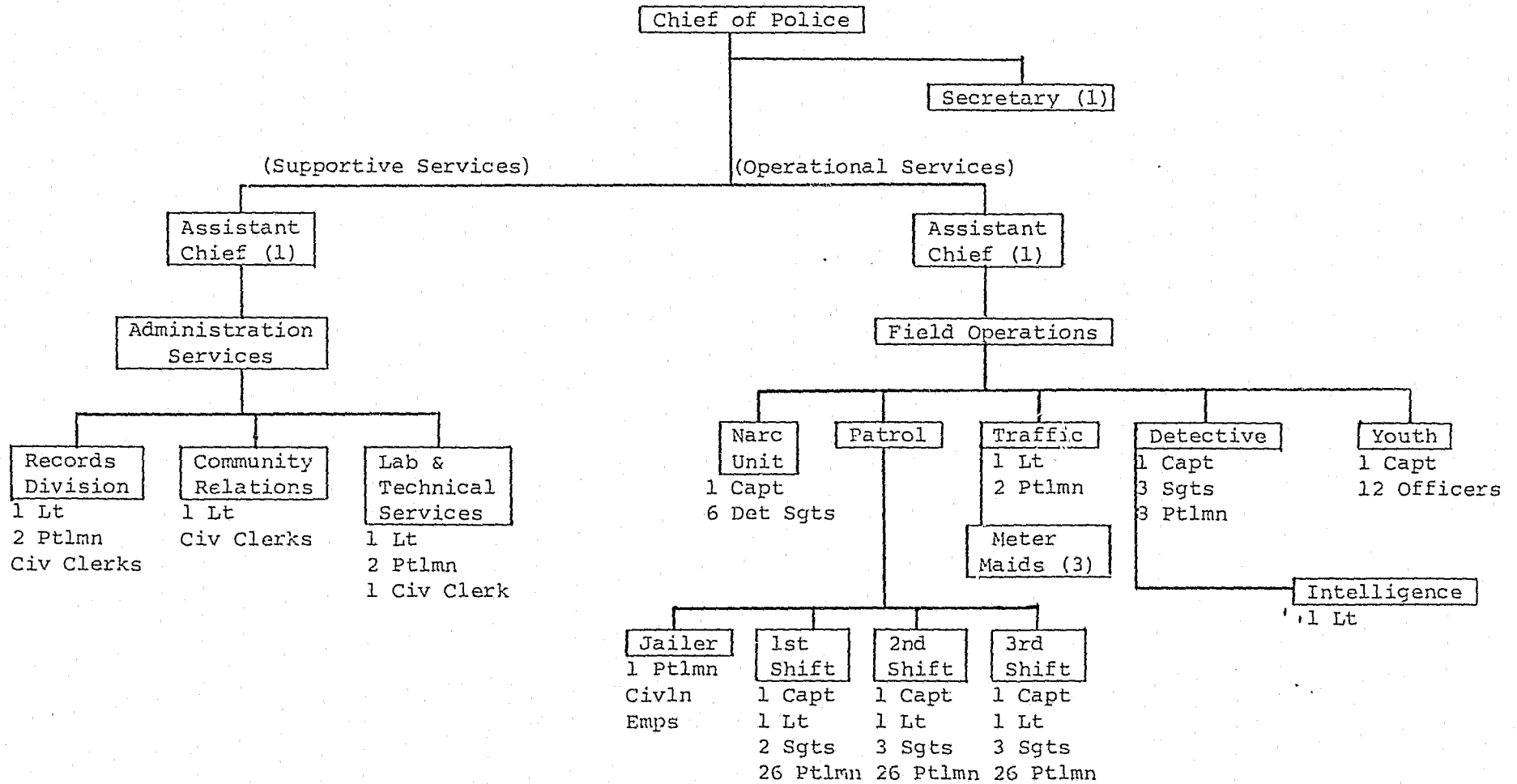


Chart 21 reflects the arrest rate of the Waterloo Police Department in 1972 and 1973.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Records Section: This section is responsible for maintaining statistical and criminal records on all individuals who come under investigation, maintain all reports from all other operational divisions.

Community Relations: Responsible for the maintenance of good relations between the public and the Police Department. Conducts educational programs in schools and with public and private organizations. Handles complaints from the public concerning the officers and men of the department.

Laboratory and Technical Services: This section of the police department is responsible for all technical support services including photo, gathering and analysis of physical evidence in criminal cases, drafting and the coordination of services of a technical nature received from outside agencies.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Patrol Division: Three shifts of about 31 men each, including one captain, one lieutenant, two or three sergeants, and an average of 26 patrolmen per shift. Responsible for general patrol of the city, preliminary criminal investigations, the handling of all complaint calls and the initial contact with all criminal and traffic matters.

Traffic Division: Responsible for the handling of all traffic problems in the city including the processing of major accidents not handled exclusively by the patrol division. Also responsible for overseeing city parking ordinances.

Detective Division: Responsible for all criminal investigative work and the preparation of evidence to support criminal charges in court.

Narcotics Unit: Responsible for all investigations with regard to narcotics traffic in Blackhawk County. One Captain and six detective sergeants.

Intelligence Unit: One Lieutenant, responsible for the coordination of an exchange of information between the Waterloo Police Department and all other law enforcement agencies which can be assisted or be of assistance to the city's police department.

Youth Aid Division: Responsible for the handling of all juvenile offenses in the city of Waterloo.

DUBUQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The City of Dubuque has a population of 64,178, 2.2% of the state's total population and 5.7% of the total Part I crimes for the State of Iowa. The Dubuque Police Department consists of 69 full-time officers. They operate ten automobiles, four "other" vehicles, ten mobile radios, and four base stations. The per capita cost of law enforcement in Dubuque was \$19.17 for 1973.

CHART 21
WATERLOO POLICE DEPARTMENT

	Persons Arrested						#	Under 18		% Under 18	
	1972 Total	1973 Total	1972 M	1973 M	1972 F	1973 F		1972	1973	1972	1973
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	7	1	6	1	1						
Manslaughter by Negligence	2	1	2	1							
Rape	8	3	2	3							
Robbery	29	19	29	18		1	13	5	44.8	26.3	
Assault	26	43	23	39	3	4	3	8	11.5	18.6	
Burglary	80	109	80	100		9	47	75	58.7	68.8	
Larceny	294	348	194	214	100	134	104	135	38.9	38.8	
Auto Theft	58	38	53	38	5		46	32	79.3	84.2	
Total Part I	498	562	389	414	109	148	213	255	42.7	43.4	
Other Assaults	134	174	121	156	13	18	25	33	18.6	18.9	
Arson	8	5	8	5			6	2			
Forgery & Counterfeiting	30	44	13	28	17	16	7	8	23.3	18.2	
Fraud	27	54	18	32	9	22	1	1	3.7	1.9	
Embezzlement	7	3	6	2	1	1					
Stolen Property	27	44	27	39		5	18	21	66.6	47.7	
Vandalism	19	28	18	27	1	1	10	16	52.6	57.1	
Weapons	12	21	12	18			3	3		14.3	
Prostitution & Vice	2	4			2	4					
Sex Offenses	14	14	9	10	2	4		1			
Narcotic Drug Law	179	357	147	296	32	61	42	98	23.5	27.4	
Gambling		3		3							
Offenses Against Family & Children	1										
Driving Under Influence	68	77	63	72	5	5					
Liquor Laws	77	94	70	82	7	12	18	28	23.4	29.9	
Drunkenness	531	658	492	597	39	61	16	16	3.0	2.4	
Disorderly Conduct	143	109	56	95	4	14	17	23	28.3	21.1	
Vagrancy		2		1							
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	41	64	33	53	8	11	14	7	34.1	10.9	
Suspicion											
Curfew & Loitering	2	3	2	2		1		3			
Run Aways	93	87	36	27	57	60	93	87	100.0	100.0	
Total Part II	1328	1846	1131	1545	197	301	267	347	20.1	18.8	
Grand Total	1826	2408	1520	1959	306	449	480	602	26.3	25.0	

The Dubuque Police Department has two major operational divisions which are Field Operations and Staff Bureau. Chart 22 depicts the entire organizational structure of this city's police department and Chart 23 reflects the arrest data of the Dubuque Police Department.

FIELD OPERATIONS

This division is basically responsible for providing "on street" visual service through the use of three patrol shifts which operate as completely individual autonomous units with full capacity for control.

STAFF BUREAU

This bureau provides support activity for field operations such as providing "in-house" planning, research, coordination, training, record development and maintenance, and all necessary support to patrol operations.

Criminal Investigative Division: Reviews cases and assists in coordinating investigations.

Community Relations: Responsible for public relations and completing selected assignments for the Chief.

Training: Responsibility for development and maintenance of all training inclusive of recruit training which is four weeks in length and in-service training.

Records and Identification: Develop and maintain all police department record systems.

Traffic: Responsible for all traffic law enforcement and also provides service to other department divisions in the form of technical assistance and training.

Youth Division: Develop youth programs, handle youth violators, enhance police and community relations, and supervises the activities of the police-school liaison officer.

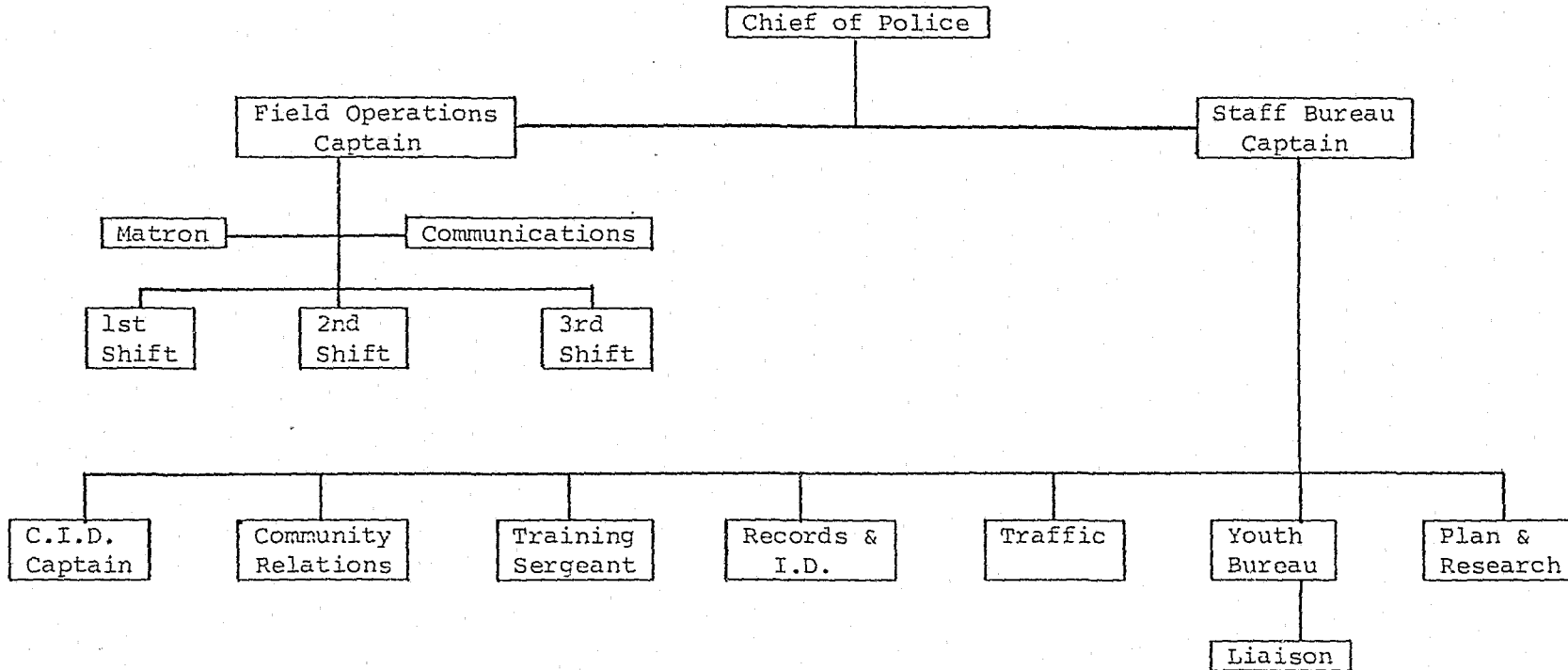
Planning and Research: This is not a regularly staffed unit and is in operation only when needed for specific assignments and problems.

COUNCIL BLUFFS POLICE DEPARTMENT

The City of Council Bluffs has a population of 61,796, 2.0% of the state's total population and represents 5.0% of the total Part I crimes for the state of Iowa. The Council Bluffs Police Department consists of 103 full-time officers and 17 civilians. The organizational structure for this police department is shown on Chart 24.

During 1973 the City of Council Bluffs financed a study of their police department, at a cost of \$18,000, by the International Association of Police Chiefs. This study analyzed the strengths and weaknesses of the Council Bluffs Police Department and make recommendations for changes and improvements in the Department. Many of these recommendations are still under consideration by the city and its' police department. Thus, the description of the department given here will include only those changes which have already taken place.

CHART 22
DUBUQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT



Number of Personnel as of 2/73:

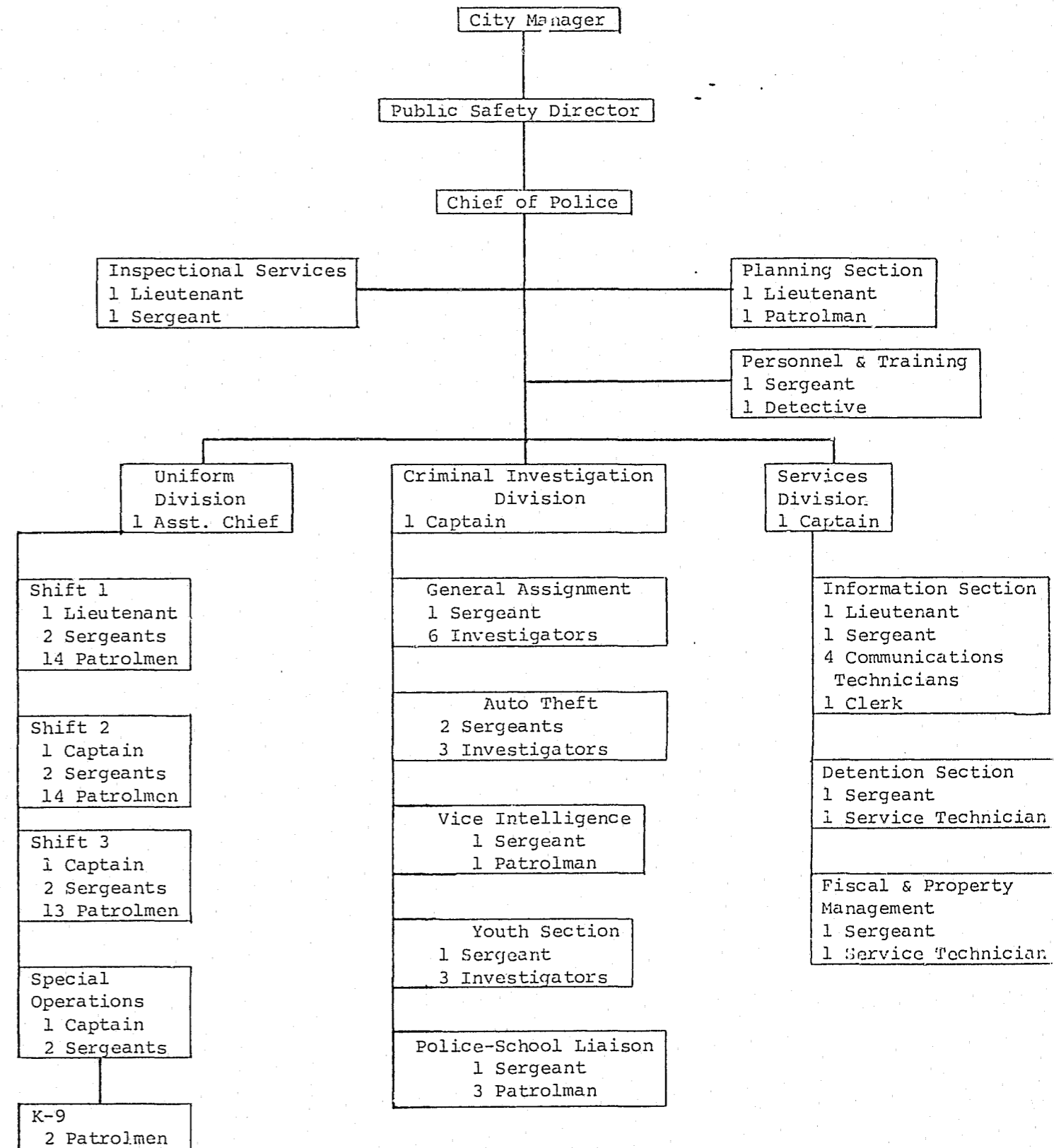
- 8 Sergeants
- 39 Patrolmen
- 3 Matrons
- 6 Detectives
- 7 Captains
- 1 Chief

CHART 23
DUBUQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Persons Arrested

	1972		1973		1972		1973		#		%	
	1972	1973	M	M	F	F	1972	1973	Under 18	Under 18	1972	1973
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Robbery	15	9	15	9	0	0	4	15	0	0	0	0
Assault	13	20	12	18	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	110	60	106	60	4	0	63	44	57.27	73.3		
Larceny	488	395	323	274	165	121	352	281	72.13	71.1		
Auto Theft	57	62	55	58	2	4	49	58	83.05	93.5		
Total Part I	693	556	521	429	172	127	474	395	68.40	71.0		
Other Assaults	40	47	30	47	10	-	24	25		53.2		
Arson	4	7	4	7	0	-	4	7				
Forgery & Counterfeiting	22	14	14	18	8	6	12	7				
Fraud	20	28	17	18	3	10	1	0				
Embezzlement	1	4	1	4	0	0	0	0				
Stolen Property	27	32	25	32	2	0	8	19	84.61	59.3		
Vandalism	65	98	62	93	3	5	55	71		72.4		
Weapons	10	13	10	13	0	0	0	6				
Sex Offenses	15	6	14	15	1	1	8	1				
Narcotic Drug Laws	65	78	64	73	1	5	20	30		38.5		
Offenses Against Family & Children	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0				
Driving Under Influence	88	174	88	164	0	8	0	0				
Liquor Laws	145	187	125	170	20	17	77	53	53.10	60.9		
Drunkenness	197	266	187	246	10	20	14	20	7.11	7.5		
Disorderly Conduct	26	23	20	23	0	6	10	7				
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	661	573	558	479	103	94	213	158	32.22	27.5		
Suspicion	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0				
Run Aways	182	145	67	56	115	189	182	145	100.00	100.0		
Total Part II	1569	1594	1286	1339	283	255	628	549	40.02	34.4		
Grand Total	2262	2150	1807	1768	455	382	1102	944	48.70	43.9		

CHART 24
COUNCIL BLUFFS POLICE DEPARTMENT



In the future, through normal attrition Detective Investigator will no longer be considered a rank. The men filling these positions will, however, be considered Senior Police Officers. Also when the Assistant Chief of Police retires, that position will be deleted and his function as head of the Uniform Division will be taken over by a Captain.

Different shift arrangements are presently being tested for the Council Bluffs Police Department. Permanent shifts have not yet been established for every department as of the date of this publication and thus are not reported here.

At this time the city has considered obtaining an automated data system of some sort (recommended by IACP Study) but neither the type of system nor the authority to purchase it have been decided upon at the time of this publication.

Another of the recommendations from the study suggested that a planning department be established. This recommendation was accepted and the department was established effective in July of 1974. One Lieutenant and one officer work in this department. At the time of this publication their initial assignment has been to begin work on a County Wide Communications Plan that will be in accordance with specifications made in the State Wide Communications Plan produced by the Iowa Telecommunications Department.

Chart 25 illustrates the activity of the Council Bluffs Police Department in 1973.

CHART 25
COUNCIL BLUFFS POLICE DEPARTMENT
TOTAL ARRESTS FOR YEAR ENDING 12/31/73

Classification of Offenses	Persons Charged by Police			Disposition				
	Arrested (Held for Prosecu- tion	Summoned, Notified or Cited	Total	Adults Of Offense Charged	Guilty Of Lesser Offense	Acquitted or Otherwise Dismissed	Referred to Juvenile Court Jurisdiction	Other (Include Pending, Prosecuted Elsewhere in Lieu of your Jurisdiction)
<u>Part I Classes</u>								
Criminal Homicide:								
Murder & Nonnegligent Man- slaughter	3		3	3				
Murder by Negligence	1		1	1				
Forcible Rape	11	1	12	2		2	4	4
Robbery	10	1	11	2		2	2	5
Aggravated Assault	17	7	24	8		7	2	7
Burglary-Breaking or Entering	100	11	111	8	1	12	54	36
Larceny-Theft	469	15	484	150		33	276	25
Motor Vehicle Theft	47	47	94	1		6	77	10
Total Part I Classes	658	82	740	175	1	62	415	87
<u>Part II Classes</u>								
Other Assaults	184		184	71		62	19	32
Arson	3		3				1	2
Forgery & Counterfeiting	22	6	28	6		7	8	7
Fraud	15	21	36	26		5	2	3
Embezzlement	1	4	5					5
Stolen Property: Buying, Re- ceiving, Possessing	29	2	31	8		6	10	7
Vandalism	52	3	55	2		13	40	
Weapons: Carrying, Possess- ing, etc.	55	2	57	31		5	4	17
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	1		1	1				
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape & Prostitution-Commer- cialized Vice	18	3	21	4		8	2	7
Narcotic Drug Laws	88	13	101	22	1	10	37	31
Gambling								
Offenses Against Family-Children		47	47	26		8		13
Driving Under Influence	231		231	79		31	5	116

CHART 25 CONTINUED
 COUNCIL BLUFFS POLICE DEPARTMENT
 TOTAL ARRESTS FOR YEAR ENDING 12/31/73

Classification of Offenses	Persons Charged by Police			Disposition				
	Arrested (Held for Prosecu- tion	Summoned, Notified or Cited	Total	Adults Guilty Of Offense Charged	Guilty Of Lesser Offense	Acquitted or Otherwise Dismissed	Referred to Juvenile Court Jurisdiction	Other (Include Pending, Prosecute Elsewhere in Lieu of your Jurisdiction)
Liquor Laws	96		96	26		4	63	3
Drunkenness	517		517	427		39	24	27
Disorderly Conduct	396	51	447	254		82	69	42
Vagrancy	39		39	34		5		
All Other Offenses (Except traffic)	543	102	645	117		55	410	63
Total Part II Classes	2,280	254	2,544	1,134	1	340	694	375
Grand Total	2,938	336	3,284	1,309	2	402	1,109	462

Total arrests for the Council Bluffs Police Department in 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973 are as follows:

<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
33,794	35,665	37,896	41,618

THE IOWA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - ADJUDICATION

THE COURT SYSTEM

Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa provides that "The power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, and such other Courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish".

At the present time Iowa's court system consists of the following courts:

The Supreme Court of Iowa:

- A constitutional appellate court having nine justices

Unified Trial Court:

- One district court for each county in the state
- Organized into eight judicial districts having a total of 83 judges who shall possess the full jurisdiction of the Iowa District Court
- 25 Associate District Judges - those municipal court judges in office on June 30, 1973 who were less than 72 years of age on July 1, 1973
- Judicial Magistrates - Five full time and 191 part time, who are appointed by the County Judicial Magistrate Nominating Commissions

THE SUPREME COURT

The Iowa Supreme Court is the only appellate level court in Iowa. It hears appeals of all types of cases (civil, criminal, juvenile, and probate) except civil cases involving less than \$1,000. This latter type of case is heard solely at the court's discretion, not as a matter of right.

In addition, the court is charged with exercising a supervisory and administrative control over all other courts in the state. It carries out that responsibility by promulgating rules of court administration and practice which are executed by the Chief Justice, subject to legislative change or disapproval. The court also promulgates rules on civil practice.

Justices of the Supreme Court are selected under the merit system originally sponsored by the American Judicature Society. When a vacancy occurs, the State Judicial Nominating Commission nominates three individuals who must be members of the bar. The Governor then appoints one of the nominees. After a short initial term the justice so appointed may stand for retention at a state wide plebiscite of the voters held at the time of the general election. If he receives more "yes" than "no" votes, he has a regular term of eight years, at the end of which he may stand for retention again and so on. Prior to each election, the Iowa State Bar Association conducts a poll by secret ballot of its members on the justice standing for retention and publishes the names of those approved and disapproved.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

The State Judicial Nominating Commission consists of 15 members. The senior Supreme Court Justice (the longest in term of service) other than the Chief Justice is chairman of the commission. The remainder are selected as follows: half are appointed by the Governor (one elector of each congressional district); half are elected by the members of the bar (resident members of the bar of each congressional district elects one elector of the district). The only qualification for the non-judicial commissioners is that they be electors of the state. The commissioners serve for staggered six-year terms, are ineligible for reappointment to a second term, and serve without compensation.

The Supreme Court is composed of nine judges--the Chief Justice, who is selected by the justices from among their members; and eight Associate Justices. The Chief Justice received an annual salary of \$31,000 in FY 1973-1974 and \$34,000 in FY 1974-1975. The Associate Justices received an annual salary of \$30,000 in FY 1973-1974 and \$33,000 in FY 1974-1975.

Legislation enacted by the first session of the 65th General Assembly, under the authority of a constitutional amendment adopted at the general election in November, 1972, created a "Commission on Judicial Qualifications" to take office initially January 1, 1974.

Upon application by the Commission on Judicial Qualifications the Supreme Court shall have power to:

1. Retire a judge of the Supreme Court for permanent physical or mental disability which substantially interferes with the performance of his judicial duties, or
2. Discipline or remove any judge for persistent failure to perform his duties, habitual intemperance, willful misconduct in office, conduct which brings judicial office into disrepute, or substantial violation of the canons of judicial ethics. Discipline may include suspension without pay for a definite period of time not to exceed 12 months.

The commission consists of one District Judge and two practicing attorneys in Iowa licensed under the Code of Iowa, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; four electors of the state, who are not attorneys, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by a two-third vote of the Senate. Members shall serve for only one six-year term except those members of the initial commission of which two members will serve for two, four, and six years respectively.

Charged before the commission shall be in writing. The commission may informally dispose of the charge by conference or communication with the judge involved. If the commission finds the charge warrants application to the Supreme Court, notice to the judge is given and a hearing before the commission is held. The judge may defend and have the right to participate, either in person or with counsel, to cross-examine, be confronted by the witnesses, and to present evidence. A record shall be made by a certified shorthand reporter. The commission will either dismiss the charge or make application to the Supreme Court to retire, discipline or remove the judge.

The Attorney General shall prosecute the proceedings in the Supreme Court on behalf of the state; the judge may defend in person and by counsel. The Supreme Court shall render such decree as it seems appropriate.

A Supreme Court justice may also be removed by impeachment or by a rarely used special court removal procedure.

Court is held at the State Capitol in Des Moines although the justices individually or in panel hear preliminary matters elsewhere in the state.

To assist the Supreme Court in its administrative functions, state law provides for a Supreme Court Administrator whose powers and duties include: appointing assistant administrator(s); reporting of court expenditures; assessing need for any court assistants; assessing delays; assessing overloading or underloading of the courts; recommending assignment of judges; and formulating general recommendations for all aspects of the judicial system. All courts of the state are within the administrator's jurisdiction and must comply with his requests for cooperation. He also has the authority to establish an administrative system for the district courts and appoint administrators.

Other supporting personnel of the Supreme Court include four screening attorneys, one of whom also serves as the assistant court administrator.

As soon as a case has been docketed on appeal, these attorneys begin to monitor the case to assure that all requirements of the Supreme Court have been fulfilled within prescribed time limits. Additionally, the attorneys review cases that have been tentatively assigned for argument, write summaries of the cases, prepare appropriate memoranda of law and make recommendations to the court regarding the merits of the issues presented for appeal, the possibility of combining cases for argument, and the appropriate time to be allowed for argument.

The ultimate goal of screening cases on appeal prior to oral argument is to reduce the amount of judicial time spent on matters of little consequence, thus freeing judicial time for questions of greater merit, improving the quality of opinions and reducing the time between filing the appeal and final decision by the court.

In addition to the administrator and the screening attorneys, the supporting staff serving the court consists of a clerk with three assistants, nine law clerks--one for each justice, nine secretaries--one for each justice, an executive secretary, a reporter with a secretary, a statistician who compiles court statistics, a code editor with authority to hire assistants, a bailiff, and a statistical clerk to aid the screening attorneys in their monitoring function.

The Supreme Court previously honored all requests for oral argument. In the past, the Court Rules required that each case scheduled for oral argument be allotted one hour and 15 minutes. However, not all cases require that amount of time for argument. The inefficiency resulting from such a rule became increasingly apparent as the number of appears steadily increased.

In 1972 the Supreme Court adopted a revised rule allowing one hour to be given for the oral argument of cases needing full consideration. Counsel, at the onset, can request an extension of time for argument of cases which present complex issues. The time allotted for oral argument can also be limited under the new rule after the merits of the appeal have been carefully considered. Cases can also be taken under advisement by the court without the necessity of oral argument.

The number of cases docketed in the Office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court has more than doubled over the past ten years. Much of the added workload of the Court has been a result of the increase in criminal appeals.

Although Iowa law had long provided for the Supreme Court to be divided into two divisions, the Court has not done so since 1943. However, to enable the Supreme Court to hear the increasing number of cases appealed, the Court was divided into two five member panels to hear and decide cases beginning September, 1972. The Chief Justice is the fifth member of each panel and sits on every case.

Several safeguards have been adopted to assure adequate appeal. These include rotating membership on the panels to prevent a particular viewpoint from dominating the decisions and circulating the opinion in every case to all members of the court. Further, if any two justices believe that the case warrants the attention of the full court, the full court will decide the issue. All cases decided by the panel with less than a four-one majority will automatically be heard by the full court. The full court will also hear all cases having great public interest or requiring new constitutional or statutory interpretation.

During 1973, the Iowa Supreme Court processed 317 cases by written opinion - 211 civil, 101 criminal and five disciplinary. This was a 39% increase over the number of decisions handed down in 1967 and a 90% increase over the number of cases disposed of in 1960. While the number of civil cases rose 24% between 1967 and 1973, the number of criminal cases climbed 77%. As can be seen on Chart 26, the large increase in criminal cases has occurred within the last couple years. Moreover, the number of written disciplinary decisions grew from one to five since 1970.

Chart 27 shows there were more criminal and crime-related cases (31.9%) than any other type of case decided by the Court in 1973. 17 such cases were OMVUI or auto related, 12 concerned post-conviction relief, and 11 were drug related. The second largest category of cases (19.5% of the total) were torts. Domestic relations cases and contracts were the next most common. No other type of case represented more than 8% of the total dispositions.

The dramatic increase in judicial output is clearly demonstrated in Chart 28 which shows the number of cases disposed of per month from January, 1971 through March, 1974. As found in this chart, the number of dispositions increased from 240 in 1971 to 317 in 1973 - a 32% increase. During the first quarter of 1974, case disposition increased by 106% over the 1972 figures and 12% over the case disposition in the first three months of 1973. If the present output trend continues, the Court will dispose of 343 cases by the end of 1974 - an increase of 86 and 26, respectively, over the number of case dispositions in 1972 and 1973.

In addition to writing the 317 court opinions during 1973, each Supreme Court judge wrote at least two additional concurring or dissenting opinions. In sum, 375 opinions were filed in 1973, or approximately 42 per justice.

Another method of examining the increasing Supreme Court workload is to look at the number of cases before the Court which have not as yet been disposed of. Chart 29 indicates the number of civil and criminal cases "In Work", "Ready", "Assigned", and "Out-to-Judges" which were still pending as of

CHART 26
THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF CASES^a DISPOSED OF BY
THE IOWA SUPREME COURT 1967, 1970, 1973

Cases	1967	1970	1973	Change in % 1967-1973
Civil	170	184	211	+24.1%
Criminal	57	56	101	+77.2%
Disciplinary ^b	1	1	5	+400.0%
	228	241	317	+39.0%

- For purposes of this report, the number of cases disposed of by the Supreme Court is synonymous with the number of written decisions handed down by the High Court. In the very few instances where two or more related cases were consolidated for purposes of decision-making and resolved by one Court opinion, only one of the combined cases was counted in computing the total number of dispositions.
- Includes only the bar disciplinary proceedings disposed of by written opinion published in the North Western Reporter. In all, 11 lawyers were disciplined or disbarred by the Iowa Supreme Court during 1973.

CHART 27
NUMBER AND TYPES OF CASES DECIDED BY THE
IOWA SUPREME COURT DURING 1973

	Number	Percent
Criminal and Crime-Related	101	31.9%
OMVUI & Auto Related (17)		
Postconviction Relief (12)		
Drug Related (11)		
Constitutional Law/Criminal (8)		
Other (53)		
Torts	62	19.6%
Auto Negligence (26)		
Other (36)		
Domestic Relations	36	11.4%
Contracts	28	8.8%
State Agencies and Authorities	25	7.9%
Wills and Estates	19	6.0%
Equity	11	3.5%
Condemnation	7	2.2%
Foreclosure and Forfeiture	6	1.9%
Municipal Ordinances	5	1.6%
Zoning (3)		
Other than Zoning (2)		
Disciplinary	5	1.6%
Miscellaneous	12	3.8%
	317	100.2% ^a

- Total does not equal 100.0% due to rounding of fractions.

CHART 28
NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF PER MONTH BY THE IOWA SUPREME COURT
1971-1974

<u>Month</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
January	19	15	26	21
February	20	18	33	45
March	21	17	33	37
April	27	21	27	
May	24	25	32	
June	29	35	42	
September	43	41	35	
October	9	27	32	
November	23	25	23	
December	25	33	34	
	<u>240</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>317</u>	

CHART 29
NUMBER OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES: IN WORK,^a READY,^b ASSIGNED,^c AND OUT-TO-SUPREME COURT JUDGES^d
A COMPARISON OF CASE LOADS, MARCH 1, 1973, AND MARCH 1, 1974

	<u>1973</u>			<u>1974</u>			<u>Change in Percent</u> <u>3/1/73 - 3/1/74</u>		
	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Civil</u>	<u>Criminal</u>	<u>Total</u>
In Work	195	243	438	310	231	541	+59.0%	-4.9%	+23.5%
Ready	82	8	90	125	7	132	+52.4%	-12.5%	+46.6%
Assigned	19	8	27	19	16	35	± 0.0%	+100.0%	+29.6%
Out-to-Judges	30	14	44	44	15	59	+46.6%	+7.1%	+34.1%
	<u>326</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>+52.7%</u>	<u>-1.5%</u>	<u>+28.0%</u>

- a. In Work - All cases docketed which are not yet ready for submission.
- b. Ready - All cases ready for submission.
- c. Assigned - All cases which have been assigned to the judges and will be submitted or formally presented to the Court within a month.
- d. Out-to-Judges - All cases submitted to the Court which have not been decided.

March 1, 1974. These figures were compared to a previous inventory taken exactly one year before. As noted in this chart, the number of civil cases in the four categories increased 53% (326 to 498) while the number of criminal cases pending decreased 1% (273 to 269). Between March 1, 1973, and March 1, 1974, the number of civil and criminal cases "In Work" increased from 438 to 541 (24%); the number of "Ready" cases rose from 90 to 132 (47%); the number of cases "Assigned" climbed from 27 to 35 (30%); and the number of undisposed cases submitted to the Court and presently "Out-to-Judges" increased from 44 to 59 (34%). Overall, the number of civil and criminal cases filed but not disposed of increased by 28% between March 1, 1973, and March 1, 1974. Chart 29 also suggests that while the Supreme Court has been keeping up with its criminal appeals, the backlog of civil cases "Ready" for submission rose 52% in one year.

Also relevant to the discussion of case load disposition is the age of cases "In Work" or "Ready" pending before the Supreme Court on March 1, 1974. Chart 30 indicates that 48% of the criminal cases and 37% of the civil cases were over eight months old; however, only 10% of the civil and 21% of the criminal cases were more than 14 months old. Despite the Court's heavy workload, 59% of the pre-submission cases were less than nine months old.

As noted earlier, a large majority of cases heard by the Supreme Court come to the Court as a matter of right. In 1973, with the exception of six certiorari cases and five original jurisdiction cases, all cases decided by the Supreme Court were appealed as a matter of right. The counties from which the largest number of cases originated during 1973 were:

Counties	Number of Cases	% of Total Cases Disposed
Polk	52	16%
Linn	19	6%
Johnson	17	5%
Woodbury	15	5%
Blackhawk	11	3%
	114	35%

Analysis of the direction of the Supreme Court decisions in 1967, 1970, and 1973 indicates that approximately 62% of the trial court rulings were affirmed by the Supreme Court, 27% were reversed, and 11% were mixed. The figures were strikingly similar for all three years.

	1967	1970	1973
Affirmed	62%	62%	61%
Reversed	28%	26%	28%
Mixed	10%	12%	11%

During 1973, the Supreme Court issued 1,822 orders - over half of which granted attorneys extensions of time to prepare their cases. Under the Court's new Rules of Civil Procedure effective January 1, 1973, from the date of the final judgment in the trial court, without extension, attorneys are allowed a maximum of:

1. 30 days to file a notice of appeal,
2. 70 days to file the reporter's transcript and have the appeal docketed,
3. 120 days to file the appellants' brief and appendix,
4. 150 days to file appellee's brief and record, and
5. 164 days to submit a reply brief.

CHART 30
AGE OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES "IN WORK" OR "READY" WHICH WERE PENDING BEFORE THE IOWA SUPREME COURT AS OF MARCH 1, 1974

AGE (in months)	Civil Cases		Criminal Cases		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1-2	83	19.1%	31	13.0%	114	16.9%
3-8	190	43.7%	93	39.1%	283	42.1%
9-14	117	26.9%	63	26.5%	180	26.7%
15-20	29	6.6%	23	9.7%	52	7.7%
21-26	10	2.3%	19	8.0%	29	4.3%
27-32	5	1.1%	4	1.7%	9	1.3%
33-38	0	0.0%	4	1.7%	4	0.1%
39-44	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
	435	99.7% ^a	238	99.7% ^a	673	99.1% ^a

a. Totals do not equal 100.0% due to rounding fractions.

By adopting the new Rules, the maximum submission time was reduced from 210 days to 164 days.

The Court dismissed 175 applications for permission to appeal in advance of final judgment, denied 53 requests to dismiss an appeal, set 150 hearings, and denied, refused, or overruled 117 other applications in 1973. Among the 228 orders listed as miscellaneous, there were several actions to: stay the proceedings, grant writs, require the appearance of an attorney, disbar, appoint, and grant permission to file under the new rules.

Number and Type of Supreme Court Orders - 1973	
Granting Extension of Time	1,083
Denying Extension of Time	1
Dismissing an Appeal	175
Denying Dismissal of an Appeal	53
Granting Permission to Appeal	15
Setting a Hearing	150
Requests Refused, Overruled and/or Denied	117
Other Miscellaneous Orders	228
	<u>1,822</u>

Over 300 orders involved either the scheduling of hearings or, following a hearing, declaration of the Court's findings. Of the 192 hearings held by the Court in 1973, 99 were conducted orally with the presence of attorneys while the other 93 applications were decided on the written applications, briefs, and resistances without oral argument. In 92 cases the applications sought by the applicants were granted; in 42 instances they were denied. Requests submitted in 42 hearings were refused, dismissed, overruled, or denied. Five hearings concerned disciplinary actions. The Court ruled other applications moot (2), withdrawn (2), submitted on appeal (2), and referred back to District Court (2).

In short, a significant amount of judge-time was spent studying hundreds of applications, issuing 1,822 orders, and conducting 192 hearings. All of this activity was in addition to the disposition record of 317 cases in 1973.

In conclusion, several major structural and procedural changes have contributed to the Supreme Court's ability to nearly double its rate of disposition since 1960 and handle 24% more cases in 1973 than it did three years earlier. One of the most important innovations was the reinstatement of a practice prevalent from 1972 - 1973; namely, hearing and deciding cases in division with the Chief Justice and four associate justices on each rotating panel. Thus, instead of spending four days a month in Court hearing oral arguments, with the exception of the Chief Justice, the other eight justices spend only two days hearing oral arguments. Except in the most complex and controversial cases or cases in which one or more justices request disposition en banc, cases before the Supreme Court are decided by division. However, it should be emphasized that all nine justices and their law clerks examine the briefs and records of every case submitted to the Court. Moreover, the drafts of all proposed opinions are circulated to the entire Court. At any time prior to final approval of a proposed opinion, a single justice may request that a specific case be decided en banc. (The research staff initially screens all cases and, in a pre-assignment conference with several justices, recommends whether a case should be submitted en banc or to a division. At that time the staff also recommends the amount of oral argument time, if any, which should be allotted to each case.)

As noted in the following table, 256 of the 317 cases processed by the Supreme Court were decided by a five-member panel. Although all disciplinary cases were heard and decided en banc, only 19% of the civil and 17% of the criminal cases were decided by the full membership. Overall, less than one-fifth of the cases disposed of in 1973 were decided by all nine justices sitting together.

Number of Civil, Criminal, and Disciplinary Cases Decided by the Supreme Court En Banc and by Division, 1973

	En Banc	Division	% En Banc
Civil	39	172	18.5%
Criminal	17	84	16.8%
Disciplinary	5	-	100.0%
	<u>61</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>19.2%</u>

In addition to using judicial panels to hear and decide cases, the Court has also conserved time by reducing the number of cases requiring oral argument and limiting the amount of time each party can use in presenting its case. While before 1973 the Court generally allowed 75 minutes to argue a case (and could permit more time), today most oral arguments are limited to approximately 35 minutes. (Unless authorized by the Chief Justice oral arguments may not exceed 60 minutes.) Moreover, during 1973, 66 cases were filed without oral argument - a savings of 39 hours per division judge or a minimum of 195 judge-hours in all. By figuring a reasonable savings of 30 minutes per oral argument (251 cases), the total estimated judge-time saved in hearing oral arguments is a phenomenal 823 hours or 91 hours per judge, i.e., 251 (cases) x 30 (minutes) ÷ 60 (minutes) x 5 (justices) + 195 (hours) ÷ 9 (justices).

The writing of shorter decisions, use of per curiam opinions, and the filing of fewer concurring and dissenting opinions have also conserved valuable time. Other factors playing crucial roles in alleviating some of the Court's research and administrative burdens include: the legal research of law clerks, bench memos drafted by the research staff, and the administrative tasks performed by the Court Administrator.

With the growing number of dispositions and the rising backlog of cases, the Supreme Court appears to have reached its maximal output. While the rising population and case loads have justified a 20% increase in the number of District Court judges (69 to 83) since 1929, the membership of the Supreme Court has remained statutorily unchanged. As a consequence, the Supreme Court has had little choice but to rely on internal reforms and administrative innovations to streamline its disposition of appellate cases. Despite the innovations made, however, it is doubtful the Court will be able to keep up with its workload, if case filings continue to increase at an annual rate of 28%.

THE UNIFIED TRIAL COURT

The Second Session of the 64th General Assembly enacted Senate File 428 which created a Unified Trial Court in Iowa as of July 1, 1973. Under the act all justice of the peace, mayors', police, superior, and municipal courts, together with the offices connected with these various courts were abolished.

The Unified Trial Court, known as the "Iowa District Court" has exclusive, general and original jurisdiction of all actions, proceedings and remedies

(civil, criminal, probate and juvenile) except in cases where exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction is conferred upon some other court, tribunal or administrative body and is a court of record.

The jurisdiction of the Iowa District Court is exercised by the Iowa District Judges, District Associate Judges and Judicial Magistrates. Chart 31 indicates the Iowa courts under the Unified Trial Court System and the responsibilities of the District Associate Judges and the Judicial Magistrates.

All criminal and civil cases, whether tried originally in the district court or appealed to that court from the decision of a Judicial Magistrate, are appealable from the District Court to the Supreme Court of Iowa unless they involve less than \$1,000. In the latter instance appeal is permitted only on certificate of the trial judge. Civil law cases are appealed on errors of law but equity cases are heard anew in the Supreme Court on the record from the district court.

The District Court is administered state wide, under the Supreme Court's rules of court administration, by the Chief Justice with the assistance of the Supreme Court Administrator. Under those rules, the Chief Justice exercises general superintendence over the District Judges and also makes temporary transfers of judges among the districts according to conditions of workload.

The Chief Justice, with the approval of the Supreme Court, appoints a Chief Judge in each judicial district from among the district's judges. The Chief Judge has administrative responsibility for the courts, judges, magistrates and personnel within his district, including the times and places of holding court and the judges or magistrates to preside.

Each county in the state has a district court for that county. Until January 1, 1972, these were organized into 18 judicial districts. For the first time since Iowa was admitted to the Union in 1846, a complete redistricting of its state trial court of general jurisdiction was enacted by the General Assembly in 1971 and made effective January 1, 1972. The redistricting of the district courts was designed to have an equalizing effect on case load and to improve the efficiency of the district courts.

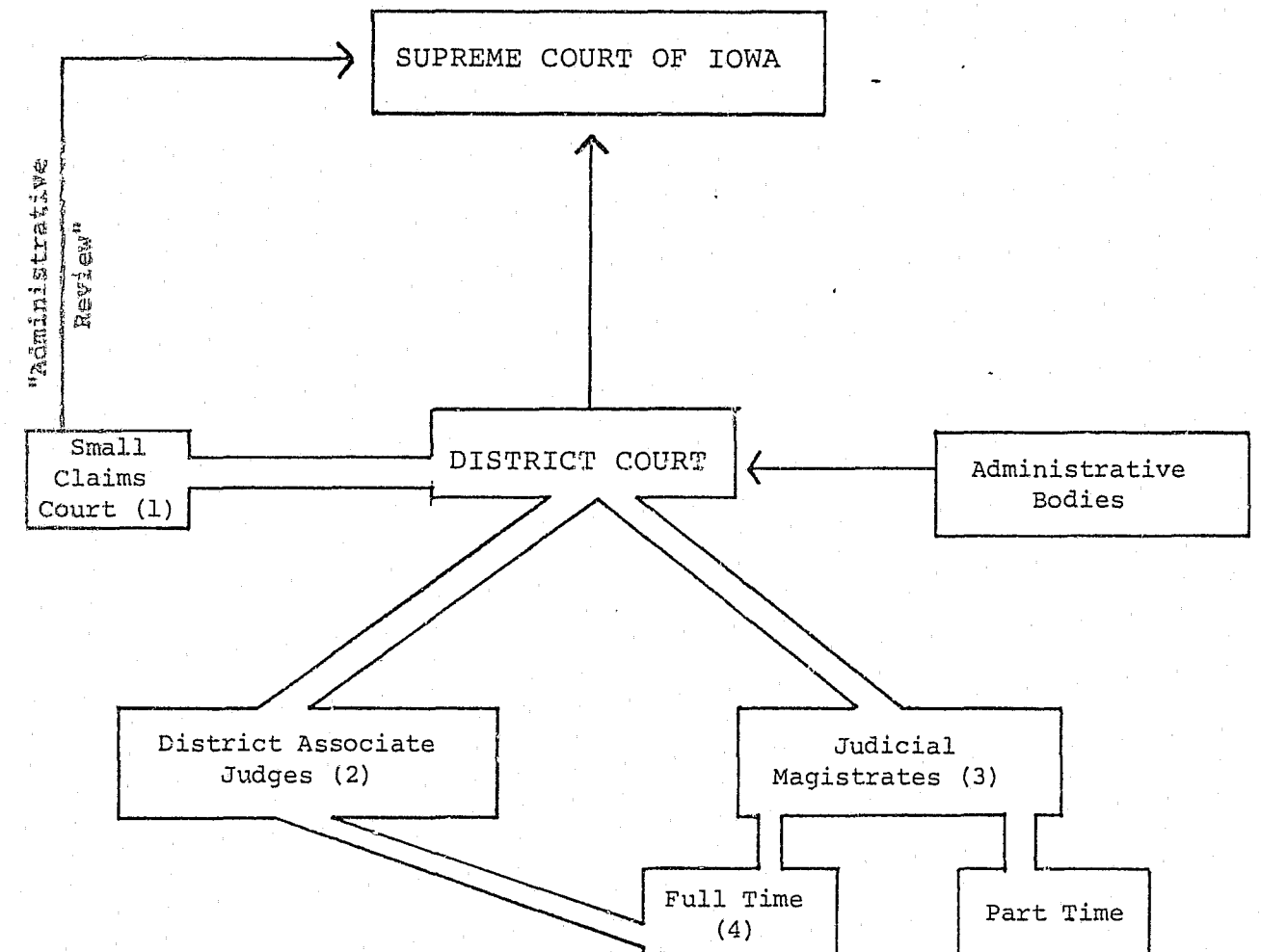
There are now eight judicial districts as shown on the map on Chart 32. Three of the judicial districts are also judicial election districts; the remaining five are each divided into two judicial election districts as indicated by the broken lines.

DISTRICT JUDGES

Iowa District Judges, of which there presently are 83, possess the full jurisdiction of the Iowa District Court, including the jurisdiction of Judicial Magistrates. While exercising magistrates' jurisdiction, magistrates' practice and procedure shall be employed.

The number of District Judges in each district is determined by a statutory formula based equally on case load and population. The number of judges changes prospectively as those two factors change. If the population and case load of a district are such as entitle it to another judge, a judge is added. However, if the district is entitled to one less judge, no judge is removed. Rather the first judge to die or retire after the reduction occurs is simply not replaced.

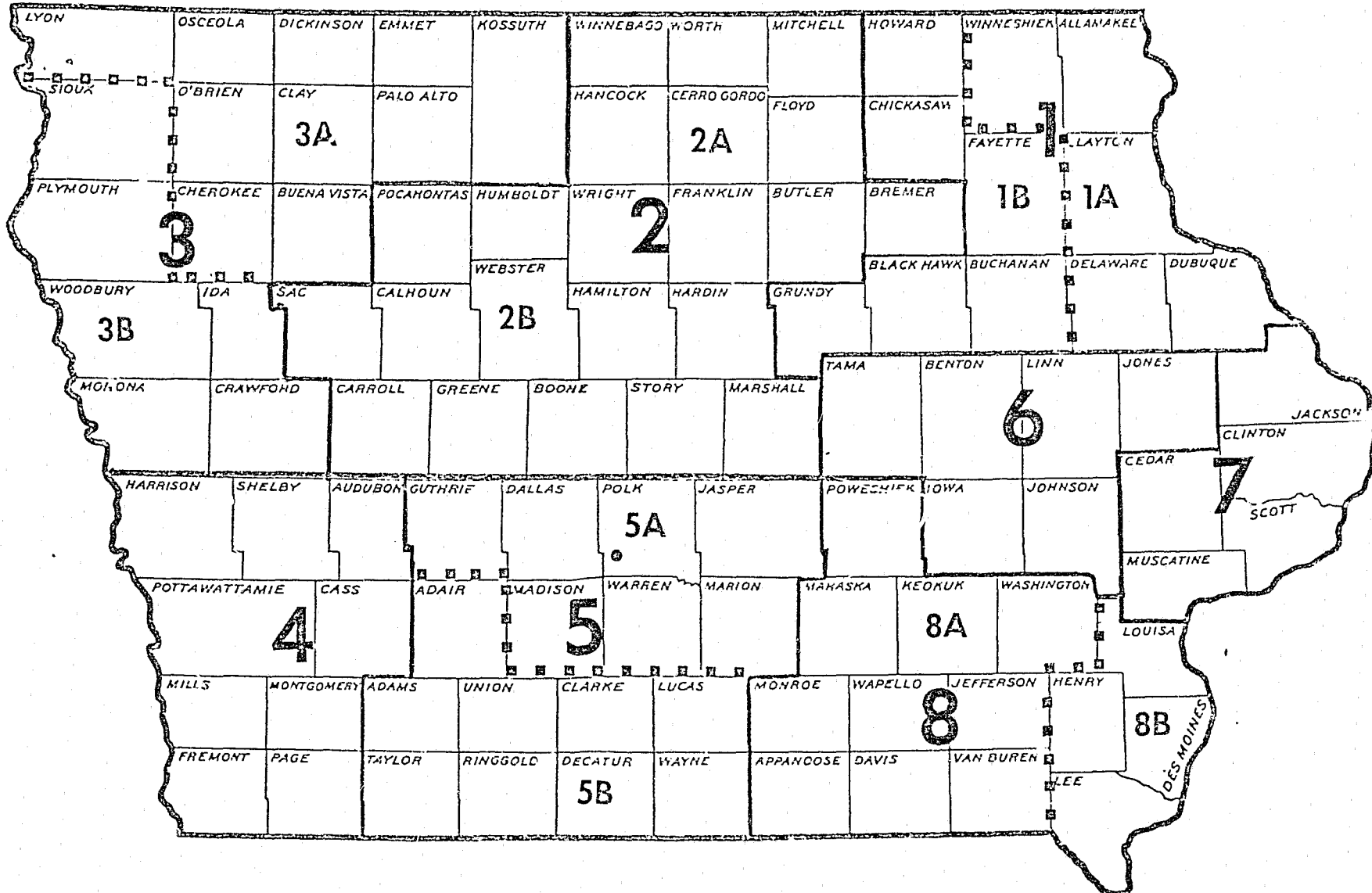
CHART 31
IOWA COURTS UNDER UNIFIED TRIAL COURT SYSTEM



- (1) Cases \$1,000 or less (cases heard by Associate District Court Judges and Judicial Magistrates).
- (2) Exercise jurisdiction of full time magistrates and
 - a. Count towards allotment of full time magistrates and
 - b. Upon order of Chief Judge can act as District Judge.
 - c. Upon order of Chief Judge can hear juvenile matters.
- (3) All magistrates hear non-indictable misdemeanors, preliminary hearings, issuance of search and arrest warrants, traffic and ordinance violation cases, forcible entry and detainer, small claims court cases.
- (4)
 - a. Also hear indictable misdemeanor cases.
 - b. Can be designated by the Chief Judge to hear juvenile cases after June 30, 1974.

CHART 32

IOWA'S EIGHT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND 13 JUDICIAL ELECTION DISTRICTS



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Judicial election districts are for the purposes of nomination, appointment and election of judges and application of the judgeship formula.

Chart 33 shows the District Court Judgeship Formula as of January, 1974.

District court judges are selected in the same manner as Supreme Court justices, but their regular term is six years. When a vacancy occurs, the appropriate District Judicial Nominating Commission nominates two individuals. Thereafter each judge stands for retention in his district only rather than on a state wide basis.

Each Judicial Nominating Commission consists of 11 members. The senior district judge of each district is chairman of this commission; the remainder are selected as follows: half are appointed by the Governor and half are elected by the lawyers of the district. The only qualification is that the non-judicial commissioners be residents of the district. They serve for staggered six-year terms, are ineligible for a second term, and receive no pay.

District Judges, like Supreme Court Justices, must be members of the bar and are subject to removal from office by the same methods. They have received an annual salary of \$21,500 paid by the state until recent legislation raised the salary to \$26,500 for 1973-1974 and \$29,000 after July 1, 1974. Each chief judge will receive \$27,000 for 1973-1974 and \$30,000 thereafter.

During 1973, there were 54,205 civil and criminal cases docketed in the 101 clerks' offices. This was 3,023 more than the number of similar cases docketed for the trial court of general jurisdiction existing during 1972. Part of this increase resulted from redocketing pending civil actions other than small claims and indictable misdemeanor cases turned over to them by the 14 municipal courts abolished as of June 30, 1973. The following is a trend summary of civil and criminal cases ad docketed.

Civil Cases Docketed Trend Summary

Year	Number Docketed	Increase or Decrease Over Prior Year
1963	28,138	-1.4%
1964	28,405	+ .9%
1965	29,207	+2.8%
1966	30,310	+3.8%
1967	31,646	+4.4%
1968	33,617	+6.2%
1969	35,574	+5.8%
1970	37,965	+6.7%
1971 ^c	40,315	+6.2%
1972	40,483	+ .4%
1973	38,057	-6.0%

The 1973 increase of 9,191 over such docketing in 1963 shows a 35.3% use during the ten year period.

Criminal Cases Docketed Trend Summary

Year	Number Docketed	Increase or Decrease Over Prior Year
1963	6,641	- 6.6%
1964	7,004	+ 5.5%
1965	7,432	+ 6.1%
1966	7,159	- 3.7%
1967	7,496	+ 4.7%

CHART 33
APPLICATION OF JUDGESHIP FORMULA AS OF JANUARY, 1974, UNDER SUBSECTION 2, SECTION 602.18, CODE 1973, AS AMENDED BY SECTION 2, CHAPTER 282, ACTS 1973 - REGULAR SESSION OF THE 65TH G.A.
(Using Combined Civil and Criminal Filings for 1971-72-73)

Judicial Election District	3-Year Average Combined Filings	July 1, 1973	Resident Judges	Resident Judges
1A ^a	1,950 (3.55)	172,600 (4.32)	4	3
1B ^a	4,417 (8.03)	223,200 (5.58)	7	7
2A	2,621 (5.82)	173,000 (4.33)	5	5
2B	4,957 (11.02)	334,200 (8.36)	9	9
3A	2,323 (5.16)	160,700 (4.02)	4	5
3B ^a	3,671 (6.67)	199,100 (4.98)	6	5
4 ^a	3,474 (6.32)	202,900 (5.07)	5	5
5A ^a	11,128 (20.23)	438,300 (10.96)	15+1 ^c	14+1 ^c
5B	1,348 (3.00)	82,000 (2.05)	2	3
6 ^a	5,834 (10.61)	320,100 (8.00)	9	9
7 ^a	4,399 (8.00)	280,800 (7.02)	7	7
8A	2,823 (6.27)	176,000 (4.40)	5	6
8B	2,174 (4.83)	119,500 (2.99)	4	4
State Totals	51,119	2,882,400	82+1 ^c	82+1 ^c

- a. District with a city of 50,000 or more population.
- b. Records and Statistics Division - Iowa State Department of Health.
- c. One additional judge for seat of state government.

Criminal Cases Docketed Trend Summary

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number Docketed</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease Over Prior Years</u>
1968	8,367	+11.6%
1969	9,505	+18.6%
1970	10,140	+ 6.7%
1971	11,300	+11.4%
1972	10,699	- 5.0%
1973	16,148	+50.9%

The 1973 docketing exceeded those in 1963 by 9,507, representing an increase during the ten year period of 143.2%. With regard to the number of criminal cases filed per judge during 1973, the high was 3,972 in the Fifth District and the low was 1,052 in the Fourth District.

Combined dispositions by district judges and district associate judges amounted to 53,587. This resulted in a state wide docket loss of 618 cases. Only the Second, Fifth and Eighth Districts disposed of more cases than were docketed.

The following table reflects the trend summary of disposed and criminal cases from 1963 through 1973.

Civil Cases Disposed Trend Summary

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number Disposed</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease Over Prior Year</u>
1963	28,342	- 2.1%
1964	28,258	- .3%
1965	30,280	+ 7.2%
1966	30,140	- .5%
1967	29,343	- 2.7%
1968	29,541	+ .7%
1969	32,642	+10.5%
1970	35,636	+ 9.2%
1971	38,455	+ 7.9%
1972	40,553	+ 5.4%
1973	38,632	- 4.7%

The 1973 increase of 10,290 over such dispositions in 1963 shows a 36.3% increase during the ten year period.

Criminal Cases Disposed Trend Summary

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number Disposed</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease Over Prior Year</u>
1963	6,551	- 8.6%
1964	6,757	+ 3.1%
1965	6,654	- 1.5%
1966	6,916	+ 3.9%
1967	7,267	+ 5.1%
1968	8,035	+10.6%
1969	8,676	+ 8.0%
1970	9,304	+ 7.2%
1971	10,659	+14.6%
1972	11,147	+ 4.6%
1973	14,955	+34.2%

The 1973 dispositions exceeded those in 1963 by 6,551, representing an increase during the ten year period of 128.3%.

During the calendar year of 1973, the district judges disposed of 38,381 regular civil cases, 444 or 1.1% by trial to jury and 3,028 or 7.9% by trial to court. Their total dispositions for civil cases ranged from a high of 10,575 in the Fifth to a low of 2,444 in the Fourth district. The associate district judges disposed of 251 total civil cases, four or 1.6% by trial to jury and 68 or 27.1% by trial to court. The total dispositions ranged from 64 in the Seventh District to two in the Fourth and Eighth Districts. When combining these figures, 9.2% of the total civil cases were disposed of by being tried to jury or to court with the remainder (90.8%) disposed without trial.

During this same period, 12,384 criminal cases were disposed by the district judges, of which 569 or 4.6% by trial to jury and 652 or 5.3% by trial to court. The total dispositions ranged from a high of 3,176 in the Fifth District to a low of 1,023 in the Seventh District. The associate district judges disposed of 2,571 total criminal cases, 38 or 1.5% by trial to jury and 355 or 13.8% by trial to court. The total dispositions ranged from 544 in the Fifth District to two in the Fourth District. When combining these figures, 10.8% of the total criminal cases were disposed of by being tried to jury or to court with the remainder (89.2%) disposed without trial.

As previously mentioned, the rate of disposition of total civil and criminal cases fell below the rate of new cases docketed in all districts except the Second, Fifth and Eighth. In addition, at the end of 1973 there was a total of 37,711 cases pending which is 618 more cases pending than at the end of 1972 which means there was a docket gain of 618. Of the total of cases pending, 31,412 were civil cases of which 14,255 or 45% were over one year old and 6,299 were criminal cases of which 1,247 or 20% were over one year old.

Charts 34 through 36 compare the ratio of total cases pending at the end of 1973 to the rate of disposition which took place during the years in each district.

In addition, Charts 37 through 40 illustrate the trend summary of civil and criminal cases for the years 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973. These statistics are based on Iowa's eight judicial districts.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

District Associate Judges are those 25 regular municipal court judges who were in office on June 30, 1973 and who were less than 72 years of age on July 1, 1973. They count towards the allotted number of full time Judicial Magistrates to which the county in which they hear cases is otherwise entitled.

A District Associate Judge has jurisdiction of non-indictable and indictable misdemeanors, preliminary hearings, search warrant proceedings, civil actions for money judgments where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$3,000, actions for forcible entry and detainer, and of juvenile matters when designated as the judge of the Juvenile Court by the Chief Judge. A District Associate Judge may, by order of the Chief Judge of the district, also exercise any jurisdiction of a District Judge as a result of the temporary incapacity of a District Judge.

District Associate Judges stood for retention in office within the county of their residence at the judicial election in 1974 and will every four years thereafter. If a District Associate Judge is not retained or a vacancy in the

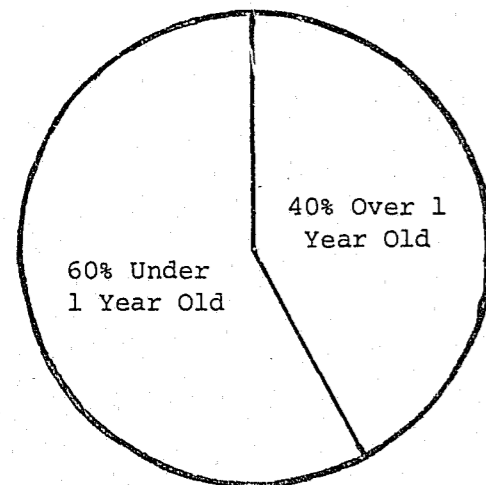
CHART 34
 DISTRICT COURT
 COMPARISON OF CIVIL CASES PENDING DECEMBER 31, 1973
 WITH THE 1973 RATE OF DISPOSITION

District	1973 Rate of Disposition	Pending 12/31/73	Pending Cases as a Percent of the 1973 Rate of Disposition
1	4,863	4,755	97.8%
2	5,704	5,188	91.0%
3	4,450	4,288	96.4%
4	2,446	3,062	125.2%
5	10,622	4,408	41.5%
6	3,667	3,757	102.5%
7	3,214	2,867	89.2%
8	3,667	3,087	84.2%
Statewide	38,632	31,412	81.3%

COMPARISON OF AGE OF PENDING CIVIL CASES

As of December 31, 1972

The 31,950 pending civil cases were divided as to age in the following proportion:



As of December 31, 1973

The 31,412 pending civil cases were divided as to age in the following proportion:

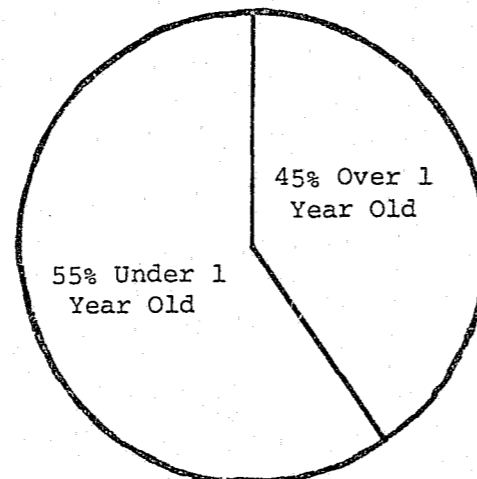


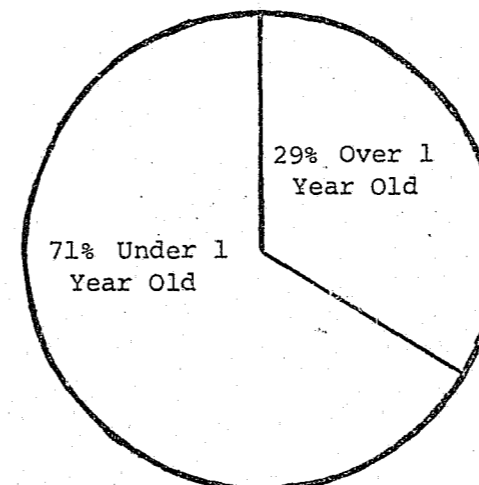
CHART 35
 DISTRICT COURT
 COMPARISON OF CRIMINAL CASES PENDING DECEMBER 31, 1973
 WITH THE 1973 RATE OF DISPOSITION

District	1973 Rate of Disposition	Pending 12/31/73	Pending Cases as a Percent of the 1973 Rate of Disposition
1	1,809	820	45.3%
2	1,972	673	34.1%
3	1,709	1,114	65.2%
4	1,172	330	28.2%
5	3,720	1,555	41.8%
6	1,624	676	41.6%
7	1,550	623	40.2%
8	1,399	508	36.3%
Statewide	14,955	6,299	42.1%

COMPARISON OF AGE OF PENDING CRIMINAL CASES

As of December 31, 1972

The 5,112 pending criminal cases were divided as to age in the following proportions:



As of December 31, 1973

The 6,299 pending criminal cases were divided as to age in the following proportions:

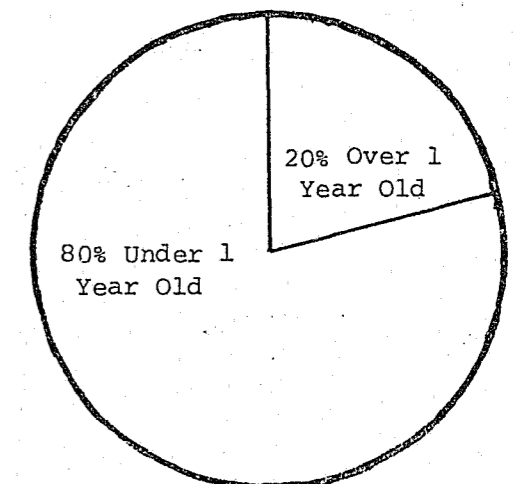


CHART 36
COMPARISON OF AGE OF CASES PENDING
IN THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
DECEMBER 31, 1973 AND DECEMBER 31, 1972

	<u>Total Pending</u>	<u>Over 1 Year</u>	<u>Percent Over 1 Year</u>	<u>Under 1 Year</u>	<u>Percent Under 1 Year</u>
<u>Civil Cases:</u>					
As of 12/31/72	31,950	12,828	40%	19,122	60%
As of 12/31/71	31,412	14,225	45%	17,187	55%
Change during the 1-year period	-538	+1,397	+5%	-1,935	-5%
<u>Criminal Cases:</u>					
As of 12/31/72	5,112	1,461	29%	3,651	71%
As of 12/31/71	6,299	1,247	20%	5,052	80%
Change during the 1-year period	+1,187	-214	-9%	+1,401	+9%

CHART 37
DISTRICT COURT
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES

<u>District</u>	<u>Judges</u>	<u>Docketed</u>	<u>Disposed</u>	<u>Docket Gain or Loss</u>	<u>Pending as of 12/31</u>
<u>1970</u>					
1	8	5,845	5,452	-393	4,614
2	12	6,534	6,486	-48	4,930
3	10	5,550	5,228	-322	4,528
4	5	3,297	3,180	-117	2,753
5	16	11,155	8,936	-2,219	6,773
6	9	6,159	6,336	-177	4,474
7	6	3,827	3,782	-45	2,912
8	10	5,738	5,540	-198	3,925
	76	48,105	44,940	-3,165	34,909
<u>1971</u>					
1	9	6,300	5,824	-476	4,956
2	12	7,292	6,862	-430	5,588
3	10	6,326	5,850	-476	4,998
4	5	3,296	3,120	-176	2,929
5	17	11,627	10,619	-1,008	7,766
6	7	6,790	7,226	436	4,038
7	7	4,025	4,161	136	2,779
8	9	5,959	5,452	-507	4,435
	76	51,615	49,114	-2,501	37,489
<u>1972</u>					
1	9	6,410	6,387	-73	5,055
2	12	7,479	7,630	151	5,903
3	10	5,874	5,596	-278	5,392
4	5	3,333	3,050	-283	3,212
5	17	12,274	13,801	1,527	7,047
6	7	6,058	5,623	-435	3,716
7	7	4,763	4,707	-56	3,028
8	9	4,991	4,956	-35	3,709
	76	51,182	51,700	518	37,062
<u>1973</u>					
1	15	7,191	6,671	-520	5,575
2	16	7,639	7,676	37	5,861
3	12	6,190	6,159	-31	5,402
4	7	3,798	3,618	-180	3,392
5	22	13,258	14,342	1,084	5,963
6	12	5,951	5,291	-660	4,433
7	12	5,226	4,764	-462	3,490
8	12	4,952	5,066	114	3,595
	108	54,205	53,587	-618	37,711

CHART 38
DISTRICT COURT
CRIMINAL CASES DOCKETED

District	1970	1971	1972	1973	% Change 1972-1973
1	1190	1080	1135	2041	+79.8%
2	1602	1688	1620	2073	+28.0%
3	1396	1474	1249	2158	+72.8%
4	722	758	677	1052	+55.4%
5	2092	2665	2544	3972	+56.1%
6	1197	1394	1272	1758	+38.2%
7	541	748	1002	1645	+64.2%
8	1493	1493	1200	1449	+20.8%
	10,140	11,300	10,699	16,148	+50.9%

Note: 1973 cases docketed increased 59.3% over 1970
1973 cases docketed increased 42.9% over 1971

CHART 39
DISTRICT COURT
CRIMINAL CASES

District	Judges	Cases Docketed Per Judge	Cases Docketed Per 1,000 Population	Number of Cases Docketed	Cases Disposed of By Trial	% of Cases Tried
<u>1970</u>						
1	8	297	7	1,190	131	11%
2	12	388	10	1,602	247	15%
3	10	422	12	1,396	104	7%
4	5	144	4	722	31	4%
5	16	383	13	2,092	277	14%
6	9	278	7	1,197	38	3%
7	6	90	2	541	43	8%
8	10	413	13	1,400	127	9%
	76	133.4	3.6	10,140	998	9.8%
<u>1971</u>						
1	8	270	6	1,080	117	11%
2	12	415	16	1,688	289	17%
3	10	455	12	1,474	76	5%
4	5	152	4	758	50	7%
5	16	445	16	2,665	300	11%
6	9	283	7	1,394	227	16%
7	6	125	3	748	64	9%
8	10	448	13	1,493	119	8%
	76	148.7	4.0	11,300	1,246	11.0%
<u>1972</u>						
1	9	126.1	3	1,135	123	11%
2	12	135.0	3	1,620	248	15%
3	10	124.9	3	1,249	99	8%
4	5	135.4	3	677	36	5%
5	17	149.6	5	2,544	281	11%
6	7	181.7	4	1,292	211	17%
7	7	143.1	4	1,002	46	5%
8	9	133.3	4	1,200	400	12%
	76	140.8	3.7	10,699	1,184	11.0%
<u>1973</u>						
1	15	136.1	1.9	2,041	131	6.4%
2	16	129.6	2.5	2,073	205	9.9%
3	12	179.8	1.7	2,158	93	4.3%
4	7	150.3	1.9	1,052	62	5.9%
5	22	180.5	1.3	3,972	387	9.7%
6	12	146.5	1.8	1,758	150	8.5%
7	12	137.1	1.7	1,645	395	24.0%
8	12	120.8	2.0	1,449	191	13.2%
	108	149.2	1.8	16,148	1,614	10.0%

CHART 40
DISTRICT COURT
CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED

District	Total Dispositions	Without Trial	% Without Trial	Tried to Jury	% Tried to Jury	Tried to Court	% Tried to Court
<u>1970</u>							
1	1,092	961	88.0%	44	4.0%	87	7.9%
2	1,645	1,398	85.0%	140	8.5%	107	6.5%
3	1,223	1,119	91.5%	60	4.9%	44	3.6%
4	690	659	95.5%	24	3.5%	7	1.0%
5	1,582	1,305	82.5%	153	9.7%	124	7.8%
6	1,192	1,154	96.8%	27	2.3%	11	.9%
7	466	423	90.8%	24	5.1%	19	4.1%
8	1,414	1,287	91.0%	76	5.4%	51	3.6%
	<u>9,304</u>	<u>8,306</u>	<u>89.3%</u>	<u>548</u>	<u>5.9%</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>4.8%</u>
<u>1971</u>							
1	1,155	1,038	39.8%	38	3.3%	79	6.8%
2	1,645	1,356	82.4%	95	5.7%	194	11.8%
3	1,464	1,384	94.5%	68	4.6%	12	.8%
4	759	709	93.4%	19	2.5%	31	4.1%
5	1,716	1,416	82.5%	203	11.8%	97	5.6%
6	1,773	1,536	87.2%	39	2.2%	188	10.6%
7	763	699	91.6%	33	4.3%	31	4.1%
8	1,384	1,265	91.3%	73	5.3%	46	3.3%
	<u>10,659</u>	<u>9,413</u>	<u>88.3%</u>	<u>568</u>	<u>5.3%</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>6.4%</u>
<u>1972</u>							
1	1,093	970	88.8%	32	2.9%	91	8.3%
2	1,671	1,423	85.2%	91	5.4%	157	9.4%
3	1,291	1,192	92.3%	42	3.3%	57	4.4%
4	535	491	93.3%	26	4.8%	10	1.9%
5	3,085	2,804	90.9%	206	6.7%	75	2.4%
6	1,348	1,137	84.4%	33	2.4%	178	13.2%
7	914	868	95.0%	43	4.7%	3	.3%
8	1,210	1,070	88.4%	66	5.5%	74	6.1%
	<u>11,147</u>	<u>9,963</u>	<u>89.4%</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>4.8%</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>5.8%</u>
<u>1973</u>							
1	1,809	1,678	92.8%	53	2.9%	78	4.3%
2	1,972	1,767	89.6%	70	3.6%	135	6.9%
3	1,709	1,616	94.6%	46	2.7%	47	2.8%
4	1,172	1,110	94.7%	49	4.2%	13	1.1%
5	3,720	3,333	89.6%	244	6.6%	143	3.8%
6	1,624	1,476	90.8%	33	2.0%	117	7.2%
7	1,550	1,155	74.5%	56	3.6%	339	21.8%
8	1,399	1,208	86.4%	56	4.0%	135	9.7%
	<u>14,955</u>	<u>13,341</u>	<u>89.2%</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>4.1%</u>	<u>1,007</u>	<u>6.7%</u>

office occurs, no new District Associate Judge will be appointed. Rather the vacancy will be filled by a full-time Judicial Magistrate.

District Associate Judges must be lawyers but cannot practice law while serving in the capacity of judge. They must cease to hold office upon attaining the age of 72 and can be removed by the same procedures as a District Judge. District Associate Judges are paid \$19,500 annually with state funds.

JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES

Full Time: There shall be one full time Judicial Magistrate in those counties having a population, according to the last federal decennial census, of more than 35,000 and less than 80,000. Counties having a population of more than 80,000 and less than 125,000 shall have two. There shall be three such magistrates in any county having a population of more than 125,000 and less than 200,000, and four such magistrates in counties having a population of 200,000 or more.

The total number of full time Judicial Magistrates allotted is presently 30 but in those counties in which a District Associate Judge(s) resides the District Associate Judge shall be considered a Judicial Magistrate for purposes of allotment. As a result, only five full time magistrates were appointed in April, 1973.

Prior to July 1, 1973 - Full time Judicial Magistrates were appointed by the County Judicial Magistrates Appointing Commission. They have jurisdiction of non-indictable misdemeanors, preliminary hearings, search warrant proceedings, forcible entry and detainer actions and small claims where the amount in controversy is \$1,000 or less. The magistrate must be an elector of the county of appointment, less than 72 years of age and cease to hold office upon attaining that age. Legal training is not required. If the magistrate is licensed as an attorney, private practice is permissible except that the magistrate, or any corporation, firm or partnership with which he is connected, may not be directly or indirectly engaged in any capacity for any party in an action or proceeding pending or arising within his jurisdiction based upon substantially the same facts upon which a prosecution or proceedings has been prosecuted or commenced before him. The term of office for the magistrates thus appointed served for one year commencing July 1, 1973 and ending June 30, 1974.

After July 1, 1973 - Full time Judicial Magistrates appointed after July 1, 1973 (except where the appointment is to fill the unexpired term of a magistrate appointed prior to July 1, 1973) shall be appointed by the District Judges of the election district from a list of three individuals for each office vacated nominated by the County Judicial Magistrate Appointing Commission.

In addition to the jurisdiction which can be exercised by magistrates appointed prior to July 1, 1973, these magistrates shall have jurisdiction of indictable misdemeanors, civil actions for money judgments where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$3,000, and may be designated as a judge of the Juvenile Court.

Such magistrates must be licensed to practice law in Iowa but will not be permitted to practice during the time they are magistrates. They will serve for four year terms at an annual salary of \$19,500 and must retire at age 72. They shall be members of the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System.

Part Time: The 191 part time magistrates initially allotted were appointed by the County Judicial Magistrates in April, 1973. They have jurisdiction of non-indictable misdemeanors, preliminary hearings, search warrant proceedings and small claims where the amount in controversy is \$1,000 or less.

The magistrate must be an elector in the county of appointment during his term of office, shall be less than 72 years of age, and shall retire upon attaining that age. The magistrates need not be licensed to practice law but in selecting persons for those positions after July 1, 1973, the commission shall first consider applicants for appointment who are so licensed.

County Judicial Magistrate Nominating Commission: A County Judicial Magistrate Nominating Commission is composed of a District Court Judge, designated by the Chief Judge of the district, two attorneys elected by the county bar and three electors of the county appointed by the board of supervisors. The commissioners serve for six year terms commencing January 1, 1973.

In April of each year in which magistrates terms expire, the commission shall appoint the number of magistrates allotted to the county.

Before assuming office on July 1, 1973, each Judicial Magistrate was required to attend a school of instruction conducted under the direction of the Supreme Court Administrator. A magistrate subsequently appointed will be required to attend the school of instruction (schools are to be held annually) held prior to the time he takes office unless excused for good cause by the Chief Justice. A magistrate appointed to fill a vacancy shall attend the first school of instruction held following his appointment unless excused for good cause.

The annual school of instruction is required to include a comprehensive examination over the materials presented.

Removal of Judicial Magistrates: At least 2% of the electors residing within a county where a magistrate resides or a District Judge of his district may petition the judges of the District Court to terminate the appointment of a Judicial Magistrate sitting in that district. The petition shall contain a general statement of the grounds upon which termination is sought. Within 30 days of filing the petition, the Chief Judge of the district shall appoint a tribunal composed of three other judges of the judicial election district where the magistrate resides to schedule and hold a hearing.

The magistrate shall have at least 15 days notice and may be represented by counsel, shall have the right to confront and cross-examine all witnesses against him, may call witnesses and introduce evidence on his own behalf.

All decisions of the tribunal must be by majority vote. Such decisions are final with no provision for appeal to any other reviewing body.

SMALL CLAIMS ACTIONS

A small claim is a civil action for a money judgment where the amount in controversy is \$1,000 or less, exclusive of interest and costs, and certain actions for forcible entry and detainer. All actions are commenced by filing an original notice with the clerk who then mails a copy to the defendant. The filing fee is \$2 plus the amount of postage for mailing the original notice to each defendant to which it is to be mailed.

The original notice must be mailed (or personally served on the defendant(s) not less than ten nor more than 20 days prior to the hearing date.

Unless good cause to the contrary is shown, a claim shall be dismissed if the parties fail to appear. If the plaintiff fails to appear but the defendant appears, the plaintiff cannot bring any action on his claim in the future. If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not, judgment shall be rendered against the defendant. Small claims on file for 90 days and not determined shall be dismissed with costs assessed to the plaintiff.

Small claims are to be tried only by judicial magistrates and district associate judges unless a small claim action is joined with an action that is not a small claim. In that event, the court can order both claims to be tried by regular district court procedure.

Contested claims shall be heard by the court and are to be simple and informal, without regard to technicalities of procedure. The parties may participate either personally or by an attorney.

The magistrates shall make minutes of the testimony of each witness and append the exhibits or copies thereof. The trial proceedings shall not be reported unless a party provides one at his own expense. By agreement, the parties may have the proceedings electronically reported.

Appeals from judgments of Judicial Magistrates in small claims actions shall be to a District Judge who shall hear the appeal upon the record filed by the parties without further evidence. Appeals to the Supreme Court following review by a District Judge are discretionary.

POLICE CITATIONS

Whenever it would be lawful for a peace officer to arrest a person without a warrant, he may issue a citation instead of making the arrest and taking the person before a magistrate. A peace officer may make an arrest without a warrant:

1. For a public offense committed or attempted in his presence.
2. Where a public offense has in fact been committed, and he has reasonable ground for believing that the person to be arrested has committed it.
3. Where he has reasonable ground for believing that an indictable public offense has been committed and has reasonable ground for believing that the person to be arrested has committed it.
4. Where he has received from the Department of Public Safety, or any other peace officer of the state or any other state department or officer, an official communication informing him that a warrant has been issued and is being held for the arrest of the person to be arrested.

Whenever a preliminary information or complaint is on file charging the defendant with a misdemeanor, the magistrate, district court clerk or his deputy may, in his discretion, issue a citation instead of a warrant of arrest.

The citation shall include the person's name, address, the nature of the offense, the time and place for the person's court appearance, and the penalty for non-

appearance. Any person who willfully fails to appear in court as specified by the citation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction is to be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed three months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Before being released, the cited person must sign the citation as a written promise to appear in court at the specified time and place. As soon as practicable, the law enforcement official who issues the citation must file a complaint, charging the crime stated in the notice, in the court wherein the cited person is to appear.

UNIFORM CITATION AND COMPLAINT

The Commissioner of Public Safety has been required to adopt a uniform, combined traffic citation and complaint which is used for charging all traffic violations in Iowa under state law or municipal ordinance, unless the defendant is charged by information or a parking meter violation is involved and the violation is admitted by the defendant.

Each citation and complaint is serially numbered, and is made in quadruplicate. The citation and complaint contains spaces for the parties' name, a space where the defendant may sign the promise to appear at the specified time and place, a list of minimum fines prescribed under the list of scheduled violations, a brief explanation of the scheduled violations, and a space where the defendant may sign an admission of the violation.

Before the time specified for appearance, the defendant may mail the citation to the county traffic violations office, together with the minimum fine plus \$5 costs.

A defendant charged with a scheduled violation by information can follow the same procedure as detailed in the above paragraph.

Where a scheduled violation is involved and the officer does not deem it advisable to release the defendant and no court in the county is in session, if the defendant wishes to admit the violation, the officer may release the defendant upon observing him mail the citation and complaint, admission, minimum fine, together with \$5 costs.

If the defendant will not sign an admission in circumstances where it is not advisable to release the defendant, the officer may still release the defendant by observing him mail to a court in the county the citation and complaint and one and one-half times the minimum fine plus \$5 costs. In lieu of the fine and costs the defendant may provide a guaranteed arrest bond certificate.

Court appearance is required for scheduled violations when:

1. An accident or injury was involved.
2. The officer believed the defendant did not have a valid operator's or chauffeur's license or permit in force.
3. The officer believed the violation was hazardous or aggravated because of highway conditions, visibility, traffic, repetition or other circumstances.

In such cases, regular court procedures shall apply.

During the last half of 1973, there were seven full-time magistrates serving all or part of the six-month period. Together, the magistrates disposed of 8,662 cases or approximately 1,444 cases apiece for the six magistrate positions. (Jasper County replaced its initial full-time magistrate in December.) Only 730 of the 9,392 cases docketed and assigned to the magistrates were pending at the end of the year. The number of cases disposed per magistrate ranged from 302 to 3,351.

Of the 631 preliminary examination cases handled by the magistrates, only 108 required a formal hearing. There were 140 pending cases at the end of the year.

The activity of full-time magistrates in non-indictable state cases indicate that 3,389 of the 3,774 cases docketed were disposed of without trial, 179 were tried to court, four cases were tried by jury, and 202 cases were still pending. Only 5.1% of the non-indictable state cases involved a contested trial to court (judge) or a trial to jury. The Second District had the lowest figure (7). The Sixth District had by far the highest number of pending cases (153 of the 202 total).

There were 726 more non-indictable ordinance cases docketed than state cases. Of the 4,146 ordinance cases disposed, only 244 (5.8%) were tried by court and five (.01%) by jury. The Sixth District reported the largest volume of ordinance cases docketed and by far the most pending at the end of the year. The Second District had the largest number of cases (122) disposed of by court or jury while only ten of the 444 non-indictable ordinance cases resolved in the Fifth District were tried to the court (contested) or before a jury.

17 of the 35 search warrants applied for in the Judicial Magistrate's Court were in the Sixth District. There were only three miscellaneous actions (i.e., determining the ownership of lost, stolen, or embezzled property, ordering the seizure and destruction of diseased plants, or requiring security to keep the peace).

Finally, of the 309 small claims assigned to full-time magistrates, 168 were tried to court, 107 were disposed of without trial, and 34 were pending. Over 86% of the small claims were handled by the four full-time magistrates in the Second and Sixth Districts.

There were 89,273 cases docketed or assigned to the 196 part-time magistrates during the last six months of 1973. (Although only 191 magistrate positions were initially allotted, five one-magistrate counties took the option authorized in Section 602.58 of the Code and appointed two magistrates to share equally the \$4,800 salary.) During 1973, 83,762 cases were disposed of and 5,511 cases were still pending at the end of the year. The number of cases disposed ranged from 6,233 in the Seventh District to 14,910 in the Second District. The average number of cases disposed per part-time magistrate varied from 338 (Third District) to 738 (Sixth District). Nearly half of the pending cases were found in the Fourth and Sixth Districts. (For comparative purposes, it should be noted that the eight judicial districts vary in population and number of magistrates from 202,900 to 507,200 and 16 to 38 respectively.)

The Fifth District magistrates reported docketing 1,112 of the 3,942 state wide preliminary examination cases. The magistrates in the Second District, however, held the largest number of formal hearings. Overall, only 22% of the

preliminary examination cases required a formal hearing. Approximately 35% of the pending cases were in the Fifth District.

46,763 non-indictable state cases were docketed before part-time judicial magistrates. The magistrates disposed of 43,907 cases: 60 by trial, 3,707 by trial to court, and 40,140 without trial. The Second District had the most jury trials (16) while the Fourth District reported the least (one). There were 9,556 non-indictable cases docketed in the Second District; only 2,735 were docketed in the Seventh District.

Statistics on non-indictable ordinance cases suggest that 35,128 cases were docketed, 33,246 were disposed and 1,882 were still pending on December 31, 1973. Only 13 cases were tried to jury. 91% of both the non-indictable ordinance cases and the non-indictable state cases were disposed of without a contested trial to a judge or jury. Part-time magistrates in the Sixth District handled 6,829 ordinance cases while those in the Seventh District disposed of only 3,311. Over one-third of the 1,882 pending cases were within the Sixth District.

Part-time magistrates also entertained 308 applications for search warrants and held 222 hearings. The largest number of search warrant applications occurred in the Fifth and Second Districts (74 and 69, respectively). There were only 17 search warrant applications in the Second District. There were also a total of 174 miscellaneous actions.

Finally, the part-time magistrates disposed of 2,661 of the 2,958 small claims assigned to them by the clerks. 58% (1,543) of the small claims were tried before the court while the other 1,118 cases were handled without the necessity of a trial to the court. Although the Eighth District had the largest number of small claims assigned to part-time magistrates (691), the Third District had the highest number of small claims assigned to part-time magistrates (691), the Third District had the highest number of small claims tried to court (317).

In summary, the part-time and full-time magistrates disposed of 4,097 preliminary examinations, 47,479 non-indictable state criminal cases, 37,392 non-indictable ordinance cases, 343 search warrant applications, 177 miscellaneous actions, and 2,936 small claims for a total case load disposition of 92,424 or an average of 458 per magistrate. When these figures are added to the volume of similar cases (45,549) disposed of by district associate judges (i.e., 2,247 preliminary examinations, 13,323 non-indictable state cases, 27,555 non-indictable ordinance cases, 294 search warrant applications, and 6,130 small claims), the total number of preliminary examinations, non-indictable state misdemeanors, non-indictable ordinance misdemeanors, search warrants, miscellaneous actions, and small claims cases resolved by magistrates and district associate judges is: 6,344, 50,802, 64,947, 637, 177, and 9,066, respectively, for a grand total of 141,973 cases for the six-month period ending December 31, 1973.

DISTRICT COURT CLERKS

The analysis of the judicial activity in Iowa, however, would not be complete without mentioning the contribution of the district court clerks in small claims (dismissals and defaults) and scheduled violations. As noted above, under the new Unified Trial Court Act, district court clerks are authorized to docket and assign small claims, enter dismissals, and defaults. District court clerks are also responsible for handling scheduled violations in which the defendant

mails in or delivers his admission, scheduled fine, and \$5 costs to the clerk's traffic violations office before the time specified on the citation and complaint for court appearance.

More small claims were disposed of by clerks (10,055) than judges (9,066). Except for the Fifth and Sixth Districts, the majority of small claims filed never required the attention of magistrates or district associate judges. The clerks in the First, Second, and Third Districts handled most of the small claims themselves; clerks in the Fourth and Fifth Districts disposed of only about half as many small claims. Whereas, in the Seventh District clerks took care of 63% of the small claims filed, in the Fifth District the clerks resolved only 29% of the small claims disposed. The district court clerks also disposed of 44,120 scheduled violations without the attention or assistance of any judicial officer.

DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS

The proceedings in the District Courts are recorded by court reporters. In Iowa there are 82 District Court reporters.

District Court Reporters' salaries recently were changed by the state legislature in that base salary is \$12,000 per annum with an increase of \$500 per year for eight consecutive years. At the end of this time period the District Judge, at his own discretion, may raise the district court reporter's salary by 5% which would then make a maximum salary of \$16,800.

Iowa is one of ten states which has a certification law for court reporters. Tests are conducted twice yearly by the Iowa Board of Examiners of Shorthand Reporters.

THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINER

In 1970, the Iowa legislature passed an Act providing for a state medical examiner. The medical examiner must be a physician and surgeon or osteopathic physician, be licensed to practice medicine in the State of Iowa, and possess special knowledge in forensic pathology. He is appointed by, and serves at the pleasure of the Governor.

The state medical examiner's duties include: 1) providing assistance and training to county medical examiners and law enforcement officials; 2) keeping of records concerning deaths or crimes requiring investigation by the state medical examiner; and 3) promulgating rules and regulations regarding the manner and techniques to be used during autopsies, the nature, character and extent of investigations to be made in cases of homicide or suspected homicide sufficient to allow a medical examiner to render a full and complete analysis and report, and the format and matters contained in all reports rendered by medical examiners. All county medical examiners and peace officers are subject to the rules and regulations promulgated by the state medical examiner.

PROSECUTION

STATE LEVEL ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Attorney General is a constitutional officer within the Department of Justice and is elected for a two year term. He prosecutes and defends all cases in the Iowa Supreme Court in which the state is a party or is interested. Additionally, he represents Iowa in civil and criminal proceedings when the best interest of the state requires such action.

Upon request, the Attorney General gives written opinions on questions of law submitted to him by the General Assembly or an elected or appointed state official. Biennially, he submits a report to the Governor stating the condition of his office, opinions rendered, and other business of public interest.

Supervision of county attorneys in matters pertaining to duties of their offices is another function of the Attorney General. He counsels and advises them on problems occurring during the course of official duties. All drafts of contracts, forms and other legal documents which may be required by the state are prepared by the Attorney General. In addition, he appoints Assistant Attorney Generals as may be authorized by law.

LOCAL LEVEL COUNTY ATTORNEY

Each of Iowa's 99 counties has a County Attorney that is elected for a term of four years on a county-wide partisan ballot. Generally, the prosecutor is viewed as being the "chief law enforcement officer" of his county. The statutory salaries for County Attorneys range from \$8,000 for those serving in counties with a population of less than 9,000 to \$17,000 for those serving in a county where the population is over 100,000.

County Attorneys appoint their own assistants if there is a need and an assistant is so authorized by the Board of Supervisors. Approximately one-third of the counties have assistants. The first assistant receives no more than 85% of the amount of the salary of the County Attorney. If assistants in addition to the first assistant county attorney are required, the salary is fixed by the Board of Supervisors not to exceed 80% of the salary of the County Attorney.

The nature of the prosecution office varies widely with county size. In 20 counties the prosecutor's office is in the courthouse, while in 79 counties he fulfills the duties from his private law office. If the prosecutor's office is not located in the courthouse, he is usually given an office allowance.

The office of County Attorney entails many duties in addition to prosecution. He is legal counsel to the County Board of Supervisors. He must issue legal opinions to all county officers, school districts within the county, the County Conservation Boards and the County Boards of Health. The County Attorney must also represent the County Departments of Social Services and attempt to enforce the laws providing for the support of dependents.

As state above, the County Attorney is generally considered the "chief law enforcement officer" and as such must possess certain abilities and expertise. The

prosecutor in Iowa has a crucial role in the law enforcement system over and above the court room and trial aspect of his position. He has great discretion and must exercise it carefully in deciding what charge to bring against, and what disposition to recommend for, an officer. He is particularly able to influence police operations and practices. The County Attorney's office carries the primary responsibility for the smooth and orderly flow of cases through the minor and trial court system of Iowa.

CITY ATTORNEY

Each city in Iowa is authorized to retain its own attorney on the basis that its municipal form of government deems best. Municipalities in Iowa have the authority to pass city ordinances that carry a maximum punishment of a \$100 fine or a 30-day jail sentence. It is the city attorney's obligation to prosecute violations of city ordinances. The larger cities have sizeable staffs that work full time at prosecuting offenders of the various city criminal ordinances. There are over 25 full-time City Attorneys who act as prosecutors in Iowa. Approximately 190 cities and towns retain attorneys on a case-by-case basis to prosecute violators of city ordinances.

INITIATING A CRIMINAL ACTION

This section is included to explain the manner in which the prosecutorial function is set in motion.

A criminal action against an accused may be initiated in three different ways. They are as follows: 1) filing of a preliminary information; 2) return of a direct indictment by the grand jury; and 3) filing of a County Attorney's information.

To initiate a criminal action against an individual, a preliminary information may be filed by the police or a private person with a Judicial Magistrate, District Court clerk, or deputy clerk. Both simple and indictable misdemeanor charges may be filed using a preliminary information. The information states the person's name, the offense with which he is charged and is signed by the judge or magistrate of the court where filed. If the accused is in custody at the time the information is filed, he is brought before the judge or magistrate for arraignment. If the named defendant is not in custody, a bench warrant is issued for his arrest, or a citation may be issued in misdemeanor cases.

On all misdemeanor charges, the hearing or trial is held before a Judicial Magistrate or District Associate Judge. In the case of indictable crimes a preliminary hearing is held before a magistrate and if enough evidence is presented by the state to show probable cause for the charge being brought, the case is sent to the grand jury for further investigation.

Another procedure used to commence a criminal action is that of a direct indictment by the grand jury. When the direct indictment is used, the County Attorney files what is known as a "slip" with the grand jury which tells the name of the accused, the crime with which he is charged and the witnesses against the accused. The grand jury calls the witnesses to testify, and, if it determines that there is sufficient evidence against the accused, an indictment is returned against the defendant and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. The accused is then arraigned

in District Court on this charge. Trial is also held in the District Court before either a full time magistrate, District Associate Judge, or District Judge. Only indictable types of crimes are initiated with a direct indictment.

The third method used to initiate a criminal action is the filing of a County Attorney's information. This procedure is used when the grand jury is not actually in session or the statute of limitations for filing the charge has nearly run and the grand jury will not have time to consider the case before the statute runs. It can also be used if the County Attorney feels there is sufficient evidence to sustain the charge and a grand jury investigation is not required. A District Court Judge approves the information and a bench warrant is issued for the accused's arrest. The defendant is then arraigned and tried in District Court. Only indictable crimes can be initiated by a County Attorney's information.

NON-INDICTABLE OFFENSES

Trial: If a defendant does not plead guilty, the magistrate sets a trial date which must be at least 15 days after the plea is entered. The trial is without a jury unless the defendant makes a demand for a jury trial at least ten days prior to the date set for trial. If demand is made, the action shall be tried by a jury of six members.

Appeal: An appeal may be taken by the plaintiff only upon a finding of invalidity of an ordinance or statute. In all other cases, an appeal may only be taken by the defendant upon a judgment of conviction.

The magistrate shall forward the docket entries, complaint, warrant, motions, pleadings, and his minutes of testimony and exhibits to the District Judge. The District Court hears the case anew on all documents presented, without regard to technical errors which have not substantially prejudiced the rights of either party.

After appeal to a District Judge, either party may appeal to the Supreme Court in the same manner as for a judgment in a prosecution by indictment.

INDICTABLE OFFENSES AND FELONIES

Trial: A prosecution must be dismissed if the state fails to bring the case for trial within 60 days after indictment or information unless the state shows "good cause" for the delay and the delay was not caused by the defendant.

Prosecution for felonies cannot be tried without a jury even though the defendant agrees to waive this constitutional (state) and statutory right. Indictable misdemeanors must be tried to a jury unless the defendant waives the right.

Such actions are tried to a jury of 12 members.

Appeal: Appeal can be taken to the Supreme Court by either party within 60 days after final judgment has been rendered by the trial court.

Defense: The office of Public Defender is provided for by statute in Iowa, but it is left up to the discretion of the board of supervisors in each county. At the present time, one of the counties in Iowa has established a Public Defender

office through which an indigent criminal defendant may seek counsel.

Representation for indigent defendants is provided through court appointed counsel. The procedure and time of appointing counsel is different in the larger metropolitan areas than in rural and less populated areas. In larger counties, when a defendant is formally arraigned, a determination is made by the court as to whether the accused is financially able to hire his own attorney. If it is determined that the defendant is unable to employ counsel, the court will appoint an attorney at the arraignment. These appointments are made from a list of lawyers practicing in the county. An attorney's name is entered on the list by application to the court by the attorney.

In other counties where the number of criminal arraignments is considerably less, an informed determination of the defendant's financial ability to employ counsel is made by the County Attorney prior to the formal arraignment. If the defendant is unable to employ counsel, the County Attorney arranges for counsel to represent the indigent defendant. The court, prior to the arraignment, will issue an order appointing the Defense Attorney. These appointments are made on a rotating basis among members of the local bar.

Appointments are made only when an accused is charged with an indictable crime. They are not presently required by law for simple misdemeanors. However, a recent United States Supreme Court case has extended the right to counsel in any situation where a potential jail sentence is involved.

Fees for court appointed counsel are paid out of county funds. The attorney who is appointed to represent the indigent defendant keeps a record of his expenses and time expended while working on the case. When the case reaches its final disposition, the Defense Attorney submits his bill to the court for approval, however, there seems to be a great disparity among the courts in Iowa as to the fees granted to court appointed counsel.

THE IOWA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - CORRECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

The correctional element of the Criminal Justice System is broadly defined as the holding, incarceration and rehabilitation of any person who has entered the criminal justice process by arrest and/or court order.

The state's role in corrections is handled by two separate divisions within the Department of Social Services. Adult and juvenile institutional services are provided by the Division of Correctional Institutions and Division of Community Services respectively. Adult and juvenile community based correctional services are provided by the Division of Community Services. Chart 41 illustrates the recently revised organizational structure of the Department of Social Services.

STATE LEVEL ADULT CORRECTIONS

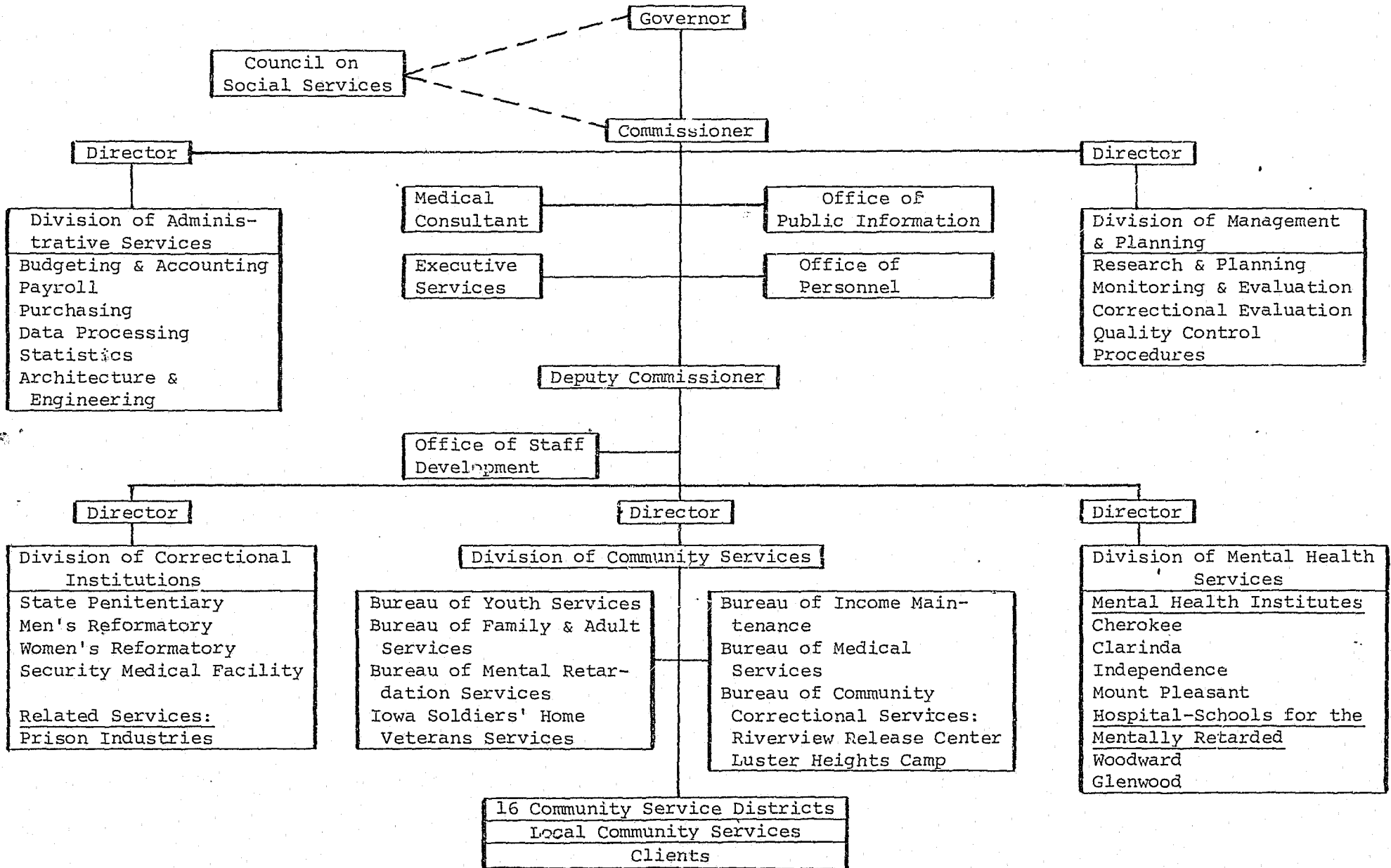
DIVISION OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Division of Correctional Institutions is charged with protecting the public from and providing rehabilitative services to male and female adult felons. In order to accomplish this purpose, three institutions are in operation. They include the Women's Reformatory at Rockwell City, the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, and the Iowa Mens' Reformatory at Anamosa. To facilitate more comprehensive rehabilitation efforts, three supportive institutions, the Riverview Release Center in Newton, the Iowa Security Medical Facility in Oakdale, and the Luster Heights Camp in Harper's Ferry are also in operation. In addition to these supportive facilities, each institution maintains additional "outside-the-walls" projects to aid in the offenders' re-orientation to the community. These will be discussed with their respective institutions.

An interesting trend is evident in all of the adult correctional institutions. The fact that inmate populations are continuing to decrease is evident by the 11% drop between the average daily population in FY 1971 (1,583) and the average daily population in FY 1972 (1,406), and the 13% drop from FY 1971 to FY 1973 (1,375). There was a very slight increase in new cases received by the institutions in FY 1971 (567) and FY 1972 (580) in spite of the large increase in crime reported yet in FY 1973 there was a decrease (571) in the new cases received by the institutions. The use of one cell-house at the Fort Madison Penitentiary and one cell-house at the Mens' Reformatory at Anamosa have been discontinued. More people are now on probation and parole (1,859 on June 30, 1972 and 1,568 on June 30, 1973) than in the institutions (1,406 on June 30, 1972 and 1,451 on June 30, 1973). In FY 1972 there were 71% more inmates paroled from the adult correctional institutions than in FY 1971. The increased use of pre-sentence investigation has increased the use of probation which is the most economical and often the most effective rehabilitation method known today. F.B.I. reports (1963-1968) show a re-arrest rate of 61% of those released on parole; 75% were those discharged on expiration; but, of those placed on probation with no prison time served, only 31% were re-arrested within this five year time span.

While persons selected for probation would naturally be those less likely to continue criminal involvement, the expansion of the use of probation has not

CHART 41
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES



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brought about a corresponding increase in the re-arrest rate of persons on probation. Evidence of this is shown by the fact that in the two year period from July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1970, 1,415 cases were handled on probation, and of the 1,451 probationers 167 either absconded or had their probation revoked (12%). In the 24 month period from July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1973, of the 2,193 probationers served, 210 either absconded or had their probation revoked (10%). Use of parole has also increased from 960 in the two years ending June 30, 1970 to 1,520 in the 36 months ending June 30, 1973. Again there was no increase in the percentage who either absconded or had their parole revoked (30% in FY 1969 and 1970; 17% in FY 1971 and 1972; 18% in FY 1972 and 1973).

Work release from institutions has increased each year of the six years of its use. At the end of FY 1969, 190 persons had been placed on work release with gross earnings of \$158,665.53. During FY 1971 this number increased to a total of 567 persons on work release and gross earnings of \$382,186.40. In FY 1972 work release placements dropped to 484, with total earnings of \$364,036.03 and in FY 1973 there were 485 placements with total earnings of \$302,771.09. The work release figures are, of course, influenced by Iowa's tighter job market, and also by the increased use of early parole. Many of the 485 are on academic and vocational training and have contributed no actual earnings to the above figure. Chart 42 illustrates the population movement in adult institutions for the year ending June 30, 1973.

Such figures do not reflect the additional rehabilitative assets of work release such as family unity, positive incentive and skill developments that often are products of the work release program. Many of those on work release reside in halfway houses which are licensed by the Halfway House Administration of the Bureau of Adult Corrections. The halfway houses, which the Bureau considers essential to the rehabilitation effort, are described under local efforts in corrections. The increased use of all of the above "alternatives to incarceration" has helped to describe the inmate population in the three adult correctional institutions.

Another trend in the institutions involves the upgrading of staff. Staff development and training was provided by colleges and universities for G.E.D., B.A., and M.A. academic achievement. An LEAA grant has been used for initial and continuous upgrading of all levels of correctional personnel. During 1971, five people were on full educational leave pursuing their M.A. degree. An additional 29 were involved either in graduate or undergraduate work. Over 65 persons were engaged in work leading to a B.A. or A.A. degree. This totals nearly one out of every eight employees of the Bureau. Additionally, every person employed by an institution has a minimum of 80 hours on-the-job training. A 40 hour orientation program is established and functioning. An additional 20 hour refresher course is given each employee annually.

The institutions are discussed separately in the following section.

THE IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY

The Penitentiary, located at Fort Madison was founded in 1839. It is the one major maximum security facility for the detention of male offenders. It receives most inmates 31 years of age and older, most inmates requiring close to maximum security, and others on an individual case need basis. Parts of the old institution have been replaced with new buildings in recent years and additional

CHART 42
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Population Movement in Adult Correction Institutions
For Year Ended June 30, 1973

	State Penitentiary Fort Madison	Men's Reformatory Anamosa	Security Hospital Oakdale	Women's Reformatory Rockwell City	Release Center Newton	Total
Beginning Population	588	466	100	40	212	1,406
<u>Received This Month</u>						
Court Conviction	181	234	1	34	-	450
Court Conviction/ Bench Parole	8	92	-	21	-	121
Parole Violator	40	58	-	3	26*	127
Viol. w/add. Sentence	18	15	-	4	-	37
Transfer-in	249	215	222	-	605	1,291
Safekeeper & Evaluation	1	18	152	4	-	175
Insane Commitment	-	-	4	-	-	4
Juvenile Delinquent	-	1	-	1	-	2
Return from Escape	25	13	2	42	73	155
Others	13	5	-	-	-	18
Total Received	535	651	381	109	704	2,380
<u>Released This Year</u>						
Sentence Expired	62	50	4	8	87	211
Paroled	16	14	10	22	401	463
Death	1	-	1	-	-	2
Transfer-Out	403	526	218	-	145	1,292
Release of Safekeeper	1	17	150	3	-	171
Release of Juvenile Delinquent	-	3	-	1	-	4
Release as Sane	-	-	3	-	-	3
Escaped	24	13	2	45	75	159
Others	13	11	1	-	5	30
	520	634	389	79	713	2,335
Ending Population	603	483	92	70	203	1,451
Average Daily Population	603	429	94	54	195	1,375

*Note: These inmates were returned for replacement rather than for violations.

new construction is occurring to allow for more individualized treatment. The goal of the Bureau of Adult Corrections Services is to reconstruct the institution with emphasis upon replacing the cell halls with residence areas which will deemphasize the mass treatment of all inmates as part of an inmate group. Plans have been developed and LEAA funds are being used for the remodeling of the institution. This remodeling will allow differential treatment of offenders within the walls of the institution by utilizing the team treatment approach. Inmate groups will consist of no more than 100 inmates per group. Treatment staff will consist of six to eight staff members representing maintenance, counseling, custodial, teaching and management. Small units will facilitate communication with staff and thereby avoid the barriers between staff and inmates which will inevitably develop in a traditional prison setting. Those inmates needing maximum security will be handled in a specific maximum security and treatment unit.

Rehabilitative programs available include vocational training (welding, auto body, auto mechanics, food services, construction trades, electronics, dry cleaning, hospital care, truck driving, industrial maintenance, machine shop, barbering and clerical); academic assistance (grade school, high school, college courses and G.E.D.); counseling (by psychologists, psychiatrists, and counselors for individual and group counseling); religious services (training and education by Catholic and Protestant chaplains); medical services (through the institution doctor and medical staff, Fort Madison clinic for emergencies and the University Hospitals, Iowa City, for difficult cases); recreation (through all types of sports inside and outside the institution, including football, basketball, softball and baseball); and employment (with prison industries in manufacture of wood furniture).

There is a new vocational training and recreation building at the prison which provides more training to more inmates and provides recreation activities programmed on a young-round basis.

As each man qualifies, he is moved to the minimum custody dormitory outside the walls. Attempt is made to move the inmate to minimum security approximately six months prior to release on either work release, parole, or discharge. Programs available upon transfer to minimum custody include Area Community College at Burlington, Jaycees, Gavel Club, A.A., and Toastmasters.

Inmate panels present information programs about delinquency and crime to high school classes, college classes, service clubs and church groups. This has been an effective method of bringing information to the public about the Iowa correctional system.

By encouraging increased use of probation and parole, work release and other alternatives to imprisonment, it is hoped to continue to reduce substantially the population of the prison proper. Institutionalization would be used only to the degree necessitated by the public interest and individual case needs. The present goal is to reduce the penitentiary count to 500 in 1975.

Statistics taken from the FY 1972 and FY 1973 annual reports show:

Available Funds (Appropriations, Local Income, and Other Sources) for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$3,506,399.18 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$3,693,578.17

Expenditures of Funds for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$3,488,580.69 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$3,687,914.90

State's Capital Investment: FY 1972, \$5,993,959.41 - FY 1973, \$5,991,746.34
 Acreage: 1,078
 Daily Per Capita Cost: FY 1972, \$13.09 - FY 1973, \$16.76
 Capacity: 1,096
 Population as of June 30, 1972: 588 - As of June 30, 1973: 603

Personnel employed full-time as of June 30, 1972 and June 30, 1973:

	FY 1972	FY 1973
Care and Treatment:		
Physicians and Psychiatrists	1	
Psychologists	1	2
Social Workers and Counselors	10	13
Others	4	7
Vocational and Academic Industries:	12	11
	23	24
Housing:		
Correctional Officers	160	177
Captains and Lieutenants	26	22
Administration	36	40
Maintenance and Operations	25	26
	298	322

THE IOWA MENS' REFORMATORY

The facility, located in Anamosa, is a Medium I security institution which handles most offenders under 31 years of age requiring Medium I security, plus other offenders on a case need basis.

The Iowa Mens' Reformatory continued to expand and upgrade correctional programs during FY 1972 and FY 1973. The hospital building, vacated by the Iowa Security Medical Facility, has been remodeled and will be used to accommodate a Diagnostic and Reception Center. Federal money has been requested to help develop a classification system to allow for more effective programming of individuals brought into the Bureau of Adult Correction Services.

Great emphasis has been placed on community based programs such as work release. Attempts are being made to maximize use of the community resources for the reintegration of the felon into the community. Work release, in its sixth year of operation has allowed for placement of approximately 143 Iowa Men's Reformatory residents before parole consideration. A federal grant was obtained to open work release centers in Waterloo and Cedar Rapids in 1971.

Academic and vocational services have been contracted with Kirkwood Community College, Cedar Rapids, with course offerings available from the basic literary through the college level. The Department of Rehabilitation, Education and Services program is fully integrated in the correctional programs, providing institutional and post-release services.

Agriculture operations at the institution have decreased with the disposal of the dairy and farm operations. It is anticipated that the farm land will be sold in the future. The interest among the residents in agriculture as a vocation is very slight.

Statistics taken from the FY 1972 annual report and the FY 1973 annual report show:

Available Funds (Appropriations, Local Income, and Other Sources) for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$2,708,011.40 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$2,794,608.55

Expenditure of Funds for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$2,697,809.42 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$2,783,284.94

State's Capital Investment: FY 1972, \$5,761,373.81 - FY 1973, \$5,744,691.65

Acreage: 1,467

Daily Per Capita Cost: FY 1972, \$14.13 - FY 1973, \$17.77

Capacity: 700

Personnel employed full-time as of June 30, 1972 and June 30, 1973:

	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>
Care and Treatment:		
Physicians and Psychiatrists	1	2
Psychologists	7	9
Social Workers and Counselors	5	7
Others	5	4
Vocational and Academic	39	42
Industries		
Housing:		
Correctional Officers	114	116
Captains and Lieutenants	19	16
Administration	36	34
Maintenance and Operations	<u>33</u>	<u>36</u>
	259	266

THE IOWA WOMEN'S REFORMATORY

Established in 1918 at Rockwell City, this institution is responsible for all women sentenced to more than 30 days in jail, all women convicted of a felony, and all married female juvenile offenders.

Programs include educational courses, vocational training, recreational and occupational therapy programs, individual and group counseling, motivation training, participation in community based activities, work release and educational release.

The Iowa Womens' Reformatory has expanded correctional services through ongoing staff training, reorganizing personnel functions, and expansion of work release by the continuous use of the Work Release Centers in Des Moines and Pella. Also involved is the use of the Area Community College in Fort Dodge for academic and vocational training, and the use of community resources for treatment of the drug addict and alcoholic. Churches in the community are used for religious instruction and community contacts. Such agencies as the Department of Public

Instruction and private agencies such as Planned Parenthood and Concentrated Employment Programs, are used. Volunteers from service clubs and churches are active with clients in the Work Release Center in Des Moines.

A program has been designed to provide a more comprehensive treatment program with shorter term institutionalization. Greater emphasis has been placed on gathering data for effective analysis of programs, trends and research to more accurately determine future goals. Increased capability in the areas of evaluation and short-term treatment programs has allowed the institution to offer more court evaluation services. The institution also has a contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons for housing federal prisoners.

Major emphasis has been placed on community based programs for adult female offenders. Continued decrease in institution populations, expansion of non-institutional alternatives, and the desire to maintain offenders in or close to community centers prompted the rejection of the concept. It is projected that no new facilities (institution type) will be required for a segregated population, and that existing facilities may be phased out. Programs and personnel are being developed which will allow transfer to more desirable community centers. Statistics taken from the FY 1972 and FY 1973 reports show the following:

Available Funds (Appropriations, Local Income, and Other Sources) for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$493,430.16 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$484,281.35

Expenditure of Funds for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$487,380.03 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$482,038.23

State's Capital Investment: FY 1972, \$726,935.11 - FY 1973, \$562,915.97

Acreage: 221.23

Daily Per Capita Cost: FY 1972, \$21.86 - FY 1973, \$24.46

Capacity: 78

Population as of June 30, 1972: 40 - As of June 30, 1973: 67

Personnel employed full-time as of June 30, 1972 and June 30, 1973:

	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>
Care and Treatment:		
Physicians and Psychiatrists, Psychologists, Social Workers and Counselors	2	3
Others	2	3
Vocational and Academic	1	0
Industries	0	0
Housing:		
Correctional Officers	15	16
Captains and Lieutenants	0	0
Administration	11	12
Maintenance and Operations	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
	41	44

THE IOWA SECURITY MEDICAL FACILITY

The Iowa Security Medical Facility at Oakdale provides a complete range of psychiatric services for the hard-to-manage, mentally ill person from any of the

state institutions. It also provides security for patients referred by the Iowa District Courts for evaluation and/or treatment prior to criminal trial or sentencing, and provides a secure setting for the treatment of persons found incompetent to stand trial because of mental illness.

The facility is closely associated with the educational complex of the University of Iowa. It serves as a research and training center as well as a treatment center for the mentally ill offender. It provides the leadership and resources required to improve mental health concepts and practices in all correctional units.

Milieu therapy was initiated in 1965 as the initial step toward therapeutic community concept of psychiatric aides and nursing assistants. Increasingly, emphasis will be placed on the development of community relations with the families of patients or other interested individuals as well as social agencies and courts.

In addition to its role as a psychiatric hospital, increased use is being made of its medical facilities, in conjunction with the University of Iowa Hospitals, for the medical treatment of patients from the Mens' Reformatory at Anamosa and the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison.

Security at Iowa Security Medical Facility is maintained mainly by closed circuit TV surveillance both inside and outside the institution. This relieves security personnel from strictly custodial duties and permits increased patient-staff contacts, which is a pertinent part of the treatment program.

Statistics taken from the FY 1972 annual report and the FY 1973 annual report show:

Available Funds (Appropriations, Local Income, and Other Sources) for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$1,491,696.79 - June 30, 1973: \$1,558,155.18

Expenditure of Funds for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$1,462,247.18 - Year Ended June 30, 1973 - \$1,555,031.10

State's Capital Investment: FY 1972, \$3,588,588.78 - FY 1973, \$3,642,289.13
Acreage: 58.5

Daily Per Capita Cost: FY 1972, \$40.47 - FY 1973, \$45.88
Capacity: 82 patients - 18 aides

Population as of June 30, 1972: 82 patients, 18 aides - As of June 30, 1973: 92

Personnel employed full-time as of June 30, 1972 and as of June 30, 1973:

	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>
Care and Treatment:		
Physicians and Psychiatrists	2	2
Psychologists	1	1
Social Workers and Counselors	5	5
Others	10	13
Vocational and Academic	3	4
Industries:	0	0

	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>
Housing:		
Correctional Officers	60	66
Captains and Lieutenants	5	7
Administration	14	17
Maintenance and Operations	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>
	125	140

JAIL INSPECTION UNIT

Two jailing systems exist in most counties of the state, municipal jails and county jails. Generally the municipal jails are used primarily for overnight lock-up. Most prisoners are transferred from municipal facilities in a matter of hours with few actually sentenced to a city jail. A few counties have or are considering joint county-city facilities, primarily for short term detention.

In 1974, there were approximately 1,850 county jail beds available in Iowa but only 494 inmates confined on day of inspection. In 1973, there were approximately 1,870 county jail beds available in Iowa but only 557 inmates confined on an average day.

Males sentenced to one year or less and females sentenced to 30 days or less are confined in the county jail system. The exception made for females was prompted by a lack of segregation areas in most county facilities. Females serving sentences in excess of 30 days are transferred to the State Reformatory for Women.

In 1965 the Iowa General Assembly charged the Board of Control with the responsibility of inspecting all jails on a regular basis. Due to agency reorganization the responsibility presently rests with the Department of Social Services. The inspection service became a reality in February, 1968.

This unit makes periodic inspections of all jails in the state of Iowa and has the prerogative of closing the facility if it does not meet the minimum standards for jails in the state.

In FY 1973 89 county jails and 153 city jails were inspected. Four county jails were closed and six city jails were closed, three new county jails were opened and one new county jail is nearing completion. 16 county jails had major improvements and four new city jails were opened. 78 county jails were satisfactory and 11 county jails were unsatisfactory and will be closed within the next ten years if major repairs are not made. 123 city jails were satisfactory for use and 30 city jails were unsatisfactory. 19 conferences were held with county and city officials.

31,452 individuals were confined in county jails in calendar year 1973. Of these, 25,787 were adult males, 1,636 were adult females, 3,076 were juvenile males, and 953 were juvenile females. 857 participated in the work release program from the county jails which is an increase of 157 over FY 1972.

In FY 1974, 86 county jails and 147 city jails were inspected. Two county jails were closed and ten city jails were closed. No new county jails were opened and

seven new county jails are nearing completion. 23 county jails had major improvements and no new city jails were opened. 79 county jails were satisfactory and seven county jails were unsatisfactory and will be closed within the next ten years if major repairs are not made. 106 city jails were satisfactory for use and 31 city jails were unsatisfactory. 17 conferences were held with county and city officials.

Data representing jailing operations of open reporting facilities in calendar year 1971 through 1973 is shown on Chart 43.

IOWA STATE INDUSTRIES

Iowa State Industries is a part of the training program in the Iowa State Penitentiary and the Mens' Reformatory at Anamosa. This agency is charged with the responsibility of providing a meaningful work program for inmates within these institutions. In carrying out this program an average of 250 inmates in the two adult institutions are employed. Five vocational rehabilitation instructors are employed. In addition, shop foremen hold classes in some section, and each foreman takes academic training in management and supervision.

The following products and services are supplied to tax supported institutions and governmental subdivisions: furniture (both metal and wood), dry cleaning, license plates, printing, road signs, soap and detergents, and tire recapping. There is established in some of these divisions a vocational education program supervised by the Department of Vocational Education. This is a program of teaching academic and related subjects in conjunction with on-the-job training. During the year ending June 30, 1972, there were manufactured and sold products and services amounting to \$2,972,460.36. The profits from these operations are used to enhance and promote better work training and vocational education for the inmate as well as to upgrade and modernize equipment, to a level of that of outside industries. Modern equipment further enhances the training potential of this work program.

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

ADULT PAROLE AND PROBATION

The State Department of Social Services through the Division of Community Services administers both the probation and parole services for adult felons. In recent years, the use of probation in Iowa has increased dramatically, and inmates have been paroled earlier. This has aided in the major decrease in state correctional institution population in Iowa since 1964.

This is also evident in comparing the adult correctional institutions inmate population as of June 30, 1971 (1,760) to inmate population as of June 30, 1972 (1,406) and as of June 30, 1973 (1,451). These statistics show a 20% drop in inmate population at the five adult correctional institutions in the one year period from June, 1971 to June of 1972 and a 18% drop in inmate population from June, 1971 to June, 1973.

The purpose of parole and probation is to provide a many faceted approach to rehabilitation and supplement the existing efforts of the three state institutions and the court.

CHART 43
 COUNTY JAIL REPORT
 Calendar Year 1971, 1972, 1973

	<u>Adult Males</u>			<u>Adult Females</u>			<u>Juvenile Males</u>			<u>Juvenile Females</u>		
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Number of Persons Confined	24,788	22,542	25,787	1,384	1,400	1,636	2,428	2,304	3,076	742	740	953
Prisoner Days	178,916	168,145	167,343	5,372	5,188	5,177	9,545	9,155	11,254	2,048	2,148	2,104
Average Sentence	7.2	7.5	6.5	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.9	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.2

Statistics show an increase in the number of adult male, adult female, juvenile male, and juvenile female prisoners in 1973, but the average length of sentence decreased for all types of offenders.

This unit of corrections has responsibility in three areas: the first is to provide probation services to offenders sentenced by the district courts. This type of sentence may be implemented (1) when a person commits his first offense, (2) when probation is thought to be the best method of rehabilitation or (3) when the judge feels the various other alternatives to incarceration are not adequate.

Iowa's adult correctional philosophy and program are becoming more modern and progressive. This is partially reflected in the expanded use of probation as an alternative to incarceration. Statistics compiled for the period ending July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1973 show that revocations and abscondings of probationers decreased 3% while the number placed on probation increased over 58%. Additionally, the percentage of cases closed upon successful community reintegration has increased 35%. This trend continues at an average per diem cost per case of \$1.07 versus an average per diem cost of \$18.25 for those incarcerated.

The second service provided is parole. This service is extended to members of the prison population of the three institutions. An inmate, by law is eligible for parole his first day of prison. The Parole Board follows a practice of broad review in determining eligibility for parole. The institution considers factors such as sentence data; prior record, personal and social history, and changes in motivation and behavior in making recommendations to the Board. The Board is responsible for periodically reviewing the cases of all institutionalized adult offenders and for making decision to grant or deny parole. Board policy is to review the cases of new prisoners approximately six months after initial confinement. Presently the Board will consider early parole where community work has developed a rehabilitation and employment program deemed feasible to effect the reintegration of the offender. In all cases in which parole is not granted, the board sets up a date for subsequent review. Cases may also come up for review on the recommendation of institutional staff.

The Board meets in the Penitentiary, the Mens' Reformatory, the Release Center and the Oakdale facility, in alternative months and four times a year in the Womens' Reformatory. Reviews may consist of studying case files prepared by the Bureau staff, institutional records, pre-parole investigation reports, and recommendations of institutional and Board staff, interviewing inmates and considering any other relevant data. When parole is granted, the Board retains power of revocation or discharge.

Parole agents in the field are responsible for making a pre-parole investigation for those potential parolees who plan to reside within their jurisdiction. The investigation is intended to identify factors likely to contribute to or hinder successful completion of parole. Some attempt is made to overcome apparent obstacles. Parole agents prepare a report on each pre-parole investigation, and this report is available to the Board in making it's final determination to grant or deny parole.

The parole agent assists and supervises all parolees and probationers under his direction. The agent on the average maintains approximately 40-50 cases. This is in addition to other tasks which he must perform, such as pre-sentence investigations, and community contacts. Each pre-sentence investigation is equivalent in work units to five additional parole and probation cases.

For the period July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973, the average number of pre-sentence investigations per month exceeded 85. This increased the monthly average case load from 1,728 to an average monthly work load of 2,308 units, an average in

excess of 46 cases per agent per month.

The amount of time that must be spent on each case varies, but a certain degree of investigation and control is involved in all cases handled by an agent. Periodic investigations of a parolee or probationer are one means of checking that he is not committing illegal acts, engaging in behavior offensive to general community standards or behaving in ways detrimental to his rehabilitation. In addition to this, the agent may also assist those under this supervision through job placement, counseling, and by helping the parolee or probationer utilize existing community resources.

The third service provided is Interstate Compact Services. This is primarily making the above services available to out of state offenders. The Interstate Compact is the only coordination between other states concerning corrections. The purpose is to allow parolees freedom to serve time or encounter rehabilitation in the state they call home.

There are 50 parole agents, five supervisors, a Director and Deputy Director working in the area of parole services. The agents receive training through Federal grants (LEEP and LEAA) plus monthly or quarterly training in their respective areas. The average case load average is approximately 1,728 people a year, of which 34.7% are parolees, 50.0% are probationers, and 15.3% are out-of-state transfers from the Interstate Compact on parole and probation. This work load average does not include the pre-sentence and pre-parole investigation time.

The 1973 legislature implemented legislation and an appropriation that will allow the Department of Social Services and the Iowa Crime Commission to actively participate in the establishment of unified adult community correctional services in the judicial districts of Iowa. The legislation provides \$850,000 over the next biennium to establish community based residential treatment centers and related community correctional programs. It also assigns responsibility to the Division of Community Services for establishing program and staff training standards for the community corrections projects in each of the judicial districts.

As a result of this legislation, the Division of Community Services will expand their manpower development capability to provide training to local community corrections staff. The Division will also establish the residential treatment facilities which will emphasize rehabilitative services provided to offenders diverted from institutionalization as well as providing post institutional treatment services that will better prepare the offender for reentry into the community.

The Iowa Legislature has further demonstrated its interest in the improvements of the state correctional system by attaching the following requirements to the Division of Community Services appropriation for 1974-1975.

"Because several institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Social Services have experienced declining populations and new methods for the rehabilitation and treatment of inmates of correctional institutions are being instituted and considered, and because of the implementation of programs which have as their goals the treatment of offenders outside of institutional barriers and the introduction of such persons into society, the Department of Social Services is directed to develop a plan relating to the following by December 15, 1974.

1. The practical consolidation of operations and programs of the various correctional institutions within the state or the transfer of persons confined in such institutions to other institutions.

2. The renovation of one or more institutions to meet the demands for capital improvements and comply with state and federal laws regarding the safety standards which must be met.
3. An indication of the most efficient and economical future use of the various correctional institutions.
4. An indication as to how the state can best cooperate with local correctional authorities and authorities of other states to carry out correctional programs.
5. Alternatives to present correctional programs and institutions and the economical basis and the projected cost of each alternative."

THE RIVERVIEW RELEASE CENTER

The Riverview Release Center at Newton provides a minimum custody, transitional placement for male offenders. Here, through group counseling, individual counseling, community based volunteer programs and a self-help atmosphere, the residents are assisted in learning to adapt to problems which will be encountered upon release by parole or discharge. By utilizing methods of behavior modification within the institution and gradually releasing men on furloughs, work release and voluntary replacement, the readjustment to life in the free community is less traumatic. The Chamber of Commerce of Newton provides a resource for volunteers with information on a number of subjects, while the YMCA, churches, and community recreation activities of Newton are used extensively by residents for the gradual release to the community.

The Riverview Release Center has been evaluated as the state's most successful institutional attempt at rehabilitation. It is reported to be the only successful attempt at self-government by inmates in the United States. The Release Center received two LEAA grants in 1972 and 1973 to expand services and continue a Counselor-Assistant training program where ex-felons are trained and utilized as counselor aides.

Release housing away from the center is used when it affords a better opportunity to find employment. Such a facility exists in Des Moines (33 bed facility), Waterloo (15 bed facility), and Cedar Rapids (15 bed facility).

Statistics on the Riverview Release Center taken from the FY 1972 annual report and the FY 1973 annual report show:

Available Funds (Appropriations, Local Income, and Other Sources) for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$497,546.90 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$540,318.50

Expenditure of Funds for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$477,148.15 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$540,196.03

State's Capital Investment: FY 1972, \$1,027,908.62 - FY 1973, \$1,056,739.47
 Acreage: 1,476
 Daily Per Capita Cost: FY 1972, \$8.60 - FY 1973, \$9.09
 Capacity: 159

Population as of June 30, 1972: 184 - As of June 30, 1973: 164

Personnel employed full-time as of June 30, 1972 and June 30, 1973:

	FY 1972	FY 1973
Care and Treatment:		
Physicians and Psychiatrists	0	0
Psychologists	0	0
Social Workers and Counselors	4	5
Others	0	0
Vocational and Academic	0	0
Industries	0	0
Housing:		
Correctional Officers	20	24
Captains and Lieutenants	4	5
Administration	6	10
Maintenance and Operations	4	5
	38	44

THE LUSTER HEIGHTS CAMP

The Luster Heights Camp at Harper's Ferry was previously connected with the Iowa Mens' Reformatory in Anamosa and now operates under the supervision of the Riverview Release Center Director of Community Services. It is a minimum security facility, and accepts referrals from both adult male correctional institutions. Services offered include educational assistance, group therapy, individual counseling, recreation, religious counseling, and work release. Area I Community College offers higher education opportunities for the inmates and vocational rehabilitation works with the inmates in academic and vocational training and placement. Inmates work either as a labor force for the Iowa Conservation Commission or on regular work release. In the past year Luster Heights Camp has initiated a new program which accepts first time offenders from the Mens' Reformatory. In this program, selected men who are sentenced from Anamosa, are transferred after nine to 14 days to the Luster Heights Camp.

Statistics from the FY 1972 annual report and the FY 1973 annual report show:

Available Funds (Appropriations, Local Income, and Other Sources) for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$83,210.09 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$112,343.10

Expenditure of Funds for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$79,665.59 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$109,730.64

State's Capital Investment: FY 1972, \$14,608.00 - FY 1973, \$26,560.97
 Daily Per Capita Cost: FY 1972, \$8.39 - FY 1973, \$9.39
 Capacity: 40

Population as of June 30, 1972: 28 - As of June 30, 1973: 39. Staff as of June 30, 1973: 7 full-time.

As is shown by the statistics, the men transferred to the Luster Heights Camp effect a \$8.38 per capita per day savings.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

The current services of the parole and probation staff include the supervision of parolees from the adult correctional institutions of the State of Iowa, supervision of probationers on felony cases from the District Courts of the state and probation cases transferred to the State of Iowa for supervision under the Interstate Probation and Parole Compact. The services also include pre-sentence investigations for the courts of Iowa, pre-parole investigations for parole placements from the Iowa State Penitentiary, the Iowa Mens' Reformatory and the Womens' Reformatory, and special investigations as requested by the institutions and through the Interstate Compact.

Included in the supervision of these cases is family counseling, employment counseling, financial counseling, public relations, individual counseling, investigations and numerous other facets as needed in any given case. The aim of these services is to rehabilitate the public offender and return him or her to society as a productive law-abiding citizen.

As of June 30, 1973, the adult parole and probation staff was supervising 477 parolees from Iowa correctional institutions, 821 probationers from the District Courts of Iowa, 268 parolees and probationers under the Interstate Probation and Parole Compact, and a total of 1,566 cases. In return for the supervision of cases from other states, the State of Iowa sends cases to other states for supervision on a reciprocal basis. As of June 30, 1973, there were 253 Iowa cases under supervision in other states.

Services were provided to these cases for a daily cost of less than \$1.07 per day, per case, or a projected total of \$389.54 per year, per case. These costs were computed on the basis of the cases under supervision and did not include the 1,024 pre-sentence investigations which were completed in the past 12 months. In addition to the lower cost per case, per year, for community treatment and supervision of these cases, those under supervision were contributing to the support of their families, removing their children from ADC rolls and paying taxes. Even though it is difficult to assess the exact figure, it is a well established fact that community treatment through parole and probation is considerably less costly than is institutional treatment, and is more effective in the rehabilitation of the criminal offender.

As indicated above, in addition to the supervision of over 1,566 cases within the state at any given time during the year, a total of 1,024 pre-sentence investigations were made for the District Courts of Iowa in FY 1973. The cost of conducting these pre-sentence investigations is included in the per case supervision costs for the past year. The completion of a pre-sentence investigation is generally considered to be the equivalent of five work units and pre-parole reports and out-of-state reports two work units, a work unit being the supervision of one parole or probation case. Annual cost computed on work load reduces the projected cost of \$77.44 per work unit.

Based on figures furnished to the Bureau of Adult Corrections for the past year, pre-sentence investigations were made on approximately one-third of the felony cases found guilty by the District Courts, a total of approximately 3,500 pre-sentence investigations would be made after July 1, 1974 when pre-sentence investigations became mandatory in all felony cases. The pre-sentence investigation continues to be a most necessary and useful tool in every step of the correctional process.

In addition to the mandatory pre-sentence, the Bureau of Adult Correction Services has as major objectives the increased use of deferred sentences, probation after commitment (shock probation), state wide development of community corrections programs, pre-trial release, community court services, defense attorney system, district attorney system, revision of the Criminal Code, 12 work release centers and development of state corrections by the eight judicial districts.

The Bureau presently anticipates a parole and probation case load in excess of 2,500 in 1975 with a total of no more than 1,000 persons incarcerated in state penal institutions. Community Services presently receives approximately 25% of a yearly corrections budget in excess of nine million dollars.

The case load summary for parole-probation officers in FY 1971 and FY 1972 is shown on Chart 44.

The statistics show an increase in parole, probation and pre-sentence investigation, with a substantial increase in total case loads.

Chart 45 lists population movement for parole and probation cases from 1968 to 1973. The chart indicates a nearly stable figure for probation during 1972-73, with the largest part of the increase stemming from increased parole load. This indicates increased activity by the Board of Parole. It also indicates a decrease in parole revocations. This decrease in revocations can be attributed basically to three functions: a) smaller prison counts allow more intensive inmate/counselor contact; b) work release time solves many of the work related problems prior to parole; and c) more intensive use of community services in an attempt to solve parolee problems before requesting revocation.

The statistical summaries of work release is shown on Chart 46 for FY 1972 and FY 1973.

The institution cost versus the field supervision cost is indicated on Chart 47.

LOCAL LEVEL ADULT CORRECTIONS

JAIL FACILITIES

Two jailing systems exist in most counties of the state, municipal jails and county jails. Generally the municipal jails are used primarily for overnight lock-up. Most prisoners are transferred from municipal facilities in a matter of hours with few actually sentenced to a city jail. A few counties have or are considering joint county-city facilities, primarily for short term detention.

In 1972, there were approximately 1,900 county jail beds available in Iowa but only 500 inmates confined on an average day. In 1973, there were approximately 1,870 county jail beds available in Iowa but only 557 inmates confined on an average day.

Males sentenced to one year or less and females sentenced to 30 days or less are confined in the county jail system. The exception made for females was prompted by a lack of segregation areas in most county facilities. Females serving sentences in excess of 30 days are transferred to the State Reformatory for Women.

CHART 44

PAROLE-PROBATION CASE LOAD SUMMARY (FY 1971 - 1972)
Cases Under Supervision the Last Day of the Month and
Pre-Sentence Investigations Made During the Month

Month	Iowa Parolees		Iowa Probation		Out of State Cases		Total		Pre-Sentence Investigations	
	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1971	FY 1972
June	410	410	971	1,043	211	236				
July	429	433	979	1,035	223	223	1,631	1,691	51	89
August	414	411	950	1,020	209	236	1,573	1,667	75	100
September	435	440	981	1,021	206	238	1,622	1,699	50	123
October	439	456	1,015	1,024	210	240	1,664	1,720	106	129
November	410	497	1,006	1,024	206	239	1,622	1,760	100	110
December	395	517	1,020	1,008	195	241	1,610	1,766	100	102
January	404	539	1,023	1,020	207	243	1,634	1,802	99	110
February	399	564	1,017	1,024	211	253	1,627	1,841	84	128
March	421	594	1,018	1,065	216	261	1,655	1,920	112	103
April	424	615	1,020	1,046	218	269	1,662	1,930	125	85
May	416	625	1,039	1,047	227	249	1,682	1,921	127	97

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Average Monthly Caseload:

	Parole	Probation	Out-of-State	Total	Pre-Sentences
FY 1971	416.33	1,009.25	213.66	1,639.25	92.33
FY 1972	517.36	1,030.26	244.73	1,792.45	106.91

CHART 45
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

Population Movement for Parole and Probation Cases
Under Supervision of this Bureau

	<u>1968*</u>	<u>1970*</u>	<u>FY 1971*</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>
<u>Parole Cases</u>					
Beginning Cases	488	418	442	402	621
Cases Received	657	542	318	633	392
Cases Closed by					
Discharge or Death	349	224	234	251	355
Renovation & Abscond	378	294	116	161	166
Ending Cases	418	442	410	621	477
<u>Probation Cases</u>					
Beginning Cases	682	653	997	1068	996
Cases Received	376	762	671	678	519
Cases Closed					
By Discharge or Death	190	251	493	619	614
Renovation or Abscond	215	167	132	125	85
Ending Cases	653	997	1043	996	821
<u>Out of State Cases</u>					
Beginning Cases	201	191	209	235	242
Cases Received	353	322	193	190	219
Cases Closed					
By Discharge or Death	213	195	108	156	169
By Renovation or Abscond	53	34	29	26	18
Transfer to Other States	97	75	29	32	NA
Ending Cases	191	209	236	242	270

*Two Year Period Ending June 30

CHART 46

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF WORK RELEASE UNDER THE BUREAU OF CORRECTIONS
July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

	Anamosa	Riverview	Halfway Houses			Rockwell City	Total
		Includes Des Moines Halfway House	Cedar Rapids	Waterloo	Iowa City		
Approved for Work Release	33	152	-	-	-	48	233
Placed During the Year	9	202	82	69	69	54	485
Released During the Year							
Discharged	-	42	12	9	8	5	76
Paroled	2	102	16	25	12	24	181
Revoked	6	19	13	12	5	11	66
Currently on Work Release	1	59	8	10	8	24	110
Total Earnings	\$6,447.14	\$173,999.13		\$133,597.33		\$13,727.49	\$327,771.09
Withholdings	706.85	20,945.08		24,207.82		1,906.15	47,765.90
Expenditures-Total	<u>3,903.12</u>	<u>122,993.00</u>		<u>89,147.03</u>		<u>9,516.75</u>	<u>225,559.90</u>
Housing and Food	51.14	36,785.16		34,515.01		2,813.29	74,164.60
Sent to Family	235.00	14,141.51		5,236.13		360.00	19,972.64
Other Expenses	3,616.98	72,066.33		49,395.89		6,343.46	131,422.66
Savings	1,376.94	31,114.77		20,242.48		2,304.59	55,334.58

CHART 47

COMPARISON: INSTITUTION COST VS. FIELD SUPERVISION COST

	<u>FY 1969</u>	<u>FY 1970</u>	<u>FY 1971*</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>
Expenditures for Parole & Probation Services	\$518,932.99	\$538,241.40	\$592,059.10	\$594,351.45	\$673,126.00	\$794,691.00
Average Per Diem Cost Per Case on Parole & Probation	0.89	0.84	0.98	0.79	1.07	1.21
Average Per Diem Cost Per Institution Resident	11.00	11.70	13.32	14.51	18.25	14.51

*Years 1971 and prior years included six positions which are now on Central Bureau Administrative Payroll

ADULT HALFWAY HOUSES

In 1965 the Iowa General Assembly charged the Board of Control with the responsibility of inspecting all jails on a regular basis. Due to agency reorganization the responsibility presently rests with the Department of Social Services. The inspection service became a reality in February, 1968.

This unit makes periodic inspections of all jails in the state of Iowa and has the prerogative of closing the facility if it does not meet the minimum standards for jails in the state.

In FY 1972 89 county jails and 163 city jails were inspected. No county jails were closed and 11 city jails were closed, two new county jails were opened and two new county jails are nearing completion. Three county jails had major improvements and two new city jails were opened. 58 county jails were satisfactory and 37 county jails were unsatisfactory and will be closed within the next ten years if major repairs are not made. 140 city jails were satisfactory for use and 23 city jails were unsatisfactory. 19 conferences were held with county and city officials.

27,982 individuals were confined in county jails in FY 1972. Of these, 23,472 were adult males, 1,468 were adult females, 2,304 were juvenile males, and 738 were juvenile females. 738 participated in the work release program from the county jails which is an increase of 44.7% over FY 1971.

In FY 1973, 89 county jails and 53 city jails were inspected. Four county jails were closed and six city jails were closed, three new county jails were opened and one new county jail is nearing completion. 15 county jails had major improvements and four new city jails were opened. 78 county jails were satisfactory and 11 county jails were unsatisfactory and will be closed within the next ten years if major repairs are not made. 123 city jails were satisfactory for use and 30 city jails were unsatisfactory. 19 conferences were held with county and city officials.

27,291 individuals were confined in county jails in FY 1973. Of these, 22,636 were adult males, 1,470 were adult females, 2,323 were juvenile males and 812 were juvenile females. 700 participated in the work release program from the county jail.

Data representing jailing operations of open reporting facilities in 1971 through 1973 is as follows:

	Adult			Juvenile								
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Sentenced	24,814	23,472	22,636	1,354	1,468	1,470	2,384	2,304	2,373	734	739	812
Prisoner-Days	180,656	179,426	168,144	5,268	5,867	5,188	9,551	10,880	9,104	2,043	2,207	2,148
Average Sentence	7.28	7.64	7.43	3.89	3.99	3.53	4.01	4.72	3.84	2.78	2.99	2.65

Statistics show a decrease in the number of adult male, adult female, juvenile male and juvenile female prisoners in 1973 with the average length of sentence decreasing also for all types of offenders.

Approximately 30 halfway houses exist in Iowa with the majority of these being for treatment of alcoholism. The functions of some of these facilities also include service to pre-parolees, parolees, probationers, and drug addicts. These homes do not include the state operated Riverview Release Center and Luster Heights Camp, the Community Corrections program in Des Moines, the drug treatment units included under "Special Programs for Drug Treatment" nor the Harrison Treatment and Rehabilitation Center in Des Moines.

LOCAL LEVEL - STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

An analysis of the correctional components of each of Iowa's seven largest cities is included under the subheading of that city.

DES MOINES/POLK COUNTY

The adult correctional elements in Des Moines/Polk County include the following: City Jail, County Jail, Community Corrections, Alcoholism Treatment Center and Adult Halfway Houses. A discussion of each follows:

DES MOINES CITY JAIL

The Des Moines City Jail facilities are designed only as a short term maximum security holding facility. The average stay of those not immediately released is 13 hours, and it is very rare that a prisoner is kept for more than three days (the lengthier stays generally involve military personnel awaiting transportation). The Des Moines Jail has contracted with the Polk County Jail to house the county female prisoners, however, these prisoners are still considered County Jail Prisoners. The City Jail has never had a poor jail inspection report and is rarely, if ever, filled to capacity. Holding extends from time of arrest to arraignment. Upon final status determination at arraignment, offenders scheduled for confinement are sent to the Polk County Jail.

POLK COUNTY JAIL

This facility serves as a place of confinement for males sentenced to one year or less and females sentenced to 30 days or less. Females serving sentences in excess of 30 days are transferred to the State Reformatory for Women. The Polk County Jail has the capacity to detain a total of 204 adult males, females, and juvenile males. Statistics concerning the Polk County Jail are contained in the following.

	Adult Male			Adult Female			Juvenile Male			Juv. Female		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Prisoners	4,401	3,794	4,402	323	229	301	262	245	382	0	4	22
Time Served (in days)	36,036	27,422	29,559	1,940	1,364	1,330	1,605	1,254	1876	0	4	27
Average Sentence	8.19	7.23	6.7	6.01	5.96	4.4	6.13	5.12	4.9	0	1.0	1.2

Trends seem to indicate decreased sentences but an increase in prisoners.

POLK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COURT SERVICES

The Department of Court Services administers four separate and distinct programs: Pre-Trial Release, Community Corrections (supervised pre-trial release), Probation Services, and the Fort Des Moines Residential Corrections Facility.

1. Pre-Trial Release: The operational philosophy of the Pre-Trial Release Unit is that offenders are incarcerated prior to trial only to assure their appearance for trial, and that the purpose of posting bond is to assure appearance. Consequently, if a person will appear for trial without bond, he is entitled to be released. The objective criteria utilized for determining which defendants are safe risks and should be released on recognizance, pending trial, are aimed at the citizen who has few savings or other assets to pay for a cash bond, but does have significant, solid, family and community ties sufficient to guarantee his appearance in court. That is, the defendant will have enough "going for him" that he will not risk losing what he has by failing to appear for court. Initially, this was stated as an experimental hypothesis. Since 1964, that hypothesis has proved to be quite accurate in fact. Statistical data compiled during six years of operation make the accuracy of the initial hypothesis quite clear.

The Pre-Trial Release Unit has, since its implementation, conducted its services in a room of the Municipal Court Building provided by the City of Des Moines. This particular setting has been advantageous to the Pre-Trial Release program for several reasons. The Municipal Court Building houses the municipal courts as well as the municipal police department and city jail. The close contact of Pre-Trial Release to the police, jail, and the courts has enabled the unit to provide its services immediately to defendants confined in the city jail and has greatly facilitated the process of releasing the accused through the courts. Close contact with law enforcement and the municipal courts has enabled the Pre-Trial Unit to maintain contact with and knowledge about defendants released through the office on Pre-Trial bond. A third important element of the Pre-Trial setting has been the mantle of authority which Pre-Trial is able to command, perhaps to the defendants almost as a branch of the court. This Department has been aware of problems existing with pre-trial release programs in other areas of the country which are, in part, the result of their "out-of-court setting".

In order to reflect the accomplishments of the Des Moines Pre-Trial Release Project during the past years it has been in operation, extensive statistics have been compiled. In 1966 the statistical system was completely revised and re-evaluated so that the annual statistics would reflect more accurately the operation of the Project. In so doing, the statistics for the prior years were completely recalculated.

As indicated by available data, of those individuals interviewed by the Des Moines Pre-Trial Release Project since 1964 approximately 77% qualified for release under the auspices of the Project, and 68% were actually released by the courts on recommendation of the Project. The number of individuals qualified for release on their own recognizance has remained rather constant over the past, fluctuating between 75% and 85% of those individuals interviewed.

Crimes Charged--The individuals interviewed by the Project were charged with

a wide variety of criminal offenses.

<u>Charge Classification</u>	<u>Recommended and Released</u>
Felony	(51%)
Indictable Misdemeanor	(84%)
Simple Misdemeanor	(79%)
Traffic Offense	(72%)
	(70%)

Willful Non-Appearance: The Pre-Trial Release Project has released thousands of individuals during the over ten years of operation and during the period 1964 to 1972 only 1.5% of those released failed to appear in court at the specified time. Since 1972 the number of individuals released annually through the project has nearly doubled from 1,033 released during 1972 to 1,935 released during 1974. With the increase in the number of individuals released, a decrease in the number of willful non-appearances has decreased to approximately 0.7% annually since 1972. When compared to the national jump rate of 2.5% of those released on bond, the significant success of this program is obvious.

2. Community Corrections (Supervised Pre-Trial Release): This component of the Department of Court Services was developed to work with those individuals (approximately 400 per year) who do not meet the objective criteria for pre-trial release on their own recognizance and are financially unable to make bail.

This project component strives to assist its clients to become qualified for probation as a final disposition in the event of conviction. Therefore, treatment is directed toward very specific and very practical problems. This outlook begins during the selection process. Defendant's are evaluated largely on the basis of the negative aspects--the factors that mitigate against being granted probation. After identifying the specific problems, a judgment is made as to whether the staff can assist the client in changing those negative aspects.

Defendants released to the community corrections staff typically report daily to their counselor, who tailors a program geared to the specific needs of each. Defendants may receive personal, family and group counseling and spend some evenings at the project office for classes or films on such topics as alcoholism, drug abuse, the Concentrated Employment Program, the use of legal counsel and welfare services, planned parenthood, medical insurance, vocational-rehabilitation services and remedial education. In addition, they may be referred to one or more of various public and private agencies for employment, budget planning, child care training, drug or alcoholism treatment, psychiatric diagnosis or therapy, medical treatment, vocational training, education and the like. About 80% of all apprehended offenders who are eligible for consideration currently are being released through the two pre-trial programs.

The defendant still appears for trial. But progress made while released is documented by staff in a report to be considered by the sentencing judge. Sufficient progress while under supervision often results in a recommendation for probation with suspended or deferred sentence. If that results, the client is transferred to the probation section of Court Services, providing a smooth transition to post-sentence supervision. The probation officers

are housed in the same building with the pre-trial supervision staff. The building is located in Des Moines' Model Cities Neighborhood--the city's highest crime area.

3. Probation Services - Pre-Sentence Investigation:

Process Leading to Probation--A defendant is granted probation by the court following two alternate routes: 1) he may plead guilty to the charge against him without going to jury trial; 2) he may plead innocent and be convicted or acquitted in jury trial. If the defendant enters a guilty plea or is convicted in jury trial, the judge sets the date of sentencing, usually from two to four weeks. If the court desires to have additional information for determination of the sentence, a court order is sent to the pre-sentence investigation within a specified period of time. As mentioned previously the investigator may recommend any of four general types of sentences. The Court may or may not follow the recommendation of the pre-sentence investigator, but in a majority of cases, the recommendation is followed.

A defendant is granted probation by the court, and submits to the supervision of the probation department of the Polk County Department of Court Services, if the court either suspends or defers sentencing. If the sentence is deferred, the defendant has entered a plea of guilty and the plea has been accepted. The court, "in the name of justice", does not pronounce the sentence, and the defendant is granted by the court a period of one to two years probation. If at the end of the probation period the defendant's probation has not been revoked, the original charge is "dismissed with prejudice". In theory, the defendant will not have a felony record.

A defendant is also granted probation, and submits to the supervision of the probation department if the court suspends sentencing. In this case, as opposed to the deferred, the sentence is pronounced by the court. The court, in lieu of the sentence, grants the defendant a period of probation. Under the Iowa law, the period of probation granted in lieu of the sentence is indeterminate. That is, the period of supervision is not fixed and can extend as long as the court or the probation officer determines it necessary. The exception to this indeterminate probation period occurs when the court states in the court order that the defendant will serve only "the balance of the sentence on probation". At the end of the probation period, whether indeterminate or defined, a discharge order is signed by the county attorney, the sentencing judge, and the governor (having the effect of restoring full civil rights).

The Pre-Sentence Investigation Unit of the Probation Department became a component of the comprehensive corrections program of Polk County on July 1, 1971, six months after the creation of the Polk County Department of Court Services. Prior to its integration into the Department, the pre-sentence investigators were part of the staff of the Iowa State Bureau of Adult Corrections Services. Officially, the Pre-Sentence Investigation Unit remains a unit of the state government, on loan to the Polk County Department of Court Services.

Although it conducts a considerable number of pre-sentence investigations outside Polk County at the request of Fifth Judicial District judges,

county attorneys, and defense attorneys, the Pre-Sentence Investigation Unit occupies an important position within the framework of the corrections program of the Department of Court Services. What has been learned about the defendant in the Community Corrections unit can be utilized in the preparation of a pre-sentence report. Although the Community Corrections Unit recommends a certain course of action to the court on behalf of the defendant, the systematic investigation of the defendant's social history and present condition, outside of supervision, by the pre-sentence investigators, provides a more "in depth" account of the defendant's past social history and present condition than is supplied by the Community Corrections recommendation.

Function of the Pre-Sentence Investigation Report--The federal Division of Probation publication, "The Pre-Sentence Investigation Report", presents the model for all pre-sentence reports. The objective of the federal pre-sentence investigation report, and presumably also of the state, as stated in the federal pre-sentence manual:

...is to focus light on the character and personality of the defendant, to offer insight into his problems and needs, to help understand the world in which he lives, to learn about his relationship with people, and to discover those salient factors that underlie his specific offense and his conduct in general. It is not the purpose of the report to demonstrate the guilt or the innocence of the defendant.

The State pre-sentence investigation report has not only the same objective as the federal pre-sentence, but also serves important functions on several levels in the criminal justice system as does the federal pre-sentence report. In both jurisdictions, the primary and most obvious function of the pre-sentence report is to aid the court in determining appropriate sentences for criminal offenders. The pre-sentence report serves several other important although less visible, functions in the administration of criminal justice both on the state and federal levels.

The pre-sentence report assists the state and federal penal institutions in their classification and treatment programs and in their release planning. In the Department of Court Services' comprehensive program, the pre-sentence report is utilized by the Fort Des Moines Residential Corrections Facility as a valuable tool for the development of treatment programs, and the placement of clients in appropriate treatment teams. Little background information is available on many clients prior to placement in the Fort Des Moines facility. The pre-sentence report is invaluable quite frequently as the main source of concrete information available to the staff of the Fort Des Moines facility.

The pre-sentence report furnishes pertinent information to the State and federal parole boards in its consideration of inmate parole. This function of the pre-sentence report is a subsidiary function of the pre-sentence report within the corrections program of the Department of Court Services. Evaluation of the inmate's capability for successful parole is largely dependent upon his performance in the Fort Des Moines corrections program.

A fourth function of the pre-sentence report, as stated in the federal pre-sentence investigation manual, is "to aid the probation officer in his rehabilitative efforts during probation and parole supervision". The

probation staff of the Department of Court Services does utilize the pre-sentence report to some extent in its supervision of probationers and parolees. However, the Probation unit's dependence upon the pre-sentence report for information about a probationer is not as great as that of the Fort Des Moines facility. As a result of the close contact with the Community Corrections unit, sharing of information is common concerning clients previously supervised in the Community Corrections unit. The more removed setting of the Fort Des Moines Facility does not offer this close informational exchange; hence, its greater reliance on the pre-sentence report.

The pre-sentence report could also serve as a valuable source of information for systematic research in the field of corrections. However, the pre-sentence investigation report is currently not extensively used for research purposes.

The pre-sentence report has developed into a basic tool in the administration of criminal justice in the state of Iowa and the nation at large. The utility of the pre-sentence report to the court and to correctional programs largely depends upon the quality of investigation and the reliance by the judges and other administrative organs in the criminal justice system on the information and recommendations presented in the report.

4. Fort Des Moines Residential Corrections Facility: The Fort Des Moines Residential Corrections Facility is the fourth unit within the Department of Court Services to be created as an alternative to the traditional county jail-penitentiary system, and is the only institutional service within the Department.

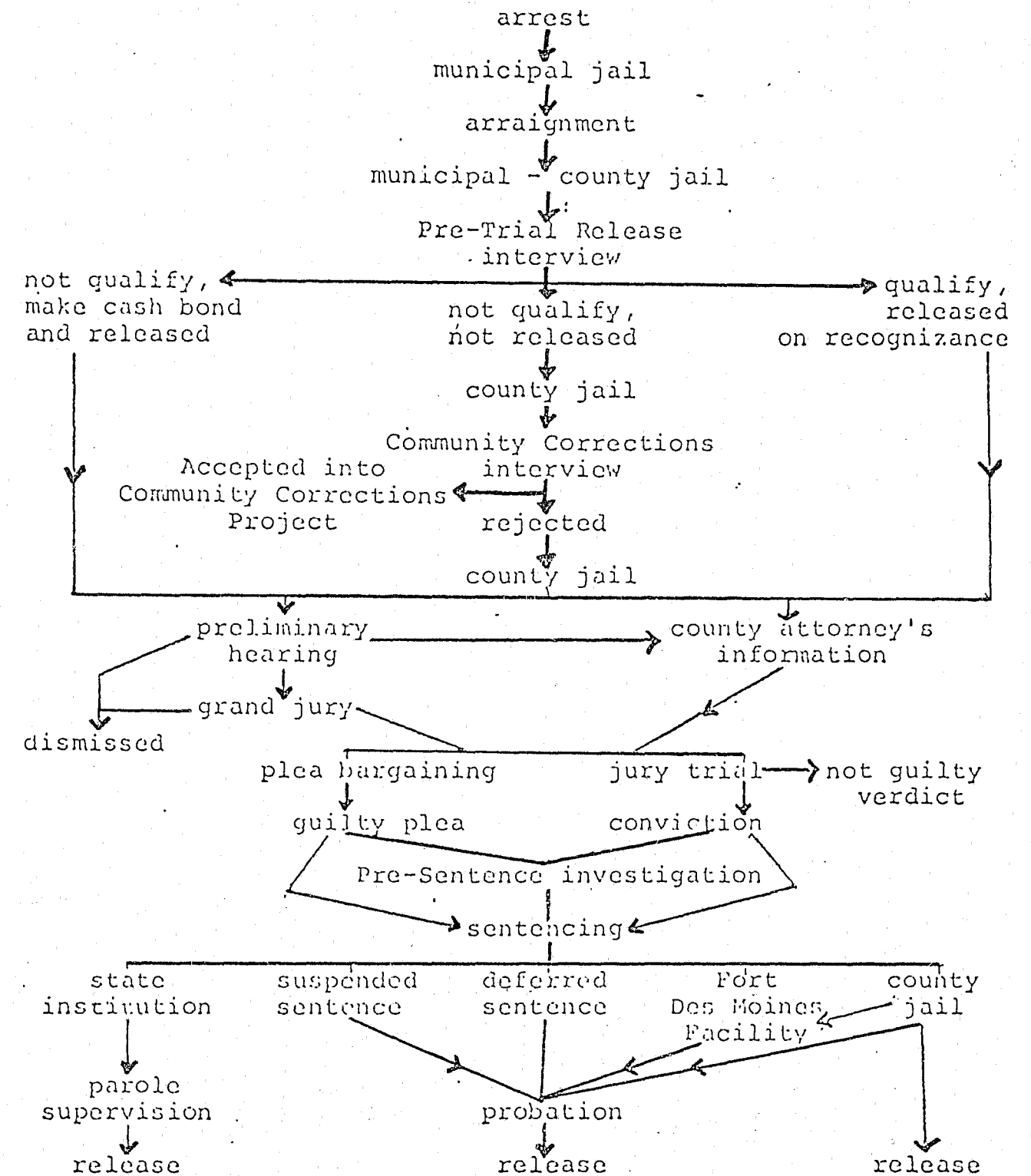
It is located in a remodeled two story army barracks at Fort Des Moines, a military reservation located within the City of Des Moines. The institution has none of the physical security devices usually associated with institutions which house convicted felons. That is, there are no bars or security screens, no fences, and windows are of ordinary glass with no special locking devices.

Over 90% of the inmates are convicted felons and about one third are heroin addicts. The capacity is 52. These 52 beds were obtained for a capital investment of \$36,000. Prison construction costs about \$30,000 per cell.

The Fort Des Moines facility provides:

1. Internal programs for counseling, psychotherapy and group therapy.
2. Use of community resources for remedial education, vocational training, job placement, recreation and cultural programs including concerts, plays, movies, sporting events, art shows, science exhibits, and the like.
3. A flexible structure using personal, rather than physical, controls upon freedom both within and outside the institution.
4. Drug control testing because nearly half the inmates are heroin addicts.
5. A close relationship with business and labor to maintain the potential for job upgrading, which offers increased opportunities as a reward for performance.

CHART 48
FLOW CHART OF DEFENDANT THRU CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - POLK COUNTY



Most inmates are quickly placed on full time jobs in the community. Employed clients support their families, pay taxes, and contribute to the operation of the institution through room and board payments. Recidivism rates are running about 20-25% though they are likely to rise in time because of the large number of addicts in the population. The cost is about \$1,500 per offender.

The Fort Des Moines Residential Corrections facility should not be confused with the traditional "halfway house" that is only a residential work-release extension of the maximum security penal institution and offers less in the way of specialized treatment and community integration than does the Fort Des Moines facility.

The Fort Des Moines Facility differs from a halfway house in:

Emphasis--The emphasis is upon providing an alternative to prisons rather than upon emptying prisons. Use as an alternative should hold top priority for bed space.

Staffing--A versatile, comprehensive program requires inmates to be many places at any given time and using community resources requires control. At Fort Des Moines, the annual cost of staff, when compared to average daily occupancy, is greater than maximum security costs. But the cost per inmate--from admission to release--is less because the intensive staff commitment stimulates greater progress in less time. Adequate staff for adequate programs must be assured.

Community Integration--The primary linkage must be to the community rather than to an institution of inmate origin. The facility must be responsible to local concerns to avoid conflicts that could reduce program resources. A high degree of community integration must be achieved.

The Polk County Court Services Program is the first project selected as an "Exemplary Project" by LEAA. The project will receive national recognition as an outstanding criminal justice project. Descriptive material and a detailed operational manual has been developed by LEAA and distributed to various governmental bodies, courts, and correctional agencies throughout the United States.

ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT CENTER

The Harrison Treatment and Rehabilitation Center in Des Moines is a 24-hour service that operates with the following goals in addition to its treatment and rehabilitation functions:

1. To continue in the development of a specific health care system model for patients with Alcoholism.
2. To formalize a resource function by making staff personnel and data available to assist communities in their efforts to:

Develop community Alcoholism information/service centers.

Develop treatment programs, to enrich existing information center's scope of operation.

Upgrade, in any respect, the scope and quality of treatment care programs.

3. To continue its role in conjunction with the National Council on Alcoholism, Des Moines Area, of Alcoholism education.
4. To participate in the development and execution of valid research with Alcoholism.

The center offers an inpatient program, outpatient program and continuing rehabilitation program (two year program). Educational and training programs conducted by the center are available to all criminal justice system personnel, medical students, college students, clergymen and business and industry personnel. The center also has formal training programs for alcoholism therapist and alcoholism counselor.

Services to the patient include complete medical care, individual counseling and testing, and participation in the group therapy program. This program, which is educational and psychotherapeutic in nature, consists of four and one-half hours daily lecture, demonstration-discussion periods centered around pertinent aspects of alcohol, alcoholism, the alcoholic and related problems.

The outpatient clinic is open 24 hours per day, and offers medical treatment, referral and counseling.

The following statistics were received from the College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery concerning the Harrison Treatment and Rehabilitation Hospital for FY 1974.

Re-Admissions	1,131
New Admissions	412
Discharge	1,519
Number of Patient Days	11,192
Bed Capacity	40
Average Daily Occupancy	30.4
Average Length of Stay	7.4
Patient Occupancy	75%
Out-Patient Visits	1,062
Average Cost per Patient	\$370.26
Amount Billed to County and State	\$431,985.00

On July 1, 1974, the Harrison Treatment and Rehabilitation Hospital was closed. Existing cases and new cases are being referred to Broadlawns Polk County Hospital's Alcoholism Center. Statistics are not available as yet, but it is anticipated that statistics will be provided for the 1976 Plan.

GROUP HOMES FOR ADULT OFFENDERS

Riverview Apartments: The Iowa State Department of Social Services sponsors this pre-parole and post parole halfway house for male offenders. The capacity is 33 men handled by a five person staff. The average length of stay is two to four months.

Pleasantview Rehabilitation Center: This halfway house for alcoholics and drug addicts is sponsored by the Des Moines-Polk County Commission on Alcoholism. The capacity is 48 males handled by a staff of eight. The normal stay is six months.

CEDAR RAPIDS/LINN COUNTY

Correctional services available to adults in Cedar Rapids include the City and County Jails, the Sixth Judicial District Community Corrections Program, and a drug abuse treatment program currently known as Reality Ten.

CEDAR RAPIDS CITY JAIL

This facility is used only as a short term holding facility.

LINN COUNTY JAIL

The Linn County Jail, which has been given a good rating by the Jail Inspection Unit, has a total capacity of 72. The following statistics relate to the 1971, 1972, and 1973 jail population.

	Adult						Juvenile					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Prisoners	1814	1928	2843	214	284	313	123	98	257	23	24	66
Prisoner Days	9885	9147	13128	363	460	485	253	164	298	22	25	72
Average Sentence	5.45	4.74	4.6	1.70	1.62	1.6	2.06	1.67	1.2	.96	.74	1.1

The average sentence is much shorter than the state average for all prison classes.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMUNITY COURT SERVICES PROJECT

The Sixth Judicial District Community Court Services Project is the administrative framework for the coordination, integration, and supervision of a community-based correctional program. The project consists of three integrated divisions: Pre-Trial Release; Pre-Trial Release with Supervision; County Probation. Such integration welds the separate functional units into a single structure allowing central, comprehensive administrative direction.

Fiscal control remains vested in the Linn County Board of Supervisors and client policy remains vested in the judiciary of the District. The project presently provides services throughout the entire Sixth District.

The three divisions of the Project function as follows:

Pre-Trial Release Unit:

The operational philosophy of the Pre-Trial Release Unit is that offenders are incarcerated prior to trial only to assure their appearance for trial, and that the purpose of posting bond is to assure appearance.

Structurally, the criteria utilized to determine "safe risk" release prior to trial is fashioned after the Vera-Manhattan project point system. Selection criteria consists of developing points to a total of five earned by such data as length of present residence (1 to 3), number and type of family ties (1 to 3), length of residence in county (ten years or more = 1 point), length of present employment (1 to 4), and number of prior convictions (minus 1 to 2). Such criteria is aimed at the citizen who has few savings or other assets to pay for a cash bond, but does have significant, solid, family and community ties sufficient to guarantee his appearance in Court.

The Pre-Trial Release interviewers conduct interviews in the city and county jails. Standardized interview forms, encompassing the above delineated point system, are utilized. Individuals who have been arrested and formally charged are interviewed. However, those charged with intoxication, failure to appear, federal offenses, non-indictable traffic offenses, juveniles, or those being held on a "HOLD" order, are not interviewed.

Subsequent to the interview, the information is verified, usually by telephone. Police records are checked.

Following verification of information, then assuming a minimum of five points recommendation is made to the judge or magistrate that the defendant be released on his own recognizance. If this recommendation is accepted, a bail bond form is completed and signed by the accused as principal surety. The bond, together with recommendations of the unit, are filed with the Clerk of Court.

At the time of release, the accused is presented by the unit with a card informing him of the charge(s) filed against him, and the date and time of his future appearance in Court. Three days prior to scheduled appearance, a letter will be sent by Pre-Trial Release to the defendant reminding him of his upcoming Court appearance.

A binding over of the defendant to the grand jury does not affect the status of the defendant's release on recognizance bond.

If the defendant does not appear in Court, an attempt is made by the project to contact the defendant. If it is determined that the defendant consciously neglected his appearance in Court, the pre-trial bond is revoked. Additionally, re-arrest of the defendant on a felony charge while he is released will result in revocation of the bond.

The revocation is taken by the pre-trial staff to the Clerk of Court, after obtaining judge's signature, and the Clerk of Court issues a bench warrant for the accused's arrest.

Release on Recognizance with Supervision:

Periodically, there will appear an individual who cannot muster the required points under Vera-Manhattan, or who, for various other reasons, may not be a fit candidate for pre-trial release with no supervision. Release on recognizance under supervision would then be effected. The procedure would be similar to that used for release on recognizance, except a set of rules, as outlined by the Court and the project in the form of an agreement is signed by the client prior to release.

Continuation of the bond, is dependent upon a level of positive performance achieved and maintained by the client. Such supervision, with the development of an individual program, is more likely to affect the favorable disposition of the defendant's case by demonstrating to the Court that the client is willing to tackle his problems.

The goals of this unit of the project are: To release the maximum number of persons consonant with public safety, to assist in developing community roots, good work records, and stable family ties. Additionally, to assist the client

to become qualified for probation as a final disposition in the event of conviction.

County Probation Unit:

The probation unit offers professional probationary supervision. It offers services at the basic community level for felony and misdemeanor cases. Furthermore, this unit plays an integrative role between the various units of the project; and, more basic, between the client and the community.

Periodically, the probation unit begins operation with the receipt of Court Order placing the client under the supervision of the project. The probationer is ordered by the Court to appear immediately at the probation office to submit to supervision.

Upon appearance, the proper forms to initiate supervision are completed. The probation contract is completed and the rules are fully explained to the client. The client's signature on this probation contract indicates understanding and acceptance of the conditions of probation.

The probationary period is multi-functional in scope. Attention is given to basic conduct of the probationer and any indication of further criminality. But the supervising agent acts also as counselor and community liaison to those placed under his supervision. His attention is directed to family problems, economic problems, problems of drug or alcohol abuse, psychiatric, medical, and other immediate and chronic areas of maladjustment. The various community resources are utilized as available and needed, and a basic goal is employment that will allow the client to become self-supporting.

In the event a crisis develops, and a major condition of probation has been violated by the probationer, the probation officer sends a "Report of Violations Memorandum" to the sentencing judge within 24 hours. If apprehension is imperative prior to the written report, the probation officer notifies the project director and/or the probation agent's immediate supervisor. Within 48 hours, a written report is made to the sentencing judge by the probation agent outlining the violations and recommending a certain course of action concerning the probationer. The final decision, of course, rests with the Court.

At the end of the period of supervision or when the probation agent feels that the probationer is ready for release, the agent files a request, through his supervisor, with the Court. The County Attorney is given a copy of this request. Upon discharge by the Court of any further liability in this case, proper steps of application are taken to restore to the probationer his full civil rights. A letter of closure is given to the probationer by the Court, all files are officially closed, and the probationer is released from the supervision of the probation unit of the Sixth Judicial District Community Court Services Project.

A fourth component has recently been added to the community corrections program in the Sixth Judicial District which will provide a residential facility for ex-offenders in Iowa City. This facility will provide services to ex-offenders that eases re-entry into the community.

REALITY TEN DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM

This drug abuse treatment project provides the following services to residents of Linn County:

- Methadone maintenance and detoxification.
- Outpatient facility and treatment program.
- A residential treatment facility.

This program has a total treatment capacity of 70 persons and retains the services of a medical doctor on a contract basis.

DAVENPORT/SCOTT COUNTY

The existing facilities at Davenport are similar to those of the majority of the SMSAs. Their resources include both a city and county jail project, and an adult community based corrections project.

DAVENPORT CITY JAIL

The City Jail is used only as a temporary holding facility, with prisoners transferred to the County Jail after sentencing. Officials with the City Jail indicate increased use of the facilities due to drug arrests.

SCOTT COUNTY JAIL

The Scott County Jail which has been rated average by the Jail Inspection Unit has a capacity of 133, which includes provisions for 11 male juveniles. Officials are planning for a juvenile detention center.

Data representing jailing operations of the Scott County Jail are as follows:

	Adult						Juveniles					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Prisoners	2,561	2,496	2,825	151	193	264	251	257	450	5	40	76
Time Served (In Days)	20,839	21,500	18,204	681	714	860	977	1897	2008	6	139	109
Average Sentence	8.14	8.61	6.4	4.51	3.70	3.3	4.54	7.38	4.5	1.20	3.48	3.48

The trend seems to indicate an increase in the number of prisoners sentenced but a decrease in the length of the sentence.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT SERVICES

The Seventh Judicial District Court Services project is a community based correctional program providing correctional services to include pre-trial release services, pre-sentence investigation services, jail services, probation services and maximum use of existing local rehabilitative resources for the Seventh Judicial District.

The Seventh Judicial District Court Services provides services directly and coordinates with the Department of Social Services for the services that are the basic components of a community based correctional program. The service delivery system is divided into two main branches--Direct Services and Field Services. Direct Services are services for clients and courts. The main components of the Direct Services branch are Jail Services and Pre-Trial ROR. These programs are under the direction of a Supervisor/lead worker who will provide services, coordinate with the field services branch, and direct both services as described below:

Pre-Trial Releases ROR: The program component works closely with the field services branch on those individuals who can be released from jail and placed on supervision. The decision regarding release and conditions of release will rest with the court as outlined in Section 763.17 of the Code of Iowa.

The operational philosophy of the Pre-Trial Release Unit is that offenders are incarcerated prior to trial only to assure their appearance for trial, and that the purpose of posting bond is to assure appearance. Consequently, if a person will appear for trial without bond, he is entitled to be released. The objective criteria utilized for determining which defendants are safe risks and should be released on recognizance, pending trial, are aimed at the citizen who has few savings or other assets to pay for a cash bond, but does have significant, solid, family and community ties sufficient to guarantee his appearance in court. That is, the defendant will have enough "going for him" that he will not risk losing what he has by failing to appear for court.

Field Services: This branch is headed by a Supervisor/lead worker and three Community Correctional Counselors. This branch provides the supervision of those individuals released to the project for supervision on a Pre-Trial or Probationary status. The Community Correctional Counselors also provide Pre-Sentence Investigations and other investigations as requested by the Scott County Associate District Courts. This project is designed to provide services for misdemeanor cases only, except for pre-trial release. All felony probationers and pre-sentence investigations will be the responsibility of the Department of Social Services Parole and Probation staff.

Regional Field Offices: An important factor in the development of this program and in the discussions with community leaders was that services could best be provided in the given geographical area by an individual officer residing in that area. That individual would then be more responsive to the courts and community. For that reason the SJDCS has established offices staffed by a Court Services Probation Officer and a secretary in both Clinton and Muscatine. The office in Clinton provides services to include probation supervision, pre-sentence investigations, pre-trial release with supervision and court requested investigations for Clinton and Jackson Counties. The office in Muscatine will provide those same services for Muscatine and Cedar Counties. The Department of Social Services has identified that the delivery of services can best be accomplished by having regional offices throughout the Seventh Judicial District, and has recently established resident agents in Muscatine and Clinton Counties to meet the needs of the District Courts for services on felony cases. The Department of Social Services is not providing services to the Associate District Courts in these four counties for misdemeanor charges nor does it provide pre-trial services. The Associate District Courts in Clinton and Muscatine Counties have identified needs for an individual to provide these services. Because of projected work loads and geographical location, Jackson

County, which does not have need for a full-time probation officer, can be served from the Clinton office. The same comparison can be drawn between Muscatine and Cedar Counties which is the reason for the regional field office being placed in Muscatine County. The DSS Probation and Parole Agent and the Project Probation Officer in those two communities where regional offices are established share office space and secretarial support. This coordination between Project and State Probation Officers allows for a complete system of service delivery without causing duplication of services and thereby provide better services to the courts and the community than if the officers work individually.

A Residential Treatment Facility has been created under the administration of the Department of Social Services Parole Supervisor and agreement has been reached that space will be made available for community use. Use of this facility will be accomplished by coordination with the District Parole Supervisor.

WATERLOO/BLACKHAWK COUNTY

The correctional services available for adults in Blackhawk County include the Waterloo City Jail, the Blackhawk County Jail, and an adult community corrections project.

WATERLOO CITY JAIL

The City Jail is a short term holding facility.

BLACKHAWK COUNTY JAIL

The Blackhawk County Jail has been rated good by the Jail Inspection Unit, and has a capacity of 78.

Data representing the 1971, 1972, and 1973 Blackhawk County Jail are as follows:

	Adult						Juveniles					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Prisoners	1,276	1,051	1,478	93	79	104	134	83	152	67	61	53
Prisoner Days	12,581	9,938	15,447	306	311	453	595	241	740	170	219	120
Average Sentence	9.86	9.46	10.5	3.29	3.94	4.4	4.44	2.90	4.9	2.54	3.59	2.3

The trend seems to show increased sentences for all but Juvenile Females.

ADULT COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROJECT

The adult community corrections project that serves Blackhawk County consists of the following components that are modeled after the Des Moines Corrections Project:

- Pre-Trial Release

- Pre-Trial Release with Supervision
- Pre-Sentence Investigation Services
- Probation Services

An adult offender halfway house operated by the Iowa Department of Social Services also provides community based rehabilitation services in conjunction with the project.

SIOUX CITY/WOODBURY COUNTY

Correctional services available for adult offenders in Sioux City include the Sioux City Jail, the Woodbury County Jail, an adult community based corrections project, and two halfway houses for alcoholics.

SIOUX CITY JAIL

The City Jail is a holding facility designed for immediate lockup. A potential exists here for longer term incarceration but is seldom utilized. Prisoners are transferred to the county jail for longer term incarceration.

WOODBURY COUNTY JAIL

The capacity of the county jail which has been rated excellent by the Jail Inspection Unit currently is 100. The following chart compares the 1971, 1972, and 1973 statistics. The trend seems to indicate shorter sentences.

	Adult						Juvenile					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Prisoners	938	893	1033	0	0	18	309	293	332	183	142	141
Time Served (In Days)	11,162	9,400	10852	0	0	18	1359	1138	1144	694	662	414
Average Sentence	11.9	10.53	10.5	-	-	1.0	4.4	3.88	3.4	3.79	4.66	2.9

ADULT COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROJECT

This adult community corrections project serves the Sioux City/Woodbury County area and the remaining counties in the Second Judicial District. This project provides pre-sentence and probation services with a study underway that is examining the feasibility of a pre-trial release component.

GROUP HOMES FOR ADULT OFFENDERS

Alcoholic Women's Halfway House Facility: This home for female alcoholics is sponsored by the Siouxland Council on Alcoholism. It has a capacity of ten and a staff of two. The average length of stay is 30 days to six months.

Western Iowa's Mens Residence: This home for male alcoholics is sponsored by the Siouxland Council on Alcoholism and can handle a total of 19 male alcoholics with a staff of three. The average length of stay is one to two months.

DUBUQUE/DUBUQUE COUNTY

The correctional facility available for offenders in Dubuque is the combined city/county jail located within the newly constructed joint law enforcement facility. Construction of this facility was made possible through Iowa Crime Commission funding. Planning is underway for establishment of a community corrections project for adult offenders in Dubuque. Iowa Crime Commission funding support will be available for this project when it commences.

COUNCIL BLUFFS/POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

Correctional programs available for adult offenders in Council Bluffs include the city jail, a new city-county jail facility currently under construction, and an adult community corrections project.

COUNCIL BLUFFS CITY JAIL

This facility is small and is used for short term holding only.

CITY-COUNTY JAIL FACILITY

A part of the Pottawattamie County Criminal Justice Center which is currently under construction will be a jail facility. This facility will serve Pottawattamie County which currently has no usable jail facility. Construction of this facility is being provided in part by Iowa Crime Commission funds.

ADULT COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

A community corrections project operated by the Iowa Department of Social Services provides services to the Council Bluffs area and eight other counties in the Fourth Judicial District. This project provides pre-trial release services, pre-sentence investigations, and probation in a manner similar to the Fifth Judicial District model project. Operating on a coordinated basis with the community corrections project is an adult residential facility that has a capacity of approximately 12 persons.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR DRUG TREATMENT

Due to passage of federal legislation, the Iowa State Drug Abuse Authority has expanded its function and capabilities. The Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P. L. 92-255) requires that states designate a single state agency, which in Iowa is the Drug Abuse Authority, to prepare and administer a long range state plan for drug abuse prevention functions. ("Drug Abuse Prevention Function" means any program or activity relating to drug abuse education, training, treatment, rehabilitation, or research and includes such functions even when performed by an organization whose primary mission is in the field of drug traffic prevention functions or is unrelated to drugs.) The Drug Abuse Authority has assumed overall state responsibility for planning, data collection, evaluation, grant administration, licensing of drug treatment programs, grants, and project review in addition to its overall responsibility for coordination of all existing and planned drug abuse prevention programs throughout the state.

STATE LEVEL - IOWA DRUG ABUSE AUTHORITY

IDAA was formally created by Executive Order of Governor Robert D. Ray on February 26, 1971. This order provided for a full time state director and an advisory council composed of representatives from all appropriate departments and organizations of state government, as well as representatives from communities. In addition to assisting the director in determining policy and programming, this council has served as a vehicle for cooperative and coordinated efforts between state agencies in the total effort to reduce the problem of drug abuse in Iowa. The agencies presently represented on this council are: Department of Social Services, Office of Economic Opportunity, Office for Planning and Programming, Attorney General's Office, Iowa Crime Commission, Governor's Youth Coordinator, Department of Public Instruction, Department of Health, Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services, Department of Public Safety, Community Mental Health Centers, and representatives of Regional Drug Abuse Authority Coordinating Councils.

The Iowa Crime Commission representative serving on the Iowa Drug Abuse Advisory Council provides not only formal communication between the agencies but also continuous informal communication. In addition, IDAA review of Iowa Crime Commission grant applications which relate to drug abuse prevention assures state coordination. The Iowa Crime Commission has also supported a staff position with the Iowa Drug Abuse Authority, with that staff person being responsible for state wide coordination of drug prevention-criminal justice system efforts. Further cooperation and coordination between these agencies exists in the establishment of procedures for the use of methadone, drug enforcement and treatment of the adjudicated heroin addict. The current thrust of the Iowa Crime Commission lies in the area of drug treatment which includes support of the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC).

Throughout the state, 16 multi-county regional councils have been formed for the purpose of planning, coordination and administration of programs within the region. These Regional Coordinating Councils are made up of citizens from both the public and private sector and are designaged as a direct extension of the Drug Abuse Authority. All members of these councils are volunteers and receive no compensation for their service.

In combating the problem of drug abuse in Iowa, the ultimate goal of the authority is to insure the availability of:

Information and education for all Iowa citizens concerning the effects and the hazards of drug misuse;

Treatment and rehabilitation for all persons in Iowa afflicted by the misuse of drugs; and

Effective measures to assure communication between members of the criminal justice system and members of the education, treatment and rehabilitation community.

In working toward these goals the Authority provides the following:

A vehicle for bringing state agencies together for planning and coordinating Iowa's drug abuse control efforts;

A structure to help assure coordinated, effective, and non-duplicated programming within the state, and to review and comment on all grant proposals submitted to any state or federal agency relating to drug abuse in Iowa;

The development and coordination of regional or state wide community educational or information efforts;

A resource to state agencies and members of the General Assembly for data and research information on drug related problems;

Encouragement for in-service training for professionals who are or should be working with drug abusers;

Technical assistance to local communities in planning, evaluating, and upgrading community drug education-prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs;

References (or bibliographies) on drug literature, handouts, films, speakers, film strips, etc.;

Consultants to various individuals or groups concerning service resources for abusers, parents, lay and professional groups;

Technical assistance in financial administration of local programs; and

Grant awards on appropriate grant requests from communities, organizations, or state agencies.

In March of 1972, Governor Ray extended the role of the Authority to include review and comment on any grant proposal submitted to any state or federal agency relating to drug abuse education-prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. The purpose of this Executive Order was to help assure coordination of programs, to identify drug abuse program expenditures with the state and to insure quality programs and maximum utilization of state and federal funds.

Since many of these new functions required statutory responsibility, legislation has established the Authority by statute during the First Session of the 65th General Assembly.

In 1974, the Drug Abuse Authority increased treatment and crisis-intervention programs capability and capacity. Coordination of drug abuse prevention resources with criminal justice system resources will occur in 1975. The purposes of this coordination are to develop non-duplicate relationships between community based correction programs, to match new correctional resources with existing drug abuse prevention resources, and to expand the range of services available to the potential offender including alternatives to incarceration.

LOCAL LEVEL - DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION RESOURCES

To meet the needs of a wide range of people experiencing a variety of problems associated with drug abuse, Iowa is beginning to organize and coordinate a number of treatment and supportive service agencies. The need for such cooperation and coordination emanates from the diverse backgrounds of those affected by drug usage problems; differing treatment needs and preferences; and the relative importance of these factors in attracting clients to treatment. As a result, treatment is provided in varying degrees and intensities, through treatment programs, community mental health centers, state mental health institutes, community hospitals, crisis intervention centers, private medical and psychiatric practitioners, and the judicial-correctional process.

Each setting plays a unique role in providing services and each serves a population at risk different in many respects from other settings. People from one background may not feel comfortable in seeking help through a community mental health center, but would consult with a private physician. Another might reject a hospital, but would seek help through a drug treatment program or crisis center. With this in mind, treatment resources have been approached in a multi-faceted manner.

In identifying and assessing treatment resources in Iowa, consideration was given to:

- Comprehensive drug abuse treatment centers and outpatient drug abuse counseling and referral centers.
- Hospitals (both community and Veterans Administration).
- Mental health facilities, both community mental health centers and state mental health institutes.
- Private practitioners including psychiatrists, family practice specialists and general practitioners.
- Vocational rehabilitation services.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Drug abuse treatment programs in Iowa represent community responses to the problems associated with drug abuse. Several trends in programming across the state are evident:

- Programs were generated by local concerns and needs. Treatment programs have started at the community level in response to identified needs within the area.

- Programs are primarily community based. Local resources are coordinated through treatment centers to meet the needs of identified drug abusers.
- Treatment is comprehensive. Each program is seeking to provide, coordinate and integrate a wide range of treatment and supportive services.
- Programs use multiple agencies. Treatment centers require the patient to make extensive contact with agencies offering needed services.
- Programming relates to the needs of the state. Treatment models are based on local needs, rather than approaches which have worked elsewhere.
- Approaches to treatment are varied. Centers and programs have recognized that no simple approach will attract or meet the needs of all drug abusers.
- Treatment of the individual represents only a portion of the treatment efforts conducted by centers. Speakers bureaus, education projects, community interaction, and information services are a few of the ways in which programs address the needs of the community.
- Programs provide additional services to communities. Rather than duplicating existing services in a new program, new treatment and supportive services have been introduced to communities through treatment centers.
- Program staff are heterogeneous. Paraprofessionals, professionals, volunteers, and clients are all engaged in providing treatment, supportive and community services.
- Programs are constantly growing and changing. Through their relations with other programs, state and local agencies and communities, the services and capabilities of treatment centers change to accommodate new needs as they arise.

SERVICES OF DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Treatment programs offer services in treatment and rehabilitation, public education and information, referral and referral coordination, and crisis intervention.

The primary treatment services offered fall into seven categories:

- Residential and therapeutic community care.
- Outpatient and day care services.
- Inpatient care, hospitalization.
- Medical care, including emergency medical treatment, detoxification, and methadone maintenance.
- Counseling services, including individual counseling, group work, family and marital counseling, and psychological-psychiatric evaluation and treatment.
- Community and public relations, including referral, information, education, and speakers bureaus.

- Supportive services, including outreach and vocational rehabilitation, follow-up and after care, crisis intervention and after hours phone services, and cultural and recreational services.

Comprehensive programming includes services in outreach, inpatient care, residential treatment, outpatient care, detoxification, individual and family counseling, group therapy, crisis intervention, emergency medical care, job-development and placement, follow-up and after care, methadone maintenance, and detoxification.

To augment the direct services of treatment centers, additional resources are mobilized through existing state and local agencies. Among those used by a majority of programs are halfway houses, alcoholism treatment centers, legal assistance agencies, and family and marital counseling centers.

Close working relationships with other social service agencies further expand this range of services. Employment offices, schools and training centers, inpatient and outpatient medical and psychiatric services, social service centers, judicial, correctional, and law enforcement agencies, and counseling and rehabilitation agencies are resources to which patients are frequently referred.

Over one-third of the patients in treatment centers (35%) are referred initially by other agencies, programs or community groups. Program relationships with these agencies are effectively providing alternatives to traditional treatment and care giving.

Nearly two-thirds of the patients in treatment (63%) are referred also to other existing agencies for additional supportive, alternative and follow-up services.

STAFFING PATTERNS

The levels of treatment services offered vary widely in each program. Professionals, paraprofessionals and program graduates comprise the majority of the treatment staff (56%). The use of volunteers varies between programs. Only one treatment program, Shelter House in Ames, uses volunteers extensively in non-treatment capacities.

Treatment staff comprise about 55% of all staff, including volunteers. Of the treatment staff, professionals make up about one-half and program graduates add about 14%. Additional treatment, staff development, training, and supportive services are supplied by professionals within the community on a consultation or voluntary basis. The use of outside professionals varies according to the resources of the community program needs and ability to pay, in addition to the willingness of professionals to become involved in programming. Generally, where community relations are well developed, greater support can be expected. This support usually comes from community professionals such as lawyers, psychologists, physicians, and social workers.

CLIENTS SERVED

Each drug treatment program in Iowa offers a unique range and combination of services providing a variety of treatment alternatives. Approximately one-third of all patients were provided residential care, followed by outpatient treatment.

However, the cost of these services are generally reduced due to the extensive use of volunteer time and in-kind contributions of furniture, space, professional care, and other services and materials. By developing the program from a sound community base and soliciting community participation and support, Iowa programs receive many services and goods at little or no direct cost.

The clients attracted to treatment programs are generally under 25 (85%), white (85%), and single (71%). Males slightly outnumber females. About one-half have high school educations or more, and one-half are high school drop outs. Approximately, two-thirds are not in the labor force and include students, housewives, disabled people and servicemen. Nearly one-third of the clients in treatment centers are cannabis or poly-drug abusers. The remaining one-third abuse alcohol, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, and solvents. While alcohol is known to be a significant drug of abuse in Iowa, only 7% of those in treatment are reported to have primary alcohol problems. 15% of the clients in treatment centers are referred by the criminal justice system. An additional 15% are in treatment either with cases pending or by choice resulting from a contact with the law.

CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES

Crisis centers are dispersed in both the larger cities and the smaller towns of Iowa, although the concentration of centers is found in the metropolitan and college community areas.

On a state-wide basis, approximately 16% or 6,849 of the 42,806 clients served by crisis centers were identified as presenting primary drug abuse problems. However, projections from available data and staff impressions indicate that a good percentage of the clients served do not identify drug abuse as a presenting problem, but often manifest drug abuse symptoms after a period of involvement with the agency.

Crisis intervention services in Iowa can be primary or secondary prevention resources, providing information and counseling services to the drug experimenter and the problem user of drugs. These preventative functions, coupled with medical, psychiatric, and drug crisis services, make them a valuable asset to insure that a comprehensive range of services is available to the target populations.

Crisis intervention programs may be too narrowly targeted to the extent that they generally cater to and tailor services to the one specific target population of youth. With this in mind, it is difficult to assign comprehensive crisis intervention status to any one crisis program currently in operation. While different subgroups within the various communities are not excluded from utilizing crisis services, and are doing so in growing numbers, the orientation has been to youth.

MEDICAL/PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

Comprehensive drug abuse treatment programs provide only a portion of the services necessary to the treatment of drug abuse. Drug abusers often are in need of medical services for problems associated with drug use. These services include psychiatric inpatient or outpatient care.

Within Iowa there are 149 public community hospitals, 27 community mental health centers, and four state mental health institutes which provided services to drug and alcohol abusers. Over 30% of the drug abuse patients treated received services through one of these settings. Hospitals generally provide outpatient and emergency medical care; community mental health centers provide outpatient psychiatric treatment and evaluation; and state mental health institutes provide inpatient psychiatric and medical care.

Psychiatric services for Iowa residents are available through community mental health centers and state mental health institutes. These settings offer psychotherapy, medical services, chemotherapy and referral services. Drug abusers not seen in primary treatment centers or hospitals, or who have been terminated or left other treatment settings, are often seen at mental health facilities.

With respect to drug abuse and related problems, the organizations and professional groups currently most active in responding to these needs include vocational rehabilitation services, the Veterans Administration Hospitals, correctional facilities and private practitioners around the state.

In many instances, these groups may represent the first treatment or rehabilitation services contacted by drug users. In many cases, people with drug abuse problems may make contact for help with other problems. The ability for these agencies to identify and respond to drug-related problems has a significant impact on their ability to effectively deliver their services.

In areas with primary treatment programs, these organizations and professionals are usually closely related to treatment efforts. Where a community based approach to drug abuse treatment has developed, these settings for primary, secondary and supportive services play a major role in maintaining treatment, assisting in specific problem areas, and resocializing drug abuse clients.

HOSPITALS

In Iowa, hospitals provide services to 20% of the drug abuse patients treated in the state. Hospital care includes emergency treatment for medical problems associated with drug abuse, detoxification and chemotherapy in conjunction with treatment centers. Serious medical problems associated with drug abuse are often seen first in hospitals, enabling these facilities to provide valuable help in identifying drug abuse problems, providing needed medical attention, and effecting referrals to primary treatment centers. As a result, community hospitals are in the position to identify drug abuse problems, assess the seriousness of drug abuse in the area they serve, refer clients to treatment programs and other service agencies, provide backup medical care or short term inpatient treatment, and assist in the development of additional services needed by their communities. There are 149 community hospitals, covering all counties and metropolitan areas of the state. The treatment of identified drug abuse and related problems accounts for approximately 3% of the patients seen by hospitals.

Patients exhibiting symptoms of drug abuse make up a relatively small portion of the patients treated in hospitals. Those clients treated for drug abuse problems are white (90%), over 25 (54%) and male (68%). The majority (60%) are high school graduates but not in the labor force.

Over one-half of the drug abuse patients are treated for alcohol abuse and related problems. 30% are treated for opiate, depressant, stimulant and poly-drug abuse. Suicide, accidental overdose, and the abuse of prescribed drugs were the most frequently encountered problems.

Among the general services offered by hospitals relevant to drug abusers are included:

- Emergency medical care, brief treatment and crisis intervention.
- Inpatient and outpatient medical care.
- Non-medical counseling and psychiatric care, social services, pastoral counseling and referral services.

The specialized drug abuse treatment services offered through hospitals include:

- Psychiatric evaluation and treatment.
- Inpatient psychiatric care.
- Locked or security ward care.
- Anatabuse treatment for alcoholism.
- Detoxification (both alcoholism and drug abuse) (48%).
- Chemotherapy (39%)

The availability of specialized residential care, methadone services, and intensive social services is limited. 26 hospitals are approved for use of methadone as an analgesic in severe pain, and for detoxification and temporary maintenance treatment. Treatment centers generally have negotiated relationships with local hospitals for emergency services, medical diagnostic and examination services, inpatient care, training, housing, or equipment. Urinalysis used in conjunction with detoxification, maintenance, and counseling services may be performed through the use of hospitals and the State Hygienic Laboratory.

In the areas served by treatment centers, coordination between hospitals and centers appears fairly well developed. Hospitals have been responsive to the requests of treatment centers in alternation of record keeping systems which has increased the effectiveness of both services for the people in the community. The development of programs where treatment and hospital resources are coordinated with additional services, significantly enhances the concept of comprehensive community based treatment.

Of the total care given to drug abusers in hospitals, the majority comes from nurses, social workers, non-professional and supportive staff. Physicians, psychiatrists and psychologists provide an additional 18% of the care given drug abusers in hospitals. The remaining 18% of care is provided by public health nurses, pharmacists, chaplains, para-professionals, ex-patients, and volunteers.

Specialized training of hospital staff in the area of drug abuse treatment is limited and infrequent. Over 60% of the hospitals in the state have no provision for this type of training. Front line staff, such as nurses and social workers, receive minimal training. Physicians and psychiatrists generally do not attend special training opportunities provided around the state. This suggests the need for additional training and staff development activities, especially in those areas where no comprehensive treatment resources are available.

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS

Community mental health centers provide an array of clinical services to communities across the state. They are locally supported outpatient, psychiatric service centers. In addition, community mental health centers may provide inpatient care, usually arranged through local hospitals, emergency care, and consultation services. The primary purpose of the Center is to provide community based mental health care for the areas in which they are located. Community mental health centers provide a coordination and outreach function, in addition to partial hospitalization, community education, consultation, and planning.

Potentially, community mental health centers could be primary providers of treatment services to outpatient drug abusers in non-urban areas unable to sustain comprehensive drug abuse treatment programs, and could provide diagnosis and evaluation services to primary drug abuse treatment programs as well as to individual patients. Also, community mental health centers could possibly make available consultation services to drug abuse counselors and primary drug abuse treatment programs.

STATE MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTES

Mental health institutes provide medical care and inpatient psychiatric hospitalization services. The state mental health institutes function as inpatient facilities outside the communities they service. Clients referred to the institutes are generally those who have not adequately responded to treatment efforts in community settings, or have been civilly committed. Indigent citizens in need of hospitalization, chronic behavior problems, and severe psychiatric cases are served by these institutes.

There are four mental health institutes each serving a quadrant of four districts of the state. Each quadrant is composed of from 19 to 31 counties.

The services available through the mental health institutes are essentially the same as those provided by hospitals. Medical treatment, inpatient services, counseling and psychiatric care, and referral services upon discharge, make up the major treatment resources offered through the state mental health institutes. As inpatients, drug clients generally receive similar care as others in the institution. After care and follow-up services are generally handled through referral sources.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

Any person with a physical, emotional, behavioral, or learning problem which prevents his securing or keeping a job, may qualify for vocational rehabilitation services through the Division of Rehabilitation, Education and Services of

Department of Public Instruction. This could include individuals with drug abuse or addiction problems. Eligibility is determined by an experienced professional rehabilitation counselor who has been trained in counseling and individual evaluation. With the help of medical, psychological, and other professional persons, the counselor determines how a handicapping condition affects a person's ability to get and keep a job, and whether or not it can be expected that services of rehabilitation will be of help to the individual.

Counseling, remedial, medical or surgical services, vocational evaluation, occupational training, job placement and follow-up are the major types of services available to handicapped people through vocational rehabilitation.

CORRECTIONS

The majority of county and local jails make arrangements for medical treatment of drug abuse problems, such as detoxification and withdrawal, where a need has been identified. The Fort Des Moines Correctional Facility is a specialized program run by the Fifth Judicial District Department of Court Services as a minimum security institution in Polk County.

At the state level, there are four major adult correctional institutions and four juvenile institutions. The adult correctional institutions include the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, the Men's Reformatory at Anamosa, the Women's Reformatory at Rockwell City, and the Iowa Security Medical Facility at Oakdale. The juvenile institutions are the Training School for Boys at Eldora, the Training School for Girls at Mitchellville, the State Juvenile Home at Toledo, and the Iowa Annie Wittenmeyer Home in Davenport. Adults are committed through the courts to correctional institutions while juveniles are committed to the Iowa Department of Social Services which makes the decision as to where a juvenile is placed.

Correctional settings provide services to approximately 2% of the drug abusers in Iowa.

THE IOWA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - JUVENILE JUSTICE

INTRODUCTION

All components of the criminal justice system (i.e. Prevention, Law Enforcement, Adjudication, Corrections) will be discussed in this portion of Existing Resources as they relate to the pre-delinquent and the juvenile offender. In recent years, the emphasis upon the juvenile and his or her needs and problems have been expanded through the ever increasing financial commitment from private as well as public agencies and from local as well as federal government. As will be reflected in this section, most juvenile justice resources in Iowa are locally based with very little state intervention.

PREVENTION

STATE LEVEL

At the present time, there are no organized state level prevention or diversion projects which are designed specifically for the juvenile. However, such state departments as the Iowa State Employment Service, the Department of Rehabilitation, Education and Services, the Iowa Drug Abuse Authority, the Iowa Crime Commission, and the Iowa Youth Services System can play an important role in the development of local offices or projects which will affect the juvenile justice prevention component. In addition, County Departments of Social Services can offer child protective devices and the Iowa community colleges can offer a wide range of vocational training, through residential programs for youth and through the public school system.

The Iowa Youth Services System is currently under the direction of the State Office for Planning and Programming. During the first year of operation, 1972-1973, two community based youth services systems were initiated in Dubuque and Ottumwa. Both programs were designed so that they would fill certain gaps in youth services which have been lacking in the past, such as youth advocacy, crisis intervention services, and counseling. The major goals of the programs are to: 1) reduce the negative labeling of youth, such as delinquents, drop-outs, etc., by those institutions affecting their lives, 2) reduce youth-adult alienation, 3) divert youth from the traditional juvenile justice system into alternative programs, and 4) develop an integrated delivery system for youth services.

In 1974, a Systems Research Unit became a part of the State Youth Coordinator's Office within OPP. The function of the SRU has been to provide technical services to state and local organizations in developing delinquency prevention strategies, to evaluate the two systems in Dubuque and Ottumwa, and to do research related to the juvenile justice system and delinquency. The SRU has been staffed by Dr. Martin Miller, Associate Professor of Sociology, Iowa State University and two graduate assistants.

In addition to the Systems Research Unit, the State Youth Services System has participated in the joint planning and development of delinquency prevention programs and various juvenile justice projects with state and local agencies. Such efforts have included participating in the shared funding of the Simpson Bridge project for the Mitchellville Training School for Girls and administering the Iowa Runaway Service.

The Iowa Drug Abuse Authority and the Iowa Crime Commission have also given financial support in the development of juvenile prevention and diversion projects in recent years as will be discussed specifically under "Prevention - Local Level".

LOCAL LEVEL - STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

DES MOINES/POLK COUNTY

Many of Des Moines' and Polk County's prevention and diversion resources for juveniles are counseling services. These services are provided by such agencies as the Polk County Mental Health Center, the Des Moines Child Guidance Center, Iowa Children's and Family Services, Hillcrest Services to Children and Youth, Community Youth Line, Orchard Place, the Iowa Runaway Service, and the Des Moines Police Department.

The Des Moines Police Department has developed a Police-School Liaison program which involves the assignment of police officers to the Des Moines schools. While the officers are given a permanent assignment of one school, they also give assistance to other schools as time permits. The liaison officers, in addition to working with students and teachers in school during the day, attend many extra-curricular activities in an unofficial capacity.

The Des Moines Police Department also maintains contact with Youth Line, Drug Line and the Des Moines hospitals so as to utilize these resources for those youth whom the department has contact with and who appear to be under the influence of a drug or seem to be having family problems. In addition the Iowa Runaway Service provides an alternative to arrest for the police department. Rather than formally arresting a youth for running away, the police may divert this individual out of the juvenile justice system and into an agency which can provide counseling and treatment.

In order to improve police-juvenile relations, the Des Moines Police Department operates athletic, self defense, and judo programs for youth groups. The Chief of Police also meets with the editors of area high school papers once per month to answer any questions they may have regarding police operations.

At one Des Moines high school, a Police Science course is presently being taught. The students in this class are occasionally given the opportunity to ride in the patrol cars and they also are required to prepare logs. This course has been in the curriculum for six years and has had over 1,500 students enrolled. A study has been completed which shows that less than 2% of the students, after taking this class, have had any serious involvement with the police. It is also hoped that potential law enforcement people will be the result of the Police Science class.

Additional juvenile prevention and diversion resources in the Des Moines/Polk County SMSA include the Greater Des Moines Educational Center which provides an individualized high school program for those children who cannot adjust to the public school system and the Drake Revitalization Corps. One component of this volunteer agency is the segment in which 15 to 20 undergraduates work with the juvenile court intake officers to provide services such as companionship, tutoring or counseling to juveniles involved in deferred cases. This will hopefully deter the juvenile from future involvement with the criminal justice system.

The juvenile court in Polk County will also attempt to divert youth out of the system through the use of Lutheran Social Services, Catholic Social Services, Iowa Childrens' and Family Services, Child Guidance Center, Vocational Rehabilitation, and all other agencies which will benefit the juvenile and/or his family.

CEDAR RAPIDS/LINN COUNTY

The Cedar Rapids Police Department presently administers a Youth Bureau. This Youth Bureau is responsible for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and all investigations or other police action involving juveniles. In addition, the Youth Bureau does public speaking, and assists the Patrol Division in conducting tours of the police station.

The police department also has a Junior Police Patrol attached to the Safety Education Division. The youth involved in the Junior Police Patrol meet weekly at the police station during the school year and monthly during the summer, and receive training in many specialized fields, including traffic and pedestrian control, general police activities, firearms and first aid. The youth are in uniform, and assist in supervising school patrol activities and entertainment, and pedestrian control at major parades. They also help man the safety booth at the All Iowa Fair. A junior patrol for senior high age youth is offered too.

The Hawkeye Area Community Action Program provides work and vocational placement for young people including those exhibiting drug use behavior patterns.

DAVENPORT/SCOTT COUNTY

The Davenport Police Department Juvenile Bureau consists of seven sworn officers. The primary function of the Juvenile Bureau is to investigate crimes involving youths, maintain records of all juvenile offenders and serve as a liaison between the Davenport Police Department and other agencies involving youth. The Bureau also provides a liaison between the Police Department and the schools.

In addition, the police department has a Cadet Training Program which is designed to promote community relations and to recruit young people from underprivileged and disadvantaged groups for police work and a "ride along" program which permits youth to ride in patrol cars under certain circumstances.

A 1972 LEAA grant supported a comprehensive educational, vocational training, recreation and counseling program through the Davenport School District. The evening supervised program utilizes the school buildings and volunteer personnel (including school personnel) to present academic and vocational training, recreational and arts and crafts activities, and counseling.

The Bettendorf Vocational Counseling Center was also supported with a 1972 LEAA grant to provide summer jobs for youths referred as predelinquent or delinquent youths by the school counselors, probation officers or police department.

The Davenport Youth Commission was established in October of 1973. The purpose of this commission is to identify local juvenile needs and to coordinate and utilize existing juvenile prevention and correction resources to provide compre-

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hensive services to youthful offenders. The program is intended to enhance the ability of the law enforcement and juvenile court probation systems to utilize community resources to provide actual treatment and rehabilitation to youthful offenders in lieu of incarceration. Under this program, each juvenile, at the point of intake, is assigned a worker to develop a treatment plan and coordinate all services involved so that the treatment and rehabilitation services provided can be administered in a comprehensive and systematic manner. The program is also intended to function in the same manner for institutionalized youths who have been released and returned to the home and community. In this case, follow-up services are provided to assist the youth in making a smooth transition to community life by providing alternatives and diversion from crime.

WATERLOO/BLACKHAWK COUNTY

The Waterloo Police Department Youth Aid Division supports several special prevention projects inclusive of the Police Juvenile League and the Police-School Liaison program.

Police School Liaison officers work within the schools and maintain close relationships with students, teachers, probation officers, Youth Bureau officers, etc. The program, patterned after the Des Moines Police-School Liaison program, enumerates the following Liaison officer duties:

1. Public appearance in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention.
2. A counselor to the students, both in and out of school. Attendance at extra curricular activities.
3. Maintenance of close contact with parents of children that exhibit anti-social behavior.
4. Maintenance of files on students contacting him in the course of his work.
5. Investigation of complaints of criminal activity within the school complex and the surrounding areas.

The program also includes an officer who works with the Cedar Falls schools.

The following table reflects the activity of Waterloo's Police-School Liaison Program.

January, 1973 - May, 1974

Complaints investigated	563
Complaints cleared	500
School and community complaints investigated	998
Juveniles waived and released	1,627
Juveniles referred to probation	304
Value of property loss, including destruction	\$29,384.00
Value of property recovered, including restitution	\$28,451.00
Speaking and teaching assignments	281
Overtime	598
Hours spent in patrol of school area	1,730

A volunteer Probation Aides program is also in operation through the Blackhawk County Probation Department. This program utilizes volunteers to serve as friends and counselors to youth on formal and informal probation.

The Area VII Drug Council in Waterloo coordinates a Youth Information Center for counseling, drug information and referrals, a crisis line, drop-in center and emergency medical treatment through various hospitals for drug crisis cases.

Career education programs for high school students are available at the Area VII Community College.

Additional counseling and diversion resources which are available to the youth of Waterloo include Big Brothers, the Joynt (a drop-in center for youth in Cedar Falls and Waterloo), Family Services League, and the Northern Iowa Youth Involvement Committee.

SIOUX CITY/WOODBURY COUNTY

The Sioux City Police Department's Youth Bureau is administratively responsible for the handling of cases involving youthful offenders, is involved in presenting talks to church groups, PTAs, and civil and fraternal groups on juvenile problems in Sioux City. The Youth Bureau has also implemented a Police-School Liaison Program.

During 1974 the Police-School Liaison Officer at Sioux City's North High School made over 600 individual student contacts for an approximate average of 4.5 students per school day. Counseling has been related to both school and home problems, general information about police work, potential runaways, child abuse, driving and drunk problems and just plain general information. Informal "rap" sessions are held daily with students in the counseling sections of study halls. Over 1,100 students have taken part in the "rap" sessions, ranging anywhere from three to a dozen students at a time. 100 classroom presentations have been given to over 3,400 students from elementary to college level. Speeches involve talks on the Sioux City Youth Bureau, Juvenile Justice System, Drug Abuse and Misuse, Constitutional Rights, the Cost of Crime, Child Abuse, Laws and Courts, Operation Identification, Traffic Laws, Student Rights, Search and Seizure, Youth Rebellion of Police Powers. Several special projects have been started to promote student insight into police work. Contacts have also been made with the school social worker, youth commission, social service, parole office, probation office, pupil service, youth outreach, juvenile intake, Siouxland Mental Health, youth service, 232 Diversionary Project, Iowa Highway Patrol Service Department, PTA Council and Boy Scouts. Daily contact is also maintained with the principals, counselors, school nurse, teachers and youth bureau.

To give the community a better understanding of the police-school liaison program, the liaison officer has also given special presentations to many groups outside of the school. He has appeared before six youth groups, eight PTA's, seven church groups, five civic groups, four radio interviews, and seven TV interviews, along with articles in the school papers, the Sioux City Journal and an article in the Des Moines Register Picture Magazine.

The Police-School Liaison Officer at Sioux City's East High School had 125 individual student contacts during the first half of 1974 and has also assisted in the following:

Assigned complaints investigated	6
Assigned complaints cleared	4
School and community complaints investigated	10
Juveniles counseled and released	14
Juveniles referred to probation	4
Value of property loss	\$360
Value of property recovered	\$200
Speaking engagements (These were engagements with PTA groups, Service Clubs, local TV stations, etc.)	8
Teaching assignments (Officer helped the assigned teacher discuss various problems, as drugs and alcohol abuse, constitutional rights, cost of crime, problem in the U. S., public non-involvement, juvenile and traffic justice systems, Sioux City Youth Bureau procedure, child abuse, curfew policy, etc.)	59

In addition, a column in the East High School paper has been arranged for in which students can write and ask for the officer's opinion concerning their various questions on law enforcement.

The third Police-School Liaison officer at Sioux City's West High School made over 190 individual contacts during the first semester of the 1974-1975 school year which averages to be over three students per school day. During this same period, 110 class presentations were given on a formal basis to over 1,300 students. These presentations involved topics such as Youth and the Law, Iowa Laws, Sioux City Laws, Court Operations for both adult and juvenile, Traffic Laws, Rights of Students, Child Abuse, Penal Reform System, and Penal Reform regarding our own institutions, including the death penalty. In regard to student problems, 28 family contacts have been made with reference to student problems at home or in the school. The officer has also made appearances at many civic activities to answer questions regarding this program in the Sioux City Area. These include PTA and TV stations, along with interviews in both school and city newspapers.

The 232.2 Diversion Project in Sioux City is a short term family crisis therapy program. It is the intent of this program to intervene as soon as possible after the first contact with authorities, to divert juveniles from falling under section 232.2 of the Code of Iowa which deals with status offenses, to keep youth out of detention, to keep the family out of court, and still offer counseling and help to the family so the child will not again come in contact with the juvenile justice system. Priority referrals are received from the Sioux City Police Department Youth Bureau and their Police-School Liaison program, the Juvenile Court Intake Department, the Juvenile Court, and the Associate District Court. "The Friends" project, which was a pilot program of the PTA has been incorporated into the current 232.2 Diversion Project. This project makes use of the senior high students as volunteers for the younger students. Other resources closely tied to this program are the Sioux City Family Therapy Unit and the Junior High Individualized Learning Center program.

The Volunteers in Probation project is intended to improve the services of the Juvenile Court and increase the chances of a child not recidivating. These two objectives are a prevention tool as well as increasing criminal justice system-citizen rapport. This project as well as the 232.2 Diversionary Project have been funded with Iowa Crime Commission/LEAA monies.

In addition to the public school programs and GED programs, three educational

programs for youth who have been unable to adjust to the normal school environment have been established in Sioux City. Students released from state institutions, adjudicated delinquents, and students exhibiting delinquent-type behavior are usually enrolled in these programs.

The Individualized Learning Center (ILC) in cooperation with Western Iowa Tech provides a flexible schedule for students to attend in the morning, afternoon, evenings, or Saturdays. Programmed materials are used to allow students to work at their own rate with teachers available for supervision and assistance when needed. Some students transfer from the regular program while others are enrolled when they return from state institutions.

A special therapy program has been offered in cooperation with the Family Service Center. The students go part time with half attending in the morning and half attending in the afternoon. Some of the students are sent to the Family Service Center by the court from other parts of the state and live at the residential treatment center. The other students live in Sioux City and are assigned to this program by the school system or at the request of the court or probation office. Some students are enrolled in this program when they return from state training schools.

DUBUQUE/DUBUQUE COUNTY

The Dubuque Police Department has a Juvenile Bureau under the direction of a sergeant. This bureau has the responsibility to protect the children of Dubuque and also prevent juvenile delinquency. The Juvenile Bureau also deals with all investigations or any other police action involving juveniles.

As a part of the Juvenile Bureau, a Police-School Liaison Program has been developed. It is primarily funded with federal monies. The police-school officer acts as a resource person to the schools. He does counseling with students who are beginning to show delinquent tendencies, especially when these tendencies begin showing up in both the school and the community. The officer also acts as a liaison between the school and the community, working with the school staff and administration on problems that occur while the students are enroute to school, or on their way home from school. The officer also keeps in close contact with Social Services, the County Probation Office and the Mental Health Center.

The following table illustrates the activity of the Dubuque Police-School Liaison program during the 1973-1974 school year.

	Washington Jr. High School	Jefferson Jr. High School
Assigned complaints investigated	3	7
Assigned complaints cleared	8	15
School & community complaints investigated	22	29
Juveniles counseled and released	169	174
Juveniles referred to probation	11	10
Value of property loss including destruction	\$800.00	\$270.00
Value of property recovered including restitution	\$75.00	\$190.00
Speaking and teaching assignments	31	28
Overtime hours	50	44
Hours spent in patrol of school area	191	185

During the school year, 1973-1974, there were 61 school and community related complaints. Of the 376 students who received counseling, 21 were referred to probation.

Hillcrest Services to Children and Youth provides treatment and counseling to girls who may be mildly disturbed or have behavior problems. The parents are also involved in the counseling programs to help overcome any home conflicts which may be involved.

COUNCIL BLUFFS/POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

The Council Bluffs Police Department Youth Bureau handles all police business as it pertains to juveniles. In office and/or at home contacts with juveniles and their families are viewed by the Youth Bureau as a preventive measure in many cases. In April of 1974 the Council Bluffs Police Department initiated a Police-School Liaison program through the financial support of the Iowa Crime Commission.

Christian Home in Pottawattamie County serves as a youth detention and evaluation center. The major objective of this project is to provide a constructive alternative, for juveniles, to awaiting trial or court procedures in jail. This emergency care program provides structured activities and responsibilities which make the process of awaiting trial a more positive and growth inducing experience rather than a punitive, sterile withdrawal from daily living. In order to provide quality services to adolescents in need of emergency group care, the home provides 24 hour service which includes evaluations of adolescent needs by utilizing community resources. The home also makes recommendations to referring agencies. This detention and evaluation center is also available to the eight other counties in the Fourth Judicial District.

Help, Inc. assists in placing young people (14-18 years) in temporary and full time jobs. A 1972 LEAA grant supported the establishment of a Neighborhood Service Center in Council Bluffs which offers counseling and educational services to the residents of two high crime neighborhoods. Additional resources in the community which are intended to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system or divert youth out of the system include the Child Development Clinic, Parkview Children's Home, and Youth Opportunity, Inc. Omaha's close proximity enhances Council Bluffs' resources by providing Girls' Town and the Omaha Home for Boys.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

STATE LEVEL

Currently no specific state level law enforcement agency deals solely with the juvenile offender. However, each state agency is occasionally called upon for assistance in cases which involve juveniles.

LOCAL LEVEL - STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

DES MOINES/POLK COUNTY

Within the Criminal Investigation Division of the Des Moines Police Department is the Youth Bureau. This Bureau is responsible for maintaining centralized files on all youth incidents handled by the department and provides liaison between the Juvenile Court and the police department. It is responsible for the investigation of all cases assigned involving juvenile offenders and any other investigation assigned by the Criminal Investigation Division. This bureau is also responsible for supervising and coordinating the activities of the Police-School Liaison officers. Chart 49 indicates the activity of the Youth Bureau in 1971 through 1973.

CEDAR RAPIDS/LINN COUNTY

The Cedar Rapids Youth Bureau is a separate section within the Investigative Division of the city's police department. During 1973 the Youth Bureau investigated 3,127 cases involving juveniles. Of these cases, 2,529 were cleared by arrest of 2,431 juveniles under the age of 18. The theory of this Youth Bureau is that apprehension of an offender and the proper guidance can be a deterrent from a life of crime. Charts 50 and 51 illustrate the activity of the Cedar Rapids Youth Bureau in 1973.

DAVENPORT/SCOTT COUNTY

The Juvenile Bureau of the Davenport Police Department consists of seven sworn officers. The primary function of the Juvenile Bureau is to investigate crimes involving youths, maintain records of all juvenile offenders and serve as a liaison between the Davenport Police Department and other agencies involving youths. The bureau also provides a liaison between the police department and the schools. The Juvenile Bureau works on a 24 hour, seven days a week schedule, so as to have officers on duty to make dispositions of juveniles at all times.

In 1973, the bureau handled 1,093 juvenile cases. These figures do not include narcotics or drug statistics which are handled by the Organized Crime Unit. Following are the types of offenses committed by youths in Davenport.

Type of Offense	Number Juveniles
Larceny (Including B&E)	254
Shoplifting	189
Auto Theft	88
Malicious Mischief	30
Truancy	4
Disorderly Conduct	145
Disturbing Peace (Fighting)	11
Illegal Possession of Alcohol	119
Late Hours	7
Runaways/Missing	159
Miscellaneous Cases	87
Total Cases	1,093

CHART 49
ACTIVITY OF THE DES MOINES POLICE DEPARTMENT YOUTH SECTION
1971-1973

	Total Arrests			% Change	
	1971	1972	1973	1971-1972	1972-1973
	Total Arrests*	9103	8782	9238	-4
Juvenile Cases*	3604	3751	4079	+4	+ 9
Part I Arrests	1682	1804	1687	+7	- 6
Juvenile Part I	522	547	692	+5	+27
Part II Arrests*	7421	6978	7551	-6	+ 8
Juvenile Part II*	3082	3204	3387	+4	+ 6

*Excluding traffic arrests

	Part I Offenses			% Change
	1971	1972	1973	1971 vs 1973
	Murder	0	2	0
Manslaughter	1	1	0	-
Rape	2	2	2	-
Robbery	16	9	4	-300
Robbery with Aggravated	13	20	33	+154
Aggravated Assault	8	25	11	+38
Breaking and Entering	179	287	273	+53
Larceny over \$20	161	88	131	-19
Auto Theft	142	113	237	+67
Extortion	0	0	1	-
	522	547	692	+33

	Part II Offenses			% Change
	# Juveniles			1971 vs 1973
	1971	1972	1973	
Arson	23	33	29	+26%
Assault, Attempted Assault, Assault & Battery	180	100	147	-18%
Purse Snatch & Attempted Purse Snatch	8	9	17	+113%
Attempted Breaking & Entering	19	19	10	-47%
Larceny Under \$20	214	135	100	-107%
Bicycle Theft	64	100	101	+58%
Shoplifting	425	628	594	+40%
Operating Motor Vehicle Without Owner's Consent	9	3	9	-
Receive & Conceal Stolen Property	8	14	31	+288%
Defraud Innkeeper, false checks, forgery, fraud, obtain money under false pretenses, refuse to pay admission to theatre	29	26	13	-55%
Glue sniffing, Illegal possession of marijuana, prescription pills	131	105	242	+85%
Illegal possession beer & liquor, intoxication, illegal entry tavern	400	375	433	+8%
Disturbing the Public Quiet	127	113	156	+23%
Malicious Mischief & Tampering with Motor Vehicle	294	377	368	+25%

CHART 49 - CONTINUED

Part II Offenses

	# Juveniles			% Change
	1971	1972	1973	1971 vs 1973
Loafing, loitering, annoying, trespass, littering on private property, window peek	58	55	96	+66%
Carrying concealed weapon, pointing gun, illegally shooting firearms, bb guns and firecrackers in city	76	56	85	+12%
Frequenting disorderly house, violation of park curfew, unlawful assembly	35	42	58	+66%
Sex-related	31	8	17	-45%
Runaway and missing	612	642	534	-13%
Delinquent and incorrigible	119	156	137	+15%
Dependent/neglected	16	16	14	-13%
Escapee, parole violation, wanted person	89	54	69	-22%
Other	115	137	127	+10%
	3109	3230	3401	+10%

DISPOSITIONS

	1972				1973			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
To Parents	953	44.4%	533	52.6%	954	37.9%	472	50.6%
To Juvenile Court	834	38.9%	296	29.2%	1209	48.1%	321	34.4%
Municipal Court	165	7.7%	54	5.3%	167	6.6%	0	-
County Jail	47	2.2%	-	-	52	2.1%	0	-
Juvenile Detention								
Home	77	3.6%	82	8.1%	75	3.0%	84	9.0%
Eldora, Mitchellville	7	.3%	9	.9%	26	1.0%	16	1.7%
Other State								
Institutions	5	.2%	5	.5%	4	.2%	8	.9%
Parole Officer	16	.7%	11	1.1%	6	.2%	2	.2%
Other Police Department or Juvenile Court	21	1.0%	6	.5%	5	.2%	9	1.0%
Other Jurisdiction								
resource	4	.2%	0	-	3	.1%	2	.2%
ICFS, Lutheran Social Services, Caseworker	12	.6%	12	1.2%	5	.2%	14	1.5%
Hospital	2	.1%	0	-	2	.1%	3	.3%
YMCA	0	-	0	-	1	.1%	0	-
U.S. Navy	0	-	0	-	1	.1%	0	-
Other residential	3	.1%	6	.5%	5	.2%	2	.2%
Self					1	.1%	0	-

CHART 50
CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT
YOUTH BUREAU

	Cases		Juveniles	
	<u>Investigated</u>	<u>Cleared</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Arson	14	14	14	2
Assault & Battery	103	61	49	26
Beer & Liquor Laws, Violation of	83	83	60	15
Breaking & Entering	371	227	132	17
Curfew Violation	208	208	105	39
Disorderly Conduct	6	6	4	3
Disturbing the Peace	38	38	34	9
Firearms/Fireworks Ordinance, Violation of	22	22	23	0
Forgery	25	22	18	7
Glue Sniffing Ordinance, Violation of	2	2	2	0
Larceny, Grand	285	164	135	11
Larceny, Petty	525	438	314	199
Larceny Motor Vehicle	95	85	76	3
Malicious Damage	269	139	183	15
Missile Ordinance, Violation of	23	23	28	0
Possession of & Receiving Stolen Property	46	46	34	8
Resisting an Officer	49	49	11	5
Robbery	10	10	14	0
Trespassing	41	41	38	6
Uncontrolled	693	693	245	389
Uniform Controlled Substance Act, Violation	96	96	75	24
All Others	123	62	47	12
	<u>3,127</u>	<u>2,529</u>	<u>1,641</u>	<u>790</u>

The total number of individuals involved in the foregoing offenses was 2,431 consisting of 790 girls and 1,641 boys, of which several juveniles were involved in more than one offense.

Dispositions

Juveniles referred to the Probation Office	- 1,822
Juveniles referred to their Parents	548
Juveniles referred to other Agencies	61
	<u>2,431</u>

During 1973, the officers of the Youth Bureau conducted 72 tours of the police station consisting of 636 children and 193 adults. The officers of the Youth Bureau also gave 66 talks and films. Several juveniles were contacted, of which no arrests were made, in connection with crime reports received by the police station.

During the year 1973, a total of 2,431 juveniles were arrested. During the year 1972, a total of 2,413 juveniles were arrested. Total increase in juveniles arrested in 1973 as compared with 1972 is 18.

CHART 51

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES CONTACTED & PROCESSED BY THE YOUTH BUREAU BY MONTHS OF DIFFERENT YEARS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Total</u>
1943	25	41	44	50	42	46	44	64	57	57	39	25	534
1944	47	45	67	69	56	39	47	50	72	47	39	36	614
1945	39	37	46	57	51	47	38	65	38	67	50	29	564
1946	33	58	60	39	73	57	52	26	39	41	51	41	570
1947	41	28	27	35	49	62	50	46	65	49	20	30	502
1948	26	40	36	70	47	47	65	72	50	55	46	38	592
1949	21	41	32	32	14	52	42	41	20	36	21	28	380
1950	30	30	24	30	46	39	29	40	37	34	30	27	396
1951	33	21	18	37	47	43	53	55	39	50	33	34	463
1952	35	43	32	44	45	49	63	65	25	32	76	40	549
1953	44	41	39	41	28	47	49	27	30	35	22	17	420
1954	22	27	23	51	51	35	46	52	61	56	60	51	535
1955	44	26	40	47	47	25	39	69	50	45	41	38	511
1956	40	58	45	68	89	73	98	93	50	97	49	60	820
1957	55	76	112	134	120	140	121	109	74	84	46	114	1,185
1958	100	77	70	76	81	80	64	73	77	70	62	69	899
1959	95	62	71	79	91	62	79	77	75	69	73	84	917
1960	62	55	56	81	97	102	71	94	86	74	107	55	940
1961	78	78	66	67	79	82	87	66	58	65	80	38	844
1962	44	40	102	90	70	125	104	110	93	93	99	58	1,028
1963	70	59	85	87	86	133	141	88	89	102	91	70	1,101
1964	66	79	107	85	156	144	157	126	98	101	91	83	1,293
1965	96	75	99	137	92	137	238	141	124	65	155	78	1,437
1966	40	83	107	153	110	86	179	172	109	118	111	107	1,375
1967	90	105	123	142	134	103	158	170	128	128	164	155	1,600
1968	135	197	137	133	126	147	204	217	138	153	132	124	1,843
1969	104	142	140	152	106	171	197	167	147	172	179	125	1,802
1970	135	114	209	183	159	177	140	164	149	204	143	147	1,924
1971	90	158	183	213	187	222	216	209	187	177	154	150	2,146
1972	138	201	198	195	211	217	265	254	213	167	187	167	2,413
1973	192	193	234	234	230	216	183	256	171	214	147	161	2,431

Following is the age breakdown of juvenile cases:

Age	Number of Cases
8 & Under	16
9	10
10	19
11	39
12	28
13	95
14	165
15	236
16	265
17	220
Total	1,093

Of the 1,093 cases, 890 juveniles were turned over to the probation officers and 203 received other disposition, i.e. returned to parents or turned over to the Department of Social Services. The actual disposition breakdown is not available. Statistics for 1972 were not available to make comparisons.

WATERLOO/BLACKHAWK COUNTY

Within the Field Operations division of the Waterloo Police Department is the Youth Aid Section. This section is responsible for the handling of all juvenile offenses in the city of Waterloo and the coordination of all juvenile matters with the juvenile court and county juvenile probation department. The establishment of the Youth Aid section has allowed the Waterloo Police Department to become specialized in the area of juvenile delinquency. In the future this section should show a statistical increase in the clearance rate for juvenile offenses, an earlier identification of delinquent youth, and an eventual leveling off of the increase in juvenile crimes.

SIOUX CITY/WOODBURY COUNTY

The juvenile officer of the Sioux City Youth Bureau has as his immediate purpose the prevention of crime by juveniles and assist in the apprehension of adults contributing to the delinquency of minors by supplying information to the other police department sections. In addition, he must continue to work for the welfare of juveniles, handle all cases that are assigned to him involving juveniles (whether as victims or offenders) and dispose of all juvenile cases that will be to the best interest of the offender and to society. The juvenile officer must also study factors involved in the delinquent conduct of individual juveniles in view of their rehabilitation, be alert to conditions in neighborhoods that are conducive to delinquent behavior and to report such conditions in writing so that they may be acted upon in the proper manner, and investigate all cases assigned to him involving adults offending against juveniles and prepare such cases in the best possible manner for prosecution (i.e. taking statements from juveniles).

Charts 52 and 53 reflect the activity of the Sioux City Youth Bureau from 1971 through 1973.

CHART 52
SIOUX CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
YOUTH BUREAU

Type of Offenses Handled

	1971	1972	1973
Rape	1	6	1
Armed Robbery	1	1	4
Robbery	2	4	4
Breaking & Entering	203	178	217
Larceny-Theft	495	463	498
Auto Theft	93	65	62
Assaults	38	52	63
Arson	14	11	21
Forging & Counterfeiting	10	9	3
Embezzling & Fraud	2	2	2
Vandalism	291	247	331
Weapons	69	55	88
Sex Offenses	25	23	58
Narcotics	34	27	69
Offenses Against Family & Children	344	273	373
Liquor Laws	96	83	63
Drunkenness	27	20	22
Disorderly Conduct	408	359	352
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other	147	124	152
Suspicion & Investigation	59	82	82
Curfew & Loitering	71	88	147
Runaways	697	612	678
Cases Handled	3147	2795	3290
Juveniles Booked	591	606	572
Juvenile Cards	1001	984	1205
Juvenile Referrals	362	234	209
Money & Merchandise Recovered	\$13,369.37	\$23,876.87	\$35,086.72
Cleared by Arrest	766	724	751
Exceptionally Cleared	1831	1586	1868
Unfounded	56	36	48
Inactive	494	449	623

CHART 53
SIOUX CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
YOUTH BUREAU

Offense, Number and Race of Persons Arrested Under 18 Years Old - 1973

	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Other
Robbery	1		1		
Aggravated Assault	2	2			
Burglary - B&E	151	121	4	26	
Larceny-Theft (Except Auto)	443	368	34	41	
Auto Theft	77	66	2	9	
Other Assaults	27	24		3	
Arson	16	16			
Forgery & Counterfeiting	3	3			
Fraud	2	1	1		
Vandalism	74	71	1	2	
Weapons, Carrying & Possessing	2	2			
Prostitution	1		1		
Sex Offenses (Except Rape & Prostitution)	6	5		1	
Marijuana	49	48	1		
Synthetic Drugs	1	1			
Barbituates, Benzedrine	7	4		3	
Gambling	1	1			
Offenses Against Family & Children	19	16	1	2	
Driving Under the Influence	7	7			
Liquor Laws	81	72		9	
Drunkenness	25	18		7	
Disorderly Conduct	13	9	1	3	
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	422	347	23	51	1
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	205	182	10	13	
Runaways	140	128	2	9	1
Total Under 18	1775	1512	82	179	2
Percentages		85.2%	4.6%	10.1%	.1%

DUBUQUE/DUBUQUE COUNTY

The Dubuque Youth Division is under the direction of the Staff Bureau of the Dubuque Police Department. This division is responsible for developing youth programs, handling youth offenders, and enhancing police community relations. The Youth Division is also responsible for supervising the activities of the police-school liaison officers.

COUNCIL BLUFFS/POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

Within the Council Bluffs Police Department is the Youth Section which is staffed by one sergeant and three investigators. All juvenile offenses are handled by the Council Bluffs Youth Section as shown on Chart 54. During 1973, the youngest juvenile offenders handled by this section was five years old with the most prevalent age being 16. This data is reflect on Chart 55.

ADJUDICATION

STATE LEVEL

JUVENILE COURTS AND PROBATION OFFICERS

The Juvenile Courts in Iowa are a part of the District Court. All District Court Judges may sit on the juvenile bench. The judges of the judicial district may decide among themselves that one District Court Judge in that district will permanently preside in all juvenile proceedings or the position may be rotated among the judges of the district. In other instances, juvenile referees may be appointed by the District Court to administer the juvenile courts in the district.

Working as officers of the Juvenile Court are the county probation officers. Probation officers are appointed by the Juvenile Court Judge and to be appointed, a n appointee must comply with the standards set down by the Iowa Supreme Court. The Chief Probation Officer appointed for the Juvenile Court is responsible to the juvenile judge for coordinating the Deputy Probation Officer activities and administering the probation office. Such officers may be appointed to serve two or more counties within the same judicial district.

The probation officer's work includes that of pre-hearing investigations of alleged juvenile delinquents so that recommendations as to disposition may be made to the court. After a decision is reached by the judge, a probation officer carries out the dispositional order of the court. Chart 56 denotes location and case load of Iowa Juvenile Probation officers.

There are approximately 117 juvenile probation officers in Iowa. The 1973 65th General Assembly appropriated salaries to the juvenile probation staff. The Chief Probation Officer may now receive up to \$16,000 annually, the Deputy Probation Officer and a probation officer serving more than one county may receive up to \$14,000 annually and the clerical staff of the probation office may receive up to \$9,000 annually.

CHART 54
COUNCIL BLUFFS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Juvenile Offenses Handled by the Council Bluffs Youth Section 1970-1973

Category	1970		1971		1972		1973		Total of Category	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Arson	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0
*Assault	28	0	48	0	17	2	15	1	108	3
*Auto Theft	14	2	37	5	51	2	75	2	177	11
Bike Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	0
Bomb Threat	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Breaking & Entering	10	3	35	4	12	2	45	0	102	9
*Burglary	21	0	5	0	18	1	7	1	51	2
Checks	2	2	5	2	1	0	6	5	14	9
Concealed Weapons	3	0	4	0	2	0	4	0	13	0
Conspiracy	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Delinquency	85	30	123	32	118	46	98	35	424	143
Disorderly	50	8	83	5	62	5	59	8	254	26
Fraud	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Glue Sniffing	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Intoxication	5	0	13	3	14	0	18	1	50	4
*Larceny	87	3	99	6	86	4	86	1	358	14
*Larceny - Motor Vehicle	30	0	22	0	24	0	4	0	80	0
Minor in Possession Beer	15	NA	18	NA	19	NA	51	NA	103	NA
Molestation	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	5	1
Narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	12	29	12
OMVUI	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Open Beer	30	5	24	8	22	10	13	1	89	24
Purse Snatching	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	11	0
*Rape (And Attempted)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
Resisting Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
*Robbery	3	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	10	0
Run Away	85	89	82	92	69	94	88	105	324	380
Sex	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	0
Shoplifting	52	60	71	55	65	72	82	65	270	252
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	0
Tampering Motor Vehicle	30	0	27	0	21	0	9	0	87	0
Trespassing	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21	0
Vandalism	64	4	81	6	74	6	31	9	250	25
	628	206	779	218	680	245	310	246	22,897	915

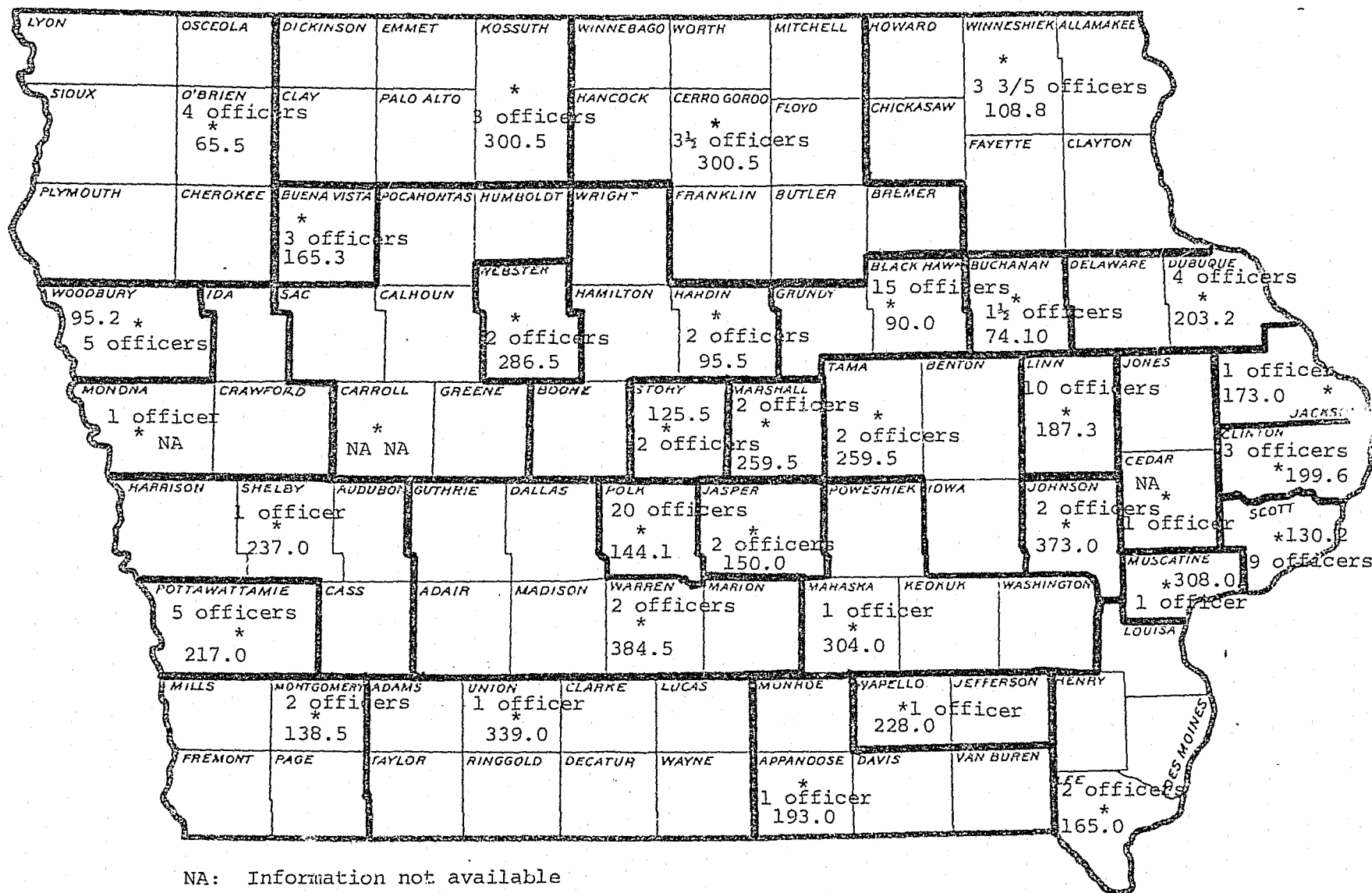
*Part I Offenses

CHART 55
COUNCIL BLUFFS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Ages of Offenders Handled by the Council Bluffs Police Department
Youth Service Bureau 1970-1973

Ages	1970	1971	1972	1973	Total For Age Group
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	1	1	3
6	1	0	1	4	6
7	1	3	1	6	11
8	6	1	2	4	13
9	8	7	20	13	48
10	15	17	17	15	64
11	16	47	29	21	113
12	47	44	61	54	206
13	78	98	126	138	440
14	116	144	146	168	574
15	204	211	189	201	805
16	195	235	192	237	859
17	149	195	146	187	677
Total for Year	837	1002	931	1049	4529 Total for 4-Year Period

CHART 56
IOWA JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS
AND THEIR 1973 NEW CASE LOAD PER OFFICER



NA: Information not available
*Location of Juvenile Probation Department

CHART 57
 JUVENILE MATTERS FILED, ASSIGNED, AND NUMBER OF
 FORMAL HEARINGS HELD DURING 1973 .

<u>District</u>	<u>Petitions Filed With Clerk</u>	<u>Assigned to Associate Judges*</u>	<u>Retained for District Judges and Referees</u>	<u>Formal Hearings Held by</u>	
				<u>District Judges and Referees</u>	<u>Associate Judges</u>
1	376	122	254	381	90
2	460	62	398	400	31
3	496	61	435	496	143
4	272	179	93	69	159
5	950	-	950	982	-
6	267	178	89	163	189
7	440	408	32	211	440
8	469	79	390	407	142
State Wide	3730	1089	2641	3109	1194

*After 6/30/73

STATE LEVEL

CORRECTIONS

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

While the Bureau of Family and Adult Services offers many programs designed to improve services to families and children, the unit most directly related to corrections is the newly created Bureau of Youth Services which deals with the four state juvenile institutions and available community services throughout the state. This department will help to further provide the needed coordination within Iowa's juvenile justice system.

The Annie Wittenmeyer Home and the State Juvenile Home are for children who have been removed from their homes by the court. These are children who have been physically and/or mentally abused, who have serious learning and behavior problems, and who are considered dependent-neglected. When children are committed to the commissioner or his designee, the Bureau becomes responsible for all services to these children. A child may be directly placed under supervision of the field services without entering an institution. Field services are presently available in 13 regions of the state. Parental rights are severed in some cases and the children become wards of the state and remain so until their majority. While these institutions are designed primarily for the dependent-neglected rather than the delinquent child, they will be discussed since children are occasionally transferred from one of the State Training Schools to one of the other institutions.

The two institutions which are primarily responsible for the care and rehabilitation of legally designated "juvenile delinquents" are the Training School for Boys at Eldora and the Training School for Girls at Mitchellville. Legally designated "juvenile delinquents" are those youths who have violated laws, usually more than once, and have difficulty responding to adult controls. The schools provide training in acceptable behavior, education, opportunities to develop special skills and a well-rounded recreational and sports programs. It is interesting to note that the Iowa Department of Social Services records indicate an increase of delinquent students from middle class families rather than from the poor "hard core" families.

New ideas in service have been implemented such as work study programs, where the youths live in a semi-independent situation; participation in summer youth programs; and repair workshops, where youths can increase their skills in more sophisticated electrical equipment.

In the educational areas new learning aids, such as tape recorders, study packets and listening stations with headsets have been added to increase the youth's opportunity to acquire knowledge. Counseling services have been enhanced by the addition of consulting psychologists and psychiatrists.

A specific discussion of each institution follows.

IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

This school, located at Eldora, is a minimum-security institution for delinquent boys committed at ages 12 through 17. Normal capacity of the school is 290 and the average daily population for the fiscal year 1972-1973 was 209 with a range of 70 (temporary) to 210. The average stay is eight months. Upon arrival at the

training school the boy is directed to the receiving cottage for approximately three weeks. Each boy is given a complete physical and dental examination when he enters. He is also given a variety of written examinations to determine his level of intelligence, his interests and aptitudes. He is seen by the psychologist, social worker, special education teacher, and chaplain, and is in daily contact with the Receiving Cottage Parents and attendants. The Educational Director and his staff provide each boy with an understanding of the courses offered and the variety of vocational opportunities that are available. Every boy is seen individually or in groups by the receiving cottage staff for purposes of receiving a general orientation to the training school routine. After about three weeks in the Receiving Cottage, some of the boys are assigned to one of the cottages on an experimental basis of differential diagnosis and treatment concept. The boys are categorized according to behavior into three groups: passive dependent, aggressive outgoing and youth who tend to relate to groups. Each category is assigned to a cottage, as a result three cottages are occupied. In the remaining cottages, youth are placed in them in the traditional manner (according to the area of the state from which they come and age) with no singling out of behavior characteristics. These cottages are then the control groups for the differential diagnosis and treatment concept. At this point the treatment plan is developed, implemented and continuously refined by the cottage team, a psychologist, social worker, teacher and representative from the Reception Cottage. Boys with serious personality disturbances receive treatment in the health center, which is a mental health facility staffed by a psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse and medical staff. The school has a complete academic program covering all grades up to and including the 12th grade. Remedial classes are also included. Boys over 15 may be assigned to a vocational class, all of which are recognized by the State Department of Public Instruction. Boys are assigned to a vocational department in keeping with their interests, abilities, aptitudes and age. Courses taught include Auto Body Repair, Auto Mechanics, Auto Service, Baking, Building Trades, Cooking and Cafeteria, Floriculture, Groundskeeping, Journalism, Machine Shop, Meat Cutting, Painting and Decorating, Printing, Vocational Agriculture and Welding.

The Training School has the services of three psychologists, eight social workers and two psychiatric consultants. Their primary duties are individual counseling, group counseling, diagnostic work for evaluation and placement of boys within the institution, evaluation of progress and adjustment and consultation with parents and the cottage teams. A well rounded recreational and entertainment program is also provided. Complete medical and dental services are provided. After a period of six weeks, the boys are permitted to accompany his parents off campus within a five mile radius, which includes Pine Lake State Park. After ten weeks, they become eligible for a weekend trial home visit. Release planning is begun early and involves the family, field staff and other community agencies whenever possible.

The following statistics were taken from the FY 1972 and FY 1973 reports.

Available Funds (Appropriations, Local Income, and Other Sources) for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$2,136,592.73 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$2,230,629.82

Expenditure of Funds for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$2,061,624.39 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$2,187,885.83

State's Capital Investment: FY 1972, \$2,779,246.73 - FY 1973, \$2,832,173.90
Acreage: 373.58

Daily Per Capita Cost: FY 1972, \$27.28 - FY 1973, \$27.94
 Capacity: 274

Population as of June 30, 1972: 207 - As of June 30, 1973: 190

Personnel employed full time as of June 30, 1973

Care and Treatment:	
Psychologists	7
Social Workers & Counselors	26
Others	71
Vocational and Academic	40
Administration	22
Maintenance and Operations	32
	<u>198</u>

Committing Offenses for First Admissions - 1972-73 and 1973-74

Listed below are the offenses that the student committed immediately prior to admission. The offense may or may not represent the most serious offense that the student committed.

	<u>FY 1972-73</u>	<u>FY 1973-74</u>
Breaking and Entering	44	46
Larceny Motor Vehicle	35	49
Runaway	34	35
Incorrigibility	18	24
Assault	14	13
Larceny	12	15
Drugs	10	9
Robbery/Armed Robbery	10	17
Probation Violation	4	3
Forgery	3	6
Truancy	3	1
Disturbing Peace	3	1
Purse Snatching	3	1
Alcohol Use	1	3
Curfew Violation	1	0
Concealed Weapon	1	2
Cruelty to Animals	1	0
Embezzlement	1	0
Car Prowling	1	2
Illegal Use of Credit Card	1	0
Destruction of Property	0	6
Possession of Stolen Property	0	4
Manslaughter	0	1
	<u>200</u>	<u>238</u>

Charts 58 through 60 provide commitment information for the Iowa Training School for Boys.

CHART 58
 IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
 January 1, 1974

<u>Received</u>		<u>Released</u>	
New Admissions	193	Placements	224
Recommitments	1	Direct Discharge	110
Transfer In	30	Transfer Out	6
Temporary Guests In	118	Temporary Guests Out	113
Returnees	88	Deceased	1
Total Received	430	Total Released	454
Total Served	677	Gross Population 1/1/73	223
Average Daily Population (Net)	205.55		

Age at Admission for Boys First Known to Training School (Year and Months)

	<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Number</u>
1973	13.0 - 18.1	16.1	16.3	212
1972	12.9 - 18.0	15.11	16.3	222
1971	13.2 - 18.4	16.2	16.4	221
1970	12.6 - 18.0	16.2	16.4	281
1969	12.5 - 18.1	15.11	16.1	224
1968	11.4 - 18.1	15.11	16.2	299

Average Length of Stay in Weeks

	<u>First Placement</u>		<u>Subsequent Placements</u>		<u>Total Placements</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Mean</u>
1973	161	37.8 Weeks	63	29.2 Weeks	224	35.4 Weeks
1972	192	35.2 Weeks	79	31.3 Weeks	271	34.0 Weeks
1971	222	30.5 Weeks	98	28.5 Weeks	320	29.8 Weeks
1970	228	27.9 Weeks	160	30.5 Weeks	388	29.0 Weeks

Counties of Commitment

Students from 51 of 99 counties
 Students from 10 largest counties - 142 - 63.4% of 224 new admissions
 State wide commitments to population - 1.12, 611
 10 largest counties commitments to population - 1:8,431

(CHART 59)
IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Ten Year Summary (1964-1973) Ten Largest Counties

	Ten											Ten	Commit.
	Year	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Year	to
	Total											Avg.	Pop.-Rank
Polk	670	74	95	87	61	60	66	80	44	47	56	67	1:4,270 2
Linn	180	21	25	39	23	14	15	11	12	8	12	18	1:9,067 6
Scott	174	13	14	16	27	33	19	13	7	11	21	17	1:8,393 5
Blackhawk	197	20	28	27	36	35	13	6	7	9	16	20	1:6,645 4
Woodbury	284	25	34	46	36	27	20	31	33	18	14	28	1:3,680 1
Dubuque	56	2	6	5	8	8	4	3	6	10	4	6	1:15,101 9
Pottawattamie	65	6	6	4	7	6	5	7	14	5	5	6	1:14,498 8
Johnson	49	7	0	3	9	10	2	6	5	3	4	5	1:14,425 7
Story	35	5	2	2	4	2	2	3	5	5	5	3	1:20,927 10
Clinton	88	10	19	10	6	14	10	4	5	5	5	9	1:6,305 3
Total From Ten Largest Counties	1800	183	229	241	217	209	156	164	138	121	142	180	
Total New Admissions Per Year	2993	355	365	374	343	332	248	291	229	232	224	299	
Percent of New Admissions from Ten Largest Counties		51.5	62.7	64.4	63.2	62.9	62.9	56.3	60.3	52.2	63.4	60.2	

Recidivism Rate

Fiscal Year	On Placement	Placements	Returnees	Per Cent
Ending	Start of	During	During	Recidivism
	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	
		Total		
6/30/63	338	411	132	18.8
6/30/64	456	524	174	17.8
6/30/65	504	554	218	20.9
6/30/66	507	632	242	21.2
6/30/67	524	608	264	23.3
6/30/68	638	576	240	19.7
6/30/69	500	487	200	20.3
6/30/70	479	416	182	20.3
6/30/71	424	377	143	17.8
6/30/72	406	271	109	16.1
6/30/73	275	248	113	21.6
6/30/74	213	261	108	22.8

CHART 60
IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
FISCAL YEAR COMPARATIVE STUDY (1968-69 - 1ST QUARTER 1974-75)

	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1st Quarter 1974-75</u>
New Admissions	233	248	248	225	186	219	42
Recommitments	10	11	2	5	1	0	1
Transfer In	24	25	10	22	25	29	5
Temporary Guests In	52	33	45	54	109	122	56
Returnees	195	182	143	109	113	108	37
Placements	472	416	377	271	248	261	77
Direct Discharge	35	27	52	49	75	103	16
Transfer Out	14	11	8	10	8	8	3
Temporary Guests Out	56	32	41	52	101	130	48
Deceased	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total Served	815	735	697	634	686	731	370
Average Length of Stay (In Weeks)	30.6	29.9	29.3	32.7	34.9	36.1	30.2
Average Daily Population	255	228	226	207	215	196	175
Total Expenditures	1,929,350	1,907,266	2,061,171	2,061,624	2,187,882	2,425,943	488,406
Cost Per Year	7,389	8,307	9,063	9,960	10,176	12,365	-
Cost Per Day	20.24	22.74	24.83	27.28	27.88	33.88	35.20

IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

This school in Mitchellville is a minimum-security facility with a capacity of 80 for girls committed at ages ten through 18. The average length of stay is about six months. Clinical services were recently increased by the addition of a clinical director. Emphasis is placed on individual and group treatment of girls and on family treatment when families are able to participate. After the admission process, girls are entered into the regular cottage program. A fully accredited high school offers instruction at all academic levels. Pre-vocational classes include food service, housekeeping, sewing, and gardening. Placement plans, begun soon after arrival, are jointly formulated by the institution staff, the family, and the field staff of the Community Services Unit. A program of vacations for girls and furloughs to their home prior to release has been used with considerable success.

DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT SERVICES

Diagnostic and treatment services are provided by a staff of two full-time, trained counselors, a psychiatrist two days per week, a clinical psychologist two days per week, a director and a full-time receptionist-secretary.

A diagnostic examination is given to each girl soon after her admission. Either the psychiatrist or clinical psychologist (and in some cases, both) examine the girls to determine areas of need in which she requires assistance. This examination is supplemented by information resulting from the administration of psychological and academic tests. Also, soon after a girls' admission, her parents are asked to come for an interview by a counselor to determine parental attitudes, feelings, degree and type of involvement with their daughter. A history of the family constellation, background, and the parents' perception of their daughter's problems prior to her admission are consolidated with other information from the community, as contained in reports, to constitute a social history. The information from the diagnostic examination, testing, interview of parents and reports from the community submitted upon the girl's admission are brought together and presented at a staff meeting on the girl. Those persons present at the staffing include the girl being staffed, the treatment staff, the assistant superintendent and the area social worker. The girl is given opportunity to correct any information about herself or her family that she feels is inaccurate. She is free to disagree with any part of the diagnostic and social history reports. She is encouraged to ask questions, elaborate on any points and make clear her own concerns and desires. On the basis of the information presented and the staff evaluation at the staff meeting, a treatment program is designed for the girl. This may change as circumstances change and as the girl progresses through her program within the institution. The treatment plan may include any one or a combination of several treatment services.

Treatment services are seen as one significant part of the total, institution-wide program that is designed for the individual girl. Close contact is maintained between treatment personnel and academic, pre-vocational, cottage, and administrative staff through written reports, telephone conversations and face-to-face conferences.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM

The academic program at the Training School for Girls is geared to suit the individual needs of each student. Upon arrival, girls are placed in small classes

where their progress, or lack of progress, may be observed daily by the teacher. On this basis students are given the individual help and encouragement which is necessary to their growth. High school classes at the training school are fully accredited by the State Department of Public Instruction. A few girls also attend classes at the Ankeny Community College and the American Institute of Business in Des Moines.

COTTAGE LIFE

A cottage unit large enough to accommodate 20 girls becomes the girl's home while in the institution. There are four cottage units on the campus, each cottage functioning as a family unit, with domestic training the paramount objective.

Cottage programs are flexible, varied sufficiently to relate responsibilities and activities within the cottage to meet the needs of the individual girl. Increased responsibility and freedoms are extended each girl in the unit in keeping with her progress. Girls sleep in individual rooms in the cottage. At maximum population some individual rooms are converted to double rooms. Cottages are supervised by housemothers and each girl assumed responsibility for care of her own room and performance of routine household tasks. The family social life is centered in well furnished, attractive living room areas.

PRE-VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Work training within the institution includes cooking and baking, sewing, washing and ironing (laundry), arts and crafts, gardening and greenhouse work, cleaning, nurse's aide (hospital), and storeroom keeper's aide. Some of the girls also do babysitting for members of the Mitchellville community.

RECREATION PROGRAM

The following is a list of activities, by category, offered at the Girls' Training School:

<u>Sports</u>	<u>Music</u>	<u>Special Events</u>
Softball	Group Sings	Guest Speakers
Basketball	Piano and Organ Lessons	Work Shops
Volley Ball	Choir	Birthday parties
Badminton		Talent shows
Swimming	<u>Drama</u>	Holiday programs:
Kick Ball	Plays	Christmas
Deck Tennis	Skits	New Years
Touch Football		Thanksgiving
	<u>Social</u>	Memorial Day
<u>Library</u>	Party games	July 4
800 Volumes-	Bingo	Labor Day
reference, fiction,	Dinners	Picnics
non-fiction resources,	Teas	Intramural Sports
magazines, periodicals	Carnivals	Tournaments
		Art Bazaars
<u>Arts-Crafts</u>		Movies
Ceramics		
Weaving		
Crocheting		
Knitting		

MEDICAL SERVICES

Each girl is given a complete physical examination upon her arrival at the Training School. Each medical problem is corrected or treated while the girl is in the institution. Those girls needing more detailed medical evaluation or non-emergency surgery are sent to the University Hospital, Iowa City. Dental care is also provided.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS

The religious program gives training on an informal and formal basis. Three interdenominational religious classes are taught weekly; attendance is on a voluntary basis. A chaplain is employed part-time to interview new admissions, counsel referrals, and voluntary requests. Sunday School is held on Sunday mornings and Chapel services, conducted by one of the authorized clergymen who serve the school, are held on Sundays. Catholic girls attend Mass at nearby Catholic churches.

The following statistics were taken from the FY 1972 and FY 1973 reports:

Available Funds (Appropriations, Local Income, and Other Sources) for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$756,304.91 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$1,923,003.00

Expenditure of Funds for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$706,264.55 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$777,337.41

State's Capital Investment: FY 1972, \$2,033,780.52, FY 1973 \$1,923,003.00

Acreage: 175

Daily Per Capita Cost: FY 1972, \$28.38 - FY 1973, \$34.11

Capacity: 80

Population as of 6/30/73: 71

Personnel employed full time as of 6/30/73:

Care and Treatment:

Psychologists

Social Workers and Counselors

Others

28

Vocational and Academic

12

Administration

11

Maintenance and Operations

12

66

OFFENSE

The statistics for offenses committed are not available, as the Iowa Training School for Girls does not keep offenses committed records.

POPULATION MOVEMENT

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Total
Court Commitments	102	93	69	70	71	414
Placement Violators	27	23	15	9	23	97
Return for Replacement	10	23	11	5	11	60
Transfer-In from Other State Institutions						
(Incorrigible & Running Away)	<u>17</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>53</u>
	156	151	104	106	112	624
Per Diem Cost	\$23.74	\$26.93	\$30.38	\$28.38	\$34.11	
Average Daily Population	76	77	62	62.4	57	
Escape and Return	7	1	2	3	16	
Average Median Length of Stay	7 mo.	6 mo.	7 mo.	7 mo.	6 mo.	

SUMMARY OF IOWA'S JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOLS

In Fiscal Year 1972-1973 Polk County had the most commitments (64) to the juvenile training schools of which 43 were boys and 21 were girls. This commitment rate was followed by Woodbury County with 23, Scott County with 18, Blackhawk County with 15, Linn and Marshal Counties both had nine, and Wapello County with seven.

Chart 61 shows the population movement in the juvenile training schools for the year ending June 30, 1973. As can be seen there were 259 total court commitments to the schools with 146 juveniles returning to the schools due to placement violations or return for replacement.

As shown on Chart 62, nearly 29% of the juveniles committed to the juvenile training schools were from homes where both natural parents were living and 27% of these juveniles were in a home where the mother was alone.

IOWA ANNIE WITTENMYER HOME

Children in this institution in Davenport are committed by the courts as dependent, neglected or delinquent, or are transferred from other institutions such as the County Departments of Social Services and courts can place children at Iowa Annie Wittenmyer Home for evaluation. Applications for admission must be approved with the application and upon inquiry into the circumstances and needs of the child. The program at Iowa Annie Wittenmyer Home focuses on the children who are unsocialized slow learners who function at the elementary school level. The program has focused on helping the child succeed in the classroom.

Housing is provided through the cottage system, but most of the cottages are reported to be too old and unsuited to modern care concepts. The school has experienced a decline in the proportion of normal children in residence and increasingly has had to emphasize psychiatric, psychological, social, and educational services. The approach adopted has included emphasis on a team approach involving diagnosis and placement, counseling, and group dynamics-- a phenomenon not unlike that experienced in the juvenile training schools. At the present time, the home has a school coordinator with a background in

CHART 61
POPULATION MOVEMENT IN JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1973

	Boys Eldora	Girls Mitchellville	Total
Beginning Population 7/1/72	207	59	266
Received This Year			
Court Commitments	188	71	259
Placement Violators	74	23	97
Return for Replacement	38	11	49
Transfer In	24	7	31
Guests	<u>109</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>140</u>
Total Admitted	433	143	576
Return From Escape	109	16	125
Return From Temporary Absences	<u>1,620</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>1,981</u>
Total Additions	2,162	520	2,682
Released This Year			
Discharged Directly	70	6	76
Placement	244	86	330
Transfer-Out	7	4	11
Death	1	1	2
Guests	<u>67</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>96</u>
Total Separated	389	126	515
Escapes	112	20	132
Temporary Absences	<u>1,716</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>2,106</u>
Total Departures	2,217	536	2,753
Ending Population 6/30/73	152	43	195
Average Daily Population	214	57	271

CHART 62
HOME SETTING OF JUVENILES COMMITTED AND THOSE PLACED
Juvenile Training Schools
During Year Ended June 30, 1973

	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Commit.	Placed	Commit.	Placed	Commit.	Placed
Parents - Natural	57	84	19	24	76	108
Parents - Adoptive	11	6	1	4	12	10
Mother Alone	52	38	18	7	70	45
Father Alone	11	10	1	4	12	14
Mother/Step-Father	24	14	4	10	28	24
Father/Step-Mother	6	2	1	2	7	4
Relatives	6	22	3	8	9	30
Foster Parents	1	17	2	7	3	24
Group Home	1	25	6	9	7	34
Institution/Hospital	11	13	9	-	20	13
Independent	3	13	-	5	3	18
Other	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	188	244	71	86	259	330

teaching and counseling thereby understanding the special needs of the children who leave the institution and enter the public school system. The coordinator interprets the needs of the child to the educators on the local level. Statistics demonstrate that children receiving this service do not return to the institution as often as children who do not receive the service.

This home accepts children of eight to 18 years and provides ongoing educational programs through the eighth grade and a complete range of health and recreation services. The average age is 10½ years. Community high schools and other local resources are used as required and available. A rather intensive program of foster home placement and follow-up services is conducted.

The following statistics were taken from the FY 1972 and FY 1973 annual report:

Available Funds (Appropriations, Local Income, and Other Sources) for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$1,537,627.14 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$1,565,222.33

Expenditure of Funds for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$1,498,180.42 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$1,514,974.81

State's Capital Investment: FY 1972, \$1,728,449.20 - FY 1973, \$1,698,810.96

Acreage: 48.95

Daily Per Capita Cost: \$35.31

Capacity: 107

Population as of June 30, 1973: 101

The average length of stay at Annie Wittenmyer is ten months.

Population Movement
Year Ended June 30, 1973

	Male	Female	Total
Beginning Population	78	31	109
Admissions This Period			
New Admissions	63	51	114
Return from Placement	19	10	29
Transfer-In	1	-	1
Total Admissions	83	61	144
Returned from Unauthorized Absence	8	8	16
Returned from Temporary Place	-	-	-
Separations This Period			
Placements	64	49	113
Direct Discharge	12	12	24
Transfer-Out	8	2	10
Total Separations	84	63	147
Unauthorized Absence	11	10	21
Temporary Placement	-	-	-
Ending Population	74	27	101
Average Daily Population			106

Disposition of Children Released
During Years Ended June 30, 1971 and 1973

	1972	1973	% Change 1972-1973
Direct Discharge	26	19	-27%
First Placement	96	82	-15%
Second Placement	21	18	-14%
Third or More Placement	5	13	+160%
Transfer-Out	16	10	-38%
Court Order Release	1	1	0%
Death	-	-	-
Evaluation Completed	6	4	-33%
Guest	-	-	-
	171	147	+33%

STATE JUVENILE HOME

This home in Toledo is staffed and has living arrangements for approximately 100 to 115 children who are admitted by court order or transferred from other institutions. Boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 18 years are admitted who have achieved seventh grade standing or who have I.Q.'s above 70. Transfers to or from the youth training schools are also effected when this is deemed appropriate. Medical care is provided by arrangement with a local physician and a dentist and through the University Hospital at Iowa City. The home provides on-grounds junior and senior high school services, including special education as required, and offers vocational training in various trades.

Placement of children in foster homes when possible is a primary objective and is done in cooperation with the Bureau of Family and Adult Services and other agencies at the local level.

The following statistics were taken from the FY 1972 and FY 1973 reports:

Available Funds (Appropriations, Local Incomes, and Other Sources) for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$1,184,563.08 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$1,275,414.22

Expenditure of Funds for Year Ended June 30, 1972: \$1,184,260.23 - Year Ended June 30, 1973: \$1,269,120.32

State's Capital Investment: FY 1972, \$1,790,995,000 - FY 1973, \$1,792,523.00

Acreage: 55.64

Daily Per Capita Cost: \$33.80 resident, \$1.15 placement

Capacity: 110

Population as of June 30, 1973: 90

Population Movement
Year Ended June 30, 1973

	Male	Female	Total
Beginning Population	35	55	90
Admissions This Period			
New Admissions	38	51	89
Return from Placement	22	14	36
Transfer-In	3	3	6
Total Admissions	63	68	131

	Male	Female	Total
Returned from Unauthorized Absence	10	12	22
Returned from Temporary Place	19	18	37
Separations This Period			
Placements	48	57	105
Direct Discharge	4	9	13
Transfer-Out	7	5	12
Total Separations	59	71	130
Unauthorized Absence	11	12	23
Temporary Placement	17	18	35
Ending Population	40	52	92
Average Daily Population			99

Disposition of Children Released
During Year Ended June 30, 1972 and 1973

	1972	1973	% Change 1972-1973
Direct Discharge	1	6	+500%
First Placement	81	77	-5%
Second Placement	27	19	-30%
Third or More Placement	4	9	+125%
Transfer-Out	10	12	+20%
Court Order Release	5	7	+40%
Death	0	0	0
Evaluation Completed	0	0	0
Guest	-	0	0
	133	130	+650%

LOCAL LEVEL JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

JUVENILE GROUP HOMES

The latest statistics on group homes and residential care available to juveniles, not including the state institutions, mental health institutions, or local and county jails, show that 33 facility complexes are in existence. The total capacity of these residential centers is over 1,000 youths. Many of these, of course, will not be those referred by the courts as these homes also serve dependent and neglected and emotionally disturbed children.

JUVENILE COURT - PROBATION SERVICES

At the present time 15 of Iowa's 99 counties operate a single county juvenile court and probation system, the largest of which is Polk County. The remaining counties operate in several multi-county juvenile court and probation systems such as the nine county system in northern Iowa. In 1904 a bill was enacted by the state legislature which authorized the establishment of a juvenile court system within counties having a population of 40,000 or more. If, however, a county needed a juvenile court and probation system within their county yet the population

was less than 40,000 then this county could combine services with another county generally adjacent to it.

Also under the provisions of this bill, the juvenile courts were to be separate from the District Courts and Municipal Courts. According to this law, District Court judges may serve as juvenile court judges on a rotating basis, or at their own discretion one judge may be designated as a permanent juvenile court judge at an annual salary of \$26,500. Polk County is presently the only county in the state with a permanent juvenile court judge.

The juvenile court judge controls all operations within the juvenile court and probation system. He has the authority to appoint as many probation officers "as may be necessary to carry out the work of the court" (Iowa Code § 231.8, 1971). However, certain age, education, experience and personal requirements and qualities have been set by the Iowa Supreme Court which the juvenile court judge must adhere to prior to the hiring of a juvenile probation officer.

Salaries for the juvenile probation officers were reset by the 1973 65th General Assembly (H.F. 801). The chief probation officer may receive up to \$16,000 annually with the deputy probation officers and probation officers serving more than one county receiving a maximum of \$14,000 annually. The majority of Iowa's counties (other than the SMSAs) have only part time services of one officer. In 1969, legislative action enabled Iowa counties having populations greater than 200,000 to appoint a Director of Juvenile Court Services which was specifically developed for Polk County. Polk County has in the past and will most likely in the future handle the most juvenile cases in the state, therefore, the personnel needs of this county are by far the greatest. On the average, the 22 probation officers in Polk County have an average daily case load of 50. Although this is not the highest case load in the state it is above the state's daily average case load of 42.6.

In the larger counties of the state, the juvenile probation office may consist of a Director of Juvenile Court Services, supervisory probation officer(s), intake probation officer(s), field probation officer(s), and juvenile court referee(s) or any combination of these. In the smaller counties, one probation officer may provide all of the above services and act in all of these probation capacities for as many as four counties.

The juvenile court is charged by law with the final responsibility for the welfare and proper conduct of the children of the county when all other agencies or social units are unable to guarantee such. Referrals to the juvenile courts come mainly from the law enforcement agencies, however, referrals are also made from parents or relatives, social agencies, schools, probation officers, or other courts. Upon receiving a referral, an officer reviews the case material and arranges to see those involved in the case which are generally the child and parents or guardians. The case may be handled either unofficially or officially. If the case is handled unofficially, a referral may be made by the probation officer to a private social agency, a counseling or warning session might be held, a decision to place the child on a brief probation might be made, or a requirement could be made to have the juvenile involved make restitution to the victim. In 1973, 13,829 juvenile cases were handled unofficially in Iowa.

If a case is handled officially, when such unofficial handling seems inadequate or inappropriate, a petition alleging delinquency, dependency, or neglect will be filed by the juvenile court. The case will then be assigned to a probation

officer who will investigate the situation and make a recommendation to the court at the time of the hearing. In 1973, 3,376 juvenile cases were handled officially. As can be seen from the number of cases which were handled unofficially and those which were handled officially, the majority of Iowa's juvenile offenders can be handled in an unofficial manner without ever having to carry the stigma of "delinquent".

If the juvenile court should make the decision to place the child on probation, the probation officer then must maintain contact with the child in an attempt to correct the problem. The child's problem may be caused by his own behavior or attitudes or it may be caused by the child's environment in which case the probation officer must help the child to deal with the situation rather than constantly rebel against it. If the juvenile court makes the decision to place a child with a private agency then the probation officer will generally maintain only minimal supervision of the child. If all other attempts at correcting the child's problem have failed, the child could possibly be placed in the custody of the Department of Social Services for placement at one of the state training schools or the state juvenile home whereby the child ceases to be a ward of the juvenile court. In certain isolated cases, however, the court may be compelled to become re-involved.

Chart 63 indicates the number of juvenile court cases reported for the years 1950-1973. As can be seen, there has been a steady increase in cases since 1967 with some fluctuation prior to this year. It should be noted in this chart that there has been an increased trend in those cases which are handled unofficially than officially. Chart 64 illustrates the type of cases reported by population area in 1972. As shown from this chart the metropolitan (SMSA) courts handled over half of all the juvenile cases in the state. It can also be seen that most delinquency cases are handled in an unofficial manner whereas most dependency and neglect cases are handled in an official manner. Chart 65 shows the juvenile court cases reported by each county in the state in 1973. Polk County reported the most cases in 1973 (2,882) followed by Linn County with 1,955 cases and Blackhawk County with 1,350 cases. Of those counties reporting, Fremont County had the least juvenile cases in 1973 (5).

Since there is no central state agency which controls juvenile court-probation services, the available statistics are incomplete, and are basically reliable only for the metropolitan areas, therefore, a statistical summary will be included only for the SMSAs.

LOCAL LEVEL

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

While the City of Des Moines has access to many public and private counseling, educational and vocational agencies, there are many adjudicated youth in need of residential care in the community. Those youths are referred to one of the five group homes in the area which are described below.

Iowa Children's and Family Services: ICFS provides the following services for emotionally disturbed and delinquent youth:

1. Foster and group residence care.

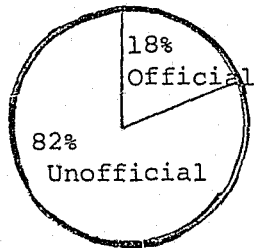
CHART 63
 JUVENILE COURT CASES REPORTED FOR YEARS 1950-1973

Year	Official Cases			Unofficial Cases			Total Cases			All Cases Reported			
	Delinquency Boys	Dependency Girls & Neglect	Special Proceedings	Delinquency Boys	Dependency Girls & Neglect	Special Proceedings	Delinquency Boys	Dependency Girls & Neglect	Special Proceedings				
1950	860	232	990	778	142	273	1638	374	1263	3,275			
1951	1142	285	923	808	160	210	1950	345	1133	3,428			
1952	1152	310	989	1355	233	296	2507	543	1285	4,335			
1953	1022	254	936	1469	276	460	2491	530	1396	4,417			
1954	1232	224	1046	1773	380	627	3005	604	1673	5,282			
1955	1289	253	994	2165	475	878	3454	728	1872	6,054			
1956	1554	262	1021	3257	584	1121	4811	846	2142	7,799			
1957	1865	348	923	3621	710	861	5486	1058	1784	8,328			
1958	1872	307	1002	3407	740	953	5279	1047	1955	8,281			
1959	1841	345	1073	3581	834	1169	5422	1179	2242	8,843			
1960	1745	302	1133	3340	821	1038	5085	1123	2171	8,379			
1961	1652	352	1336	3476	683	1115	5128	1035	2451	8,614			
1962	1001	192	835	2766	681	630	3767	873	1465	6,105			
1963	1679	414	1059	3900	883	842	5579	1297	1901	8,777			
1964	1964	420	1102	4511	1069	960	6475	1489	2062	10,026			
1965	1899	429	1139	4939	1129	837	6838	1558	1976	10,372			
1966	1737	314	1248	4692	1044	745	6429	1358	1993	9,780			
1967	1448	305	824	4798	1131	405	6246	1436	1229	8,911			
1968	2277	515	1282	6332	1601	556	8609	2116	1838	12,563			
1969	2511	485	1417	6549	2271	551	9060	2756	1968	13,784			
1970	2506	601	1274	7214	2513	866	9720	3114	2140	14,974			
1971	2332	671	1168	86	2874	560	10949	3545	1728	16,222			
1972	2439	587	1105	71	8402	2933	664	27	10901	3520	1769	98	16,288
1973	2684	692	992	128	10337	3492	429	36	13021	4184	1421	164	18,790

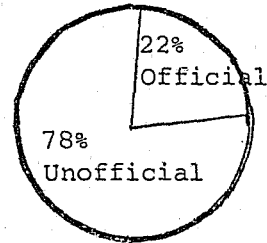
CHART 64
TYPES OF CASES BY POPULATION AREAS

	Delinquency				Dependency & Neglect				Special Proceedings				Total Cases			
	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Total	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Total	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Total	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Total
<u>Official Cases</u>	2,684	692	3,376		495	497	992		69	59	128		3,248	1,248	4,496	
Metropolitan Courts	1,159	312	1,471	43.6	242	235	477	48.1	57	54	111	86.7	1,458	601	2,059	45.8
All Other Courts	1,525	380	1,905	56.4	253	262	515	51.9	12	5	17	13.3	1,790	647	2,437	54.2
<u>Unofficial Cases</u>	10,337	3,492	13,829		216	213	429		22	14	36		10,575	3,719	14,294	
Metropolitan Courts	5,005	1,888	6,893	49.8	85	112	197	45.9	20	13	33	91.7	5,110	2,013	7,123	49.8
All Other Courts	5,332	1,604	6,936	50.2	131	101	232	54.1	2	1	3	8.3	5,465	1,706	7,171	50.2
<u>Total Cases</u>	13,021	4,184	17,205		711	710	1,421		91	73	164		13,823	4,967	18,790	
Total Metropolitan Courts	6,164	2,200	8,364	48.6	327	347	674	47.4	77	67	144	87.8	6,568	2,614	9,182	48.9
Total All Other Courts	6,857	1,984	8,841	51.4	384	363	747	52.6	14	6	20	12.2	7,255	2,353	9,608	51.1

Manner of Handling Delinquency Cases by Population Area

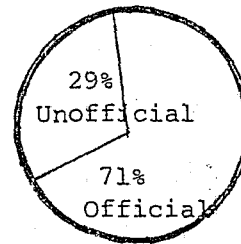


Metropolitan Courts

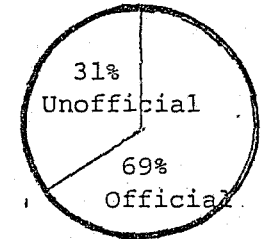


Other Courts

Manner of Handling Dependency - Neglect Cases by Population Area



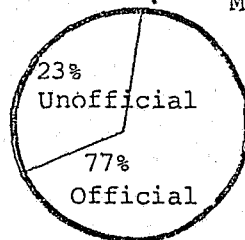
Metropolitan Courts



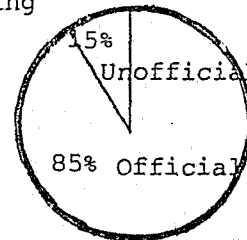
Other Courts

The seven metropolitan counties are: Black Hawk, Dubuque, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, and Woodbury. These seven counties with 36% of the State's population reported 49% of all Juvenile Court cases for the year.

Manner of Handling Special Proceedings by Population Area



Metropolitan Courts



Other Courts

CHART 65
JUVENILE COURT CASES REPORTED FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1973

	Total Cases Reported	Official Cases						Unofficial Cases							
		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Adair	59	9	2	2	4	1	-	-	50	35	10	3	1	-	1
2. Adams	18	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	15	14	-	1	-	-	-
3. Allamakee	57	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	53	35	17	1	-	-	-
4. Appanoose	94	19	17	2	-	-	-	-	75	70	5	-	-	-	-
5. Audubon	62	13	4	2	5	2	-	-	49	36	12	1	-	-	-
6. Benton	222	23	9	5	6	3	-	-	199	156	41	1	1	-	-
7. Blackhawk	1,350	158	84	51	11	12	-	-	1,192	884	293	3	11	1	-
8. Boone	79	22	20	2	-	-	-	-	57	45	10	1	1	-	-
9. Bremer	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	79	21	-	-	-	-
10. Buchanan	112	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	105	82	23	-	-	-	-
11. Buena Vista	74	48	28	17	-	3	-	-	26	18	8	-	-	-	-
12. Butler	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	55	8	-	-	-	-
13. Calhoun	46	13	10	1	1	1	-	-	33	25	3	5	-	-	-
14. Carroll	58	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	56	55	1	-	-	-	-
15. Cass	59	15	5	1	5	4	-	-	44	31	9	2	2	-	-
16. Cedar	61	15	13	2	-	-	-	-	46	32	14	-	-	-	-
17. Cerro Gordo	214	8	6	-	-	-	1	1	206	165	39	1	1	-	-
18. Cherokee	18	18	15	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Chickasaw	30	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	26	20	6	-	-	-	-
20. Clark	33	8	5	1	2	-	-	-	25	12	10	2	1	-	-
21. Clay	89	65	54	9	-	2	-	-	24	19	5	-	-	-	-
22. Clayton	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	3	-	-	-	-
23. Clinton	626	209	108	21	44	35	1	-	417	300	115	1	1	-	-
24. Crawford	No Report														
25. Dallas	179	56	16	5	14	21	-	-	123	87	23	5	8	-	-
26. Davis	7	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
27. Decatur	33	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	29	20	7	1	1	-	-
28. Delaware	44	10	5	-	3	2	-	-	34	23	8	2	1	-	-
29. Des Moines	249	50	41	9	-	-	-	-	199	164	35	-	-	-	-
30. Dickinson	119	33	26	7	-	-	-	-	86	58	28	-	-	-	-
31. Dubuque	767	191	68	15	37	40	20	11	576	442	131	-	3	-	-
32. Emmet	105	26	18	8	-	-	-	-	79	60	19	-	-	-	-
33. Fayette	114	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	107	85	22	-	-	-	-

CHART 65 CONTINUED
JUVENILE COURT CASES REPORTED FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1973

	Total Cases Reported	Official Cases						Unofficial Cases							
		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
34. Floyd	117	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	116	88	28	-	-	-	-
35. Franklin	47	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	35	11	-	-	-	-
36. Fremont	5	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
37. Greene	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	1	-	-	-	-
38. Grundy	125	7	2	3	2	-	-	-	118	89	29	-	-	-	-
39. Guthrie	66	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	61	39	17	3	2	-	-
40. Hamilton	79	32	18	4	9	1	-	-	47	41	6	-	-	-	-
41. Hancock	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	37	8	-	-	-	-
42. Hardin	53	37	8	3	17	9	-	-	16	15	1	-	-	-	-
43. Harrison	46	13	8	1	-	4	-	-	33	24	5	2	2	-	-
44. Henry	68	31	18	4	6	3	-	-	37	28	9	-	-	-	-
45. Howard	80	20	13	6	1	-	-	-	60	50	10	-	-	-	-
46. Humboldt	62	11	7	4	-	-	-	-	51	34	13	-	4	-	-
47. Ida	No Report														
48. Iowa	118	12	9	-	-	3	-	-	106	87	19	-	-	-	-
49. Jackson	125	32	13	5	5	5	3	1	93	59	21	7	6	-	-
50. Jasper	300	55	43	6	1	3	1	1	245	179	63	3	-	-	-
51. Jefferson	112	21	15	6	-	-	-	-	91	74	17	-	-	-	-
52. Johnson	661	119	78	19	7	15	-	-	542	371	158	9	4	-	-
53. Jones	86	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	79	57	22	-	-	-	-
54. Keokuk	102	8	5	-	2	1	-	-	94	65	20	3	6	-	-
55. Kossuth	64	27	26	1	-	-	-	-	37	24	13	-	-	-	-
56. Lee	336	179	105	39	17	18	-	-	157	106	42	6	3	-	-
57. Linn	1,955	256	155	27	36	36	2	-	1,699	1,176	517	4	-	2	-
58. Louisa	28	13	10	3	-	-	-	-	15	14	1	-	-	-	-
59. Lucas	69	20	11	9	-	-	-	-	49	36	12	-	1	-	-
60. Lyon	27	27	22	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61. Madison	113	18	8	2	1	7	-	-	95	60	16	9	10	-	-
62. Mahaska	195	27	16	4	3	4	-	-	168	112	42	10	3	1	-
63. Marion	101	10	5	2	3	-	-	-	91	73	15	1	2	-	-
64. Marshall	416	39	31	6	1	1	-	-	377	279	95	2	1	-	-
65. Mills	51	27	7	6	4	8	1	1	24	19	3	2	-	-	-
66. Mitchell	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	55	5	-	-	-	-

CHART 65 CONTINUED
JUVENILE COURT CASES REPORTED FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1973

	Total Cases Reported	Official Cases								Unofficial Cases						
		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
67. Monona	No Report															
68. Monroe	17	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
69. Montgomery	104	32	23	2	-	4	3	-	72	57	15	-	-	-	-	-
70. Muscatine	117	67	28	7	10	20	1	1	50	42	8	-	-	-	-	-
71. O'Brien	52	52	31	16	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72. Osceola	21	21	16	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73. Page	115	29	20	2	2	4	1	-	86	60	21	4	1	-	-	-
74. Palo Alto	45	17	14	3	-	-	-	-	28	20	8	-	-	-	-	-
75. Plymouth	36	36	27	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76. Pocahontas	64	18	17	1	-	-	-	-	46	20	10	11	5	-	-	-
77. Polk	2,882	752	457	102	76	71	23	23	2,130	1105	529	29	45	12	12	
78. Pottawattamie	1,083	461	237	68	71	53	12	20	622	384	154	37	43	3	1	
79. Poweshiek	109	10	8	1	1	-	-	-	99	83	12	2	2	-	-	
80. Ringgold	20	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	13	6	2	2	3	-	-	
81. Sac	33	6	3	-	3	-	-	-	27	25	2	-	-	-	-	
82. Scott*	669	184	129	22	10	23	-	-	485	334	143	4	4	-	-	
83. Shelby	70	10	5	1	2	2	-	-	60	39	18	1	2	-	-	
84. Sioux	39	39	24	3	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
85. Story	251	77	65	9	2	1	-	-	174	131	42	-	1	-	-	
86. Tama	263	29	15	1	8	5	-	-	234	181	48	-	5	-	-	
87. Taylor	18	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	
88. Union	119	24	19	4	-	1	-	-	95	63	18	9	5	-	-	
89. Van Buren	9	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
90. Wapello	117	77	63	14	-	-	-	-	40	36	4	-	-	-	-	
91. Warren	247	45	19	8	11	7	-	-	202	142	36	14	9	1	-	
92. Washington	96	18	4	2	5	7	-	-	78	53	17	4	4	-	-	
93. Wayne	29	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	-	-	2	-	-	
94. Webster	589	255	141	49	31	34	-	-	334	224	110	-	-	-	-	
95. Winnebago	44	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	43	37	6	-	-	-	-	
96. Winneshiek	91	7	5	-	-	2	-	-	84	66	18	-	-	-	-	
97. Woodbury	476	57	29	27	1	-	-	-	419	282	121	8	6	2	-	
98. Worth	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	30	5	-	-	-	-	
99. Wright	37	30	15	8	3	4	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	18,790	4,496	2,684	692	495	497	69	59	14,294	10337	3,492	216	213	22	14	

*Statistical Cards not made out for all cases.

2. Counseling and psychiatric consultation.
3. Family counseling.
4. Adoptive services.
5. Schooling (in conjunction with the Des Moines Public Schools).
6. Counseling unwed mothers.
7. Consultive services for other agencies dealing with emotionally disturbed and delinquent youth.

Staff includes five administrative personnel, 12 caseworkers, 12 parental force workers, a group residence supervisor, two registered nurses, a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and seven other staff members.

The group residence can handle a maximum of eight teenagers plus houseparents, and the average length of stay is nine months. Length of care depends upon need and response to care and treatment.

Orchard Place-Des Moines Children's Home: These facilities provide services for emotionally disturbed and delinquent children between the ages of seven and 16. Psychiatric services, testing, schooling, recreation, custodial care and after care services are provided through a staff of 44 full time and six part time administrative and child care personnel.

The Orchard Place facility can house 36 children, and the halfway house for male adolescents preparing to re-enter the community can house six boys. Children live in single or double rooms in four autonomous living units of nine children each.

Polk County Juvenile Home: The Polk County Juvenile Home is maintained to handle two local needs.

1. Temporary care of dependent and neglect cases designated to be held by Juvenile Court during the time of the court's investigation. These children are housed in the shelter care unit called Juvenile Hall.
2. Temporary care of emotionally disturbed and delinquent youth who have been referred to Juvenile Court and who require a secure facility during the continuing investigation. These boys and girls are detained in Meyer Hall.

Admission of all children usually clears through the intake department of the Juvenile Court. Referral sources include: Polk County Department of Social Services, Des Moines and Polk County Schools and Health Department, Des Moines Police, Polk County Sheriff and other related agencies.

Juvenile Hall functions as an "open type" facility for Shelter Care with total facilities for approximately 50 children. Dormitories and semi-private sleeping rooms, kitchen and dining areas, school and recreation facilities including a gymnasium are provided. A section of this building is especially equipped to care for the very young children.

Meyer Hall, a detention unit with a capacity of 15 boys and 11 girls, includes a conference room, library, school room, kitchen, dining room, sleeping rooms and recreation areas. Boys and girls under 18 years of age are generally held in Meyer Hall rather than in the Des Moines City Jail.

With 44 persons employed full time; many part-time persons supplement the regular staff who cover administration, office records, recreation, food services, health

and maintenance in both Juvenile Hall and Meyer Hall. Since each building has a complete and different program, only the administration, medical and maintenance departments service both areas.

The Polk County Board of Education supplies special education teachers and directs the school program. The Des Moines City Schools assist by providing books and some special services.

A doctor and registered nurse are provided in the Juvenile Home budget. Bi-weekly clinics, plus daily recheck services are provided. Special medical services are available through the County Broadlawns General Hospital, the Des Moines Health Center, and the City Health Department.

School is maintained on a conventional five day week. Special education funds through state aid assist in providing a special program geared to the needs of the child. School is on the coeducational plan, with individual tutoring provided where needed.

Full time recreational staff plan and supervise a varied program of outdoor and indoor activity. This includes sports, table games, reading, crafts, music and entertainment.

A medical doctor makes a complete examination of all admissions. Blood tests (Iowa City Laboratory), inoculations, and local treatment are cared for in the Home by the doctor and nurse. Polk County Hospital is used for X-ray service, therapy, special clinics, and other major needs. Emergency needs for care of dental, vision, and hearing problems are referred to the Des Moines Health Center Clinic. City Health Department services are also available.

Weekly testing services are provided the Juvenile Home by the Des Moines Child Guidance Clinic. Where circumstances permit, some parents employ psychologists and psychiatrists in private practices.

Sunday School services are provided for Protestant children by volunteer members selected through the Des Moines Area Council of Churches. Children of Catholic or Jewish faith are counseled by representatives of their own churches.

The Polk County Juvenile Home, through the Juvenile Court, may receive from, or refer children to the following homes, agencies and institutions:

<u>Local Homes</u>	<u>Local or State Agencies</u>
Teneleven	Iowa Children's and Family Services
Farrand Hall	Lutheran Social Services
Orchard Place	Polk County Department of Social Services
Y.M.C.A. Boys' Home	

<u>State Institutions</u>
State Juvenile Home, Toledo
State Training Schools, Mitchellville and Eldora
State Hospitals, Woodward and Glenwood
State University Psychopathic Hospital, Iowa City
State Mental Health Institute, Independence

In the calendar year 1973, 588 delinquent youth were involved in 784 admissions (including carryover of 32) to the Juvenile Home. Of these delinquent youth, 340

were boys and 248 were girls. The following statistics show that the majority of the youth were detained from one to 11 days in 1972 and 1973.

Length of Stay	1972		1973		Increase or Decrease
	#	%	#	%	
Detained Under 3 days	155	25.3	182	31.0	+17.4
Detained 3 thru 7 days	137	22.3	119	20.2	-13.1
Detained 8 thru 14 days	112	18.2	92	15.6	-17.9
Detained 15 thru 21 days	90	14.7	82	13.9	-8.9
Detained 22 thru 28 days	59	9.6	44	7.5	-25.4
Detained 29 thru 35 days	18	2.9	23	3.9	+27.8
Detained 36 thru 42 days	14	2.3	16	2.7	+14.3
Detained longer than 42 days	29	4.7	30	5.1	+3.4

Of the total admissions in 1973, 67% were from the City of Des Moines, 18% were from rural Polk County, and 15% were from outside of Des Moines or Polk County.

Y.M.C.A. Boys Home of Iowa: This home, just outside of Des Moines, has a total capacity of 37 boys, and accepts referrals from all over the State of Iowa. Medical, educational and recreational services are provided in addition to counseling. The average length of stay is 1½ years.

Hillcrest Services to Children and Youth: The capacity is 18 girls, and the average length of stay is three months to one year. Individual and group therapy, psychiatric consultation and treatment, medical services, and recreation are available. High school and vocational courses are available through other Des Moines resources. Nine staff personnel, including a recreation aid, four social workers, a part time RN and chaplain and two administrators work with the home.

POLK COUNTY JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION

Polk County is the only county in Iowa which has a population large enough to warrant and require a full-time Juvenile Court Judge.

Polk County presently employs 20 probation officers who are responsible to the Juvenile Court. These officers supervise all dependent and delinquent youth in Polk County except those who are or have been committed to one of the four state juvenile institutions. In 1973, Polk County probation officers handled the cases of 2,882 youth in addition to their responsibilities for pre-sentence investigation and unofficial probationers.

An analysis of the 2,175 dispositions in 1971 and the 2,106 dispositions in 1972 and the 2,882 dispositions in 1973 of juvenile cases in Polk County shows the following pattern:

Disposition	Percentage		
	1971	1972	1973
Transferred to Criminal Court	2.0%	1.4%	1.1%
Dismissed: Not proved-not involved	4.0%	4.1%	3.6%
Dismissed with warning or adjustment	31.0%	30.9%	32.4%
Held open without formal action	19.0%	22.9%	20.5%
Probation officer to supervise	30.0%	28.0%	27.8%
Referred to agency or individual for supervision	4.0%	4.3%	3.8%
Runaway - returned to	1.0%	1.1%	1.9%

Disposition	Percentage		
	1971	1972	1973
Other	.3%	.1%	.5%
Public institution for delinquent children	4.0%	3.1%	2.4%
Other Public institution	1.0%	.5%	1.0%
Public agency or department	1.0%	.6%	1.7%
Individual	.3%	.1%	.1%
Special Proceedings	.2%	1.6%	2.4%

Of the 2,882 total cases for 1973, 74% were in no need of detention or shelter care overnight, 6% were kept in police stations or jails, 15% were kept in detention homes, only 1% were placed in foster homes, and 4% were kept in other facilities.

Chart 66 is a flow chart of the Polk County Juvenile Court and Chart 67 is an organizational chart of the Polk County Juvenile Court.

As a part of standard procedures for the Juvenile Court services in Polk County, an Intake Department is utilized. This allows the Field Probation officers to spend a greater percentage of their time out of the office and participating with the probationer in other ways (school, home, etc.). Probation officers are also assigned to cases according to the area of town in which a child resides, allowing officers to work exclusively within an area and increasing familiarity with that segment of the community. Another basic element of the Juvenile Court Office is the use of a 90 day "intensive supervision". Volunteers are utilized by the Juvenile Probation office, both from Drake University and from the general public, to assist the probation officers and their goals.

The Polk County Juvenile Court Youth Guidance Program proved to be an effective program with very good results. Boys who have not yet developed a pattern of delinquent behavior, and their parents, will be referred to this program. It is designed to: 1) give the boy a better understanding of the law and the legal system; 2) give both the boy and his parents greater insight into their mutual problems; and 3) help the boy in his school work and extracurricular activities.

Those boys referred to the program are first offenders between the ages of 13 and 17 who have come to the attention of Polk County Juvenile Court for habitual truancy, incorrigibility, or committing a minor public offense. They will be among the group the Court feels can be dealt with satisfactorily without the filing of a formal petition before the judge of Juvenile Court. Only those whose families appear well-disposed to work and cooperate with the program will be admitted. Since the Youth Guidance program is an alternative to other dispositions by the Court, it is not voluntary.

Chart 68 indicates the referral pattern for probational services in Polk County in 1973.

CEDAR RAPIDS/LINN COUNTY

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

There are two residential child care facilities in Cedar Rapids in addition to other ancillary service agencies. These centers are described below:

CHART 66
POLK COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
Procedural Diagram

-213-

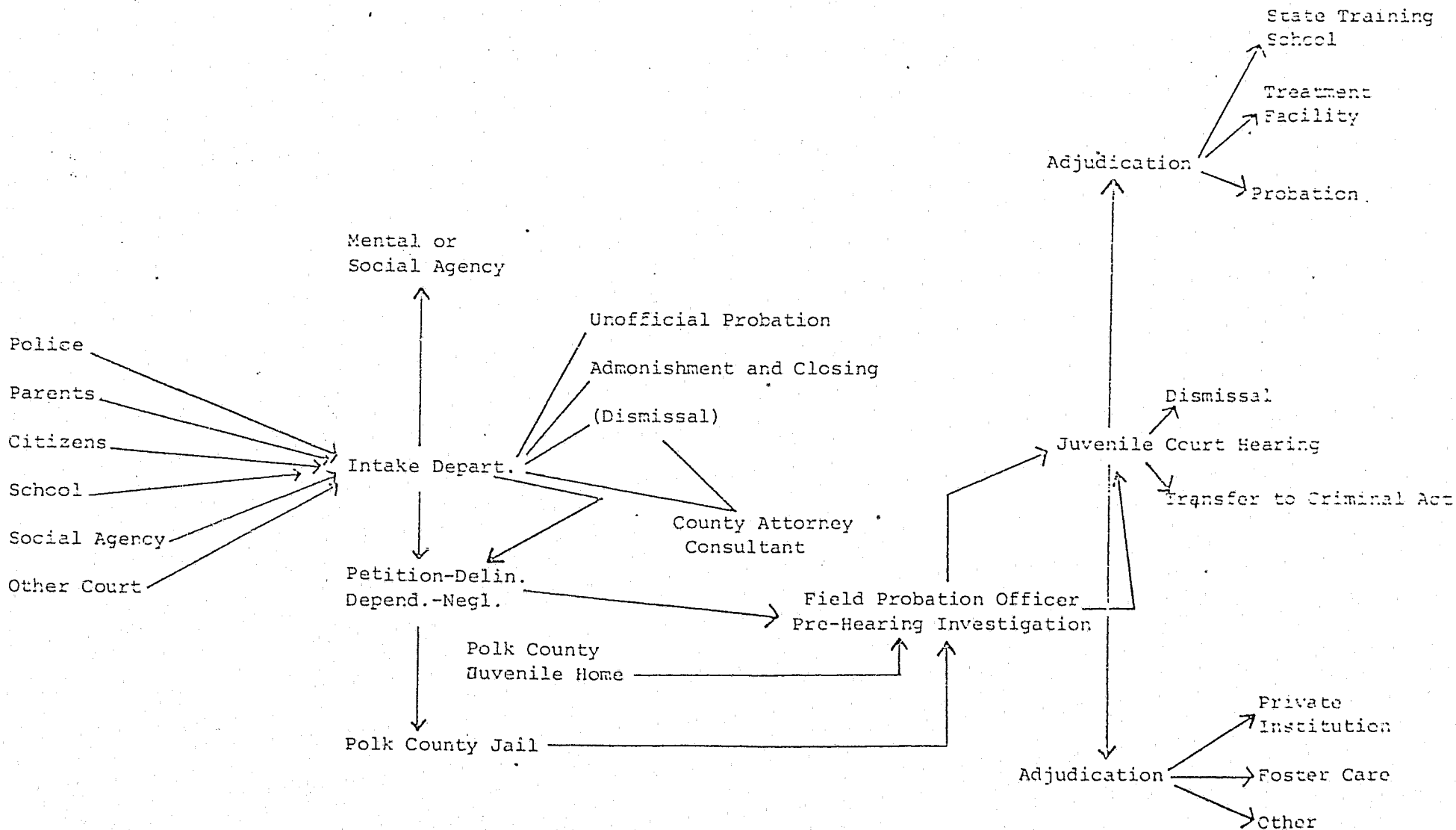


CHART 67
 ORGANIZATION
 Polk County Juvenile Court

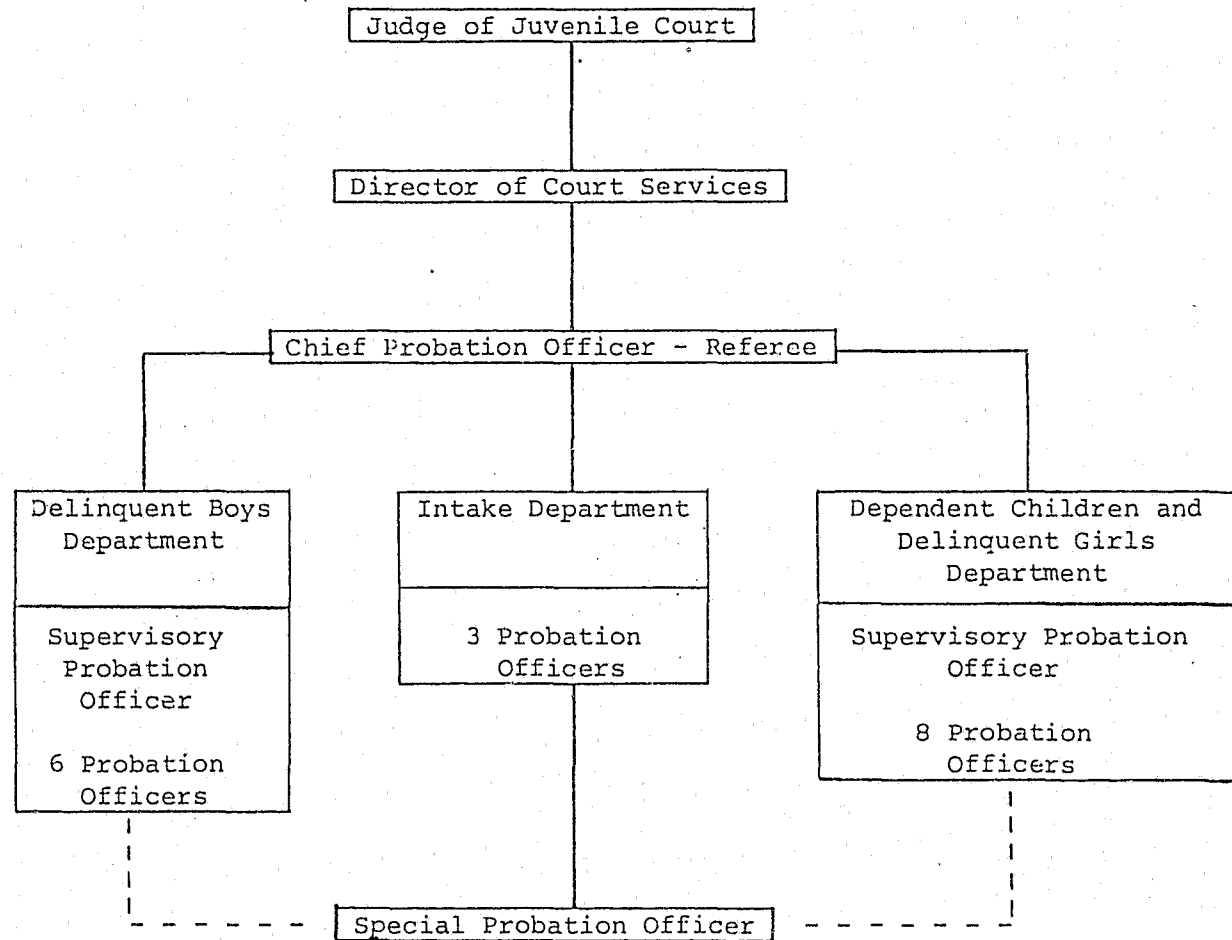
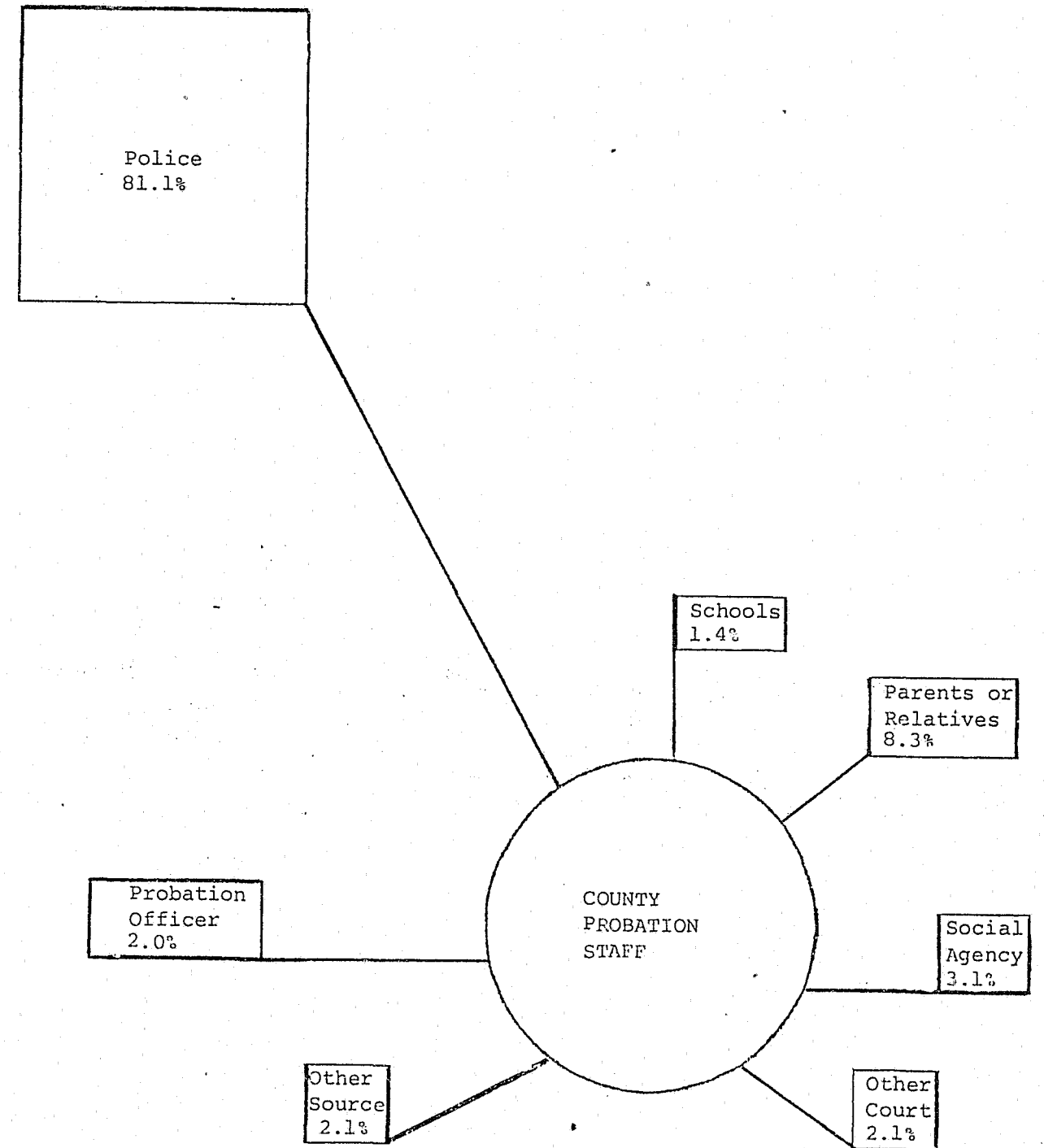


CHART 68
 REFERRAL PATTERN TO JUVENILE COURT
 Polk County - 1973



Children's Home of Cedar Rapids: The facility includes three dormitories with a total capacity of 18 school age children. Length of residence can range from overnight to eight years. 14 staff personnel and a consulting psychiatrist provide daily care and counseling services. Children may, according to ability, attend the Children's Home affiliated Camp Good Health or the YMCA, Boy Scout, or Camp Fire Girls' Camps in the area. Some children are permitted to work at such jobs as newspaper delivery or ground work. Also, tutoring services are furnished for those children who are in need of it.

Hillcrest Services to Children and Youth: This treatment oriented group residence can handle 18 girls between the ages of 13 and 17. Referrals must be made by parents, clergy, county and state departments of social services, juvenile court services, and other agencies. The average length of stay ranges from three months to one year. Services include individual and group therapy, psychiatric consultation and treatment, medical services, and high school and vocational courses which are offered through local schools and agencies. Nine staff personnel are employed by the home.

LINN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION

Linn County presently employs ten probation officers who are responsible to the Juvenile Court. These officers supervise all delinquent and dependent youth in Linn County except those who are or have been committed to one of the four state juvenile institutions.

In 1973 the Linn County Juvenile Court referred 117 official and 850 unofficial cases to Linn County probation officers. In addition to the 967 new cases, the probation officers were responsible for cases remaining from 1972, pre-sentence investigations and unofficial probationers.

An analysis of the 1,701 dispositions in 1971, 1,887 dispositions in 1972, and the 1,955 dispositions in 1973 of juvenile cases in Linn County shows the following pattern:

Disposition	Percentage		
	1971	1972	1973
Waived to Criminal Court	0	0	0
Dismissed--Not proven or found not involved	4.0%	5.3%	4.30%
Dismissed--Warned, adjusted or counseled	42.0%	35.7%	35.90%
Held open without further action	1.0%	2.1%	2.10%
Probation officer to supervise	48.0%	48.3%	49.50%
Referred to another agency or individual or supervision or service	2.9%	2.3%	1.90%
Runaway returned to	.1%	.1%	0
Committed to institution for delinquents	.1%	0	0
Committed to other public institution	.1%	0	0
Committed to public agency or department	.7%	6.6%	5.30%
Committed to private agency or institution	.6%	.2%	.05%
Individual	0	0	.40%
Other	.5%	.4%	.10%
Special Proceeding	0	0	.20%

Those juveniles placed on probation are handled similarly to those on probation in Polk County.

Of the cases referred to Juvenile Court (1,955) only one case required detention or shelter care overnight and one case was kept in another facility.

Chart 69 indicates the referral pattern of the juvenile court in Linn County in 1972.

DAVENPORT/SCOTT COUNTY

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

St. Vincent's Home for Children: St. Vincent's Home is operated in conjunction with the Catholic Diocese of Davenport.

The main building is a large three story structure, over 75 years old, but in good repair. At one time, over 100 orphans were housed in this building, as well as a fully accredited grade school which catered to the residents as well as the community. It is now used mostly for administration, study halls, as well as sleeping quarters for some staff. Two recently built wings now house the residents, one wing being for girls, the other for boys. There is also a gymnasium and several acres of wide open spaces.

The home is licensed to care for 50 children between the ages of 12 and 18 who are exhibiting behavioral problems with moderate acting-out conduct and who have demonstrated an inability to live in their own home or adjust to a foster home. Referrals are made through the courts or other social agencies. Close follow-up with the referring agency while the adolescent is in placement is considered essential. Preferably, the adolescent functions in an off-grounds school setting; however, on-grounds tutoring is provided if necessary.

Services include spiritual guidance, a therapeutic milieu in which adolescents may live comfortably with his peers, an open environment including attendance in public schools, and participation in community activities, recreational activities including a gymnasium and a canteen area, initial medical examination and on-going medical care. A treatment program including psychiatric and psychological consultation, close therapy, educational tutoring, and a new Family Involvement Program focused on family therapy is available for each child.

The average length of stay is one year. 25 staff members are involved.

SCOTT COUNTY JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION

Scott County presently employs nine probation officers who are responsible to the Juvenile Court. These officers supervise all delinquent and dependent youth in Scott County except those who are or have been committed to one of the four state juvenile institutions.

In 1973 the Scott County Juvenile Court referred 84 official and 331 unofficial cases to Scott County Probation officers. In addition to the 415 new cases, the probation officers were responsible for cases remaining from 1972, pre-sentence investigations and unofficial probationers.

Of the 669 total cases, 87% were in no need of detention or shelter care overnight, 7% were kept in the police station or jail, only 1% were kept in detention

CHART 70
 REFERRAL PATTERN TO JUVENILE COURT
 Linn County - 1973

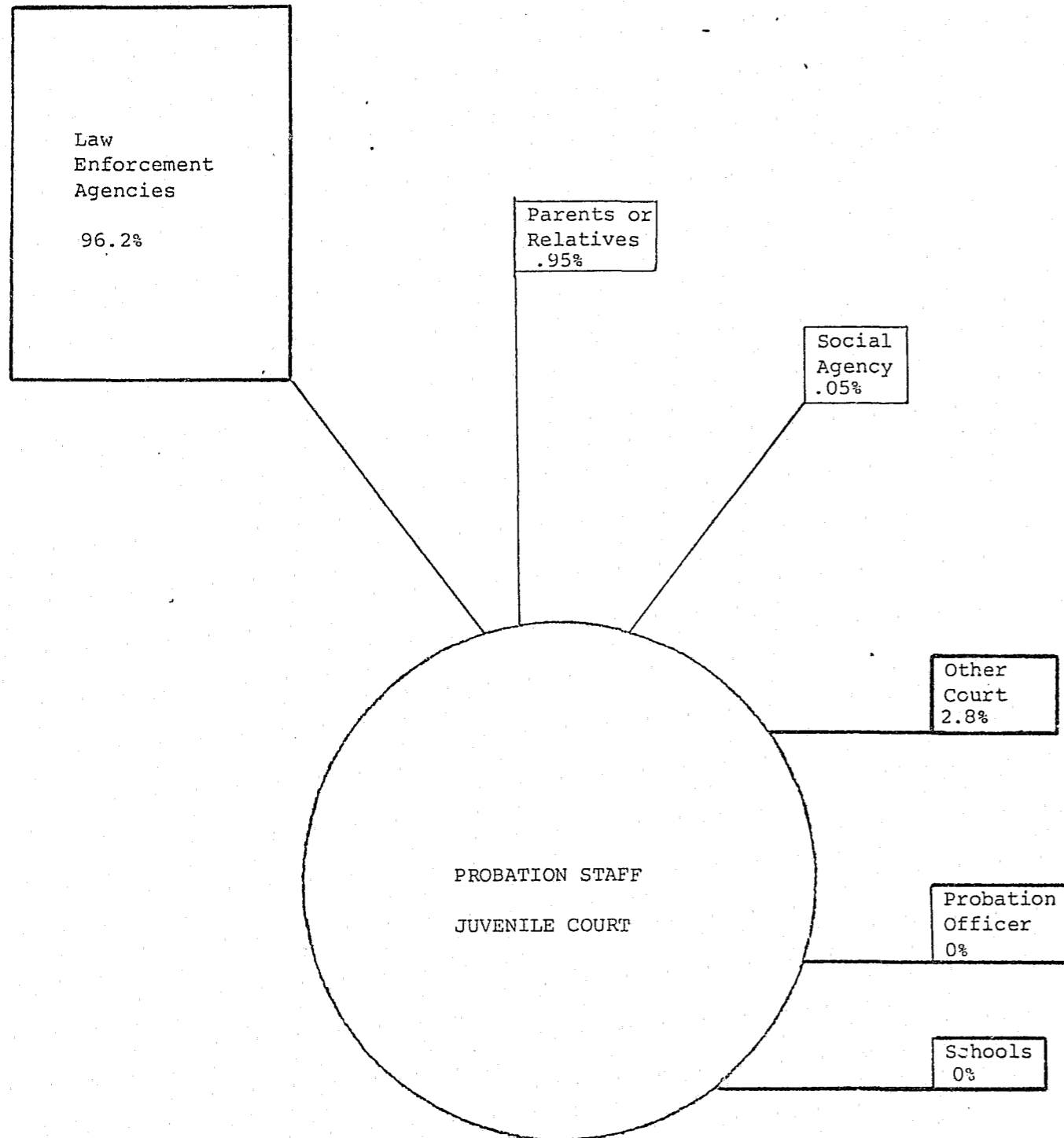
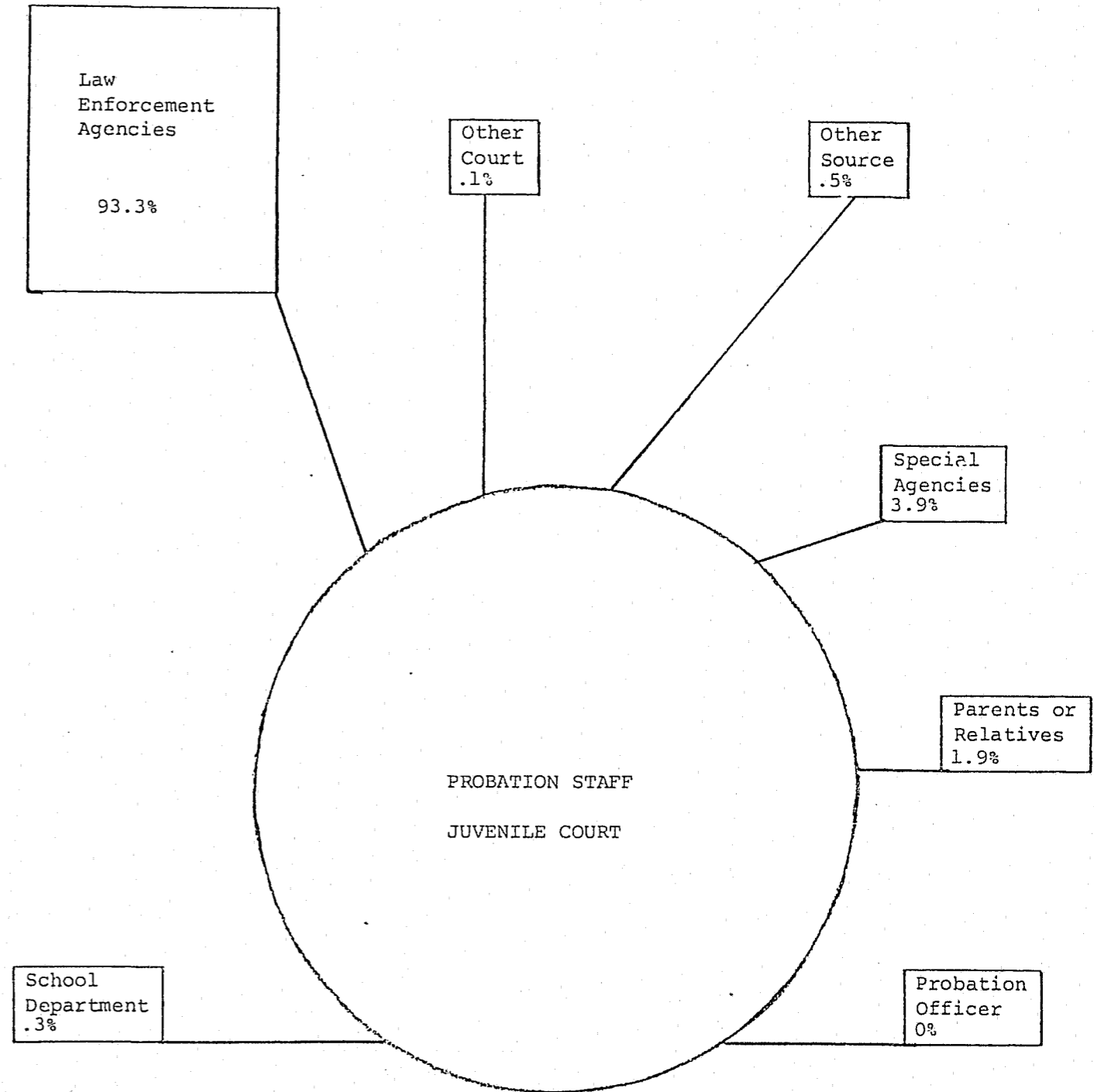


CHART 71
 REFERRAL PATTERN TO JUVENILE COURT
 Scott County - 1973



homes, 3% were placed in foster and 2% were placed in other facilities.

An analysis of the 1,502 dispositions in 1971 and 1,102 dispositions in 1972 and 769 dispositions in 1973 of juvenile cases in Scott County shows the following pattern:

Dispositions	Percentage		
	1971	1972	1973
Dismissed--Not proven or found not involved	1.5%	7.6%	3.4%
Dismissed--Warned, counseled or adjusted	46.0%	21.4%	11.6%
Held open without further action	7.5%	4.9%	1.1%
Probation officer to supervise	22.0%	42.2%	62.0%
Referred to another agency or individual for supervision or service	10.0%	8.9%	10.0%
Runaway returned to	5.5%	2.9%	2.1%
Other	-	-	1.9%
Committed to institution for delinquents	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%
Committed to other public institution	.2%	.1%	.8%
Committed to public agency or department	5.5%	4.7%	4.2%
Committed to private agency or institution	.3%	.2%	-
Committed to an individual	.5%	.8%	.8%
Other	-	4.8%	.3%
Special proceedings	-	.2%	-
Waived to criminal court	-	-	.3%

WATERLOO/BLACKHAWK COUNTY

GROUP HOME FOR JUVENILES

Blackhawk County Juvenile Probation Office supported the establishment of two therapeutic group homes for dependent, neglected and predelinquent youth. These homes allow the children to remain in their own communities and also allows an entire family to be involved in treatment. Individual and group counseling is provided, and the project draws upon other community resources. Parents are expected to participate in weekly group sessions with other parents under the leadership of a clinical psychologist. A deputy probation officer is assigned to each home to coordinate activities between the home and the family. The house parents work closely with the public school, and whenever possible, the child remains in his local school during his stay at the home.

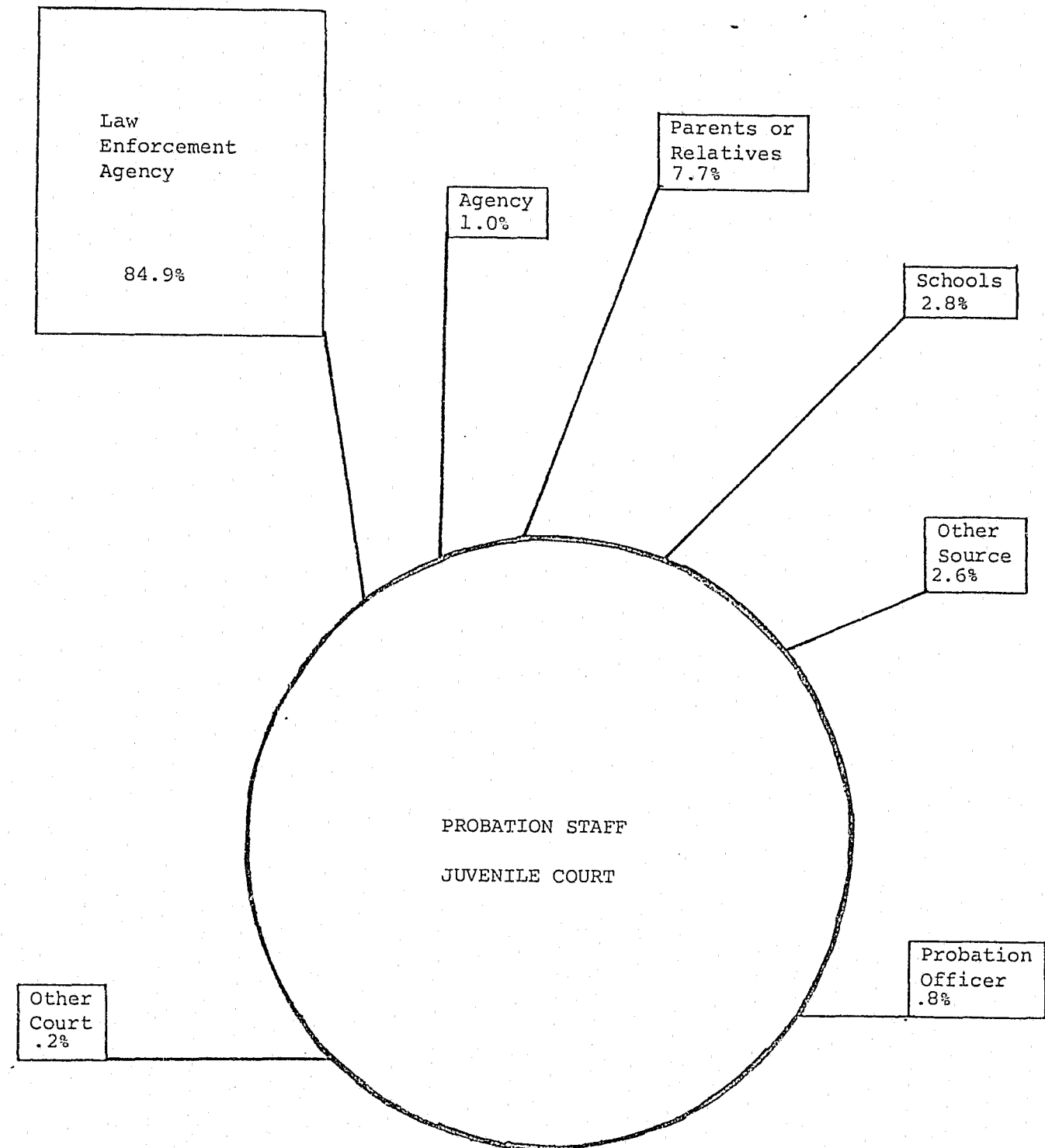
BLACKHAWK COUNTY JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION

Blackhawk County presently employs 13 probation officers who are responsible to the Juvenile Court. These officers supervise all delinquent and dependent youth in Blackhawk County except for those who are or have been committed to one of the four state juvenile institutions.

In 1973, the Blackhawk County Juvenile Court referred 31 official and 855 unofficial cases to Blackhawk County probation officers. In addition to the 886 new cases, the probation officers were responsible for cases remaining from 1972, pre-sentence investigations and unofficial probationers.

An analysis of the 1,358 dispositions in 1971, 1,074 dispositions in 1972, and

CHART 72
REFERRAL PATTERN TO JUVENILE COURT
Black Hawk County - 1973



1,350 dispositions in 1973, of juvenile cases in Blackhawk County show the following pattern:

Dispositions	Percentage		
	1971	1972	1973
Dismissed--Not proven or found not involved	3.0%	4.9%	3.00%
Dismissed--Warned, adjusted or counseled	8.0%	6.5%	10.00%
Waived to Criminal Court	.3%	.3%	.80%
Held open without further action	8.0%	7.6%	6.10%
Probation officer to supervise	68.0%	67.9%	65.60%
Referred to another agency or individual for supervision or service:	-	2.3%	3.25%
Other	0%	0%	2.05%
Runaway returned to	3.0%	1.5%	1.30%
Committed to institution for delinquents	.7%	.9%	1.30%
Committed to other public institution	-	.1%	.40%
Committed to public agency or department	2.0%	2.8%	5.50%
Committed to private agency or institution	5.0%	2.2%	.60%
Committed to an individual	2.0%	.1%	.05%
Special proceedings	-	-	.05%

Of the 1,350 cases, 82% needed no detention or shelter care overnight, 11% were kept in the police station or jail, 4% and 1% were placed in detention homes and foster homes, respectively. 2% were kept in other facilities.

SIOUX CITY/WOODBURY COUNTY

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

The Sioux City facilities include five group home complexes, a home for unwed mothers and ancillary services available through Lutheran Social Services. The five group homes are discussed as follows:

Family Service Center of the Boys and Girls Home and Family Service: This organization, which is affiliated with Family Service Association of America, Siouland United Way, and the Iowa Welfare Association, operates a five building complex in urban residential area near a major park in Sioux City.

This complex includes: 1) office and group residence for boys, 2) ranch style group residence for girls, 3) two story home housing group residence for boys in 90 day intensive treatment, 4) executive director's home, and 5) old home housing on-campus school. These group residences are licensed to handle 50 youths between the ages of 13 and 17.

The group residences for boys and girls are for long term placement with the length of stay averaging from one to two years, while the Friend-Tel group home (partially financed with LEAA funds) is designed primarily for emergency short term rather than extended placement. All youth who are placed in this home are awaiting trial, foster home placement or the development of a more permanent treatment plan.

The staff consists of an executive director, ACSW; assistant director, MSW; social work supervisor, ACSW; social worker group care, ACSW; director project Friend-Tel, MA; family counselor, Ph.D.; foster care unit, B.A.; supervisor, cottage life supervisors, two recreation supervisors, and two maintenance staff.

Services offered include pre-marital counseling, marital counseling, budget counseling, parent-child counseling, individual counseling, family life education, parent group education, foster home care, group residential care, court referrals for 90 days intensive treatment, education for students with emotional problems referred by the community school system, and some psychological testing.

St. Anthony's Boys' Annex: The group home, operated in conjunction with Catholic Charities, can house a total of eight boys between the ages of 14-17. This home provides long term residence services (a minimum of two years unless the boys are high school seniors at intake) with a seven person staff. Medical, dental and psychiatric services are provided. The boys are provided schooling through the local school system. The fee is \$425 per month per boy.

St. Barbara's Girls' Home: This group home, operated in conjunction with Catholic Charities, can house a total of eight girls between the ages of 13 and 18. The home provides long term residence services (minimum of two years unless the girl is a high school senior at admission) with a four person staff. Medical, dental and psychiatric services are offered. Education and vocational training are available through other community resources.

WOODBURY COUNTY JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION

Woodbury County presently employs five probation officers who are responsible to the Juvenile Court. These officers supervise all delinquent and dependent youth in Woodbury County except those who are or have been committed to one of the four state juvenile institutions.

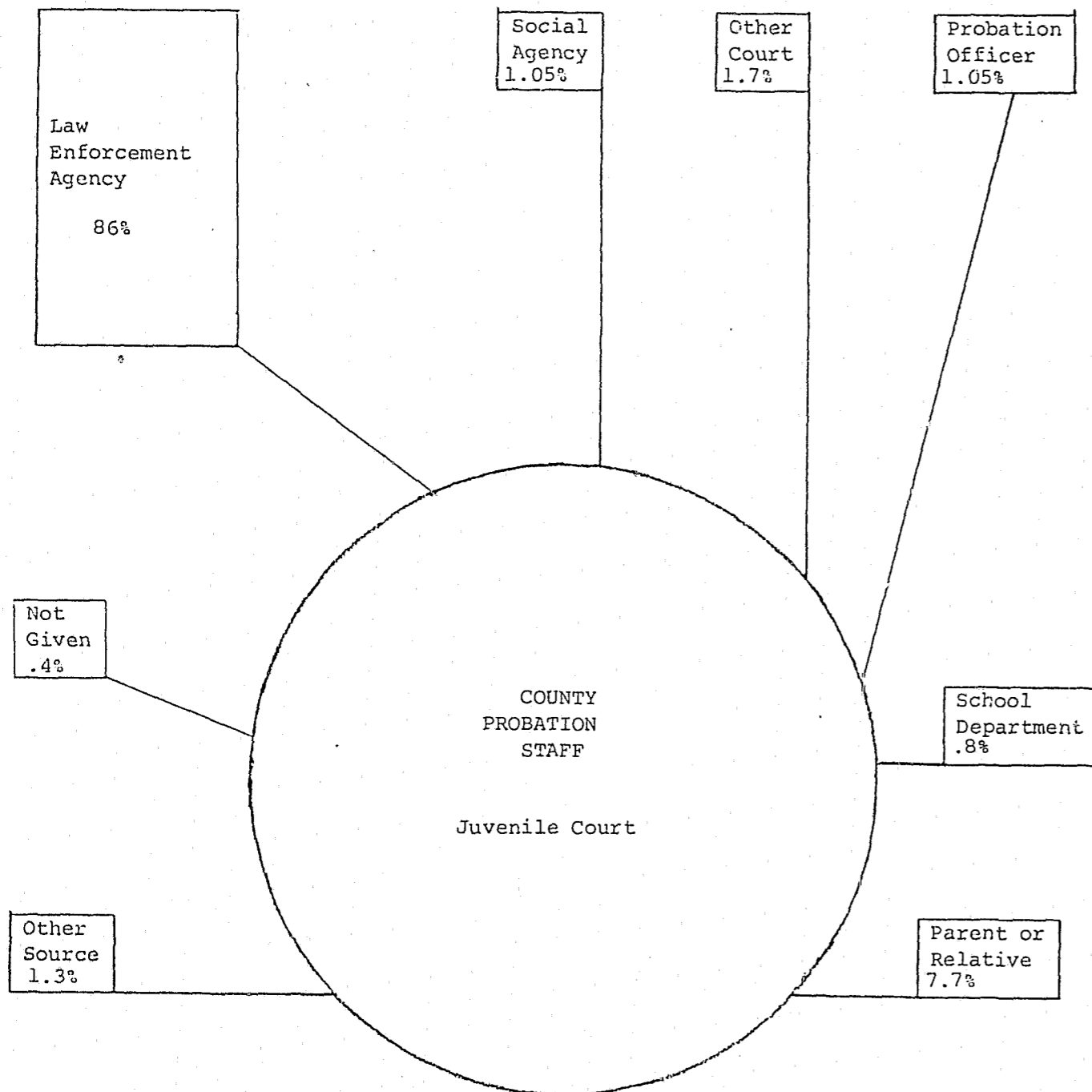
In 1973, the Woodbury County Juvenile Court referred 18 official and 141 un-official cases to Woodbury County Probation officers. In addition to the 159 new cases, the probation officers were responsible for cases remaining from 1972, pre-sentence investigations and unofficial probationers.

Woodbury County also has a Juvenile Court Intake Worker, funded through LEAA, whose duties include interviewing each child and involving the child with the appropriate community resource agencies. This is an attempt to coordinate existing resources for youth.

Not all youths referred to the probational staff and juvenile court are subsequently placed on probation. An analysis of the dispositions in 1971, 1972, and 1973 of juvenile cases shows the following pattern:

Dispositions	Percentage		
	1971	1972	1973
Waived to Criminal Court	.3%	0%	.2%
Dismissed--Not proven or found not involved	9.0%	5.8%	1.3%
Dismissed--Warned, adjusted or counseled	13.0%	12.4%	20.0%
Held open without further action	11.0%	12.2%	15.0%
Probation officer to supervise	41.0%	35.0%	33.3%
Referred to another agency or individual for supervision or service	7.0%	16.0%	16.0%
Runaway returned to	1.0%	1.4%	3.0%
Other	6.0%	3.4%	5.4%
Committed to public institution for delinquents	6.0%	1.6%	1.5%
Committed to other public institution	.7%	.6%	.6%

CHART 73
REFERRAL PATTERN TO JUVENILE COURT
Woodbury County - 1973



Disposition	Percentage		
	1971	1972	1973
Committed to public agency or department	2.5%	.6%	1.3%
Committed to private agency or institution	2.5%	1.8%	1.0%
Individual	0%	1.4%	.6%
Other	0%	7.6%	.4%
Special proceedings	0%	.2%	.4%

An interesting indication of the need for adequate juvenile holding facilities or better use of existing facilities is shown by the fact that 24% of the 476 cases involved youth being held at the jail or police department, 72% of the youth needed no overnight or shelter care, only 2% of the youth were held in a special youth detention facility, and 1% in foster homes and 1% other facilities were used.

Treatment of youths who are placed on probation is similar to the operations in Des Moines.

DUBUQUE/DUBUQUE COUNTY

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

Area Residential Care, Inc: Area Residential Care, Inc. is used for pre-school adult (30-35 years) individuals in need of self-help skills and behavior modification. The center also provides sensory motor development, pre-vocational training, work activities program, para-academies, and academic classes. It can facilitate 78 people.

Hillcrest Services to Children and Youth: This facility provides a treatment oriented group residence for 18 adolescent girls. Referrals must be made by parents, clergy, county and state departments of social services, juvenile court services, and other agencies. The girls may be mildly disturbed and/or have behavior problems or parental conflicts. Girls to be admitted range in age from 13 through 17 years.

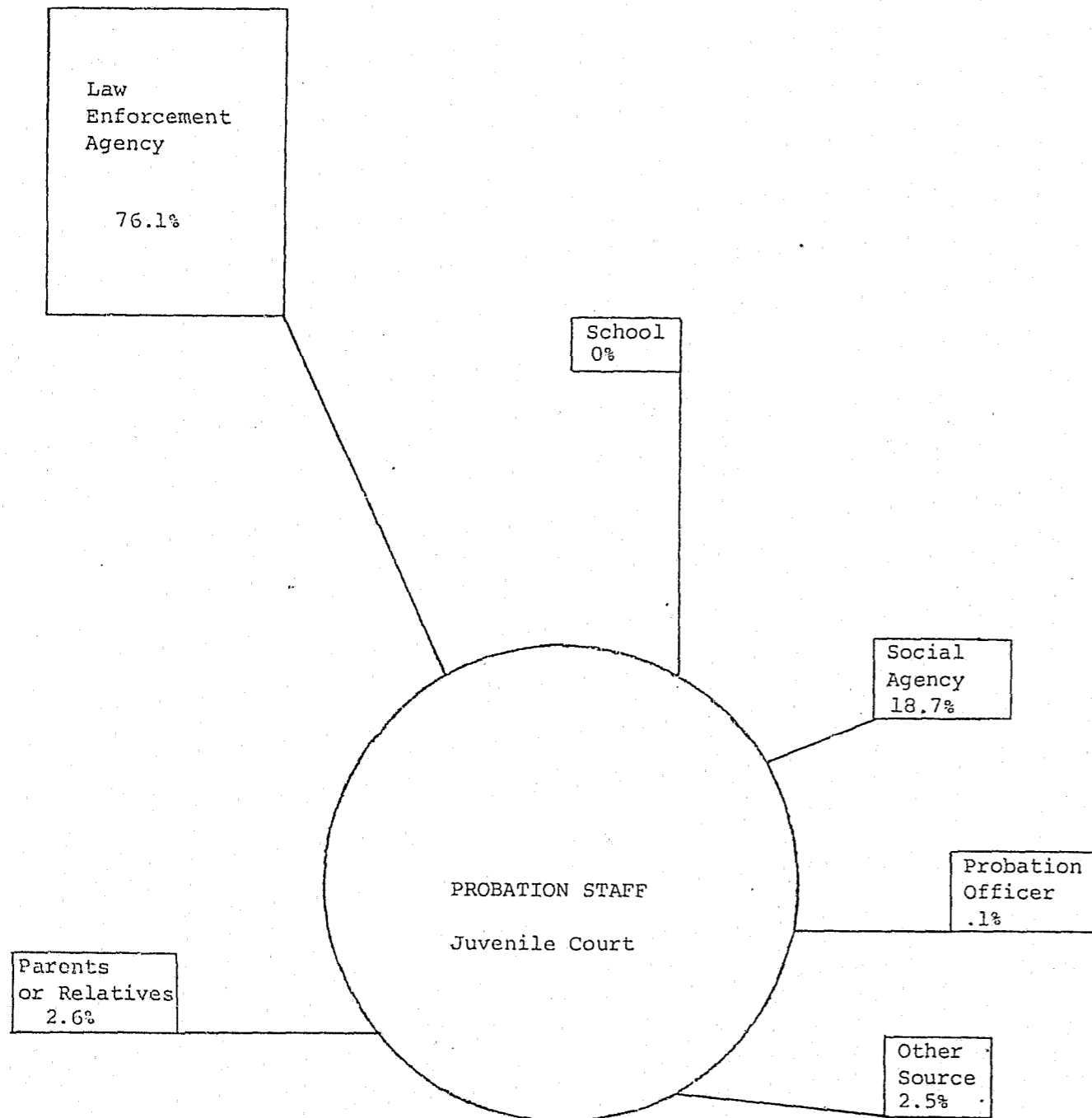
DUBUQUE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION

Dubuque presently employs four probation officers who are responsible to the Juvenile Court. Their duties include having to supervise all delinquent and dependent youth in Dubuque County except for those who are or have been committed to one of the four state juvenile institutions.

In 1973 the Dubuque County Juvenile Court referred 24 official and 101 unofficial cases to Dubuque County probation officers. In addition to the 125 new cases, the probation officers were responsible for cases remaining from 1972 pre-sentence investigations and unofficial probationers.

An analysis of the 775 dispositions for 1972 and 767 dispositions for 1973 show the following pattern. 1971 disposition statistics were not available.

CHART 74
 REFERRAL PATTERN TO JUVENILE COURT
 Dubuque County - 1973



Dispositions	Percentage	
	1972	1973
Waiver to Criminal Court:	.1%	.4%
Dismissed--Not proven or found not involved:	1.7%	1.4%
Dismissed--Warned, adjusted, counseled:	42.5%	42.3%
Held open without further action:	2.2%	.8%
Probation officer to supervise:	13.3%	16.3%
Referred to another agency or individual for supervision or service:	21.9%	15.1%
Runaway returned to:	.9%	.1%
Other	1.4%	5.8%
Committed to other public institution:	.3%	0%
Committed to public agency or department:	11.5%	13.1%
Committed to an individual:	1.5%	.5%
Other:	.3%	.1%
Special Proceedings:	2.5%	4.0%
Private Agency or Institution:	NA	0%
Public Institution for Delinquents	NA	.1%

Those juveniles placed on probation are handled quite the same as those on probation throughout the rest of the state.

Of the 767 cases, 74% of the youth needed no detention or shelter care overnight, 2% were kept in the police station or jail, 14% were kept in a foster family home, and 10% had other overnight arrangements. No youth were kept in a detention home facility.

COUNCIL BLUFFS/POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

Parkview Children's Home Residential Care and Emergency Care Facility: This home cares for children, ages 5-18, referred by the courts on a short term basis with a capacity of 20 youths. The home operates much as a large foster home with children receiving psychiatric services where necessary on an outpatient basis with other community agencies.

The Christian Home Association: This child care facility has a six acre campus with three new cottages for 12 children each, a day care center, and a group home. The total capacity is 36 boys and girls between the ages of six and 14 in the cottages and six boys between the ages of 14 and 18 in the group home. The average length of residence is between six months and two years. Services are primarily social work oriented with consultation from psychologists and psychiatrists. Complete medical and dental services are provided as needed. Recreational and activity programs utilize agency and community resources. Children attend local community schools.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION

Pottawattamie County presently employs five probation officers who are responsible to the Juvenile Court. These officers supervise all delinquent and dependent youth in Pottawattamie County except those who are or have been committed to one of the four state juvenile institutions.

In 1973 the Pottawattamie County Juvenile Court referred 106 official and three unofficial cases to Pottawattamie County probation officers. In addition to the 109 new cases, the probation officers were responsible for cases remaining from 1972, pre-sentence investigations and unofficial probationers.

Chart 75 indicates the referral pattern of the Juvenile Court in Pottawattamie County in 1973.

An analysis of the 995 dispositions in 1971, 912 dispositions in 1972, and 1,083 dispositions in 1973 of juvenile cases in Pottawattamie County shows the following pattern:

Dispositions	Percentage		
	1971	1972	1973
Dismissed--Not proven or found not involved:	5.0%	3.7%	2.3%
Dismissed--Warned, adjusted or counseled:	31.0%	34.4%	38.6%
Held open without further action:	22.0%	18.4%	18.0%
Probation officer to supervise:	13.0%	9.8%	10.1%
Referred to another agency or individual for supervision or service:	7.0%	3.9%	10.0%
Runaway returned to:	3.0%	4.3%	4.0%
Other:	-	1.1%	1.2%
Committed to public institution for delinquents:	2.0%	1.4%	2.0%
Committed to other public institution:	3.0%	3.2%	2.3%
Committed to public agency or department:	2.0%	3.8%	1.1%
Committed to private agency or institution:	2.0%	2.4%	1.1%
Committed to an individual:	6.0%	9.2%	5.0%
Other:	4.0%	.7%	.7%
Special Proceedings:	-	3.6%	3.4%
Waived to Criminal Court:	-	-	.2%

Those juveniles placed on probation are handled similarly to those on probation in Polk County.

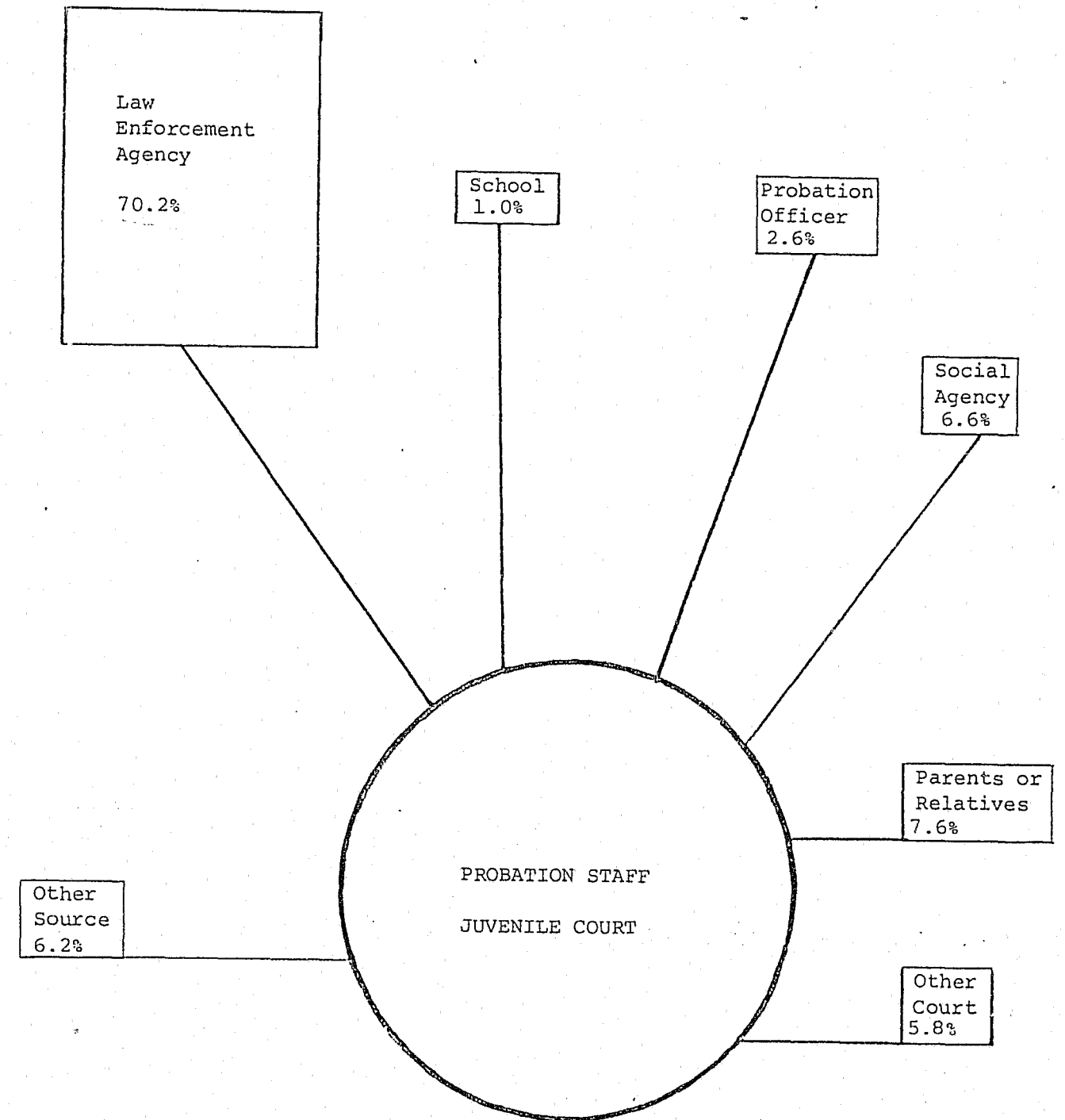
Of the 1,083 cases, 74.6% of the youth needed no detention or shelter care overnight, 8.2% were kept in the police station or jail, 5.7% were kept in a foster home, 4.0% were kept in a detention home, and 7.5% had other arrangements.

SUMMARY OF IOWA'S SMSA JUVENILE COURTS

As can be seen from the following three charts, the seven metropolitan counties comprise over half (51.9%) of those cases handled by all of the juvenile courts within the state. It appears that the youngest unofficial delinquent in 1973 was four years old and the youngest official delinquent in 1973 was under two years old. Due to the 1973 enactment of 18 year old majority rights, fewer 17 or 18 year olds will be involved in juvenile court proceedings in future years.

Of the 2,059 official cases handled in the seven SMSA juvenile courts, 762 or 37% were referred to the probation officer to supervise whereas of the 7,123 unofficial cases handled in the seven SMSA juvenile courts 2,701 or 38% were referred to the probation officer to supervise. 37% of the unofficial cases resulted in a dismissal either through being warned, adjusted or counseled as compared to only 3% of the official cases resulting in a dismissal. 1,471 (71%) of the 2,059 official cases involved delinquent youths of which 1,159 (79%) were

CHART 75
REFERRAL PATTERN TO JUVENILE COURT
Pottawattamie County - 1973



boys and 312 (21%) were girls. 6,983 (97%) of the 7,123 unofficial cases involved delinquent youth of which 5,005 (73%) were boys and 1,888 (27%) were girls.

The major source of referral in 1973 was a law enforcement agency with a referral rate of 84% followed by parents or relatives with a 6% referral rate and a social agency with a 4% referral rate.

Chart 76 indicates the reason for referral to the juvenile court. Of the official delinquent youth, 223 or 15.2% were referred due to being charged with burglary-breaking or entering, 212 or 14.4% were referred due to ungovernable behavior, and 190 or 12.9% were referred due to being charged with larceny--all except shoplifting. The delinquent youth who were referred to an SMSA juvenile court as an official case due to involvement in a Part I crime numbered 676 or 46%. 38.2% of all delinquent youth referred to the seven SMSA juvenile courts were involved in Part I crime.

CHAR. 76
SEVEN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES

Reason for Referral	Official Cases						Unofficial Cases							
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults (excluding traffic)														
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murder by negligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery: Purse snatching by force	5	5	-	-	-	-	12	11	1	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery: All except purse snatching	33	30	3	-	-	-	24	21	3	-	-	-	-	-
Assault: Aggravated	19	16	3	-	-	-	47	42	5	-	-	-	-	-
Assault: All except aggravated	53	46	7	-	-	-	150	110	40	-	-	-	-	-

CHART 76 - CONTINUED
SEVEN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES

Reason for Referral	Official Cases						Unofficial Cases							
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Burglary-breaking or entering	223	217	6	-	-	-	490	455	35	-	-	-	-	
Auto theft: Unauthorized use	101	95	6	-	-	-	189	172	17	-	-	-	-	
Auto Theft: All except unauthorized use	50	47	3	-	-	-	64	63	1	-	-	-	-	
Larceny: Shoplifting	55	30	25	-	-	-	865	470	395	-	-	-	-	
Larceny: All except shoplifting	190	185	5	-	-	-	826	763	63	-	-	-	-	
Weapons - Carrying, possessing, etc.	9	8	1	-	-	-	33	32	1	-	-	-	-	
Sex offenses (except forcible rape)	9	7	2	-	-	-	40	32	8	-	-	-	-	
Violation of drug laws: Narcotic	120	103	17	-	-	-	386	318	68	-	-	-	-	
Violation of drug laws: All except narcotic	38	29	9	-	-	-	115	94	21	-	-	-	-	

CHART 76 - CONTINUED
SEVEN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES

Reason for Referral	Official Cases							Unofficial Cases						
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Drunkenness	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	224	187	37	-	-	-	-
Disorderly conduct	27	18	9	-	-	-	-	348	277	71	-	-	-	-
Vandalism	39	35	4	-	-	-	-	422	397	25	-	-	-	-
Other (specify)	105	91	14	-	-	-	-	461	378	83	-	-	-	-
Offenses applicable to juveniles only (excluding traffic)														
Running away	122	29	93	-	-	-	-	769	257	512	-	-	-	-
Truancy	14	11	3	-	-	-	-	56	32	24	-	-	-	-
Violation of curfew	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	127	83	44	-	-	-	-
Ungovernable behavior	212	119	93	-	-	-	-	569	278	291	-	-	-	-
Possessing or drinking of liquor	12	9	3	-	-	-	-	570	449	121	-	-	-	-
Other (specify)	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	61	45	16	-	-	-	-

CHART 76 - CONTINUED
SEVEN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES

Reason for Referral	Official Cases							Unofficial Cases						
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Traffic Offenses														
Driving while intoxicated	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	-	-	-
Hit and run	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
Reckless driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driving without a license	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
All other traffic (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16	1	-	-	-	-
Neglect (abuse, desertion, inadequate care, etc.)														
Abuse	42	-	-	22	20	-	-	38	-	3	17	18	-	-
All other neglect (specify)	435	-	-	220	215	-	-	162	-	-	68	94	-	-
Special proceedings (adoption, consent to marry, etc.)														
(Specify)	111	-	-	-	-	57	54	33	-	-	-	-	20	13

CHART 76 - CONTINUED
SEVEN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES

Race	Official Cases							Unofficial Cases						
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
White	1,854	1,007	280	231	225	57	54	6,556	4,618	1,719	83	105	19	12
Negro	189	143	25	11	10	-	-	485	340	141	-	2	1	1
Indian	11	5	6	-	-	-	-	49	27	20	-	2	-	-
Other	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	30	18	7	2	3	-	-
Not Given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-

CHART 77
SEVEN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES

Age of Child	Official Cases							Unofficial Cases						
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 2 Years	85	1	-	36	31	9	8	18	-	-	12	6	-	-
2 Years	36	-	-	19	8	5	4	11	-	-	4	4	1	2
3 Years	38	1	-	12	11	4	10	8	-	-	5	2	1	-
4 Years	30	-	-	17	6	4	3	14	1	-	5	7	1	-
5 Years	30	-	-	10	12	4	4	14	1	-	7	4	1	1
6 Years	21	-	-	11	6	2	2	15	1	2	8	1	2	1
7 Years	29	-	1	8	14	2	4	22	8	2	7	3	2	-
8 Years	28	-	1	9	10	4	4	46	32	4	4	3	-	2
9 Years	19	2	-	9	2	3	3	58	44	6	3	3	1	1
10 Years	36	3	1	17	11	2	2	102	80	6	6	7	2	1
11 Years	46	13	5	15	8	2	3	204	167	22	6	8	-	1
12 Years	83	39	11	14	14	3	2	373	260	94	5	10	3	1
13 Years	177	90	48	23	15	1	-	729	473	243	4	8	1	-
14 Years	269	164	66	12	24	2	1	1,066	685	366	1	11	1	2
15 Years	390	266	77	18	25	2	2	1,403	941	446	3	11	2	-
16 Years	396	296	57	8	29	5	1	1,561	1,150	394	4	12	1	-
17 Years	331	273	44	3	8	3	-	1,413	1,109	292	1	10	1	-
18 Years & Over	15	11	1	1	1	-	1	66	53	11	-	2	-	-
Age Not Specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,059	1,159	312	242	235	57	54	7,123	5,005	1,888	85	112	20	13

CHART 78
SEVEN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES

	Official Cases						Unofficial Cases							
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<u>Place of Care*</u>														
No detention or shelter care overnight	1,180	840	151	88	75	11	15	6,326	4,326	1,603	52	74	18	12
Jail or police station	172	144	25	2	1	-	-	414	270	142	1	1	-	-
Detention home	300	117	95	39	45	1	3	256	101	118	16	20	-	1
Foster family home	201	11	11	68	69	24	18	18	4	3	4	6	1	-
Other (specify)	211	48	31	45	48	21	18	113	66	23	12	11	1	-
Not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Disposition</u>														
Waived to criminal court	42	38	4	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	-	-	-	-
Dismissed: Not proved or found not involved	144	82	26	20	16	-	-	166	114	37	6	9	-	-
<u>No Transfer of Legal Custody:</u>														
Dismissed: Warned, adjusted, counseled	63	46	12	2	3	-	-	2,621	1,828	758	15	20	-	-
Held open without further action	126	76	17	20	13	-	-	869	699	134	18	18	-	-
Probation officer to supervise	762	581	106	38	37	-	-	2,701	2,002	686	3	10	-	-
Referred to another agency or individual for supervision or service	108	54	16	21	17	-	-	445	195	165	38	47	-	-

CHART 78 - CONTINUED
SEVEN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES

	Official Cases						Unofficial Cases							
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<u>No Transfer of Legal Custody:</u>														
Runaway returned to:	9	2	7	-	-	-	-	134	61	71	-	2	-	-
Other (specify)	35	12	6	11	6	-	-	108	75	25	3	5	-	-
<u>Transfer of Legal Custody Committed to:</u>														
Public institution for delinquents	115	90	24	-	1	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Other public institution	58	20	10	12	16	-	-	5	2	3	-	-	-	-
Public agency or department (Including court)	359	120	56	89	94	-	-	13	8	4	-	1	-	-
Private agency or institution	41	19	9	9	4	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Individual	75	15	18	19	23	-	-	5	1	3	1	-	-	-
Other (specify)	11	4	1	1	5	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
Special proceedings	111	-	-	-	-	57	54	33	-	-	-	-	20	13
<u>Source of Referral</u>														
Law enforcement agency	1,330	1,006	194	65	62	3	-	6,411	4,719	1,625	33	32	2	-
School department	26	13	5	5	3	-	-	70	35	26	3	6	-	-
Social agency	282	25	25	99	95	23	15	66	7	16	16	26	-	1
Probation officer	88	13	11	8	11	21	24	13	6	6	-	-	1	-

CHART 78 - CONTINUED
SEVEN METROPOLITAN COUNTIES

Source of Referral	Official Cases							Unofficial Cases						
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Parents or relatives	187	59	55	36	36	1	-	327	122	161	18	24	2	-
Other court	72	32	8	10	3	5	14	116	81	13	2	-	10	10
Other source	74	11	14	19	25	4	1	118	35	39	13	24	5	2
Not given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-

CHART 79
STATE TOTALS
(84 Counties Included)

Age of Child	Official Cases							Unofficial Cases						
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 2 Years	158	1	-	71	64	12	10	43	-	-	25	18	-	-
2 Years	64	-	-	38	16	5	5	18	-	-	8	7	1	2
3 Years	55	1	-	19	21	4	10	20	-	-	13	6	1	-
4 Years	52	-	-	32	13	4	3	21	1	-	9	10	1	-
5 Years	49	-	-	20	19	6	4	22	2	-	11	7	1	1
6 Years	38	-	-	20	14	2	2	24	3	3	12	3	2	1
7 Years	45	-	1	15	23	2	4	43	24	2	8	7	2	-
8 Years	52	2	1	21	20	4	4	87	50	8	21	5	-	3
9 Years	34	5	1	16	6	3	3	127	92	19	7	7	1	1
10 Years	74	16	2	30	19	4	3	194	152	19	11	9	2	1
11 Years	85	29	5	26	19	2	4	388	315	45	17	10	-	1
12 Years	157	86	12	25	28	4	2	605	429	147	12	13	3	1
13 Years	338	181	94	29	33	1	-	1,273	862	386	8	15	2	-
14 Years	520	335	102	35	44	3	1	1,858	1,251	580	7	17	1	2
15 Years	740	508	150	28	49	3	2	2,564	1,755	781	6	19	2	1
16 Years	840	630	131	24	48	6	1	3,167	2,383	750	9	24	1	-
17 Years	695	559	103	8	21	4	-	2,995	2,386	582	5	20	2	-
18 Years & Over	31	17	2	6	5	-	1	115	92	21	-	2	-	-
Age Not Specified	39	22	4	5	8	-	-	71	58	6	5	2	-	-
	4,066	2,392	608	468	470	69	59	13,635	9,855	3,349	194	201	22	14

CONTINUED

3 OF 3

CHART 79 -- CONTINUED
STATE TOTALS
(84 Counties Included)

	Official Cases							Unofficial Cases						
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<u>Place of Care*</u>														
No detention or shelter care overnight	2,545	1,811	325	196	176	18	19	12,312	9,083	2,903	145	148	20	13
Jail or police station	423	339	78	3	3	-	-	734	486	245	2	1	-	-
Detention home	381	149	140	40	48	1	3	292	120	135	16	20	-	1
Foster family home	441	24	19	170	181	28	19	43	9	11	10	12	1	-
Other (specify)	283	64	49	63	67	22	18	155	77	30	21	20	1	-
Not specified	11	10	1	-	-	-	-	110	85	25	-	-	-	-
<u>Disposition</u>														
Waived to criminal court	97	89	8	-	-	-	-	45	36	9	-	-	-	-
Dismissed: Not proved or found not involved	189	112	30	23	24	-	-	576	412	116	26	22	-	-
<u>No Transfer of Legal Custody:</u>														
Dismissed: Warned, adjusted, counseled	150	97	39	6	8	-	-	4,792	3,404	1,311	39	38	-	-
Held open without further action	203	121	26	31	25	-	-	1,251	971	215	34	31	-	-
Probation officer to supervise	1,760	1,392	260	54	54	-	-	4,827	3,731	1,071	8	17	-	-

*Multiple care in some cases

CHART 79 - CONTINUED
STATE TOTALS
(84 Counties Included)

	Official Cases							Unofficial Cases						
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<u>No Transfer of Legal Custody:</u>														
Referred to another agency or individual for supervision or service														
	303	130	37	64	72	-	-	1,168	688	340	72	68	-	-
Runaway returned to														
	23	8	11	3	1	-	-	273	129	142	-	2	-	-
Other (specify)														
	84	44	14	16	10	-	-	563	433	119	4	7	-	-
<u>Transfer of Legal Custody Committed to:</u>														
Public institution for delinquents														
	187	141	43	1	2	-	-	10	9	1	-	-	-	-
Other public institution														
	98	37	23	19	19	-	-	6	3	3	-	-	-	-
Public agency or department (Including court)														
	655	165	76	204	210	-	-	43	19	9	5	10	-	-
Private agency or institution														
	61	30	14	12	5	-	-	14	7	-	4	3	-	-
Individual														
	97	18	26	24	29	-	-	12	3	5	2	2	-	-
Other (specify)														
	31	8	1	11	11	-	-	19	10	8	-	1	-	-
Special proceedings														
	128	-	-	-	-	69	59	36	-	-	-	-	22	14
<u>Source of Referral</u>														
Law enforcement agency														
	2,674	2,098	392	83	88	10	3	11,985	9,064	2,828	44	47	2	-
School department														
	69	31	18	9	11	-	-	247	151	68	14	14	-	-
Social agency														
	638	36	50	255	253	27	17	195	26	37	66	64	1	1

CHART 79 - CONTINUED
STATE TOTALS
(84 Counties Included)

	Official Cases							Unofficial Cases						
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<u>Source of Referral</u>														
Probation officer	161	51	21	17	27	21	24	58	39	16	1	1	1	-
Parents or relatives	298	87	90	67	53	1	-	629	260	294	38	35	2	-
Other court	100	52	14	10	5	5	14	242	180	37	4	-	10	11
Other source	125	37	23	26	33	5	1	271	132	65	26	40	6	2
Not given	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	3	4	1	-	-	-
<u>Offenses applicable to both juveniles and adults (excluding traffic)</u>														
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter by negligence	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forcible rape	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	-	-	-	-
Robbery: Purse snatching by force	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	16	14	2	-	-	-	-
Robbery: All except purse snatching	47	44	3	-	-	-	-	30	27	3	-	-	-	-
Assault: Aggravated	39	34	5	-	-	-	-	73	58	15	-	-	-	-
Assault: All except aggravated	67	57	10	-	-	-	-	240	189	51	-	-	-	-
Burglary-breaking or entering	461	440	20	1	-	-	-	873	822	51	-	-	-	-
Auto theft: Unauthorized use	167	156	11	-	-	-	-	302	269	33	-	-	-	-

CHART 79 - CONTINUED
STATE TOTALS
(84 Counties Included)

Reason for Referral	Official Cases							Unofficial Cases						
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Auto theft: All except unauthorized use	97	87	10	-	-	-	-	99	94	5	-	-	-	-
Larceny: Shoplifting	112	69	42	-	1	-	-	1,602	890	712	-	-	-	-
Larceny: All except shoplifting	410	396	13	1	-	-	-	1,476	1,369	107	-	-	-	-
Weapons - carrying, possessing, etc.	13	12	1	-	-	-	-	67	66	1	-	-	-	-
Sex offenses (except forcible rape)	16	14	2	-	-	-	-	63	54	9	-	-	-	-
Violation of drug laws: Narcotic	155	131	24	-	-	-	-	484	397	87	-	-	-	-
Violation of drug laws: All except narcotic	156	126	30	-	-	-	-	348	276	72	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness	48	45	3	-	-	-	-	384	322	62	-	-	-	-
Disorderly conduct	129	102	24	2	1	-	-	561	462	99	-	-	-	-
Vandalism	114	108	6	-	-	-	-	931	879	52	-	-	-	-
Other (specify)	195	163	32	-	-	-	-	825	685	140	-	-	-	-
Offenses applicable to juveniles only (excluding traffic)														
Running away	235	64	164	4	3	-	-	1,305	486	818	-	1	-	-
Truancy	38	20	17	1	-	-	-	142	97	45	-	-	-	-
Violation of Curfew	16	10	6	-	-	-	-	260	189	71	-	-	-	-

CHART 79 - CONTINUED
STATE TOTALS
(84 Counties Included)

Reason for Referral	Official Cases							Unofficial Cases						
	Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings		Total	Delinquency		Dependency & Neglect		Special Proceedings	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Ungovernable behavior	352	187	155	9	1	-	-	868	456	410	2	-	-	-
Possessing or drinking of liquor	104	82	22	-	-	-	-	1,985	1,531	453	1	-	-	-
Other (specify)	16	9	7	-	-	-	-	176	139	37	-	-	-	-
Traffic offenses														
Driving while intoxicated	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	2	-	-	-	-
Hit and run	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	-	-	-
Reckless driving	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Driving without a license	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	26	24	2	-	-	-	-
All other traffic (specify)	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	39	34	5	-	-	-	-
Neglect (abuse, desertion, inadequate care, etc.)														
Abuse	144	-	-	68	76	-	-	113	1	3	56	53	-	-
All Other neglect (specify)	771	-	1	382	388	-	-	282	-	-	135	147	-	-
Special proceedings (adoption, consent to marry, etc.)														
(Specify)	128	-	-	-	-	69	59	36	-	-	-	-	22	14

CHART 79 - CONTINUED
STATE TOTALS
(84 Counties Included)

<u>Race</u>	<u>Official Cases</u>							<u>Unofficial Cases</u>						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Delinquency</u>		<u>Dependency & Neglect</u>		<u>Special Proceedings</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Delinquency</u>		<u>Dependency & Neglect</u>		<u>Special Proceedings</u>	
		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
White	3,827	2,218	570	451	460	69	59	12,990	9,403	3,167	192	194	21	13
Negro	208	158	27	13	10	-	-	524	374	146	-	2	1	1
Indian	17	7	7	3	-	-	-	71	46	23	-	2	-	-
Other	14	9	4	1	-	-	-	46	30	11	2	3	-	-
Not Given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-

END