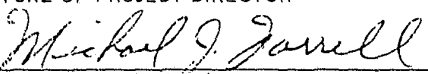
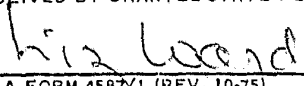
 <b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b> LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		<b>DISCRETIONARY GRANT</b> <b>PROGRESS REPORT</b>	
GRANTEE St. Louis County		LEAA GRANT NO. 75-TA-05-0001	DATE OF REPORT 5-26-76
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE St. Louis County		REPORT NO. 6	
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT St. Louis County Community Corrections		GRANT AMOUNT \$250,000	
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD January 1, 1976 THROUGH February 28, 1976			
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR 		TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR Michael J. Farrell, District Supervisor	
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)			
<p>This is the final report reflecting the projects attempt at replicating the Des Moines system in Duluth, Minnesota. Briefly, the quarters activities will be summarized with a more detailed narrative encompassing the entire project period by project component. Essentially, the project consisted of three components, release on own recognizance (ROR), supervised release (SR) intensive probation. Overall we feel the project was a success.</p> <p>The major operational change which occurred during the quarter was termination of the ROR unit located in the county jail facility. This component was operational for one entire year (Jan. 1, '75-Dec. 31, '75) closing operations for two very specific reasons; the new rules in criminal procedures mandated by the Minnesota Supreme Court which went into effect on July 1, 1975 placing the responsibility of citations and release upon line officers, and simply economics.</p> <p>We've also noticed that since January 1, that there has been a slight increase in the number of individuals who have been released from the County Court on their own recognizance. This would suggest that perhaps we are making progress, and yet, possibly this only is coincidence.</p> <p>Again, we must report that a modified VERA-Manhattan scale to accommodate the cultural needs of Native (Native Americans) clients has not been developed. Our Indian Corrections Agent interviews clients and makes recommendations to both court systems who make determinations on whether to release pending case results.</p> <p>We have also secured additional funding through LEAA for another year's operation (May 5, 1976-May 4, 1977). The grant was written consolidating the project on a regional level whereas the current project was St. Louis County alone, more specifically the city of Duluth. We are assuming the project will be funded with state subsidies thereafter under the Community Corrections Act as legislated. The present status of Community Corrections lists a start up date of July 1, 1976. That remains to be seen.</p>			
RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official) 			DATE 6/1/76

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Discretionary Grant  
Page 2  
May 26, 1976

In prior reports we indicated that perhaps a diversion process would be formalized with procedures and guidelines, however, this has not occurred as anticipated but remains at the discretion of the chief prosecuting assistant county attorney. Hopefully this will be addressed in the next year.

During the two month quarter 29 pre-sentence investigations were ordered by the District Court of which 17 were assigned to the intensive probation unit to complete. Of those assigned 5 were completed while none of them were sentenced. However, 13 previous P.S.I.'s were completed and 8 of them were sentenced.

Quarterly Report	Assigned	Completed	Sentenced
1	11	4	0
2	20	24	19
3	29	29	30
4	13	12	14
5	22	15	19
Final	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>
	112	100	90

Twelve investigations remain to be completed while 22 remain to be sentenced. Of the eight sentenced during the quarter 3 were committed to state penal institutions while 5 were placed at N.E.R.C.C. as a condition of probation.

There were a total of 163 investigations ordered by the District Court during the grant period, of which, 112 were assigned to the intensive probation unit. Of the 90 that were sentenced, 20 were committed to state penal institutions and 70 were placed upon probation with restrictions which varied (34 were placed at N.E.R.C.C. for a period not to exceed one year, 23 were placed on straight probation on the street, 9 on work release from the county jail, 1 was required to do 30 days at the county jail, 2 were placed at Hillcrest House for women here locally, and 1 was required to complete long term chemical treatment at Eden House in Minneapolis, Minnesota.)

On six occasions there were violations of probation which resulted in the defendant being committed to a state penal institution. There were other violations, however probation was continued.

NCJRS

JUN 1 1976

ACQUISITION

DES MOINES REPLICATION PROJECT:  
PRE-TRIAL SERVICES ANNUAL REPORT  
1975

When the Des Moines Replication Project commenced operation in mid-December 1974, it was understood there would be monthly statistical summaries and periodic evaluation reports from Florida State University (FSU) under auspices of the separate Law Enforcement Assistance and Administration (LEAA) grant project evaluating all replication sites around the country. Unfortunately these reports and summaries never materialized, and so have not been available to assist us in policy decisions during the past year. As a result, our pre-trial service component has had to generate rudimentary statistics by hand, out of which this annual report for the most part evolves. The comprehensive FSU evaluation will probably not be available for about another year, as it will take several months for court cases begun before December 31, 1975, to terminate, and several more months after that will most likely be needed for the overall report to be produced in a format acceptable for distribution to the replication sites. In the meantime, perhaps this superficial report may be of some value to local criminal justice administrators and planners.

Before proceeding it is important that a disclaimer be proffered: all statistics herein have been generated laboriously, by hand, without professional statistical services or computers such as are available to preparers of the FSU report. Data collection has been performed by Dan Stauty, Released on Recognizance (ROR) agent, and the supervisor and members of the Supervised Release (SR) unit of this project. Records currently available to us are not always complete, since it was not until a couple months into the project that our record keeping needs became clear (we had been waiting for the promised FSU reports), and our collection systems were then belatedly initiated. (For this reason, all graphs begin with March, 1975.) Also, hand counts of the many page-long columns of figures, "X"s and "✓"s could be off a few units.

Nevertheless, we have reviewed as thoroughly and carefully as possible all cases processed by the ROR and SR units during the past year and are fairly confident that this information is in most instances accurate to within a percentage point or two. Still, remember that we are neophytes in statistical analysis: professionals should get some good belly-laughs reading this report--and it will be interesting to see how our figures compare with those ultimately released by FSU/LEAA. Finally, conclusions drawn from the data contained herein have been kept to a minimum for obvious reasons. Alas, proceed at your own risk . . .

### SECTION I: RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE (ROR)

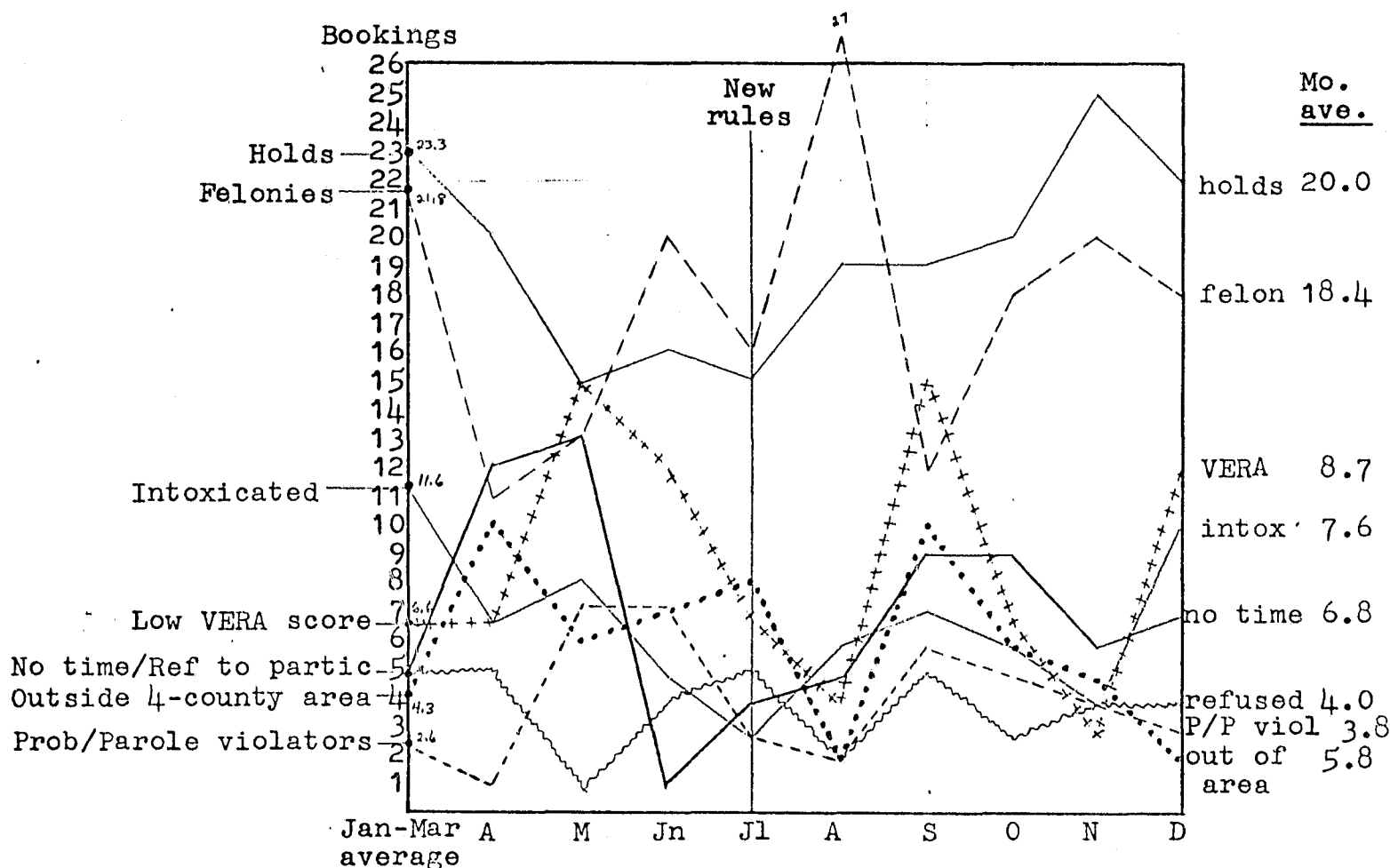
As of December 31, 1975, after one year of operation, the Release on Recognizance unit is defunct. Project administrators determined that under the new Minnesota rules of criminal procedure effective July 1, 1975, the entire release-on-recognizance function is the dual responsibility of law enforcement and the prosecutors' offices, not of the Des Moines Replication Project and St. Louis County Probation Department. We have performed this function for the past year under the grant; however, the new rules assign this responsibility elsewhere, particularly to the police and sheriff's departments through initiation of an effective citation/summons procedure.

Perhaps the main accomplishments of the ROR unit during the past year have been: 1) public demonstration that release of criminal defendants on their own recognizance after bookings, through a conscientiously applied VERA-type release evaluation, does indeed work in this area; 2) collection of the vast amounts of demographic and statistical information which will allow LEAA to prepare its comprehensive evaluation of our project's effect within and upon the local criminal justice system; and, 3) a significant contribution of manpower (and, therefore, money) to the county sheriff's jail operation. A further, less tangible result of ROR unit activities would seem to be a focusing and crystallizing of the release-on-recognizance concept (in contrast to continued unnecessary detention) in local community and criminal justice system consciousness. We have long known ROR works elsewhere: now we know it can be made to work here.

Referring to the ROR statistics (appendix IA, p.23), of 211 misdemeanants released (line 7), only three failed to appear for court as scheduled (1. 30). This is 1.4% of those released on ROR bond, an extraordinarily high return rate. Of the three who failed to appear, two were acutely chemically dependent and were located immediately. As of the end of the year-long experimental period, none of the 211 ROR releasees were missing. This appearance rate suggests more detained defendants could have been (still could be?) released safely if disqualification criteria had been relaxed as recommended when it became apparent that virtually all releasees were coming back for court.

Of the approximately 1424 bookings at the county jail (l. 3)--already excluded are those sentenced, committed in lieu of bail, etc.--368 (25.8%) were released, 14.8% on ROR bond, the rest either bailing, bonding, or being released by authorities for various reasons (ll. 7-9). This means 1054 or 74% of those booked were not released. There was no ROR action on 9.5% of those booked (ll. 24-29), and 64.5% of those not released were ineligible for ROR through disqualification (l. 11+):

Fig. 1: Monthly Bookings Disqualified From ROR

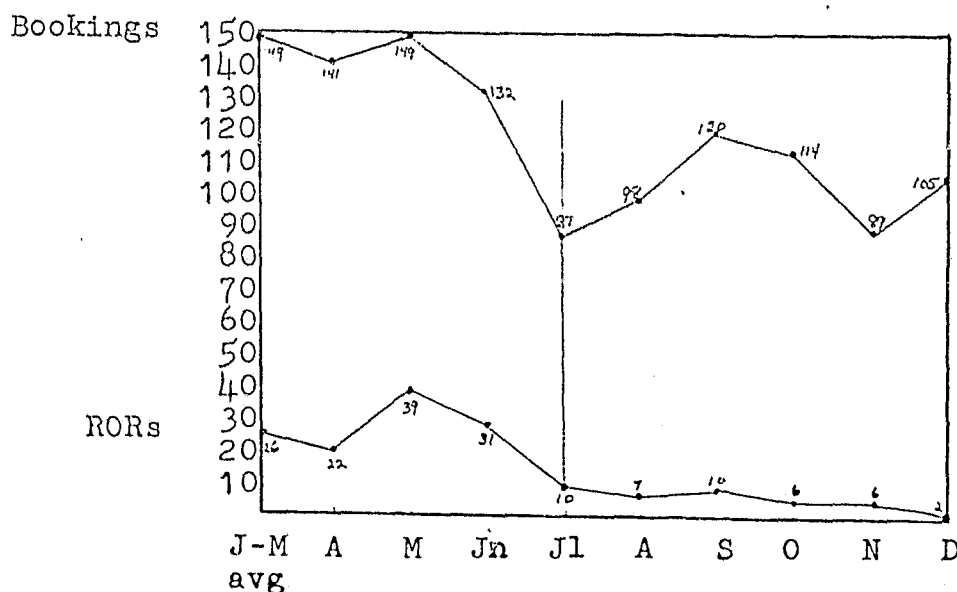


Subjects on "hold" (ll. 12-15) could not be considered for ROR; but after a few months of project operation and study, it became increasingly clear that a good number of those disqualified (ll. 16-23) could have been safely released on their own recognizance without significantly increasing our failure-to-appear rate or being of danger to the community. During the year SR recommended that disqualification criteria be relaxed in certain respects and, when appropriate, a more subjective release evaluation procedure be followed; however, project administrators decided release criteria as formulated originally in the grant application would be adhered to. The critical responsibility of assuring no person remains in custody unless absolutely and demonstrably necessary now rests with police, jailors and prosecutors. Ironical, not?

An obstacle to accomplishing one of the major ROR goals established in the grant proposal has been the inability of the ROR unit to refer cases directly to SR. When a defendant was disqualified for ROR consideration, it was intended that supervised release would then prepare a bail-SR evaluation to have ready for the defendant's arraignment. However, one county judge would not allow SR involvement prior to arraignment, contending it violated the defendant's legal rights. Since it is impossible to project with much accuracy which judge will be getting any particular case, as a result SR was unable to have these recommendations ready in advance or to secure release for any of the many detained defendants who failed to qualify for ROR. Of the three-quarters of the total defendants booked who were not released on their own recognizance, most likely a considerable number could easily and safely have been released if a more subjective evaluation had been performed or the disqualification criteria applied a bit more flexibly. As it was, release-on-recognizance was not extended to many deserving among 1054 detained defendants (1. 10), and a valuable opportunity to test locally the validity and workability of VERA release techniques was passed up. Now, unless the citation system is implemented effectively, the entire concept and practice of release-on-recognizance may fall by the way with the demise of the ROR unit and county courts' apparent discontinuation of release-without-bail at arraignment.

Significant to note also is that, for some reason(s) beyond our ability to analyze here, the number of "ROR-able" defendants booked at the county jail each month drastically fell off since the new rules went into effect. This would make sense if there had also been a proportionately radical decrease in total bookings: it would mean that during the last six months those individuals being arrested who would previously have been booked were now being issued citations instead. However, as illustrated below, the continuing decrease in RORs is not coupled with a similarly proportionate decrease in bookings:

Fig. 2: Comparison of 1975 Monthly Bookings with Releases on Recognizance



There were 869 bookings from January to June (average 145 per month) and 613 bookings (average 102) from July through December, a 30% decrease in bookings the second half of the year. On the other hand, defendants released on their own recognizance from January through June totaled 170 (average 28 per month), and only 41 (average 7) July through December, an almost incredible 76% decrease in RORs. Perhaps it can be argued that our sample is too small or covers too short a period to draw valid conclusions; but the divergence in bookings and release trends is so extreme and so abrupt that some important factor must enter in. During the second half of the year there would have had to have been an average of almost 20 (19.7) defendants released each month to have continued an average monthly drop in RORs consistent with the 30% decrease in bookings.

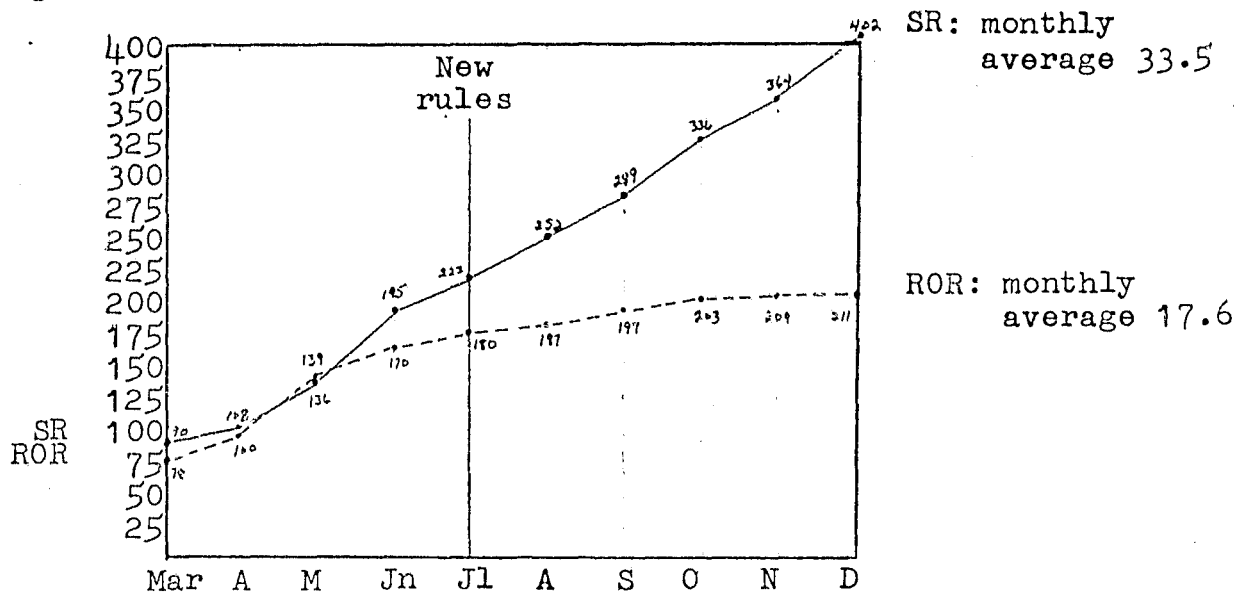
Precisely what happened cannot be concluded with any certainty. Did ROR agents suddenly stop being conscientious about administering the VERA evaluation? or stop aggressively sorting out the ROR-able cases?--highly doubtful as there was no reason for them to stop doing their job (at least not at that point) and there were no indications of significant attitude change then. Or perhaps there was a sudden shift in attitude or policy within the police department when the new citation rules went into effect. Were new instructions promulgated and/or suddenly "nuisance" bookings no longer made because ROR would release them anyway? Were explicit orders to cite everyone possible too difficult to ignore anymore and, therefore, did the 30% drop in bookings consist mostly of those defendants who were ROR-able previously? If the latter is so, ROR and citation have had a genuinely positive effect. On the other hand, it is possible that ways were found to get around the ROR system? Impossible to know, but intriguing to consider. If FSU will eventually answer any question, hopefully this is one, since the effect of having an ROR unit at the jail was for all practical purposes nullified the last half of 1975, except for the very necessary function these men performed in the collection of statistical data for the comprehensive report.

There is another important matter to note before moving on to supervised release. Elsewhere in the country, particularly in the major metropolitan areas where ROR and SR programs are operating, the number of criminal defendants released on their own recognizance in general far outnumber those released on supervision. In our own area, Carlton county judge Overlie, probation/pre-trial release officer Bruce Ahlgren, and Carlton county enforcement personnel released on recognizance 254 misdemeanants and felons (96% of all booked), and 97.8% appeared. Of the felons not released on recognizance, only one in ten did not qualify for SR, and all those released on supervision appeared (one who bailed did not). Of all the Carlton county convictions last year, only eight had posted bail. Ten defendants released on ROR or SR returned from the Minneapolis area, several from the Range and one from Indiana. The average daily jail population of twelve before ROR and SR began dropped to six, and at the end of 1975 averaged only two. Bruce emphasizes that the court and all enforcement personnel have cooperated completely in the experiment and are now fully satisfied and

convinced of the value of maximum ROR--with limited SR as a backup only--for virtually all defendants. They grant that Duluth is more urban and that there are a number of other important factors to consider; nevertheless, the experience in Carlton county seems to solidly support our contention that the courts in Duluth, through the pre-trial program and release-without-bail could be releasing far more defendants on their own recognizance.

It is also interesting to note that there have been twice as many defendants placed on supervised release as have been release on their own recognizance:

Fig. 3: 1975 Cumulative Releases on ROR and SR



The use of ROR and SR here appears almost exactly the opposite of their use elsewhere. Possibly this is the most extraordinary occurrence observable in the Duluth replication project, suggesting from a positive viewpoint a new use of such programs, or from a negative perspective the misuse of either ROR, SR or, possibly, both. It may be contended that this was the intention from the beginning, to do something different here than is being done elsewhere; but the original grant proposal is clear that we were granted federal money to accomplish things other than, or certainly beyond, what we have--particularly insofar as release on recognizance is concerned.



## SECTION II: SUPERVISED RELEASE

In contrast to ROR unit fate, the supervised release component of the replication project made it through its first year and it is girding to venture further into wilds of the Arrowhead criminal justice system. Members of the release unit--and the entire battery of functions and concepts referred to as "supervised release"--have been through a frustrating evolutionary period this past year. Still, morale seems to be reviving as it becomes apparent supervised release and pre-trial services have not yet been abandoned, given the tenor of the recently initiated rules of criminal procedure which are breathing down our collective necks. Unfortunately, many of these rules and procedures are in direct conflict with methods and goals originally proposed for supervised release/pre-trial services in the grant application. Because of the paradoxical, mutually exclusive goals and purposes stated in the grant application and those mandated by the new rules, pre-trial services personnel have found themselves in philosophical and functional dilemmas one after another. This requirement that we jump on at least two horses and ride off in several directions at once largely accounts for certain failures to accomplish what we said we would, accomplishing other things we had not intended, and the general turmoil we have been through. Maturation and learning can be painful processes.

Perhaps it should again be pointed out that minor discrepancies between various sets of statistics will appear here as they do in the ROR section. We have been careful in our counts and calculations, but incomplete data collection during the first couple months of operation had the vast mass of material we had to go through by hand has made complete consistency and accuracy impossible. For example, in appendix IB, SR statistics (p.24), it is stated that 530 cases have been referred to SR during the past year (1. 2), whereas hand counts of our open and closed files has turned up a total of 542 cases with which SR has been in some way involved. This is a 2.9% difference, but one which may be explained: our closed files contained several cases which were never formally placed on SR but upon which, under some unusual circumstances, SR agents had spent time. Minor discrepancies such as this, and the fact that a small amount of data is simply not available, keep our statistics from being completely accurate.

### Types and Numbers of Offenses Processed

As near as we can determine, SR agents have been involved with 542 separate, individual cases during the past year (only about six defendants have been involved with us more than once at different times). Of these 542 referrals, 159 are felonies (29.3%), four gross misdemeanors (0.7%), and 379 misdemeanors (69.9%). (To avoid making this narrative portion of the report too disjointed and cumbersome, a complete breakdown of these offenses and the frequency of their occurrence has been added as appendix II, pp. 25-27). These 542 total cases can further be broken down into 40 different

felony charges, two different gross misdemeanors and 49 different misdemeanor charges, a total of 89 different types of offenses with which SR agents have been involved. Of these, twelve particular types of offenses account for over two-thirds of our total referrals:

Most Common Offenses Referred to SR ("F"=felony)

	Primary charges	% of 1975 SR referrals
Driving while intoxicated	117	21.6
(F)Burglary	39	7.2
Disorderly conduct	33	6.1
Shoplifting	28	5.2
Possession of controlled substance	26	4.8
Assault	24	4.4
Driving after cancel/revoc/susp	21	3.9
Careless driving	20	3.7
(F)Possession of controlled substance	17	3.1
Hit-and-run (leaving the scene)	17	3.1
(F)Receiving stolen property	16	3.0
(F)Theft	15	2.8
	<hr/> 373	<hr/> 68.9

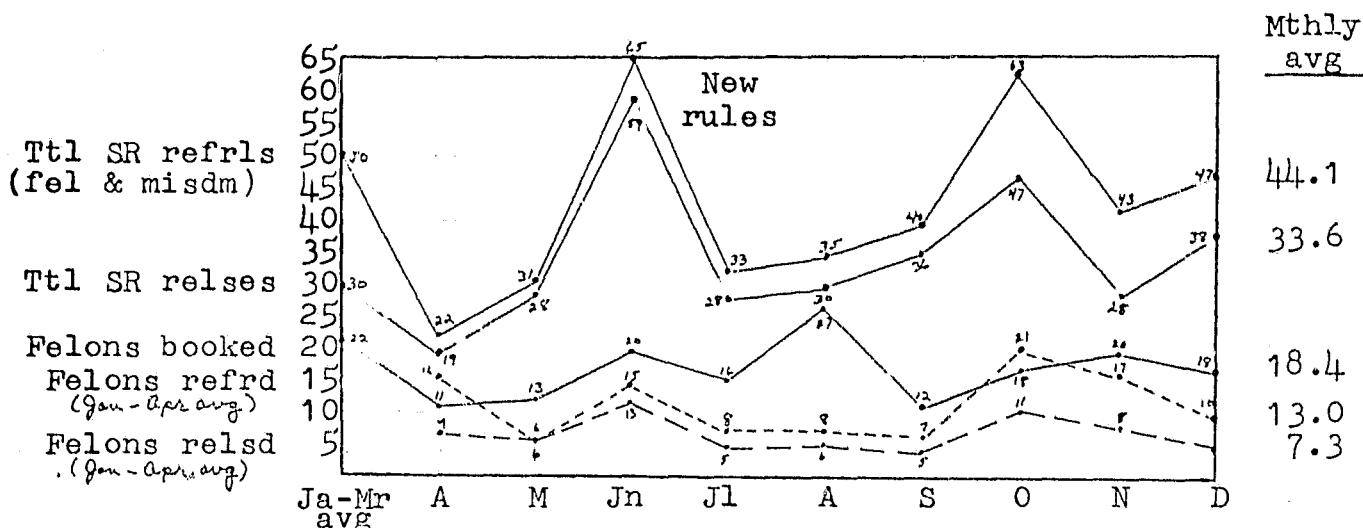
At least two other major categories of offenses can also be isolated. Traffic/vehicle related matters account for 39.7% and chemical related matters 34.4% of the referrals:

Traffic/Vehicle Related		Chemical (Drug & Alc) Related	
Driv while intox	117	Driv while intox	117
Driv aft canc/rev/susp	21	Poss of contr substance	26
Careless driving	20	(F)Poss of contr substance	17
Hit-and-run	17	Open bottle	9
Open bottle	9	(F)Sale of contr substance	8
Tampering with M/V	5	(F)PCS with intent to sell	5
(F)Unauthorized use of M/V	4	Furnishing alc to minor	2
Fail yield rt-of-way	4	(F)Forg prescrip to obtain narc	1
No D/L in possession	4	(F)Attempt to procure CS	1
(F)Auto theft	3	Phys control M/V while intox	1
Reckless driving	3	Poss of (narc) paraphernalia	1
(F)Criminal negligence	2		
Allow unlic drvr op M/V	1		
Being in actual phys control of M/V while intox	1		
Expired D/L	1		
Fail yield emerg veh	1		
Illegal veh registration	1		
Red light	1		
Speeding	1		
Stop sign	1		
	<hr/> 217		<hr/> 188

## Felonies

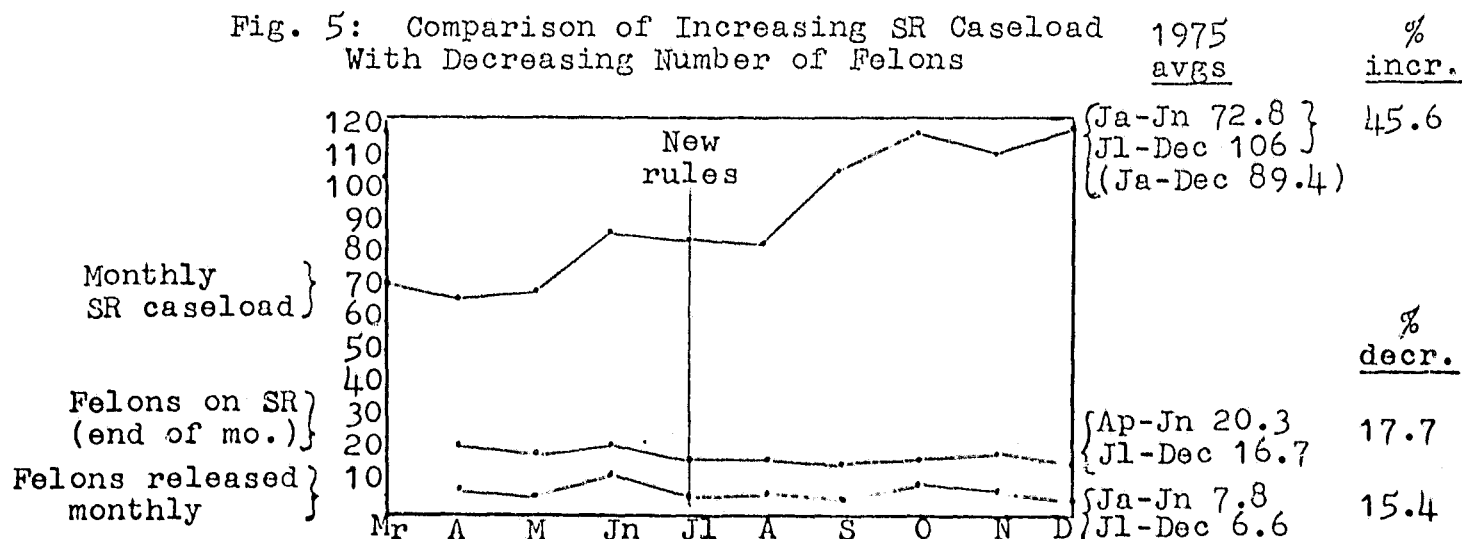
The final ROR report indicates 220 felons were booked last year (appendix IA, l. 16). Of these, 159 (72.3%) were referred to SR and 86 (54.1% of the referrals, 39.1% of the booked) were released on SR bond.

Fig. 4: Felonies Processed Monthly by SR During 1975



Felony release percentages may seem very low, but it should be pointed out that we had initial difficulty getting felons referred--and, when referred, at times it was with a "well, you can do an interview because it is supposed to be done, but I'm not going to release on SR" attitude on the part of the court. But this is understandable given our lack of experience then, and now we are getting a fair opportunity to evaluate most felons as they are arraigned. So, the low yearly percentage could be the result of a slow start, before the new rules went into effect, and next year's felon releases on SR bond may show an overall proportional increase. It is, however, surprising and more than a bit disconcerting to see over the past year a distinct trend in the opposite direction--the monthly SR combined caseload is steadily increasing, while the number of felonies in it is actually decreasing slightly:

Fig. 5: Comparison of Increasing SR Caseload With Decreasing Number of Felons



## SR Rejections

Of the 542 cases referred to SR, approximately 94 cases (17.3%) were not accepted onto supervised release (appendix IB, ll. 6-10): 67 were classified as "poor risk" (71.3% of the rejections); 15 were found to have holds on them requested by other agencies (16% of the rejections); 12 (12.8%) were rejected for miscellaneous reasons. Another 8 refused to participate in our program. Thus, a total of 102 individuals (18.8%) were not released after referral (appendix IB, l. 6). Of the 94 rejections, 54 (57.4%) were felons.

## SR vs. the Bail/Bond System

Although it may seem that a rather large percentage of the referrals were rejected, it must be remembered that most of those individuals eventually obtained their release by bailing or bonding out. Not until we receive the final report from FSU will we be able to tell exactly how many defendants remained incarcerated because they could not be released through our program or bail or bond out. From all indications there are very, very few in this unlucky classification--though bailing or bonding may have taken a while longer and, in the case of bonding, cost some money as opposed to release through our program.

An interesting fact is that the total amount of bail posted with St. Louis County court during 1975, the initial year of our project, has decreased 50.6% from the 1974 rate:

Fig. 6: Bail Posted at St. Louis County Court  
During 1974 and 1975

	J	F	M	A	M	Jn	Jl	A	S	O	N	D	Total
1975	6800	9000	7500	4700	6600	7300	5900	3100	5300	8200	5700	5600	\$ 77,800
1974	7200	6800	10,500	14,000	13,000	14,000	14,800	10,400	10,500	16,000	14,000	22,000	\$/53,700

Many factors other than availability of supervised release can enter into this radical decrease in the amount of bail posted last year. However, the county court collections officer states it is the SR program which has had the greatest effect. Furthermore, although most bail money is returned to defendants once their case has been adjudicated, SR clearly has saved defendants and their families the time and trouble they must go to under the traditional bail system. Also, considerable money has been saved defendants which in the past would have gone to bondsmen in 15% bundles. We already know one of our local bondsmen has gone out of business during the past year and that the other is struggling, indicating the bonding business in Duluth is not what it used to be. A new bondsman is in town, but he is backed by a large bonding organization in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area and so can survive on the

slim pickings now available. A bonding alternative is still necessary for defendants who are rejected for SR or who do not choose to participate; however, there is little doubt that when the final FSU report reaches us, it will show our program has saved needy Duluth residents considerable money.

A final interesting point concerning the relationship of our program to the traditional bail-bond system is that since we have speeded up our SR processing of defendants for release, very few find it necessary or desirable to bail or bond before we effect their release on supervision. During the first three months of 1975 as we were getting our feet on the ground, seventeen defendants bailed or bonded during processing; in contrast, during the last nine months only ten have done so. We are now performing the additional service of effecting releases more quickly than when we started.

#### SR Effectiveness (Thusfar)

Appearance Rates. Through December 31, the end of the one-year grant period, 402 individuals have been formally placed on supervised release after signing our personal bond. This is three-quarters (74.2%) of all cases referred to SR, and 28.2% of the total non-court-committed bookings. Of these 402 released on SR bond, 19 (4.7%) failed to be in court at the precise time scheduled (appendix IB, l. 14). But to say that 19 failed to appear is, perhaps, to be overly and unnecessarily fastidious in our evaluation of success: four of these individuals had substantial reasons for failing to appear, that is, one was in the hospital in a coma (albeit alcohol-induced), and three were told by their attorneys not to be in court. If these four cases are excluded from the failure-to-appear count, our FTA rate drops to 3.7%. Furthermore, only nine (2.2%) of those who failed to appear were still fugitives at the end of the year (appendix IB, l. 15), leaving us with a very healthy overall success rate in getting defendants back to court. It should also be noted that five of those still missing disappeared in November and December--what happened just recently we are still trying sheepishly to determine--and only one of those still missing is a felon, non-violent, charged with a minor burglary. If, in a flight of fancy and die-hard Christmas spirit, we briefly overlook the five lost during November and December, solace can be gleaned from the fact that less than 1% of the total releases on SR were missing at the end of October.

Additional Offenses. Another criteria commonly employed to judge effectiveness of release units is the additional offenses committed by defendants while on release. At the end of our first year, 14 (3.5%) of the 402 SR releasees are alleged to have committed additional offenses. This is an extremely low rate when compared with other programs. Also, the nature of these offenses is worthy of note: seven misdemeanors and nine non-violent felonies--the latter including two defendants who in single incidents

account for two offenses apiece.

Important to note is one critical factor running through failures-to-appear and additional offenses: chemical dependency. With few exceptions, those releasees who have failed to appear and/or committed additional offenses have significant chemical problems, particularly involving alcohol. Most of the additional offenses<sup>were</sup> committed in states of intoxication of one form or another, and the majority of those who failed to appear have long-standing, demonstrable chemical problems. As anyone who deals extensively with the chemically dependant painfully knows, alcoholics and addicts are notoriously irresponsible and difficult to control. This is not to excuse or condone failures to appear or the commission of further offenses: it is simply a prime reason for some of the few failures we have had.

We are also fully appreciative of the redundant refrain that many additional offenses of which we are unaware are being committed "out there" by releasees. This may be true to an extent, just as there is not an arrest for all offenses committed; however, if these offenses were many and/or serious, there is no way they would escape coming to our attention in some way. We simply do not subscribe to the cynical conviction that all non-adjudicated defendants released through our program or otherwise are wantonly and with impunity raping, pillaging, and burning throughout the community as certain factions would have everyone believe. Indeed, a reason for our apparent success in certain areas may well be that we not only like and respect, but also to a considerable extent trust our clients. Probably a few of them do get away with some things; but on principle we are cautious about casting the first stone. It is very important that in pre-trial services we keep paramount in our thinking and methods of operation the constitutional guarantee that defendants are to be presumed innocent until proven guilty. This is a difficult and critical principle which does not lend itself to compromise. Unfortunately pre-trial functions as outlined in the new rules seem to impinge upon this traditionally sacred ground. Many of the personal frustrations suffered by SR staff have roots in the mutually exclusive functions we are being asked to perform; and, both our personal and unit integrity are often left questionable as we attempt to serve numerous masters.

Because this report is already getting out of hand, further evaluation of our "success" (a slippery, ambiguous term in itself) will be left to LEAA. The services we have provided clients are also very important, but we have no way of estimating their extent until the report forms sent to FSU by individual agents are analyzed collectively. Also being left to the professionals preparing the comprehensive report are analyses of the changes within the local criminal justice system resulting directly or indirectly from implementation of our pre-trial program. Observations we could ourselves make at this point most likely would be discounted as too subjective and biased, whereas the statistics and conclusions of competent outsiders may be given some credence.

## SR Agent Involvement

As already elaborated, our review of open and closed files indicates that during the past year SR agents have been involved in about 542 separate cases. Of these, approximately 94 (17.3%) were not accepted onto SR; others bailed or bonded; some ultimately were released without bail or supervision; a number were disposed of in miscellaneous ways; and, most important, 402 were released on SR personal bond.

Intakes. Discussion with the agents handling these 542 cases has brought us to the rough, "in the ball park" estimation that a minimum of thirty minutes agent time is spent on the typical uncomplicated SR intake which immediately follows arraignment. Anywhere from fifteen to thirty minutes is spent interviewing the client, then bonds must be made up, and time spent waiting to get to the judge's signature. In many felony cases several hours (over a period of a few days often) are spent interviewing the subject, getting criminal records from various sources, interviewing relatives and employers, re-interviewing the client after the preceding information is obtained and, again, tracking down the judge who initially made the referral to get the release order signed. This estimated time spent on an individual misdemeanor or felon multiplied by the number of cases gives a rough total time agents have spent in getting clients released during the past year. Approximately 375 misdemeanants at thirty minutes per case equals nearly 200 agent-hours spent on misdemeanants; and, approximately 160 felons at one hour apiece gives an overall total of 360 agent hours spent on intakes alone during the past year. (This figure does not include the time spent by our project law enforcement liaison officer in obtaining criminal records and background information on every case we are referred.)

But this figure of 360 agent hours on intakes is in fact far too low somehow, and a more accurate method of computing this time must be used to arrive at a more realistic figure. Almost invariably at least one agent, each day, spends from 9:30 to at least 11:00 a.m. and from 2:00 to 3:00 p.m. at county court arraignments. This is two-and-one-half hours, minimum, per work day multiplied by five days per week and fifty weeks this year--a conservative total of 625 agent hours at county court alone. To this, add a low estimate of one hour on most Mondays and Thursdays at district court arraignments; two hours per week multiplied by fifty weeks equals 100 hours. Grant total: 725 agent hours at arraignments last year--still a conservative estimate in agents' opinions.

Client Reporting, Referrals, etc. Beyond the time spent on intakes, the bulk of agent time and activity involves dealing on a day-to-day basis with SR clients as they fulfill reporting requirements and in coordinating the outside services we find they need (chemical treatment, psychological and financial counseling, job development, education, driver's license reinstatement and so forth). A great deal of general counseling and just plain

friendly listening to problems goes on in agents' offices; however, the need for specialized professional counseling and services and a vast array of various assistance elsewhere must also be identified, initiated and continually coordinated by agents in person and by phone. An average of 72.8 clients were reporting the first six months of 1975: this average has climbed to 106 reporting per month the last half of the year, and at the end of December 117 clients were in the SR combined caseload (refer back to Fig. 5, p. 9). This number of people, having probably an abnormally large number of personal and legal problems, reporting an average of once per week for five minutes in minor cases to an hour or two in more extreme situations, consumes a great amount of agent time during the work day in addition to that spent at arraignments, doing intakes, at sentencings, various hearings and so forth. Unfortunately it is nearly impossible for us to estimate this reporting/counseling/referring time accurately. Perhaps FSU will provide something helpful along these lines (although, somehow, very little of what is actually done with a client manages to get onto the FSU "Pre-Trial Services" summary form number 5).

FSU Report Form Completion. While on the topic of completing forms for the evaluators, important to note is that the SR agents this past year had to submit three separate forms (nos. 4, 5 and 6) to FSU on every case placed on SR and at least one (no. 4) on every defendant with whom we came into contact. We discussed the time spent on these forms, and concluded a fairly accurate but conservative estimate is fifteen minutes total time on each of the 402 cases released (three forms minimum, more if released SR on multiple charges), equalling 100 hours, and 140 cases not released (at least one form) equalling about 25 hours. This totals roughly 125 agent-hours this past year spent on data collection, consolidation and submission. (Pray tell, what will we do with ourselves now, free from the marvelously challenging and fascinating FSU forms we have all come to know and love so dearly? Truly the sun has set on our workday . . . .)

Also interesting and perhaps useful is the following breakdown of the total cases handled by each agent, their percentage of the total referrals, the number and percentage of felons each agent has handled, and their involvement in rejected cases. In viewing these figures keep a few points in mind: Ms. Skorich was hired through the CETA program a month after everyone else; the SR supervisor has carried half the caseload of a full-time agent (as intended in the grant proposal) due to additional administrative responsibilities; and the Indian corrections agent is only half-time SR (also half-time intensive probation officer), handling an exclusively Native American caseload. Also, in a few cases it was not possible to determine who the SR agent was due to incomplete records during the first month or so of operation. The "other" category refers to a few miscellaneous cases handled by our job developer Lurline Baker, police liaison officer George Vanderport, and student intern Steve Meger.



Fig. 7: 1975 SR Cases Handled by Individual Agents

Agent	Cases		Fel and gr. Misdem		Rejections			
	Indv ref	% of ttl ref	Indv ttl	% of agnt ref	Indv rej	% of SR ref	% of agnt ref	% of ttl rej
Roy	198	36.5	66	33.3	38	7.0	19.2	40.9
Skorich	156	28.8	32	20.5	22	4.1	14.1	23.7
Dawson (supv)	107	19.7	40	37.4	16	3.0	15.0	17.2
Peacock (Ja-Jn)	34	6.3	10	29.4	6	1.1	17.6	6.5
Hollinday (Jl-Dec)	31	5.7	11	35.5	6	1.1	19.4	6.5
Other	6	1.1	1	16.7	0	0	0	0
Unident.	12	2.2	4	33.3	5	0.9	41.6	5.4
Totals	542	100.3	164	(NA)	93	17.2	(NA)	100.2

Indian  
Correc.  
Agent

Of the 542 total cases referred, we have been able to identify 93-- or 94, depending upon which count we use--(17.2%) which have been rejected by the agent and/or judge. Of the 93 rejections, 54 (58.1%) were felony cases. Although it would be interesting to have the information, it is impossible from our records to determine with any accuracy whether the rejections were recommended by the agent with subsequent court concurrence, or if the agent recommendations were either neutral or positive toward release with subsequent court rejection of agent recommendation. In some cases the source of rejection was unequivocal; but, it would seem from agent impressions of our experience during the past year that in the majority of cases the agent discussed the case with the judge and between them a mutual decision was reached. However, there does seem to be a recent trend, since we have acquired a year of experience, for the courts to accept agent recommendation somewhat more readily.

Warranting comment at this point is the role law enforcement input has played in the rejection of defendants. Because of widespread apprehension about the ROR and SR programs, for the first few months of 1975 we received a strong predominance of negative release recommendations from local enforcement agencies. (On the other hand, extraordinarily enough, one positive recommendation involved an attempted first degree murder, later reduced to aggravated assault, a shooting at pointblank range.) This police input is passed on to the judge at the time we make our recommendations for release, but it is placed in larger context and perspective as one of many factors determining the advisability of supervised release. As we were finding out that virtually everyone we released was indeed coming back for court and that

few additional offenses were being committed by releasees, this must also have been becoming apparent to our detractors, and things have now settled down to the point where for the last few months only sporadic flare-ups of indignation over a particular release occur.

Judicial Involvement. Far more difficult to accurately analyze is how traffic flows from individual courts to SR. It is possible to be fairly accurate in identifying the source of misdemeanor referrals because they are referred and released on SR by the same judge. However, felony cases may have as many as five different judges, on both county and district court levels, involved from initial appearance and referral at county court through sentencing by district court. For example, a felon may be referred by a county court judge, rejected at that level, re-referred by a district judge at district court arraignment, and ultimately be released on SR before or after omnibus hearing by yet another district court judge. Not all felony cases are this complicated, but many are. As a result, the source of initial referral at the county court level may have nothing to do with the judge who ultimately signs the release bond. Tracking of this progression through the maze must be left to FSU where accurate accounts of precisely what transpired at each appearance has been recorded on separate, detailed forms. Suffice it to say that as the project year progressed, increasingly felons have been released--if they were to be released at all--at the county court level as confidence in the supervised release function has evolved. Individual agents and judges seem to have become more decisive in acceptance or rejection in recent months, and SR agents agree that very few felony release bonds have been signed at the district court level.

Misdemeanant Referral. Following is an accurate as possible breakdown of the source of misdemeanor referrals. The hand count from our past year's files results in an approximate figure of 407 misdemeanants referred, but this is 35 more than the 373 figure appearing in the SR statistics generated monthly during the past year (appendix IB, 1. 2). Just why this discrepancy occurs is unclear. A plausible explanation is that in determining judge involvement from our files, a number of felonies first referred by county court judges were mistakenly counted as misdemeanors because of the judge's name. Also, SR statistics in the appendix deal only with those cases in which SR agents were formally involved through normal, direct referral by a judge. As explained earlier, we have also dealt with a number of cases on an informal, peripheral basis; these appear in our closed files but have been disregarded in our monthly statistics. At any rate, based upon the figure of 407 supposed misdemeanor cases referred by county court judges, a breakdown of totals and percentages appears in Fig. 8 (following page).

Nearly half the referrals come from one court. Possibly one judge was on the arraignment bench almost as much as the others combined, but this would be verifiable only if a vast amount of time were spent going through county court dockets and records.

Fig. 8: County Court Misdemeanant Referrals

<u>Judge</u>	<u>SR referrals</u>	<u>% of total referrals</u>
Lathrop	189	46.4
Bujold	135	33.2
Wilson	24	5.9
Bouschor	19	4.7
Hood	14	3.4
Murray	6	1.5
Unidentified	20	4.9
	<u>407</u>	<u>100.0</u>

(On-site evaluators for FSU have accumulated this information in detail, and just how much time was spent on the bench by individual judges will be broken down in the comprehensive report.) A possible explanation for the variance is that the judge with the highest percentage of referrals initiated by judicial prerogative a county court policy which now appears the norm rather than the exception--specifically, that every defendant who does not plead guilty at arraignment should be placed on SR, irrespective of whether or not that defendant needs supervision or can in any way benefit from the services pre-trial services has to offer. Although release-without-bail does occur in some other manners, it rarely happens anymore at arraignment even though the defendant has already acted responsibly by appearing for court after release by the ROR unit, or as instructed by the police or prosecutor's office, or after being summoned. As a result, many responsible people needing little or no supervision and none of the services we have to offer have bloated SR statistics.

Release-without-bail from the bench as has been practiced in the past still seems a humane and just procedure when there is no indication that supervision is necessary. SR agents have done a good job in getting people back to court, but perhaps a third to a half of the total number of cases with which SR has dealt this past year have been likely prospects for release on their own recognizance and probably would have returned on their own anyway. Hopefully this requirement for unnecessary supervision can be reconsidered in the future. SR was intended under the replication grant to deal with the more difficult and questionable defendants, not those people who, for mistakes such as any of us can make, find themselves suddenly bound up in the system. A "not guilty" plea need not be construed as an incontrovertible sign of a malfeasant or trouble maker.

#### SR Client Characteristics

It is pointless and impossibly unwieldy to here attempt the detailed demographic analysis of client characteristics to which FSU will give extensive coverage (furthermore, it would probably preclude this amateur attempt ever getting to press). However, a few basic observations concerning our types of clients may serve

some useful function now.

(NOTE: the following two sections on client age and the time they spent on SR is exclusively the work of Jane Ollenburger, UMD senior interning with SR this winter quarter. The statistics, figures and narrative are hers.)

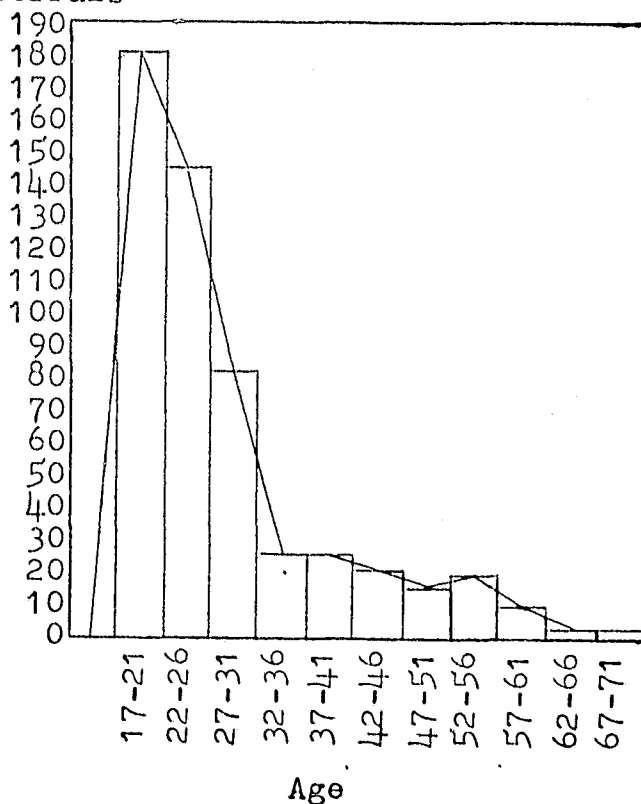
Client Age. Represented in the following grouped frequency tables are the ages of those individuals referred to SR during 1975. Of the 536 cases in our active and closed files in which we could determine age, 182 (34%) were between seventeen and twenty-one and 145 (27%) between twenty-two and twenty-six. The mode (most frequent) age was twenty-one and the estimated median twenty-four.

Fig. 9: Frequency Table (Age)	Age	Frequency	Midpoint	% Total Referrals	Cumulative
	17-21	182	19	34	34
	22-26	145	24	27	61
	27-31	82	29	15	76
	32-36	27	34	5	81
	37-41	27	39	5	86
	42-46	21	44	4	90
	47-51	16	49	3	93
	52-56	20	54	4	97
	57-61	10	59	2	99
	62-66	3	64	0.5	99.5
	67-71	3	69	0.5	100.0
		536		100.0	

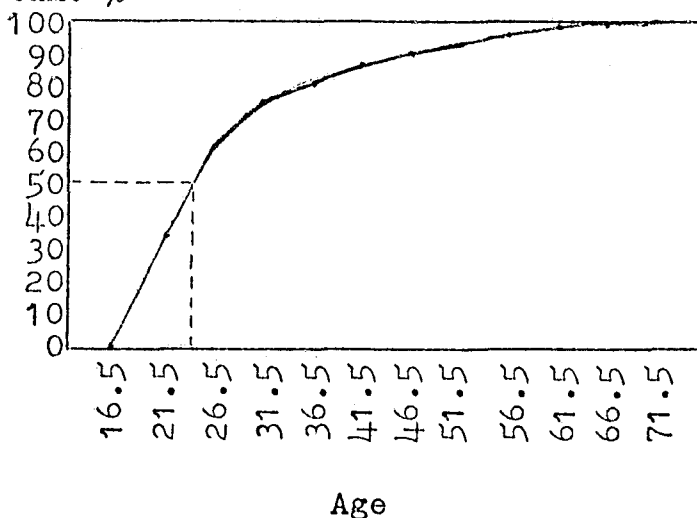
Fig. 10: Histogram (client age)

Fig. 11: Cumulative Percentage Curve (client age)

Number of  
Referrals



Cum. %



The cumulative percentage curve shows that 50% of the SR referrals were twenty-four or younger, with two being seventeen (juveniles certified over to adult court), and 80% were approximately thirty-six or younger. Just how closely this corresponds with national age-crime rates we do not know, but youth and criminal activity (at least for people who are apprehended) do seem to correlate almost everywhere.

Client Time on SR. Represented in the following figures are the number of weeks clients were actually on SR under personal bond, diversion, etc. The most frequent distribution occurs between three to five weeks with 121 (28.7%) out of 422 falling in this range. The mode is four weeks and the median approximately six weeks.

Fig. 12: Frequency Table (client time on SR)	Weeks on SR	Frequency of Occurrence	Midpoint	% Cases This Range	Cumulative %
	0-2	57	1	14	14
	3-5	121	4	29	43
	6-8	89	7	21	64
	9-11	53	10	13	77
	12-14	38	13	9	86
	15-17	23	16	5	91
	18-20	16	19	4	95
	21-23	6	22	1	96
	24-26	4	25	1	97
	27-29	6	28	1	98
	30-32	5	31	1	99
	33-35	1	34	1	100
		<u>422*</u>		<u>100.0</u>	

(\*eliminated three extremes--38, 41 and 48 weeks--which would skew overall results.)

Fig. 13: Histogram  
(time on SR)

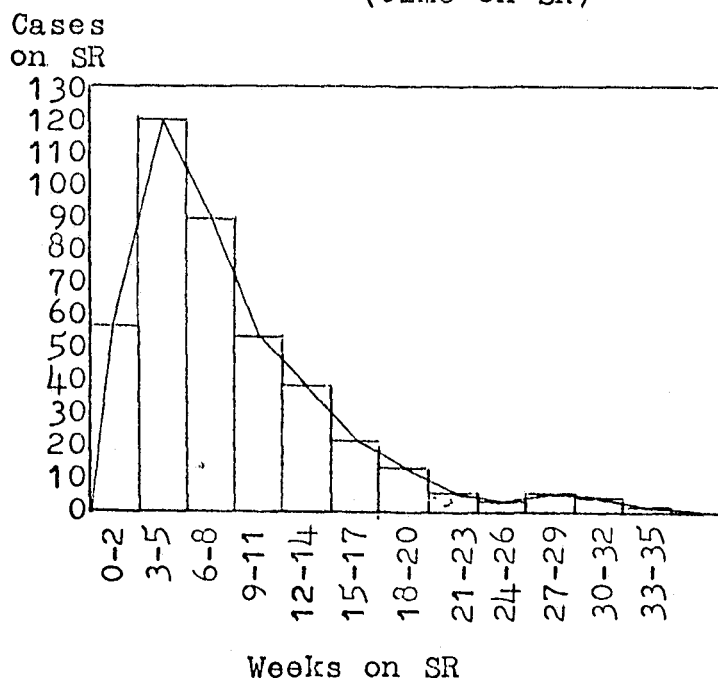
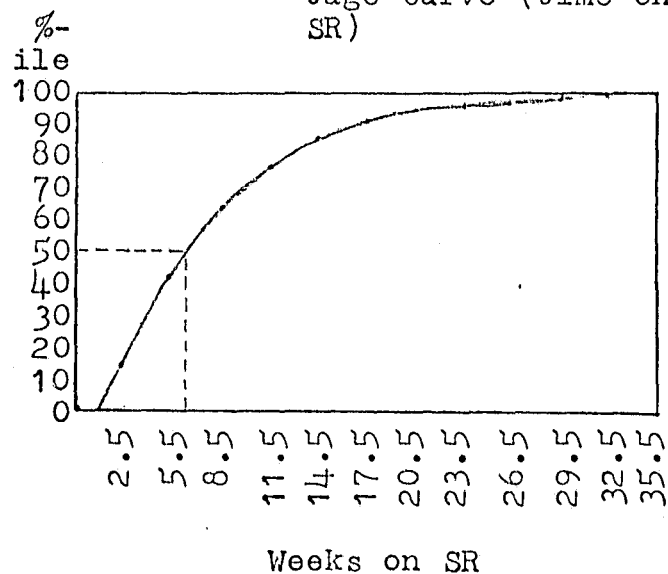


Fig. 14: Cumulative Percentage Curve (time on SR)



The cumulative percentage curve shows 50% of all cases on SR were disposed of by the courts within six weeks. As of July 1, 1975, the new rules required all cases be concluded within ninety days except under special circumstances. Since ninety days is approximately thirteen weeks, we can see that during the total year of 1975 approximately 82% of those cases on SR were disposed of within the specified ninety days. This rule was not in effect for the first six months of 1975 project period, thereby quite probably accounting for a significant portion of the 18% not disposed of within ninety days. It should prove interesting to compare these figures with those of 1976. (Since the curves of client age and time on SR were so similar, we attempted to establish a correlation but none could be isolated. The FSU report may identify some correlative trends.)

Guilty Pleas and Dismissals. Of about 308 ex-SR cases in our closed files, hand count indicates 195 (63.3%) pled guilty at some point during their progression through the court system. Furthermore, 88 of the 308 total cases (28.6%) involved dismissals, 15 of these apparently plea negotiated because their dismissals were coupled with guilty pleas, and 74 (23.7%) were completely dismissed. This leaves 25 cases (8.1%) disposed of in some other manner, probably through trial. (It must be remembered, though, that a majority of cases in our court system reach plea, dismissal or trial without ever having been involved in supervised release. Just how many will not be known until we receive the comprehensive report.)

These figures and percentages must be viewed outside of any larger context because we have no comparable data from preceding years. Nevertheless, they would seem to indicate some critical trends concerning court disposition of at least those defendants who have been on supervised release. First, that nearly two-thirds of our releases (63.3%) end up pleading guilty seems a rather high percentage; if so, this is consistent with results of studies done elsewhere showing that defendants who are kept under some form of supervision or are incarcerated (rather than being released on bail or on their own recognizance) tend to plead guilty more readily than those who have been "unmanaged." This in turn reduces the number of defendants ultimately demanding trial, a prime, though usually unspoken, desired effect of both the new state rules of criminal procedure and the national and state criminal justice standards and goals.

There also seems to be a high number of dismissals (excluding those which are a part of plea bargaining) in cases involving SR releasees. We do not know if this 23.7% figure is consistent with dismissals involving non-SR defendants; but if it is, when almost one-fourth of all not-guilty pleas are dismissed perhaps some weak arrests and prosecutions are taking place. Is SR being used as a "dumping ground" for weak cases which should never have penetrated the system at all?--those in which the subjects would "get away scott free," so run them through SR for a pound of flesh that way?

Women in Trouble (with the courts!). As near as can be determined, we have been involved with--in a professional, SR capacity of course--about 54 female clients (10% of the total referrals). Sixteen of these women (29.6%) have been charged with felonies, only slightly smaller percentage than the men (31.9%). Of the 54 referrals, nine (16.7%) were rejected for supervised release by SR or the court, whereas 85 men (17.4%) were rejected. These statistics seem to indicate, at least on the surface, that these women are in the court system, plead not-guilty, are referred to SR, and are accepted or rejected in nearly the same patterns and percentages as men. Although our sample of female cases may be too small with which to make judgements, perhaps we are avoiding the paternalistic approach to women which, statistically, plagues other court systems around the country. Furthermore, on supervised release these women have not seemed any more or less different to deal with than the men. But from our experience there does seem to be a difference in the manner in which men and women are sentenced after conviction and/or release from SR. We do not have all of the sentencing data which is available to FSU, but it seems that women receive a lighter sentence in many cases than to men for the same charges and with similar records. Verification of the latter will have to await the comprehensive report. Also, we may find that there is a difference between men and women in the rates at which they enter not-guilty pleas and are, therefore, referred to SR.

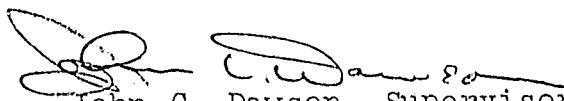
#### Miscellaneous SR Items

Violation of Supervised Release Conditions. When SR began a year ago, it was with the understanding that when a defendant is violating the conditions of his or her release, application for a summons or warrant could be made to the appropriate prosecutor's office to have the defendant come in (or be brought in, if necessary) for a court hearing on the violation(s). This was the procedure agreed upon between the administrators of the Des Moines Replication Project, release unit supervisor, prosecutor's office and public defender's office during a meeting in January, 1975. It was also stated in the original bond defendants signed. Agreed was that nothing more of a criminal nature would happen to the defendant for violation of conditions than could have happened to him if he had not voluntarily joined the program: he would simply be brought back before the court, a hearing would be conducted and, possibly, standard bail for the original charge re-imposed in lieu of supervised release. District court followed this procedure in felony matters the couple times it became necessary; however, the system has not worked at county court where the majority of violations have occurred. Again exercising judicial prerogative, one judge opted to allow defendants who are violating release conditions to continue on SR until they had actually failed to appear for a scheduled proceeding (this resulted in a number of our failure-to appear situations which possibly could have been circumvented if the planned procedure had been followed). Finally, this past December SR was allowed to iron out the violation hearing procedure with the city attorney's office. This should preclude these

violation problems from being carried over into 1976. We should now be able to deal with difficult defendants before they are gone.

SR Input into Misdemeanant Sentencings. Most of the past year SR agents have provided felony probation officers with written and oral summaries of releasee performance and of services begun or completed on SR, as supplemental information to be added to district court pre-sentence investigations. These summaries also include general sentencing recommendations. Since the agents have been dealing in a personal, face-to-face basis with defendants often for extended periods of time prior to adjudication, this input can be valuable in sentencing. But largely because county court sentencings occur either at the time of adjudication or after the necessarily brief misdemeanor pre-sentence investigation (usually completed in half an hour or so), it has been impractical to make up SR case summaries for county court sentencing. This SR input has been provided on a hit-and-miss basis in only a few cases. However, concerted effort will be made to provide SR input at this level also, particularly in those cases in which there has been significant SR involvement. Necessary procedures will be worked out with the misdemeanor probation office as soon as possible.

SR Agents as Defendant Advocates. Under the original Des Moines Project grant proposal, it was intended that release agents would perform a positive behind-the-scenes, non-legal advocacy function for the individuals they have supervised. This one-time important function has been neglected at times since the new rules have placed agents in the dilemma noted earlier (new rules vs. grant intentions). As a new year's resolution, we will try to keep this function in mind and re-new our efforts in behalf of our clients.

  
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JCD:cmk



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Community Corrections Program  
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RELEASED ON RECOGNIZANCE (ROR)/SUPERVISED RELEASE (SR)  
1975 STATISTICS

		% of eligible bookings
<u>1 RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE (County Jail ROR Unit) since Jan. 1, 1975:</u>		
2 (Figures in parentheses are incr. or decr. during December)		
3 Total bookings at jail (excluding court commitments) . . . . .	1424(+105)	
4 (Committed in lieu of bail, no SR referral by court) 20(+2)		
5 Total cases (eligible for release) processed by ROR Unit . . . . .	1422(+105)	100.1
6 <u>Released</u> . . . . .	368(+ 12)	25.8
7     On ROR bond (misdemeanants) . . . . .	211(+ 2)	14.8
8     Bailed or bonded out (one ROR later bailed) . . . . .	107(+ 5)	
9     Jail (citation)/police/court (county attorney) release . . . . .	50(+ 5)	
0 <u>Not Released</u> . . . . .	1054(+ 93)	74.0
1 <u>Ineligible for ROR (disqualified)</u> . . . . .	919(+82)	64.5
2         On "hold" . . . . .	231(+22)	
3             Other agencies . . . . .	152(+18)	
4             Arresting officer . . . . .	49	
5             Non-judicial (AWOL, etc.) . . . . .	30(+ 4)	
6         Felons . . . . .	220(+18)	15.4
7         Low VERA score . . . . .	104(+12)	
8         Previous FTA, contempt or escape . . . . .	104(+14)	
9         Intoxicated . . . . .	91(+10)	
0         Outside four-county area . . . . .	69(+ 2)	
1         Parole/probation violators . . . . .	48(+ 3)	
2         "Poor risk" by ROR agent (enough points, but habitual violator) . . . . .	32	
3         Miscellaneous (lied, mental, unable to verify, etc.) . . . . .	20(+1)	
4 <u>No ROR Action.</u> . . . . .	135(+11)	9.5
5     No time to interview before court . . . . .	76(+ 7)	
6     Refused to participate . . . . .	47(+ 4)	
7     Taken to hospital . . . . .	5	
8     Interviewed, no time for release . . . . .	3	
9     Miscellaneous . . . . .	4	
0 Failed to appear for court (on ROR bond) . . . . .	3	1.4% of ROR releasees
1 Outstanding attachments (fugitives) 0		

(over)

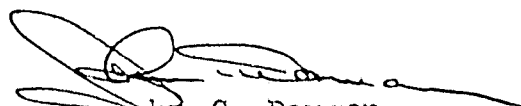
1 SUPERVISED RELEASE (SR Unit) Since mid-December 1974:	% of SR referrals	% of eligible bookings
( "M"=Misdemeanants, "F"=Felons )		
2 Total cases referred to SR: M373(+37), F157(+10) 530(+47)		37.2
3 Released: M325(+33), F104(+5) . . . . . 429(+38)	80.9	30.1
4 On SR bond: M316(+33), F86(+5) 402(+38)	75.9	28.2
5 Bailed or bonded during processing 27		
6 Not Released: M147(+1), F55(+5) . . . . . 102(+ 9)	19.2	7.2
7 Rejected by SR and/or court (poor risk) 67(+ 9)	12.6	4.7
8 Held for other agencies 15		
9 Refused to participate 8		
0 Miscellaneous 12		
1 Women referred to SR . . . . . 59(+ 4)	11.1	4.2
Accepted onto SR 52(+ 4)		
Currently on SR 17		
2 Total current SR caseload: M102(+9), F15(-3) 117(+ 6)	12.8%	current cases are felons
3 SR cases terminated successfully (closed) 277(+32)		
4 Failed to appear for court . . . . . 19(+ 4)	4.7%	of SR releases
5 Outstanding attachments (fugitives) 9(+3)	2.2%	" " " " " " " " " " " "
6 Diversion cases referred to SR 7		

### COMBINED ROR/SR STATISTICS

7 Total releases on ROR/SR . . . . . 587(+40)	41.2%	of total eligible bookings
(Excluding SR's previously ROR'd)		
8 Failed to appear for court . . . . . 22(+ 4)	3.7%	of ROR/SR releasees
9 Alleged additional offenses while on release: 14	2.6%	of releasees
M7(+1), F9(+1) (2 SR releasees, 2 offenses apiece)		

### JOB DEVELOPMENT

0 Total employment placements . . . . . 111(+ 9)
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John C. Dawson  
Pre-Trial Services

SR Cases Handled During 1975

This breakdown lists, in order of frequency of occurrence, the nature of the offenses charged in all cases with which SR has been involved during the first year of operation. The "secondary (additional) charge" column lists the number of times the particular charge occurred in multiple offense cases and was secondary to, or added to a primary, more serious offense.

<u>FELONIES</u>	<u>Primary Charge</u>	<u>Secondary (additional) Charge</u>
1. Burglary	39	3
2. Possession of a controlled substance	17	1
3. Receiving stolen property	16	1
4. Theft	15	
5. Sale of a controlled substance	8	
6. Robbery, aggravated	6	
7. Theft by check	6	1
8. Assault, aggravated	5	1
9. Poss. of contr. subst. with intent to sell	5	
10. Forgery, aggravated	4	
11. Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle	4	
12. Burglary, attempted	3	
13. Forgery	3	
14. Auto theft	3	1
15. Criminal negligence	2	
16. Manslaughter, attempted	2	
17. Criminal sexual conduct, 3 <sup>o</sup>	2	
18. Arson	1	
19. Carrying concealed weapon	1	
20. Damage to property	1	
21. Detaining one's own children	1	
22. Flight from justice	1	
23. Forging a prescription to obtain narcotics	1	
24. Fraudulent long-distance phone calls	1	
25. Harboring a fugitive	1	
26. Indecent liberties	1	
27. Manslaughter, 1 <sup>o</sup>	1	
28. Murder, 1 <sup>o</sup>	1	
29. Murder, 1 <sup>o</sup> , attempted	1	
30. Procuring a controlled substance, attempted	1	
31. Possession of stolen property	1	
32. Rape, aggravated	1	
33. Robbery	1	
34. Robbery, aggravated	1	
35. Robbery, aggravated, attempted	1	
36. Selling mortgaged property	1	
37. Shoplifting	1	
38. Sodomy, aggravated	1	
39. Kidnapping	0	1
40. Possession of a dangerous weapon	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>10</b>

## Appendix II (cont.)

26

Primary Charge	Secondary (additional) Charge
----------------	-------------------------------

GROSS MISDEMEANORS

1. Game violation
2. Poss. of pistol without a permit

2

2

TOTAL

4

MISDEMEANORS

1. Driving while intoxicated
2. Disorderly conduct
3. Shoplifting
4. Possession of a controlled substance
5. Assault
6. Driving after cancel/revoc/susp
7. Careless driving
8. Hit-and-run (lvg. scene, fail. dut. of drvr.)
9. Open bottle
10. Theft
11. contempt of court
12. Crim. damage to property
13. Tampering with a motor vehicle
14. Failure to appear
15. Failure to yield right of way
16. No driver's license in possession
17. Trespassing
18. Destruction of property
19. Insufficient funds check
20. Reckless driving
21. Defrauding an innkeeper
22. Failure to pay cab fare
23. Furnishing alcohol to a minor
24. Obstructing legal process of arrest
25. Receiving stolen property
26. Violation of probation
27. Worthless check
28. Allowing unlicensed driver to operate M/V
29. Assaulting a police officer
30. Being in actual phys. control of M/V while intox.
31. Coersion
32. Conspiracy
33. Contributing to delinquency of minor
34. Escape
35. Expired driver's license
36. Filing false report of crime
37. Failure to yield to emergency vehicle
38. Harrassing phone calls
39. Illegal vehicle registration
40. Indecent Exposure
41. Mistreatment of animals
42. Misuse of credit card
43. Pedestrian on freeway
44. Running red light

117

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## Appendix II (cont.)

<u>MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)</u>	<u>Primary Charge</u>	<u>Secondary (additional) Charge</u>
45. Speeding	1	5
46. Theft, attempted	1	
47. Possession of (narcotics) paraphernalia	0	1
48. Resisting arrest	0	13
49. Running stop sign	0	1
TOTAL	379	97
GRAND TOTAL (fel. + gross misd. + misd.)	542	107

DES MOINES REPLICATION PROJECT:  
PRE-TRIAL SERVICES ANNUAL REPORT SUPPLEMENT  
January-February 1976

From outward appearances it would seem that little has changed in the daily operations of pre-trial services during the first two months of 1976. However, close scrutiny of critical areas by which our effectiveness is judged suggests that some significant changes are indeed taking place and new trends developing as of the beginning of 1976. Just what is happening is unclear, but it would have been interesting and valuable to have had the Florida State University evaluators continuing their careful analysis of our program for at least three or four months into the new year; they, more than anyone else, would ultimately be able to analyze what changes are taking place. Unfortunately, however, their collection of data terminated as of the end of 1975, reducing us to further amateurish groping on our own.

Revision of Monthly Statistics Format

Attached as Appendix I is the supervised release (SR) February 1976 statistical report with cumulative statistics for the first two months of this new year. There is no Release on Recognizance section anymore since this portion of the community corrections program terminated as of December 31, 1975. However, note that some additional information is now being gathered concerning the number of new arraignments in both county and district courts, in a rudimentary attempt to assess how supervised release is being used and made available to defendants at arraignment. Also note that we are no longer keeping track of women coming through the system (this will be left until the annual report) as a result of questions and observations from various sources that to do so on a monthly basis was not only unnecessary but also somewhat discriminatory. Reflection concerning continued isolation of such information does indeed seem to be rather superfluous and, in reality, a manifestation in itself of the paternalism women resent in criminal justice systems. Otherwise, information included in the monthly SR reports is about the same as it was last year.

Court Use of SR

Some of the most significant trends observable thus far in 1976 concern both the courts and pre-trial services handling of felony cases. In direct contrast to the difficulty we had

during a good portion of 1975 in getting felonies referred to/ released on SR, twenty out of twenty five (80%) of the felony arraignments in district court during January and February were either on SR by the time they appeared in district court or were placed on SR at that point (Appendix I, l. 2). SR is now being used; but again it must be asked whether or not all these people should have been on SR rather than some of them being released on their own recognizance as they have been in the past. We are certainly not complaining about the use of SR in felony cases: it is excessive use which perhaps should be carefully studied.

Less clear, unfortunately, is precisely how SR is fitting into the county court system. In a hideously complex and aggravating process at the end of each month, we are now attempting to count the number of new arraignments, misdemeanor and felony, in county court to get some rough figures as to how SR and bail are being used. All traffic court cases are excluded from the count, and each defendant is counted only once irrespective of multiple charges. For example, very commonly a defendant may have more than one charge and plead guilty to all but one; that remaining case then is considered as an SR possibility since bail is set upon the single not-guilty plea (the other guilty pleas would be ignored in the count and this individual defendant scored as a not-guilty eligible for SR). Most defendants have only one charge against them, making them much easier to categorize when they plead guilty, not-guilty, or are dismissed.

As near as it is possible to determine, about 476 (l. 7) "scorable" new arraignments took place during January and February. 174 of these defendants (l. 10) or 36.6% pled not-guilty and had bail set. Of these pleading not-guilty, 81 or 46.6% of those pleading not-guilty (l. 11) were referred to SR. Adding to these 81 the defendants released without bail (l. 12) leaves a rather confusing and ambiguous 32.7% unaccounted for. Certainly many of these who had bail set posted the money because they were such minor matters; however, that a third of the total arraignments coming through the county court had bail set and "disappeared" is a situation which can be studied further. How many of these were committed in lieu of bail with no SR referral is a critical question.

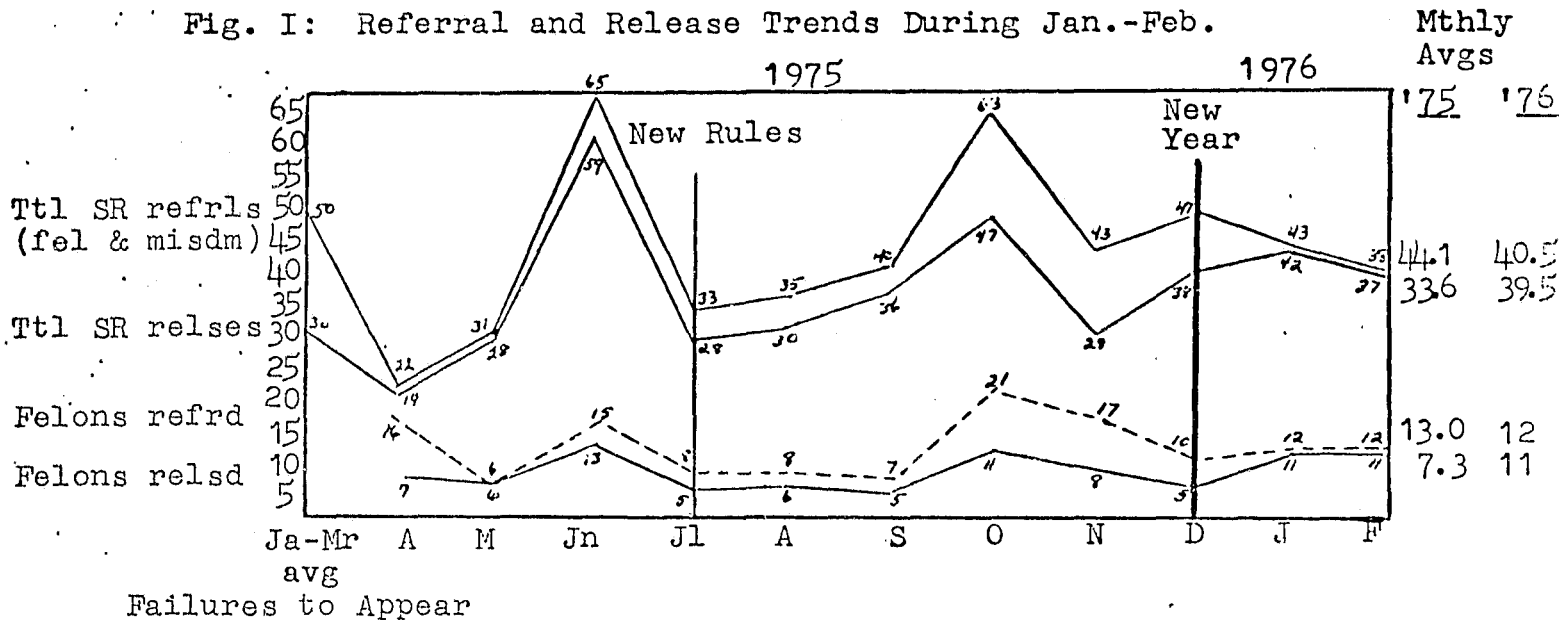
Some, of course, are felony cases in which it took more time to accomplish the SR evaluation but which were released on SR before or at district court arraignment; these cases would register most likely as commits on the county court docket, at least temporarily. But with only 25 felonies reaching district court for January and February, and many of these 25 having been released immediately onto SR at the county court arraignment level, there remains a large number of defendants pleading not-guilty and having bail set who are unaccounted for. Hopefully further examination will disclose what has become of these "lost souls."

#### SR Releases and Rejections

As already stated, during the first two months of 1976, 81 cases (l. 14) have been referred to SR for evaluation. This is

an average of 40.5 per month, fairly consistent with the 44.1 per month average during 1975. However, that 29.6% of these referrals are felonies is a significant increase, and that 79 (1.15) of the 31 total referrals have been released (97.5%) is amazing. (Of the two not released, one bailed during processing and the other was rejected for SR in a serious and violent felony matter.) This 97.5% release rate compares with 75.9% for all of 1975. Furthermore, the rejection rate has dropped from 12.6% in 1975 to 1.2% thus far this year.

Fig. I: Referral and Release Trends During Jan.-Feb.



Despite the above high 1976 release rate of defendants referred to SR, it is critical to note that not one defendant has failed to appear out of all cases carried over from 1975 and the 31 new cases placed on SR through February 1976. (Although we may be tempting fate, our New Year's resolution to get everyone back has thusfar been more than idle prate.) The only two questionable cases thusfar this year are the two very old "deferred prosecution" cases from 1975 which we recommended be declared fugitives, even though they have missed no court dates, because they have violated the conditions under which prosecution was originally deferred.

So, not only are we accepting onto supervised release a much greater percentage of those referred to us, but we are also getting them all back. This is particularly significant in light of the fact that we are still taking in cases at roughly the same rate as we were at the end of last year. Depending upon one's perspective, it could be inferred that either we have more guts than brains or that we now know what we are doing.

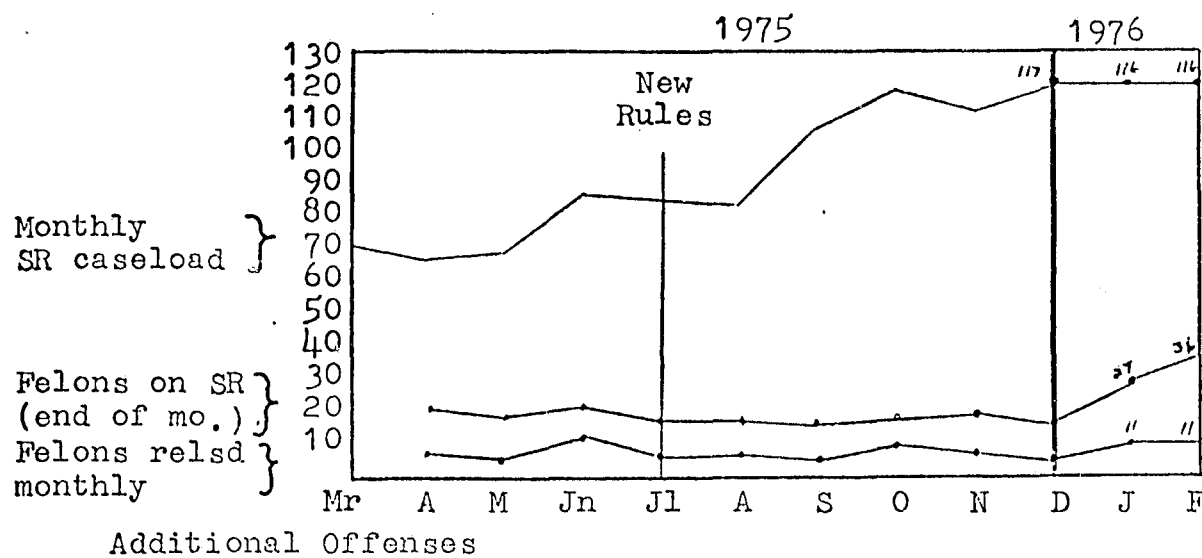
#### Current SR Caseload

It is also beginning to appear that our combined monthly caseload is beginning to stabilize. We are performing roughly 40 intakes per month fairly consistantly now, and the total number of clients in our combined caseload has been 117 at the end of



December 1975 and 116 the end of both January and February 1976. Significant to note, however, is that the number of felons in this caseload has begun a radical increase since the beginning of 1976. We averaged 16.7 felons in our combined caseload July-December 1975; yet, at the end of January 1976 we had 27 and at the end of February 36--the later figure being over twice as many as the previous six month average. Just what is happening we are not certain but we can make a couple of informed guesses. First, we stated in the annual report we are now being allowed, at one court level or another, to fairly evaluate for release most felony cases: we are finally able to contact and release more people for whom we can perform genuine services, so there are more of them in our caseloads. Secondly, there has been a distinct slowdown in getting district court defendants sentenced after they have either pled guilty or have been convicted. Since we have these felons on SR from adjudication through ultimate sentencing, the fact that the sentencings seem to be taking longer recently means there will be more of these felons in our caseload at any given time. Other than these two possibilities, we cannot account for the significant increase in our felony involvement.

Fig. II: Stabilized Combined SR Caseload Including More Felons



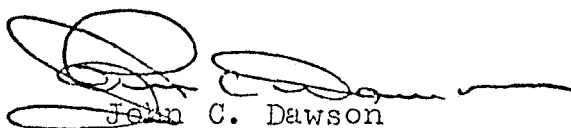
Worth noting in conjunction with our high 1976 release rate is the fact that only three of the 1975 carry-over cases and the 81 1976 releases have been alleged to have committed additional offenses while on release (1. 21). This is a 3.7% additional offense rate, slightly higher than that with which we concluded 1975. But it must be kept in mind that we are now working with a much smaller base figure from which to compute this rate, that is, to get our computations back on track for 1976 it is necessary to use the new 1976 release-on-SR-bond figure of 79 rather than the large base of approximately 550 from last year. It is interesting that all three of the defendants used to compute our current 3.7% additional offense rate are cases carried over from 1975; so, in certain respects they should not even be counted as being 1976

additional offenses. (If anyone can come up with a better way of computing things like this, please, please volunteer your expertise.)

#### Miscellaneous SR Items

SR vs. Bail/Bond System. In following up on the amount of bail posted in the St. Louis County court during the last two months, an erratic pattern occurs. In January 1976 bail posted was approximately \$7,650 compared with \$6,800 in 1975 and \$7,200 in 1974, up a bit this January over the last couple of years. However, last month (February) only \$3,560 was posted in contrast to \$9,000 in February 1975 and \$6,800 in 1974. This is an extraordinary decrease and the county court collection officer is uncertain what happened--although he says that "things seem to be picking up here in March." Further analysis of the radical fluctuation in the amount of bail posted during certain months would probably prove useful in a number of ways, and more than likely the fluctuation results from which judge is on the bench.

Increasing Acceptance of SR. A canvass of members of the pre-trial services unit indicates an across-the-board impression that as of the new year there has been a perceptable change in attitude on the part of fellow agencies in the local criminal justice system toward the pre-trial services unit. Court employees and law enforcement personnel seem to be regarding us more as an integral part of the system rather than the equivalent of fungus on the side of the tree. There has been little in-fighting between us and other departments recently, again in direct contrast of most of last year. Court employees, attorneys (both prosecutorial and defense) and, even, police are stopping in with greater regularity to discuss matters of mutual import and simply just to pass the time of day. We seem to be relied upon more and more for information, assistance and suggestions. Skeptics still lurk on all sides, but their barbs are increasingly specific and/or concerning "picky" matters of detail rather than a general, blanketing denigration.



John C. Dawson  
Supervisor, Pre-Trial Services

JCD:cmk

# APPENDIX I

St. Louis County  
Pre-Trial Services  
Community Corrections Program  
17 North Fourth Avenue West  
Duluth, Minnesota 55802

6

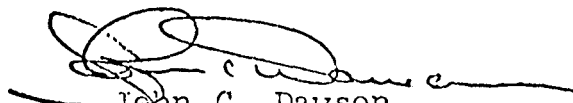
## SUPERVISED RELEASE (SR) 1976 STATISTICS February

(Note: "M"=Misdemeanants, "F"=Felons; figures in parenthesis are increases or decreases during the month of this report)

New arraignments in district court . . . . .	25(+ 12)	
1. Released on SR	20(+ 11)	80.0% of argmts
2. Released on bail/bond	1	4.0 "
3. Committed in lieu of bail/bond	1(+ 1)	4.0 "
4. Transp. from NRCC, re-committed	2	8.0 "
5. Pled guilty, sentenced	1(+ 1)	4.0 "
	<u>25</u>	<u>100%</u>
New arraignments (M&F) in county court (excl. traffic) 476(+243)		
1. Pled "guilty"	295(+153)	62.0% of argmts
2. Dismissed	7(+ 4)	1.5 "
3. Pled "not guilty" (bail set)	174(+ 86)	36.6 "
4. Referred to SR	81(+38)	46.6% of not guilty
5. Released w/o bail	36(+29)	20.7 "
6.	117(+67)	67.3% (32.7% NG, bail set, no SR refer; bailed or commit?)
Total cases referred to SR: M57(+26), F24(+12) . . . . . 81(+ 38)		
1. Released on SR bond: M57(+26), F22(+11)	79(+ 37)	97.5% of ref
2. Bailed or bonded during processing: 1		
3. Not released: M0, F1(+1)	1(+ 1)	1.2% of ref.
Combined current SR caseload: F36(31.0%) . . . . . 116		
Failed to appear for court . . . . . 0		
1976 fugitives (these are two 1975 misdem. "deferred prosecution" cases attached in Feb. on SR recommendation) . . . . . 2		
SR releasees alleged to have committed additional . . . . . 3		
offenses on release (1 felony, "unauth use of M/V")		3.7% of SR releasees

### JOB DEVELOPMENT

Employment Placements . . . . . 11(+ 4)

  
John C. Dawson  
Pre-Trial Services Unit

ECD:cmk

## DES MOINES PROJECT

December 1974-February 1976

### JOB DEVELOPMENT

Initiating personal contact with area employers to locate and develop jobs within their organizations for project clients.

Coordinating the cross-referral of clients with local employment agencies.

Working with area educational directors and vocational counselors at the Northeast Regional Corrections Center (NERCC), the Duluth Vocational Rehabilitation Center (DVR), technical schools, colleges and so forth to advance client hiring potential as a result of training and education.

Interviewing, screening and evaluating individual clients to determine their abilities and suitabilities for placement (e.g., criminal records, education, skills, training, etc.)

Accompany clients on interviews with prospective employers to assist them in completion of applications.

Assisting employers, case workers, probation officers, etc., in solving problems which develop with clients on their jobs.

Follow-up evaluating of client's progress and performance on their jobs after placement.

## SUMMARIZATION OF JOB DEVELOPMENT

December 1974 - February 1976

Summarized below are services offered to 239 clients by the job development office of the Des Moines Replication Project from December 1974 through February 1976. These services include: 1) job counseling; 2) motivational counseling; 3) training in job interviewing techniques; and, 4) emergency referrals.

### JOB COUNSELING

During job counseling relevant data is collected by the job development specialist. This data includes client's special skills, employment history, and the length of time on previous jobs. The type of employment in which a client is interested is also discussed. Many clients will say any type of work will do because they need a job badly; however, job counseling helps the client to look at various types of employment more realistically because it is not just a job they want, but skill and a reasonably good paying job. On the other hand, not every client actually needs or is ready for employment; rather, there are many other problem areas clients have to deal with before being employed, such as chemical dependency, marital, educational, etc.

### MOTIVATIONAL COUNSELING

Motivational counseling is another important key to job placement. Not only are clients often unrealistic but they also may have poor, crippling concepts of themselves. So motivating them involves encouraging them to take a realistic look at their own abilities, talents and skills. It also means helping them to accept the fact that they are offenders and that honest effort to readjust their life styles may be essential. When they find employment through their own efforts, I made certain they are honest with themselves and the employers, and using me as a reference lets the employer know an offender is being considered. Positive and negative aspects of past job performance is discussed, as well as the possible need for working on personality traits which interfere with maintaining a job. Encouragement and concern are motivating enough for some clients, while others need techniques and attitude adjustment.

### INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES

Interviewing techniques are also important in seeking employment and these can be taught by the job developer. For example, some clients will light up a cigarette just before going into an employers office: I discuss such do's and don't's with clients before interviews, as well as things such as appropriate dress, cleanliness, etc. For jobs requiring resumes, I assist clients in the writing of these, and in a step-by-step process in my office when clients are ready to apply for a job, I assist them in filling out applications. This gives them confidence and assures the employer of getting all the relevant information he needs in an appointment.

## EMERGENCY REFERRALS

The job developer also assists offenders by coordinating and channeling the use of facilities already existing in the area, such as schooling, GED or OJT (bus fare to tide the offender over until the first pay day may also be given). Whenever there are client needs, and if services are available, contacts with the appropriate agency are made.

## ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Any man or woman who is at least eighteen years old and a resident of Duluth or St. Louis County may make use of the services of the job developer if charged with a violation of the law that could result in probation or incarceration. These services may be obtained at any point during the criminal justice process: after arraignment and prior to adjudication; after sentencing; upon being released from the Northeast Regional Correction Center; prior to and during release from the county jail under Huber conditions (which allow daily release from the institution for work or school); while on probation; and, if one has a prior criminal record. Any offender or ex-offender, including diversion cases recommended by the city or county attorney, who is unemployed or seeking more substantial employment or training may make use of these services.

## REFERRALS

Referrals for job placement or training come from various community sources; St. Louis County Probation Department, Northeast Regional Correction Center, Community Corrections Program, State Probation Department, Duluth Indian Action Council.

Usually, after defendants are arraigned at the district or county court level they are interviewed by a supervised release agent, at which time the need for employment or training is established. If a person is unemployed or wishes additional skills for future employment, he or she is then referred by the agent to this office. Also, after adjudication and sentencing, defendants may be referred by probation officers and other agencies.

## SCREENING

Thorough screening is performed by this office upon referral. Relevant data is collected, including prior criminal record, education level, current skills, if any, and training received in institutions if past incarceration is evident. Job readiness and attitude toward employment is also considered (this readiness judgement is made based upon the individual's interest in employment, input from probation officers or counselors, as well as from the job developer's personal evaluation). If an individual is determined not suitable for employment at the time of referral, these factors and areas of concern are discussed with the individual's probation officer or counselor.

## PLACEMENT

After screening, the client's profile is matched with jobs currently available and individual applications proceed. (If there are no appropriate openings and a person is job-ready, contact is made with employers who may develop a need for the skills of the particular client). As soon as possible, preliminary information is provided from which the potential employer determines whether or not he would like to conduct an interview, and the applicant is briefed on such matters as the type of job available, hours, pay scale, working conditions and potential for promotion, so he or she may decide whether or not to participate in an interview. If an interview is desired by both parties, the client will sometimes be accompanied by the job developer, depending upon the wishes of the prospective employer and the client's ability to communicate effectively. At the interview detailed but confidential information is given to the prospective employer by the applicant and job developer.

A client's decision to refuse an interview for a particular job has no bearing on being selected for future interviews; recognizing that a person should be able to select the kind of job that he would like, knowing his potential and skills, does have some priority in placement. Employers are encouraged to paint a realistic picture of the skills and performance expected, so the applicant can realistically determine whether or not the job will satisfy personal, career and economic needs. First placement of a client may or may not be final. Clients can be placed more than once depending on the circumstances surrounding the need for re-placement.

## EMPLOYER CONTACT & PUBLIC RELATIONS

Initial contacts with area employers are made by telephone in an attempt to arrange appointments to discuss the possibility of hiring the clients involved in the community corrections project. At which time one-on-one discussions of the project takes place allowing the employer to ask questions and work out possibilities for on-the-job-training or straight employment. Follow-up thank you letters are sent to all employers for their time and interest. Over 70 employers have been contacted and many of the local unions. Contacts are also made through the National Alliance of Businessmen, and numerous speaking engagements at local civic organizations and church groups.

Public relations is very important in the success of finding job sites. Contacts have been made with the Duluth Chamber of Commerce. An article will appear in the Duluthian magazine on the problems of offenders and ex-offenders finding employment. The mayor of Duluth has been contacted and made aware of the community corrections project. Emphasis on the importance of employing people who have been convicted of a crime was also brought to his attention. The mayor will make a statement in the Duluthian regarding his feelings on employment needs of offenders and ex-offenders.

Through public contact awareness of the problems of finding employment for the offender and ex-offender is brought to the attention of employers and local citizens. They begin to take a closer look at employment applications and the questions asked on them regarding prior criminal records and a closer look at their hiring practices.

People with criminal records often suffer the frustration of having to falsify applications. They are in constant fear of not being hired if they are truthful regarding their arrest record. When an application is falsified and employment is obtained, the offender is often fired because of the false information. So they live and work in constant fear and frustration wondering when and if the employer will find out. Through my contacts employers are becoming sensitive to the needs and problems that offenders have in finding employment. Efforts in public awareness will continue, also initial moves will be made to get area legislators involved in passing laws specifying equal employment rights for the offender and ex-offender.

#### FOLLOW-UP

Follow-up procedures are explained to employer and client so both understand the terms of employment. Periodic contacts with both employer and clients are made to discuss job performance or problem areas (if there are any). If problems develop, the probation officer or referring counselor is notified. The employer is also asked to fill out an evaluation sheet after at least three months of work.

#### PROBLEM AREAS

##### FOLLOW-UP

Employment follow-up is one of the problem areas encountered in job development. Extensive and continual studies have not been conducted because the project lacks the manpower to trace clients and interview them personally, to see if they are still employed. Some follow-up studies are successful because the employers will contact me if problems arise or if additional workers are needed.

##### COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COUNSELORS AND THE JOB DEVELOPER

One very important problem area is the lack of communication between probation officers, counselors and myself. Many times clients go through the criminal justice system and are sentenced without feedback as to the status of the client. Closer communication is a much needed element in this type of a program. Without close communication between myself and probation officers and counselors, employers are sometimes unaware of why clients are no longer reporting for work, and I am placed in a situation where I am totally ignorant of the employers loss of manpower. Consequently, a breakdown in the relationship between myself and the employer results.



## TRANSPORTATION

Lack of funds causes a problem in transportation capabilities. Such things as locating new job sites, effective follow-up and assisting clients on interviews are reasons the job developer must have monies for transportation. The job developer is allowed a certain number of miles each month, but it is in no way enough because of the way Duluth is laid out. The city is approximately 30 miles long, and traveling in both directions many times a week adds up to much more than the mileage allowed the job developer each month.

## PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Planning new, more effective ways to get offenders hired and implementation of these new ideas also are handicapped by limited funds. Contact with other organizations have been made in an attempt to promote a new plan for seeking employment placements.

## MANPOWER

Clients are referred from various corrections units throughout the city. From December 1974 to February 1976, 239 clients have been referred to my office. As of December 1974 124 clients have been placed through this office. For one person to do complete and meaningful follow-up is nearly impossible. There is a genuine need for additional manpower.

LB:ck  
3/76

## CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS SERVICED

Average Age . . . . .	19
Average Grade Level Attained . . . . .	10th

### MARITAL STATUS

Single . . . . .	165
Married . . . . .	48
Separated, Widowed or Divorced . . . . .	26

### ETHNICITY

Black . . . . .	13
Native American . . . . .	34
Spanish . . . . .	0
Caucasian . . . . .	190
Other . . . . .	2

### STATUS

Probation . . . . .	94
Parole . . . . .	12
Supervised Release (SR) . . . . .	76
Northeast Regional Corrections Center (NERCC) . . . . .	27
Ex-Offender . . . . .	19
Released on Own Recognizance (ROR) . . . . .	2
County Jail . . . . .	5
Diversion . . . . .	4

### SEX

Male . . . . .	213
Female . . . . .	26
TOTAL clients worked with . . . . .	239

# TYPES OF OFFENSES

Aggravated assault	1	Aggravated robbery	6
Aggravated sodomy	1	Possession of controlled substance	6
Assault of a police officer	1	Disorderly conduct	7
Bad checks	1	Driving while intoxicated	7
Contempt of court	1	Sale of controlled substance	7
Distruction of Property	1	Shoplifting	7
Indecent exposure	1	Theft	14
No D/L	1	Burglary	48
Parole violation	1		
Prohibited conduct	1		
Rape	1		
Reckless Driving	1		
Resisting arrest.	1		
Robbery	1		
Selling mortgaged property	1		
Speeding	1		
Unlawful assembly	1		
Attempted manslaughter	2		
Driving after revocation	2		
Indecent liberties	2		
Statutory rape	2		
Violation of probation	2		
Interstate transportation	3		
Hit and Run	4		
Receiving stolen property	4		
Car theft	5		

DES MOINES PROJECT .  
December 1974-February 1975

JOB DEVELOPMENT

<u>Salary Levels</u>	<u>Placements</u>
\$336 - \$400 (\$1.95 - 2.33 per hour) . . . .	73
\$480 - \$760 (\$2.79 - 4.42 per hour) . . . .	29
\$800 - \$1,100 (\$4.65 - 6.40 per hour) . . . .	11
TOTAL . . . . .	.113*

Current number of clients presently working 72

\*NOTE: total number here is not the same as total placements as that number also includes 11 placements at VoTech and the Skill Center.

**END**

7. 10. 1950