

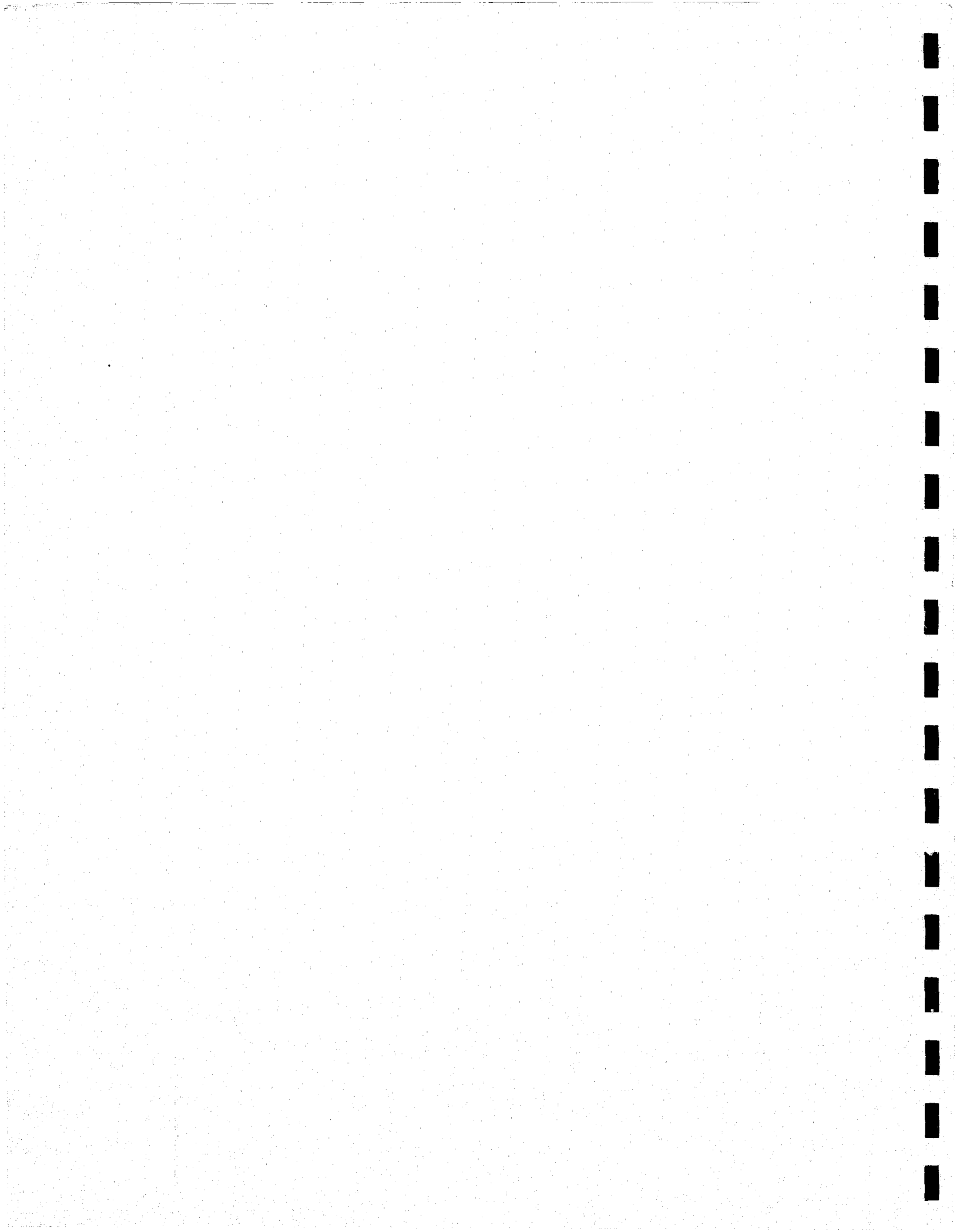
"Community Based Corrections In Iowa"

- A Descriptive Overview of Structure and Operation -

By
Bureau of Correctional Evaluation
Division of Management & Planning
Department of Social Services

May 1976

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FOREWORD

ACQUISITIONS

Today many people are concerned with the corrections programs in the State of Iowa. Our prisons are overcrowded and no one knows the best solution to this problem. One proposed alternative is to expand the community corrections programs in the state. And even without the crowding in our prisons community corrections has become an important part of correctional efforts in the state. This study was conducted so that lawmakers, decision makers and correctional administrators could have available to them an overview of the community corrections programs in Iowa's eight judicial districts.

Early in 1964, the idea for introducing community corrections in Iowa was presented in two editorials in the Des Moines Register in late 1962. Due to the critical nature of these editorials relative to the bail bonding system and support of the Manhattan Bail Project in New York City, the Des Moines Pre-Trial Release Project began and was supported financially by the Hawley Welfare Foundation.* Since 1964, the project, inclusive of additional program components, expanded geographically throughout Polk County, the Fifth Judicial District, and ultimately statewide (relative to S.F. 482 and S.F. 511 passed by the 65th General Assemble of the Iowa Legislature, in 1973). In

*The Hawley Welfare Foundation is a private trust established in 1927 by H.B. Hawley for the purpose of "establishing a community trust for the City of Des Moines and the State of Iowa; to invite and accumulate funds and properties to use in the service of mankind, assisting others to help themselves, to constructively bind and strengthen the ties of family life, and to make more safe for this and coming generations the best traditions of the race; to do research work, to give assistance to welfare and other organizations, and to individuals without regard to race, religion, or other affiliations."

addition, due to the exemplary nature of community based corrections in Iowa (Fifth District, Department of Court Services), similar projects** have been implemented in selected cities throughout the nation supported by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (L.E.A.A.) within the Department of Justice.

In 1970, the Iowa Crime Commission assumed the major role of funding (L.E.A.A.dollars) community corrections in the Fifth Judicial District along with a variety of match monies supplied by the City of Des Moines and Polk County. At this time, project growth was evidenced with the gradual addition of cognated program components inclusive of pre-trial release with services, probation, pre-sentence investigations and residential treatment, as well as an expanded geographical area encompassing the entire judicial district. Each program component developed as a response to a particular articulated need and was designed to serve a unique role in the administration of criminal justice.

Early in 1972, the Iowa Crime Commission along with the Bureau of Adult Corrections (now the Division of Corrections) prepared a general plan to develop by district, projects and program components similar to the Fifth Judicial District Department of Court Services. The plan included both program as well as fiscal considerations. Program components circumscribed the aforementioned as fiscal deliberations centered on the questions of matching (90% - Iowa Crime Commission and 10% - State Department of Social Services, initially) and cost assumption (State Department of Social Services total funding, gradually).

**The chosen cities are San Mateo, California, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Salt Lake City, Utah, Van Couver, Washington, Duluth, Minnesota, and Orlando, Florida with an evaluation component located at Florida State University.

To date, projects are operational in each of Iowa's eight judicial districts. Comprehensive projects are located in the fifth district (Des Moines) and sixth district (Cedar Rapids) with the remaining districts managing fractional projects both in terms of program components and geographical area.

The study was also conducted to help the staff of the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation to become more familiar with the similarities and differences among the programs in the eight judicial districts. All the information gathered will be filed and updated as changes occur so that staff may remain informed of the different programs.

And finally, this overview will be of interest to private and public organizations within and outside of Iowa interested in developing similar projects. We are not, suggesting though, that Iowa's community corrections projects be viewed as a model for all situations. Each community corrections project should be flexible to meet the needs of a specific community.

This document presents information collected through conducting forty-three separate interviews with community corrections staff throughout the state. A wealth of information was obtained from these meetings; the Bureau of Correctional Evaluation would like to thank the community corrections staff members who participated. Appendix A outlines the procedure of the study and names all participants.

The first part of this document presents an overview of community corrections in Iowa, the general administration and a description of programs offered. The second section is a district by district description of each project and its program components. We believe that this document will provide the reader with useful information about community corrections in Iowa.

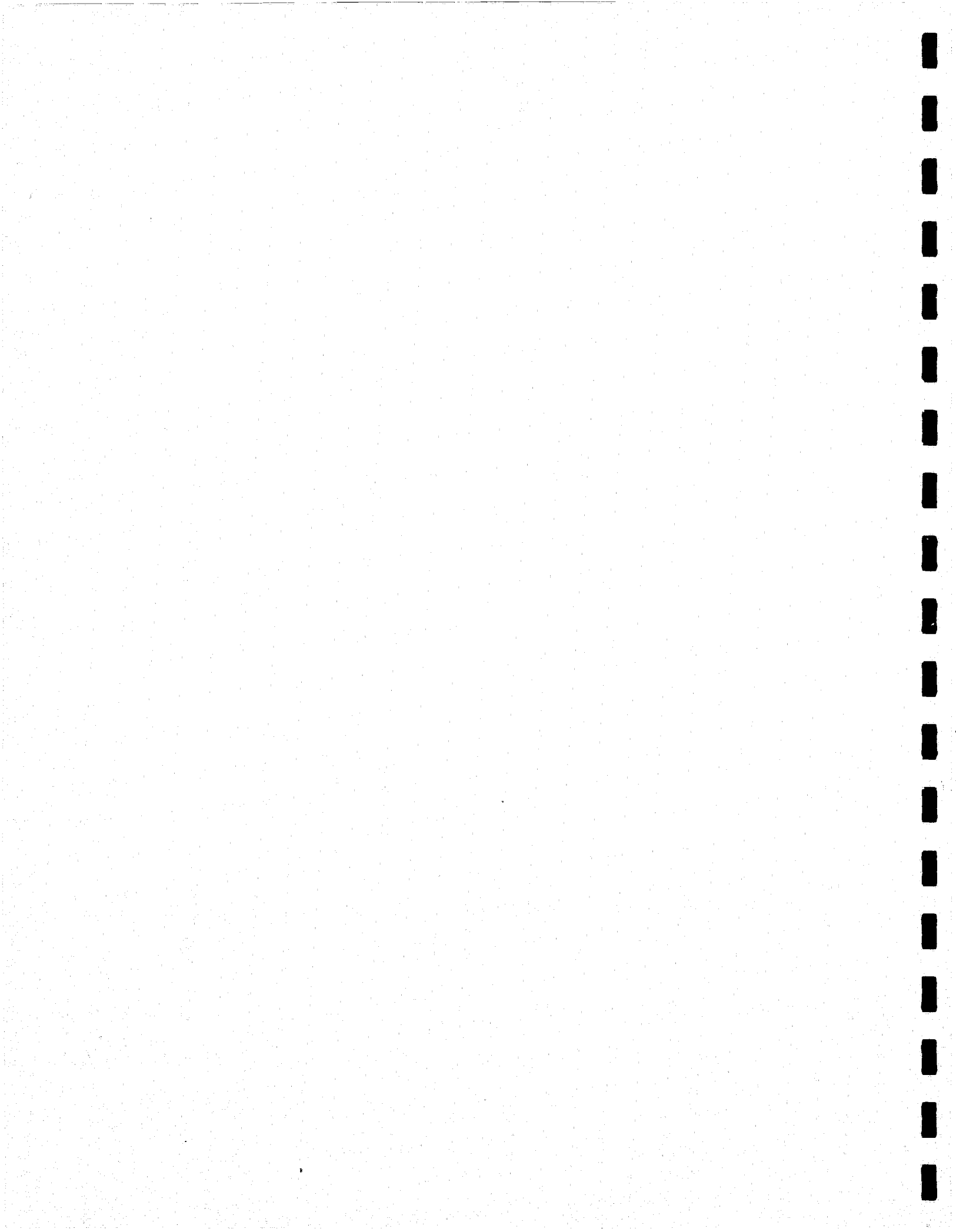


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
FORWORD	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
TABLES & CHARTS	v
CHAPTER I - OVERVIEW-COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS IN IOWA	1
Pre-Trial Programs	4
Probation	12
Parole	17
Halfway Houses and Residential Facilities	20
CHAPTER II - COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS IN EACH JUDICIAL DISTRICT	23
First District	23
Project Link-Up	23
N.E. Iowa Department of Court Services/Department of Social Services	24
Second District Department of Court Services/Department of Social Services	27
Third District Department of Court Services/Department of Social Services	28
Fourth District Department of Court Services/Department of Social Services	29
Fifth District	
Department of Court Services	32
Department of Social Services	34
Sixth District Department of Adult Corrections Services	36
Seventh District	
Department of Court Services	41
Department of Social Services	42
Eighth District	44
District 8A Department of Court Services	44
District 8B Department of Court Services/Department of Social Services	45
APPENDICES	
Appendix A - Methodology	1
Appendix B - Pre-Trial Release Point System	5
Appendix C - Grant Funds Breakdown	6
Appendix D - Tables of Organization for the Eight Judicial Districts	22
Appendix E - Bureau of Correctional Evaluation Staff Participants	34

TABLES AND CHARTS

	Page
Map - Iowa Judicial Districts	2
Program Components/District/County	5
Pre-Trial Notification Process/District/County	6
Exclusions From Interviews/District	7
Hours Pre-Trial Interviews Are Conducted/District/County	8

CHAPTER I - OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS IN IOWA

Community corrections basically consist of two types of administration. First there is administration by the state through the Department of Social Services' Bureau of Community-Based Corrections. The programs offered by the Department of Social Services--probation, parole and pre-sentence investigations--are the same throughout the state and so are the guidelines followed in administering the programs. State work release centers are operating in five of the eight judicial districts; these houses also have uniform policies.

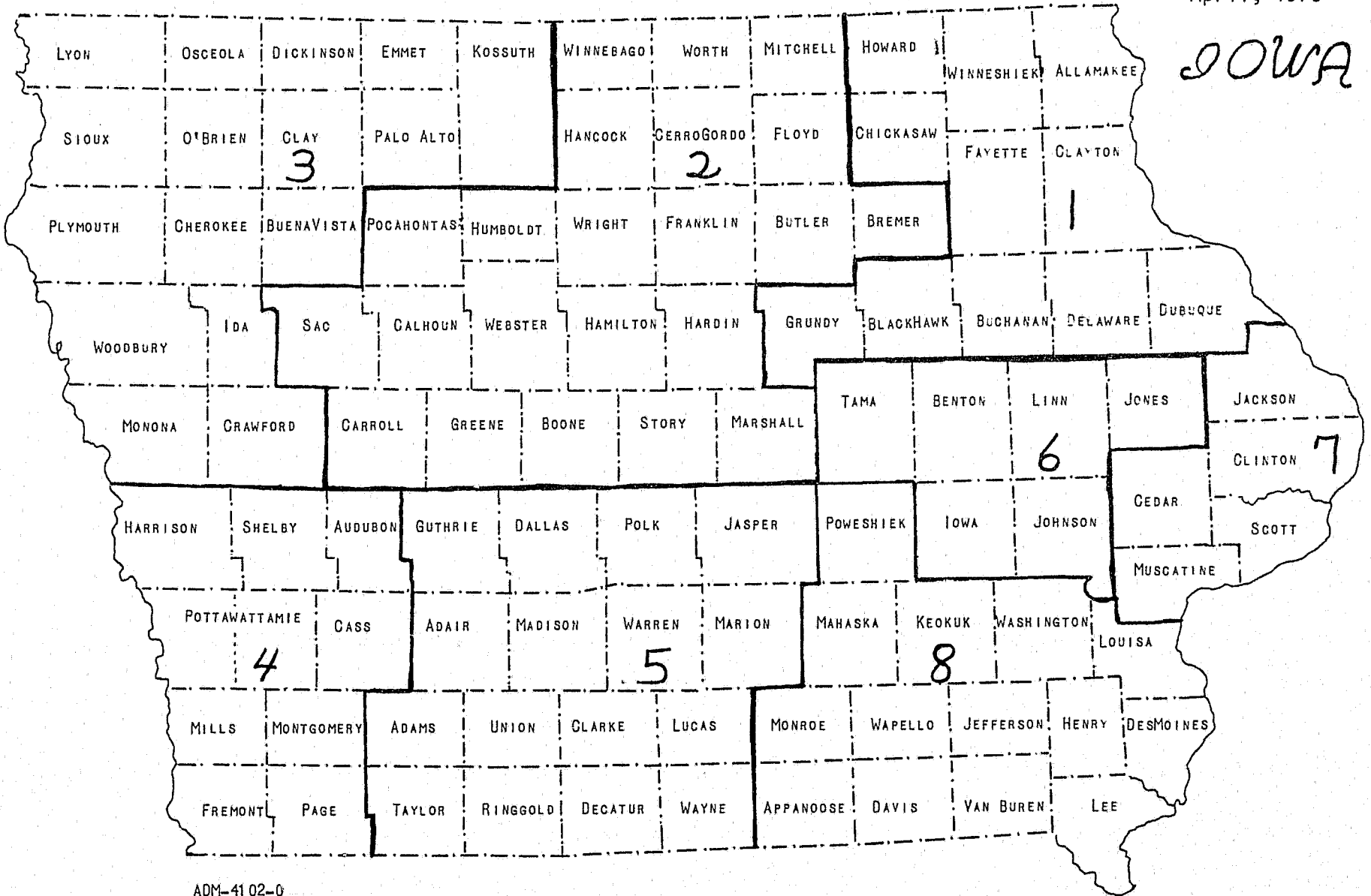
The second type of community corrections administration is what is often called a "Community Corrections Project" or a "Department of Court Services." These projects are administered separately in each judicial district and are based on the efforts of the Iowa Crime Commission and the Department of Social Services in 1972 to plan with local officials for projects similar to the fifth judicial district Department of Court Services. In 1973, the Iowa General Assembly gave legal approval for community based corrections throughout the state and appropriated \$850,000 to match Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds given through the Iowa Crime Commission. Today, each judicial district has a community corrections project operating and two districts, the first and eighth, have two. These projects operate under separate federal grants with the state and sometimes local or county governments providing match money.

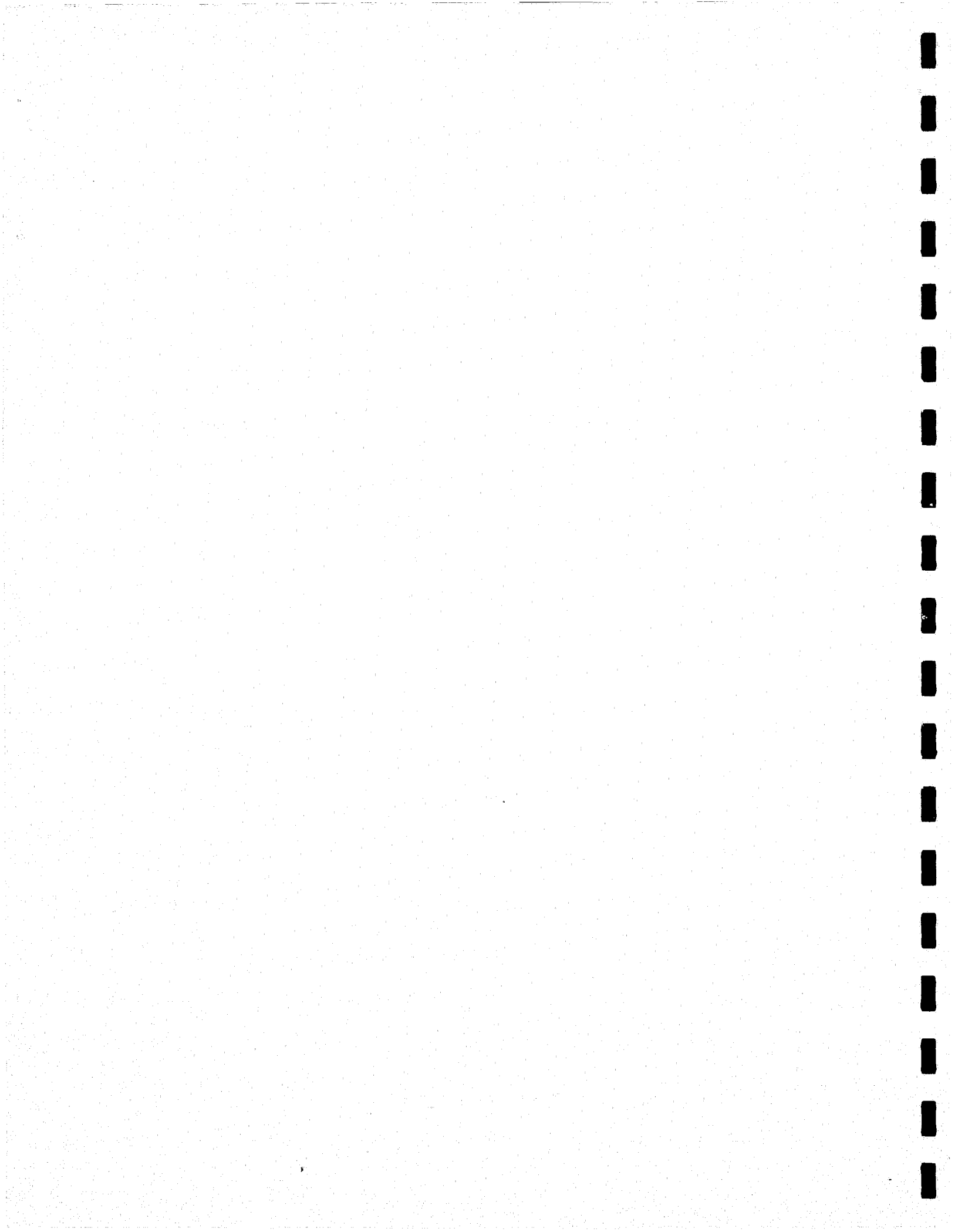
Although each project is unique to its district, most offer pre-trial release and release with services, pre-sentence investigations, and probation.

IOWA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

April, 1976

IOWA





The pre-trial programs differ in their policies among the eight districts; probation is quite uniform. The fifth judicial district offers a residential treatment center at Fort Des Moines that is used as an alternative sentencing facility for adult male offenders. Also offered in the fifth judicial district is a halfway house for female offenders. And in the sixth district, HOPE House, a halfway house used primarily for community corrections clients who need extra supervision, has been opened.

The fact that there are the two types of community corrections projects--state administered and grant funded community corrections projects--does not cause so much confusion as does the relationship between the state program and the community corrections projects. In some judicial districts the Department of Social Services and the community corrections project are completely merged. They are under the same administration and all staff are in Merit positions. The federal grant is used for part of the funding and state funds are used for the rest. In other districts the community corrections project and the Department of Social Services staff are separated administratively but the two staffs work closely together. There are agreements, either formal or informal, as to the composition of probation caseloads (as both the bureau and project offer probation) and they help each other out when it is needed. In other districts the community corrections project and the Department of Social Services work more independently of each other; they are separated either geographically or functionally.

It is because of these administrative differences that this report contains a district by district description of the community corrections projects. But before describing each district's project, it is necessary to describe in general the main program components of these projects - pre-trial release and

release, with services, pre-sentence investigations, probation, parole, and halfway houses or residential treatment centers.

Pre-Trial Release and Release With Services

The basic purpose of pre-trial release programs is to minimize the amount of time an offender spends in jail before his trial regardless of his financial status. This purpose is not attained by the bail-bond system as not all offenders can afford the bond. The pre-trial release program arranges for the release of offenders who can then return to their jobs and families and lead a more normal life until their trial. Pre-trial release can be offered either with or without services. Release without services is granted to people who, in the judgment of the release staff and a judge, have stable employment; a residence and family ties; will appear at any scheduled court dates; and will not be a threat to the community during the time released. Release with services is granted to a person who, it is believed, will appear at any scheduled court date but may have some special problems, such as problems with drugs or alcohol, employment or family.

Pre-trial release is offered by the community corrections projects to some extent in seven of the eight judicial districts in the state; approximately seventy-eight counties are served by pre-trial release. Of course, districts and sometimes counties within a judicial district, offer different services and different levels of services. This ranges from offering release with services only on the request of a judge or other official, to interviewing most all people arrested for either pre-trial release or release with services. The following charts show for each district which of the program components are offered and the counties they are offered in.

District	Counties Served	Program Components Offered
1st	Blackhawk, Buchanan, Grundy	PTR and Release with Services (RWS)
2nd	All Counties of District	PTR and RWS
3rd	Woodbury County	PTR and RWS
4th	None	None
5th	All Counties of District	PTR and RWS
6th	All Counties of District	PTR and RWS
7th	Scott and Clinton	PTR & RWS-Scott Co., RWS-Clinton Co.
8A	All Counties of District	RWS
8B	All Counties of District	RWS (PTR & RWS offered in Burlington)

As the amount and type of pre-trial differ, so do the duties of pre-trial staff. In the urban areas such as Des Moines and Cedar Rapids where there are a higher number of pre-trial releasees, the staff is very specialized, they work only in the pre-trial program or even in one component of the program such as interviewing or release with service client counseling. In the more rural areas, staff often handle the whole pre-trial process, conduct PSI's and sometimes carry probation caseloads.

But just as the pre-trial programs in the seven judicial districts differ, they are also very similar in some aspects. This is especially true of the sequence of events between a person's arrest and his release to a pre-trial program.

After a person is arrested in an area where pre-trial is offered, there is usually some kind of notification process between the jail and the pre-trial project so that eligible offenders may be interviewed for release. In some places the pre-trial office calls or checks the jails at regular intervals to see if anyone has been arrested; in others the jail officials notify pre-trial staff when someone is eligible for interview, and in some there are both kinds of notification. In some cases, like in Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, the pre-trial interviewers have their offices in or near the jail so notification is easy. In other places, there is no attempt to reach an offender as soon as possible after arrest; pre-trial staff is available to interview

at the request of a judge or other official anywhere in the judicial process.

The following chart outlines the notification procedures in each district.

<u>District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Notification Procedure</u>
1st	Blackhawk County	Jail notifies project, when someone is arrested & eligible; the project periodically checks.
	Grundy & Buchanan	Notification by officials at any point in judicial process - no automatic notification procedures.
2nd	Cerro Gordo, Marshall & Story Counties	Project checks jails daily, jails contact project when there is an eligible offender.
	Other 19 Counties	Officials will notify project when someone is eligible.
3rd	Woodbury County	Jail notifies project; project checks jail often.
5th	Polk County	Jail notifies project, project regularly checks jails.
	Region 5A, Jasper, Warren, Madison & Guthrie Counties	Jail notifies project - project checks jails.
	Dallas & Madison	Project calls jails
	Region 5B, Union, Adams, Adair, Ringgold, Taylor	Notification from county sheriff, county attorney or defense attorney.
	Clarke, Lucas & Decatur	Arresting agency or magistrate.
	Wayne	No notification, interview on special request.
6th	Johnson, Linn, Tama Iowa, Benton & Jones	Project regularly checks jails Project periodically checks jails
7th	All Counties	Project checks jails.
8A	All Counties	Project checks jails daily, sheriff or magistrate notifies project.
8B	All Counties	Project checks jail daily.

In most districts there are certain types of offenders who are not even interviewed because they could not be released to a pre-trial program. These usually include those placed on a hold of some kind, juveniles, those arrested for a Federal offense, failure to appear and simple misdemeanors. A list of those excluded from interviews for each district follows:

- 1st District: Federal offense, failure to appear, intoxication, simple misdemeanor traffic charges, juveniles.
- 2nd District: Intoxication, failure to appear, Federal offenses and those on hold from another agency.
- 3rd District: Intoxication, failure to appear, Federal offenses, simple misdemeanors.
- 4th District: This does not apply since there is no automatic referral of offenders to the program.
- 5th District
Polk County:
5A & 5B Juveniles, Federal offenses, failure to appear, intoxication. Those with holds from other correctional agencies, non-residents of Iowa, juveniles.
- 6th District:
Linn & Jones
Counties Federal charge, out-of-state charge, parole violation, those with more than one failure to appear.
- Iowa, Johnson:
Tama & Benton No one is rejected for interview.
- 7th District:
Clinton: Those on hold, juveniles, simple misdemeanors, (unless judge requests.
Scott: All Scott County residents are interviewed for any charge
- 8A: Those on hold from another state, simple misdemeanors, juvenile offenses, Federal offenses.
- 8B: Anyone presently on probation or parole, those on hold for another agency, failure to appear, Federal offense, and those arrested for murder or manslaughter.

After the pre-trial staff has found out that someone is eligible for interview they go to the jail to interview the offender. This interview occurs as soon as possible after notification. If someone is arrested during the night or on weekends, in most districts interviewers will either be available or on

call to conduct the interview. Of course, the time from notification to interview will vary from county to county. The following chart lists the hours that interviewers are available.

<u>District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Hours Office is Open</u>	<u>Other Hours Staff is Available</u>
1	Blackhawk Buchanan Grundy	8:00AM-5:00PM Weekdays	Until 10:00PM Weekdays 8:00AM to 10:00PM Weekends
2	All Counties	7:30AM-4:30PM Weekdays	Weekday Evenings Weekend Days & Evenings
3	Woodbury	7:30AM-4:30PM Weekdays	Weekend Days
4			
5	Polk County	24 Hours a Day - 7 Days a Week, during Summer 8:00AM-12:00 Midnight 7 Days a Week	
5A & 5B	All Counties	8:00AM-4:30PM Weekdays	24 Hours a Day, 7 Days a Week
6	Johnson, Iowa Linn	7:30AM-4:30PM Weekdays 8:00AM-9:00PM, 7 Days a Week	7:30AM-12:00 Noon - Weekends
	Tama, Benton, Jones	7:30AM-4:30PM Weekdays	24 Hours a Day, 7 Days a Week
7	Clinton Scott	8:00AM-5:00PM Weekdays 8:00AM-5:00PM Weekdays	24 Hours a Day, 7 Days a Week 24 Hours a Day, 7 Days a Week
8A	All Counties	8:00AM-5:00PM Weekdays	Weekend Days
8B	All Counties	8:00AM-4:30PM Weekdays	24 Hours a Day, 7 Days a Week

In some cases the project will not have the opportunity to interview some of the eligible offenders. The main reason for this is that the offender bonds out before the interviewer goes to the jail. This is more common in the rural areas where it takes longer for an interviewer to reach the jail than in an

urban area where the interviewers are readily available for more hours and are housed close to the jail.

The interview itself usually follows a set procedure. The interview form covers areas such as the offender's residence, his family, employment, and prior criminal record. After the interview, the information is verified, usually by calling employers and family. Criminal history is determined by looking at police and county sheriff's files, BCI and sometimes FBI rap sheets. After the information is verified the project decides whether to recommend release with or without services, or to recommend no release. The basis for this recommendation is a point system in which an offender is granted points for length of employment, length of residence in community and in judicial district, family ties, and criminal record. A sample copy of a point schedule can be found in Appendix B. If an offender has the required number of points the project would probably recommend him for release without services, those with less points would be recommended for release with services. There are, of course, factors which may keep an offender with enough points from being released. These include having charges pending at the time of arrest, a previous failure to appear, having a hold placed on the offender by some correctional agency, being charged with a violent crime against persons, having a history of drug or alcohol abuse, and having a known or apparent psychiatric or emotional behavior disorder. These factors might make a person who is eligible for release without services be recommended for release with services, or it might prevent the person from being recommended for release at all.

After the interviewer has decided on his recommendation, it usually needs judicial approval before the offender can be released. The recommendation is made in most cases at or after the offender's arraignment. The judge will at

that time sign a release bond if he approves of the release. In some cases the recommendation will not be made at the arraignment. If a person is arrested during the night or on a weekend, in some districts the pre-trial staff member telephones the judge or magistrate and will get approval over the phone. Most judicial districts also conduct weekend arraignments. If the judge approves the recommendation for release, the offender is let out of jail. In some districts, such as in Davenport, pre-trial staff can release an offender without judicial approval during the night or weekends if the bond set for the prisoner is less than a certain amount, such as \$1,000.00.

If a person has been released with services, he must meet regularly with his counselor. There is in most cases an assessment of services that the client will need; this takes place sometimes at the release interview, sometimes in a separate intake interview and other times at the first counselor-client contact. The release with services counselors mainly provide counseling and refer clients with special problems to various community agencies such as drug and alcohol treatment centers, employment offices, mental health services, family counselors, etc. The number of counselor client contacts varies from case to case and from counselor to counselor. Contacts might be as often as daily or as seldom as once or twice monthly. These contacts may be made by telephone, by the client visiting the counselor's office or by the counselor visiting the client's home.

Although most of the projects have had little experience with serious misconduct by pre-trial release with service clients, there are established ways of dealing with misconduct, both minor and serious.

Minor misconduct usually is defined as missing work, missing appointments (with counselor or attorney) or changing jobs or moving without informing the counselor. This type of misconduct is usually treated by a verbal reprimand;

a note of misconduct is usually indicated on the case record and in some cases the releasing judge would be contacted.

Major misconduct, such as rearrest, failure to appear for a court date, failure to follow a treatment plan, and total non-cooperation with the project, are in some cases grounds for revocation. The decision to start revocation proceedings is usually made by the pre-trial counselor. The judge can usually revoke the bond without a special hearing; if the client isn't already in custody, a warrant is issued.

But by far the most cases make it through the pre-trial programs without being revoked. Most of the projects notify clients of all their court dates, either by telephone, letter or in person, so that they will not inadvertently fail to appear in court. After the release client has been adjudicated, he is taken off the pre-trial caseload.

Pre-Sentence Investigations

In July, 1974 it became mandatory to complete pre-sentence investigations on all offenders convicted of a felony in the state of Iowa. Many judges also order pre-sentence investigations completed on offenders who have been convicted of indictable misdemeanors.

In most instances, the Department of Social Services district staff or the community corrections project staff complete these pre-sentence investigations for the court. The investigation includes finding out about the present offense, the offender's prior criminal record, his personal and family history, his employment, any alcohol or drug use, financial information, etc.

Each district determines which staff member will complete pre-sentence investigations. Some districts have people assigned solely to complete them; in others each pre-trial counselor and probation officer do a few pre-sentence investigations each month. The investigating officer presents his findings to the court and often makes a recommendation about the offender's sentence if he should be given a jail or prison sentence or placed on probation. The court takes the recommendation into consideration and then makes the final sentencing decision.

Probation

In many cases the court may grant probation to a convicted offender in lieu of sending him to prison. Probation may be granted because: (1) The individual pleaded guilty to the charge against him and did not have a jury trial, or (2) the individual pleaded innocent and was found guilty in a jury trial. When the individual is determined guilty the judge sets a date for sentencing. In the case of felony offenses pre-sentence investigations are ordered and completed prior to sentencing.

Upon sentencing an offender will receive probation if; (1) the sentence is suspended or (2) sentence is deferred. In the former the court will pronounce sentence to one of the state penal institutions or the county jail with such sentence to be suspended. In lieu of this sentence, the court grants the individual probation. In some instances a court may require the offender to serve a portion of the sentence in the county jail or residential treatment center as a condition of his probation. In Iowa the term of probation is indefinite and may extend as long as the court deems necessary. The court may make an exception to this rule however and define in the court order that the offender serve only the balance of his sentence on probation. When the probation has ended, whether indefinite or defined, a discharge is granted.

As an alternative to pronouncing sentence, the court may, "in the name of justice", defer the sentence and place the offender on probation for a prescribed period of time. (This does not usually exceed two years.) If the offender satisfactorily progresses through the term of supervision and the probation has not been revoked, the original charge will be dismissed upon the expiration of term. This absolves the record of conviction.

When the offender is granted probation he submits to supervision to either the judicial district Community Corrections Project or the State Bureau of Community-Based Corrections. Exceptions to this are: (1) assignment by the court to locally administered programs or groups that focus on specific problems such as drug and alcohol related cases, and (2) out-of-state offenders whom the court may return to their home state for supervision. By far, the majority of probationers, however, are supervised by either the Community Corrections Project or the Department of Social Services.

Although several of the court services projects operate rather independent structurally, most probation work is in conjunction with the Bureau of Community-

Based Corrections. Generally, there is local agreement with the court as to the make-up and assignment to caseloads of the two programs. Traditionally, the state program has had the responsibility for supervision of the more serious offenders i.e., felons and parolees. In some areas the project supervises all probationers regardless of the seriousness of the offense.

Procedurally each district operates in a similar manner. All programs operate from similar guidelines i.e., procedure for intake, levels of intensity for supervision, and initiation of revocation and discharge. The state program has formal guidelines and many of the community corrections projects have either adopted these or slightly modified them to serve their specific needs. Some projects have developed their own guidelines to better serve the process in the local community, but they too are very similar and align with the scheme of the total Iowa Correctional process.

When offenders are sentenced a probation officer may occasionally be present in court. In some instances the court will set aside a particular day or days for sentencing. In many cases a probation officer will arrange his schedule so that he can be in court on those days to receive potential probationers. In some districts the probation officer completes pre-sentence investigations so he may have a particular interest in the case. In other areas either because the organizational make-up does not permit it, or where probation officers are burdened with large caseloads, it may not be practical or feasible to be present in court at time of sentence. Regardless of the presence of a probation officer in court, the program is informed of new probationers usually by the county attorney's office, and in all cases they are provided a copy of the court order.

The probationer meets with his probation officer to arrange probation activities the day following sentencing, or at the latest within a week. The probation officer will discuss with the probationer the limitations placed on his activity as a probationer. In addition to the general rules all probationers

are required to observe, there may be other restrictions that deal more specifically with the individual's background and the nature of the offense. The rules are in the form of a written contract which the probationer agrees to and signs. The contract is witnessed and signed by the supervising probation officer. The court and/or the probation officer has the authority to change or amend the rules at any time. The probation officer determines the intensity of supervision, which is dependent on the behavior of the probationer and/or current personal problems he may be experiencing e.g., unemployment, family, and drug or alcohol problems. Personal contacts with the probation officer may be required weekly, bi-weekly or monthly, whichever is considered appropriate in working with the individual.

It is often the case that individuals are led into a life of crime by a variety of personal problems which they are unable to cope with. Being sentenced by the court and placed on probation, does not in itself remedy the problems. The problems most often accompanying the commission of crime are: lack of education, unemployment, alcohol or drug use, and a disturbed family life. Whether it is a single indentifiable problem, a combination of the above, or other unrelated problems, intervention with counseling and/or therapy is usually required.

Although the court may specify treatment and therapy for a probationer, it is generally the probation officer who has the wherewithal for making arrangements for a variety of community services. As an arm of the court, the probation officer may seek community resources for the offender as the occasion dictates. Some offenders may just lack self-discipline in ordering their lives and daily affairs; counseling, job development, and motivation are often supplied within the program by the probation officer. Others genuinely require professional therapy and guidance and it is often necessary to refer offenders to outside

community programs and agencies that specialize in specific problem areas. Each district has access to psychological, psychiatric, alcohol and drug treatment programs and facilities, some which offer in-patient as well as out-patient care. Programs are available, private and public, which offer academic and vocational achievement training. They may utilize the public employment service for job development and placement. There is access to the County Mental Health Centers as well as the four State Mental Health Institutes. Some offenders are eligible for medical care at private local hospitals, others at the University hospital or VA hospitals. There are also private charitable organizations that may be used for indigent offenders. Most districts have Halfway Houses that are sometimes used as a temporary residence by offenders with no place to live.

Regardless of the community program an offender may be referred to for therapy or treatment, the probation officer retains correctional authority over the offender and may continue to counsel and refer through the term of probation. The probation officer also has a responsibility for public safety and by correctly matching needs with therapy the goal of producing a responsible citizen should serve to benefit the safety of the community.

There are instances when public safety is not being maintained and it is necessary to place the offender in a more structured and secure environment. It varies among probation officers and the extenuating circumstances of each case as to when intervention with probation revocation is warranted. It is generally agreed, however, that uncooperative behavior, and flagrant or chronic violation of the probation agreement are grounds for revocation. When such action is necessary a "Violation Report" is sent to the court. The probation officer may make recommendations to the court based on his investigation and findings. The court will make the decision whether to revoke the client.

When new offenses are committed, depending on the seriousness, probation may be revoked if, (1) the offender is found guilty and sentenced on the new charge, in which case the original sentence may be imposed with the time to be served either concurrently or consecutively or, (2) through plea bargaining where the new charge may be dropped and the offender accepts revocation with confinement for the original offense. Deferred sentence probationers may at this time be sentenced for the original offense in addition to the new one with sentences to be served likewise, concurrently or consecutively. In most instances a suspended sentence with probation is granted. In effect the offender is serving two or dual probations.

In the more successful cases, when it has been determined that maximum benefit of supervision has been achieved, a discharge from probation is requested. Statements as to the offender's adjustment and the probation officer's conclusion and recommendation are generally necessary in considering release. Bureau supervised probationers on a suspended sentence from one of the state institutions must have their discharge requested through the Board of Parole. Court project probationers on a suspended sentence from the county jail receive their discharge through the court. The dismissal for deferred sentence probations is also granted by the court.

Parole

Parole, like probation, is a community-based offender program, differing somewhat in that parolees have served institutional time and have been considered "adjusted or socialized" to a degree warranting their return to the community. Although the path from the institution to the community may include several alternative placements as a buffer to re-adjustment, parole is the status the offender achieves when he is granted the freedom similar to that of probationers.

In Iowa, parolees are placed under the supervision of the Department of Social Services' Bureau of Community-Based Corrections. They are assigned to caseloads and are supervised by state officers of the Bureau in the same manner as probationers. Because all parolees are under the supervision of the Bureau, the procedure and guidelines followed are uniform throughout the state.

Before inmates are released to parole, a pre-parole investigation is required by the Bureau to determine the appropriateness of placement in the community. It is the responsibility of the parole officer to investigate and develop a parole plan for inmates either coming for the first time, or those returning to the community. The plan will outline the suitability of placement, with emphasis on employment and residency. If placement in the community is determined to be suitable, the offender will be released on furlough to report to the parole officer at his destination.

Procedurally, parolees are supervised in the same manner as probationers; they are required to sign and abide by the conditions of a parole contract, counseling and referral is provided by the parole officer with the identification of needs and accompanying treatment, and referrals are made to the same community resource programs used by probationers.

When parole violation(s) occur the parole officer may have the parolee arrested and detained in custody pending the investigation. A violation report is forwarded to the State Board of Parole. The parole board will set a date for a preliminary hearing to be conducted by a hearing officer. If, at the preliminary hearing, there is determined "probable cause," the parolee will be returned to the institution and await final decision on revocation by the Parole Board. The parole board hearing is conducted at the institution at a later date, generally within two months.

Parolees may be returned to the institution on sentence for conviction of new offences and have the parole revoked. A parolee may also be revoked with

return to the institution through plea bargaining where the new charge may be lessened or dropped.

Length of parole, as with bureau supervised probationers rests with the parole board. When the optimum point of supervision has been determined, a discharge is requested from the parole board. The procedures are essentially the same for probationers except that parolees must be charged on or before the expiration of their sentence. Requests for restoration of citizenship are made to the Governor's office by the parole board.

Halfway Houses And Residential Treatment Facilities

In Iowa there are four Work Release Centers that conform to the traditional concept of a halfway house, i.e., "bridging the gap" between the institution and the community. Their primary function is to assist the offender leaving the correctional institution in his return to the community. The majority of men placed in these facilities are on work release status from the Riverview Release Center in Newton, Iowa. These individuals have been approved by a three member work release committee for return to the community to work. This committee is composed of one staff member from the Bureau of Community-Based Corrections, institution treatment staff, and the Board of Parole. These people are required to live in the more structured environment of the halfway house prior to parole and normally, these offenders are likely to obtain parole within six months. The halfway house program is structured to meet the needs of the releasee and to comply with the work release standards as outlined in the Policy and Procedures Manual, Bureau of Community-Based Corrections.

There are four additional residential facilities in the state which provide similar services to the above but have more of a community orientation. Residents of these facilities come from various community-based agencies and programs. Placements here include: Parolees and/or probationers who are having difficulty under normal supervision, court placements as an alternative to prison or jail, or individuals referred by an agency such as an alcohol or drug treatment program. These facilities for the most part operate similar to the halfway houses for work releasees in that the residents are employed in the community and live at the facility. The degree of supervision and amount of freedom varies from facility to facility.

While the work release halfway houses primarily serve state work releasees, in the most cases they have bed space available for a few community placements. Likewise, the residential facilities often reserve three or four beds for state work releasees.

Residential centers, (like Fort Des Moines) offer counseling and referral through a wide range of community services. Counseling may be individual or group and there is at least one staff member available 24 hours a day to talk with residents.

The vast majority of the offenders are placed in the halfway house for an indefinite period of time. Work release standards, however, set a maximum stay of six months before parole; if not paroled within six months, the offender will be returned to the institution. Placements from the community reside an average of three months. Court sentenced offenders--those sentenced for 90 days or less--generally serve the entire sentence at the facility.

In all the facilities, the offender is required to pay rent. The amount varies between facilities but rent for work releasees is set at \$2.50 per day. Residents may be assessed for their food when the house has a cook to prepare all meals. Other houses do not have a cook but make the kitchen facilities available to the residents who purchase and prepare their own meals.

Most facilities have developed a "level system" as a means for residents to earn greater freedom to interact in the community. Advancement in this system is dependent on performance and rule compliance. Advancement to a higher level generally assures more frequent and longer furloughs.

Rules that generally apply to probationers and parolees also apply to residents of a facility; in addition, there are house rules to follow. The rule regarding the curfew for residents is important and violation is considered a serious infraction. If a work releasee fails to report back two hours after

curfew he is reported as escaped. When apprehended, he is usually revoked and returned to the institution.

The halfway house staff will generally base their recommendations for a resident's release on his employment record, the amount of his savings, and his behavior while a resident. When the staff believes a work releasee is ready for parole, they will recommend such to the parole board and the board acts on the recommendation. For resident probationers and parolees, facility staff works in conjunction with probation/parole officers in determining the time and procedure of release.

CHAPTER II - COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS IN EACH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

First Judicial District--Waterloo

Community Corrections in the first judicial district consists of two community corrections projects and the Department of Social Services district staff. Project Link-Up is the community correction project which serves Blackhawk, Grundy and Buchanan counties. The Northeast Iowa Department of Court Services/State Department of Social Services serves the other eight counties of the first judicial district. State Department of Social Services staff also supervises parolees in Blackhawk, Grundy and Buchanan counties.

There is no merger between the Northeast Iowa Court Services/State Department of Social Services and Project Link-Up but there is an agreement that the two projects share office space, share some clerical staff and coordinate probation workloads.

Project Link-Up

Project Link-Up began on October 15, 1973 with a year's grant of \$44,385 and initially offered probation, job development for clients and pre-sentence investigations for Blackhawk, Buchanan and Grundy counties. The initial staff included a Director, a Program Specialist, a Secretary and a Probation Specialist. Although it was hoped that pre-trial release with services could be offered in the first year, it didn't become functional until October of 1974. Pre-trial is offered mainly in Blackhawk county, while probation services are provided to all three counties. Release with services is used more than release without services because the judges prefer that offenders be released with some form of supervision. More misdemeanor offenders are being released without services now than in the past, but release with services is still used more often.

The first year's grant ran from October 1, 1973 to September 30, 1974. At the end of the first grant period an extension of the initial grant was given to fund the project until June 30, 1975. On July 1, 1975 a year-long continuation grant was approved. This grant was for \$186,600.00. The first grant contained matching funds from Blackhawk county and the city of Waterloo; the extension grant contained funds from the Department of Social Services, Blackhawk county and the city of Waterloo. The current grant contains matching funds from the Department of Social Services and Blackhawk county. Detailed breakdowns of the grant funds can be found in Appendix C.

Since the project began, there has been an increase in staff to meet increasing workloads in both probation and pre-trial release with services. The staff has increased from four to twenty people with separate probation, pre-trial, and clerical units. The staff positions are outlined in the table of organization in Appendix D.

Northeast Iowa Department of Court Services/Department of Social Services

The State Department of Social Services' Bureau of Community-Based Corrections and the grant funded Northeast Iowa Department of Court Services work together under the same administrative structure to provide parole, probation, pre-sentence investigation and halfway house services to persons in the first judicial district. Parole and halfway house services are provided for the entire first district; probation supervision and pre-sentence investigations are provided for Allamakee, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Howard and Winneshiek counties. Project Link-up provides these services in the other three counties of the first district.

Before the Community Corrections Project started in January of 1975, there was only one Department of Social Services staff member to handle probation and parole for all six of these counties; clients were often handled by juvenile

probation officers. Since then, the project and state staff has grown to seventeen people in four offices--Waterloo, Dubuque, Decorah and Oelwein. All staff are in merit classifications.

The funds for operation of the program come from an Iowa Crime Commission grant and from the State Department of Social Services. The current nine-month grant is for \$52,023.00. A complete breakdown of the grant funds is given in Appendix C. The District Court is the applicant for these grant funds but there is a contractual arrangement between the Court and the Department of Social Services for the administration and implementation of the correctional programs prescribed in the grant.

Although there is no formal system for pre-trial release in this six county area, project staff is responsive to special requests from the courts for the provision of release with services. It is the belief of the district supervisor that due to the nature of the geographical area as well as the sentiments of the courts and law enforcement officials, a formal pre-trial program is not desired or needed.

Halfway House - Waterloo, Iowa

The Halfway House located in Waterloo, Iowa received its first client in November of 1971. The facility was begun and is administered by the State Department of Social Services. The facility does not operate with any grant funds; it is subsidized entirely by state money.

The staff consists of one Director and four Halfway House Workers; residents come exclusively from the men's institutions. There are no beds reserved for parolees and the facility is not used as a sentencing unit as an alternative to state incarceration. Offenders are received after being approved for work release from either Fort Madison or Anamosa.

Clients spend an average of four months in the Waterloo Halfway House. The significant factor affecting their length of stay is related to the individual's work record and work habits. Also, an influence on the amount of time spent in the facility is the financial situation of the offender and his general behavior during his stay.

Staff services include counseling and providing some transportation. Transportation is not provided on a regular basis but is provided when the client cannot find any other way to get to work. It is impressed upon each offender the importance of self sufficiency and responsibility regarding work and other program related items.

Clients pay \$2.50 per day for rent. They are also required to buy their own food and clothing, and are responsible for ordinary medical expenses and their own transportation. The money earned by clients while on work release is turned over to the halfway house director and is then sent to the Riverview Release Center where it is handled in accordance with work release regulations.

Second Judicial District--Mason City

Department of Court Services/Department of Social Services

The Department of Court Services and the second district Bureau of Community Corrections Services are both under the administration and structure of the Department of Social Services District Supervisor. This has been the case since the Department of Court Services was created by an Iowa Crime Commission grant which started in December, 1974. The purpose of creating a Department of Court Services was to expand the already existing probation program and to create a pre-trial release program. The total programs offered by the state and project staff are parole, probation, pre-sentence investigation and pre-trial release and release with services. These services are offered in all twenty-two counties of the second district.

The 31 staff members are housed in four offices--in Mason City, Fort Dodge, Marshalltown and Ames. The formal table of organization found in Appendix D outlines the types of positions held. All positions are merit classifications.

The entire program is funded both by the Department of Social Services and by a Crime Commission grant with the applicant for the grant being the District Court of the Second Judicial District. The Department of Social Services has entered into a contractual arrangement with the District Court for the provision of correctional services and programs. The current seven-month grant is for \$154,508.00. Details about the current grant and the initial grant are given in Appendix C.

Third Judicial District--Sioux City

Department of Social Services/Department of Court Services

The Third Judicial District Court Services project began in January, 1975. The project was fully integrated with the existing third district Bureau of Community-Based Corrections administration. All project staff is supervised by the DSS District Supervisor.

The creation of the Department of Court Services allowed a pre-trial program to be started in Woodbury County and it also allowed the probation officers to increase the level of supervision for their clients as the size of the caseloads decreased. In addition, it allowed the district to begin the supervision of clients sentenced to the county jails. Prior to this, the district was using juvenile probation officers for the supervision of county jail probationers in some of the rural counties. Probation and parole are offered in all counties of the Third District as pre-trial programs are offered only in Woodbury county.

The project and state activities are funded by State Department of Social Services money and a Crime Commission grant. The grant for fiscal year 1976 is \$174,783.61. Grant figures are given in Appendix C.

The current staff of twenty-one are all in merit positions and the table of organization can be found in Appendix D.

Fourth Judicial District--Council Bluffs

Department of Court Services/State Bureau of Community-Based Corrections

In July, 1973, the Fourth Judicial District Department of Court Services was given a grant to begin a pre-trial program and to expand the pre-sentence investigations and probation program already offered by the State Bureau of Community-Based Corrections. Although the positions funded by the grant for the Court Services Project are not merit positions, they are supervised by the Bureau of Community-Based Corrections' District Supervisor, who is the Director of the Court Services project. Obviously, then, the Court Services Project and the Bureau work very closely to provide adult corrections services in the Fourth Judicial District.

Although it was hoped at the beginning of the court services project that pre-trial release services could be developed, this has not yet happened. Instead, the four staff members designated as pre-trial counselors work as misdemeanor probation counselors and relieve the Department of Social Services parole and probation agents. Although probation supervision was offered in the fourth district before the Court Services Project began, it is believed that the services provided by the staff within the project have had significant impact in terms of helping the existing Social Services staff to slow down caseload increases. The current staff of twelve is outlined in the organization chart found in Appendix D.

The court services project is now operating under its third yearly grant from the Iowa Crime Commission for a total of \$75,027.00 . More complete grant information can be found in Appendix C.

Halfway House

The facility first opened on March 1, 1974. It was started by the Council Bluffs YMCA. The major purpose of the facility is to function as a residential treatment facility as an alternative to incarceration for the men's state penal institutions. In addition, it functions as a means of placing individuals assigned to probation who have demonstrated that they need additional structure but shouldn't be sent to one of the state institutions. On a limited basis the facility also serves as a work release center for men from Iowa's two male institutions.

To date, the facility has operated under funds from the Iowa Crime Commission along with the appropriate match dollars supplied by the Department of Social Services. The initial grant began in March of 1975 and is scheduled for termination in June of 1976. Under the grant itself, the applicant agency is the Fourth Judicial District Department of Social Services. There is a contractual arrangement between the Council Bluffs YMCA and the Department of Social Services for the provisions of services of a halfway house nature for the Fourth Judicial District.

The facility staff consists of one Director, five Resident Supervisors, and a part-time Secretary; all positions are non-merit, full-time positions funded by the grant. The Director is first accountable to the Executive Director of the YMCA and ultimately to the District Supervisor of the State Department of Social Services.

The facility has spaces for 12 residents. Four spaces are reserved for work releasees and eight spaces are made available for court sentences as alternatives to Anamosa or Fort Madison. The facility also receives clients from the District Parole and Probation office, and from other community rehabilitation agencies, mainly drug and alcohol agencies. The average time spent in this facility by clients is approximately four to five months. The major

factors influencing the length of term are employment, financial status, and behavior while at the facility. The staff services provided to residents include counseling, job development (primarily referral activities), and money management.

The earned income of work releasees is handled through the normal procedural operations; their money is handled by the Riverview Release Center. Those individuals who are not on work release have their earned incomes sent to a local bank which handles their money. Each resident pays \$17.50 per week for rent, buys his own food, clothing, and other consumable supplies and provides for his own transportation.

Fifth Judicial District--Des Moines

In the fifth judicial district, the community corrections project or the Department of Court Services and the Department of Social Services work quite independently of each other. The Department of Court Services provides pre-trial release and release with services, pre-sentence investigations, court sentenced probation, and residential treatment for both men and women in the entire fifth judicial district. The State Department of Social Services staff supervises all parolees and all interstate compact probation clients in the fifth district. The Court Services Department and the State Department of Social Services office will be discussed separately.

The Department of Court Services

The Department of Court Services in the fifth district had its start in the Polk County pre-trial release program started by the Hawley Welfare Foundation in 1964. This program expanded in Polk County until 1971 when the Department of Court Services was officially created and a project director was appointed. The Court Services Department then offered both pre-trial services and some probation supervision. Early in 1972 the Court Services Project expanded its operations to serve the whole fifth judicial district. In 1973 regional offices were established in Creston and Chariton. In 1974 additional regional offices were opened in Newton and Indianola and in 1975 an office was opened in Osceola.

In June of 1971 the Court Services Department had opened the Fort Des Moines residential treatment facility for use as a sentencing facility for men. In 1972, the project established the only halfway house for women in the state.

This program is mainly to help women leaving the women's reformatory. Since its beginning, the halfway house has expanded and it moved to a larger facility in 1974. The program also provides probation services to all those granted probation by the court except those assigned to the Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP) which receives a number of OMVUI problem drinker cases. It also has primary responsibility for all pre-trial cases except some with alcohol problems who are released to the Project III (located at Broadlawns Hospital) program and some with drug problems who are released to ADAPT. In both cases the offenders are on release with service bonds but they report to Project III or ADAPT rather than to a release with services counselor. A specialist has been assigned to the pre-trial office to assist in the screening to ADAPT the offender with drug problems.

The applicant for the Crime Commission Grant which funds the Department of Court Services is the Polk County Board of Supervisors. The breakdown of grant funds into Federal, State and local shares is found in Appendix C.

The project does have a contract with a private psychologist for his services. There are also agreements with the following agencies for the provision of services:

- A. The Des Moines Community College--Reading and GED Services.
- B. Iowa State Employment Service - Provision of a full-time counselor who works primarily with the Fort Des Moines and Female facilities.
- C. Project III Alcohol Program--used as a diversion from the corrections system for offenders with alcohol problems
- D. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation - Provision of a full-time counselor at no cost.
- E. Project TASK - used as a diversion for offenders with drug problems.

Residential Facility--Fort Des Moines. The Fort Des Moines Residential Facility serves primarily as an alternative sentencing and pre-trial release facility. It is an extension of the Polk County Jail and was opened in 1971 to help relieve some of the overcrowding at the jail. Its primary source of offenders is the courts since it has been designated as an alternative sentencing facility. In some cases, probationers are placed in the facility as a condition of their probation.

Offenders staying at the facility either work or go to school. They leave the facility only as granted by court order to go to work, school, or on furlough. Services provided by the facility are similar to those provided at the halfway houses.

Residential Facility for Women. The female facility in Des Moines functions as both a residential treatment facility and a halfway "out" house. The house was originally established in 1972 as a halfway house for women coming from the reformatory at Rockwell City for work release. Since then it has expanded to provide services as an alternative sentencing facility, and to provide a more structured environment for parolees or probationers having problems under ordinary parole and probation supervision. The facility has also accepted women who voluntarily entered the program. Currently most of the residents are court placements. The state work release standards are applicable to all residents and the services provided are similar to those at all halfway houses.

Department of Social Services

The fifth district Bureau of Community-Based Corrections offers parole services for the entire fifth district as well as probation for people on interstate compact. The district supervisor also directs the fifth district state work release center.

The district staff of one Director, eight Parole and Probation Officers and three clerical workers provides parole and probation services in the 5th district. The table of organization for the fifth district staff can be found in Appendix D.

The Des Moines Halfway House. The Des Moines Halfway House serves state work releasees almost exclusively. There have been a few men from federal prisons placed there and when space is available the halfway house may accept parolees whose parole officer feels that placement at the house is the best program for the individual. However, the house is usually kept at its 32 bed capacity by work releasees from Riverview Release Center in Newton.

The residents are supervised by six halfway house employees--a Director, a Counselor, three Halfway House Workers and one Community Corrections Aid. All positions are Merit classifications.

The halfway house follows the procedures and guidelines established for work release centers.

The average time spent in the facility by clients is approximately three months. The overall behavior of the individual, the work record, and the amount of savings by the resident all have some bearing upon the actual amount of time an individual will remain within the facility itself. Residents pay \$2.50 per day for rent and they buy their own food and clothing. If an individual uses the transportation services provided by the halfway house, he pays \$7.00 per week. All the residents' income is handled by the Riverview Release Center.

Sixth Judicial District--Cedar Rapids

The Sixth Judicial District Department of Adult Correctional Services

In March, 1973, the Sixth District Community Corrections Project started; it offered pre-trial services and misdemeanor probation. The staff consisted of one Supervisor, three Parole and Probation Agents, six Counselors, seven Interviewers, one Bookkeeper and two Clerks. Prior to the start of the project, the State Department of Social Services had complete responsibility for the administration of adult correctional programs for the district with their major effort on felony probation and parole. In order to make the two correctional programs work together in the sixth district, the District Supervisor of the State Department of Social Services was named Director of the Community Corrections Project and he coordinated the efforts of the two adult corrections programs in the district.

In 1973 and 1974, the project staff expanded to meet the increasing pre-trial and probation needs of the district. On December 1, 1974, the project staff and state parole and probation staff merged to form the Sixth District Department of Adult Correctional Services. All staff then became covered under Merit positions and positions were shifted to create a district pre-trial release supervisor and four lead persons in the Cedar Rapids and Iowa City offices for both parole and probation and pre-trial programs. An office was established in the Tama County Seat to offer both pre-trial release and probation supervision.

Since then positions have changed and the project has expanded to the point presented in the current table of organization in Appendix D. Besides pre-trial release, parole, and probation services, the project offers two half-way houses--one in Cedar Rapids and one in Iowa City--and completes pre-sentence

investigations.

The project is funded by the State Department of Social Services and by a grant from the Iowa Crime Commission. The grant applicant is the Sixth Judicial District and a contract exists between the State Bureau of Community Correctional Services and the Linn County Board of Supervisors for use of existing State Department of Social Services staff to develop and implement community corrections. The first year grant to the project was for \$165,245.00 (from January 1, 1973 to January 31, 1974); the project has expanded to its current yearly budget of \$410,783.00 in addition to state provided funds for the District Office of the Bureau of Community Corrections for fiscal year 1976. More grant information can be found in Appendix C.

Halfway House in Cedar Rapids. The initial opening date for this facility was May 22, 1972 at the Salvation Army. In October of 1972 the facility was relocated to another site. The halfway house has always been administered by the State Department of Social Services. To this effect, the facility operates solely on state funds, is legislatively approved and is administered within the Bureau of Community Based Corrections Services.

The facility is staffed by one Director and five Halfway House Workers. All positions are full-time and are Merit classifications. Organizationally, the halfway house Director is accountable to the Director of the Sixth Judicial District Department of Adult Correctional Services.

The facility has a capacity of seventeen. Three spaces are provided for probation, parole or pre-trial clients needing additional supervision that cannot be provided by those programs. The rest of the spaces are reserved for work releasees. The program is best adapted for handling individuals on work release from the state's institutions. The halfway house also receives individuals from the federal prison system through contractual arrangements; these clients must follow the same procedures as those specified for work

releasees.

The average length of stay for residents is about two and one-half months for probationers and pre-trial clients and about four months for work releasees. Work release clients cannot remain in the facility for more than six months, but they are not usually recommended for parole until they have been in the program for at least three months.

The staff is actively involved in providing the following types of services to residents of the facility: Assisting in job placement or training, group counseling, individual counseling, community involvement activities, furlough programs, drug/alcohol abuse counseling, marriage/family counseling, supervised housing, progress evaluation and budget management. The facility has no formal or contractual arrangements with outside agencies for the provision of services. However, the staff does use a variety of existing community resources to assist them in the overall provision of services to residents.

Project HOPE, Iowa City. The facility located in Iowa City known as HOPE House opened on August 5, 1974. The project is funded by LEAA grant money via a contract between the Bureau of Community Corrections of the State Department of Social Services and the HOPE House Board of Directors. The facility has operated with grant funds through a series of three respective grant periods. The initial grant began in August, 1974 and terminated July 31, 1975. A continuation grant began August 1, 1975 with the termination date of December 31, 1975. The current grant which runs from January 1, 1976 through June 30, 1976 operates with a budget of \$50,562.00 of which 90% of the money is provided by the Iowa Crime Commission with LEAA dollars and 10% match is provided by the State Department of Social Services.

The staff are full-time non-Merit classifications including a Director, an Assistant Director, three Counselor Aides, one Counselor, a Secretary, and one Cook. The Director is accountable to the Board of Directors of HOPE House which is made up of ten community representatives and to the District Supervisor of the Department of Adult Correctional Services.

The capacity of the facility is fourteen residents but the actual operating capacity on a day by day basis is about eleven. Clients are received from correctional institutions, parole or probation, pre-trial, jail, and social agencies such as Goodwill, RESB, and the Veterans Hospital. In addition, clients are received from the courts. Thus, to this effect, the facility operates somewhat along the line of a residential treatment facility as an alternative to incarceration in state institutions as well as a facility to provide additional structure for individuals needing it from other correctional programs. In addition, it serves as a work release center to bridge the gap an offender often finds between the institution and the community.

The average length of stay in HOPE House is between three and four months. Factors affecting the length include the resident's behavior during his stay,

his ability to function within the total framework of the program, his employment and his financial status. Staff at the facility conduct screening interviews for each resident upon entry and determine the specific needs of the individual at that time in order to provide programs relative to the needs of the residents. In addition, the staff is actively involved in counseling services on an individual basis as well as group counseling and assistance in gaining employment for the residents.

Informal arrangements exist with a variety of outside resources in order to provide services to residents. Some of these arrangements are with agencies such as the local drug center in the area, the VA Hospital, Kirkwood Learning Center, the Hawkeye Department of Social Services and many local churches.

Residents are responsible for assuming the financial responsibility for room and board at a cost of \$5.00 per day. In addition, residents are required to pay for their own clothing and minor medical expenses.

Seventh Judicial District--Davenport

The Seventh District Community Corrections Project and the State Department of Social Services Parole and Probation Office are independent units and will be discussed separately. These two programs work closely with each other; while their offices in Scott County are separate, they share office space in Clinton and Muscatine. The Department of Court Services provides probation supervision of misdemeanor probationers, pre-trial supervision and pre-sentence investigations. The Department of Social Services provides the supervision for all felony probationers and parolees and completes pre-sentence investigations. These two departments are not the only providers of probation services in the district, though. The Rotary Club in Davenport supervises simple drug and first time OMVUI probationers in Scott County.

Department of Court Services

The initial court services project began in March of 1973; it mainly consisted of a Davenport city program for pre-trial release on recognizance. The staff included one Disposition Clerk, one Chief Interviewer, one Secretary, and one District Supervisor.

In November of 1974, the Department of Court Services was established through the consolidation of the mentioned release project and two other programs operating out of the Scott county jail. The consolidation brought together the pre-trial activities and the activities identified in the two other programs and expanded the project throughout the entire judicial district. Under the new administration, release on recognizance was offered only in Scott County and upon special request throughout the rest of the district. Release with services was implemented on a district-wide basis, although it is still used infrequently. In addition to the pre-trial activities mentioned, the project

became responsible for misdemeanor probation in the seventh district. This was established primarily for individuals receiving county jail sentences.

Prior to implementation of the initial project, there were no pre-trial services offered in the district. Thus, this project did fill a need on the part of offenders in the Seventh Judicial District as well as the interests of local officials. Also, the existing State Department of Social Services staff was primarily focusing its attention in the area of probation sentences that were a result of assignment to prison. Thus, the project filled an additional need by assuming the responsibility for misdemeanor probationers assigned to the local county jails in the district.

Since its start in 1972, the Court Services Department has grown to a total staff of 21 with the main office in Davenport and satellite offices in Clinton to serve Clinton and Jackson counties and in Muscatine to serve Muscatine and Cedar Counties. The staff is not under the Merit system and all except three interviewers are full-time personnel. The table of organization found in Appendix D outlines the staff and their responsibilities.

The project operates under a grant from the Iowa Crime Commission. The applicant is the Seventh Judicial District.

State Department of Social Services

The State Department of Social Services staff is primarily responsible for the supervision of individuals receiving suspended prison sentences and are placed on probation. They are also entirely responsible for the supervision of all adult parolees in the Seventh Judicial District. Along with these responsibilities the staff completes pre-sentence investigations and the Department runs a halfway house in Davenport.

The main office for this district is in Davenport. There are satellite offices in Muscatine and Clinton. The table of organization in Appendix D shows the staff for the District Department of Social Services office.

The Davenport Halfway House. Residents were first placed in this facility in February of 1975. The facility is administered by the State Department of Social Services and was introduced primarily to meet a need for work release activities in the Seventh Judicial District. The facility itself is funded through grant money from the Iowa Crime Commission with the State Department of Social Services' Bureau of Community-Based Corrections functioning as the applicant agency. The initial grant period spanned over the period from February 1, 1975 to January 31, 1976 with the continuation grant beginning February 1, 1976 and scheduled for termination June 30, 1976.

All staff positions are full-time and non-Merit classifications. This includes a Director, one Halfway House Lead Worker, a Counselor, and four Halfway House Workers. The Director of the facility is organizationally accountable to the State Department of Social Services District Supervisor in the Seventh District.

The capacity of the facility is 23. Normally the facility operates with about twenty residents. Because this facility functions primarily as a state work release facility, most residents are adjudicated felons placed there from one of the men's correctional institutions. Sixteen beds are reserved for work releasees. The remaining seven beds are held for parolees, probationers, or pre-trial releasees who are having some difficulty functioning in those programs. The facility also receives individuals from the Scott County Jail who are participating in work release activities.

The average length of stay is four months for work releasees and two to three months for the other categories of residents. The factors affecting the amount of time spent within the facility itself include; job performance, stability, amount of money saved and earned, as well as individual attitude and behavior. Residents are required to pay \$2.50 per day for rent and are primarily responsible for their own food, clothing, and minor medical expenses.

Eighth Judicial District--Ottumwa and Burlington

The Eighth Judicial District has two community corrections projects. The District 8A Department of Court Services provides pre-trial with services, pre-sentence investigations and probation services for the following ten counties: Wapello, Appanoose, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek, Davis, Van Buren, Washington, Keokuk and Jefferson. The District 8B Department of Court Services/Department of Social Services provides pre-trial, pre-sentence investigations and probation services for Henry, Lee, Louisa and Des Moines Counties and parole services for the entire Eighth Judicial District. The two projects will be discussed separately.

Department of Court Services - District 8A

During the first quarter of 1973, officials in the Ottumwa area planned and designed the structure and program aspects of the Community-Based Corrections Project and began its implementation in June of the same year.

The beginning project operated program components consisting of pre-trial release with supervision, misdemeanor probation, and pre-sentence investigations. These components functioned on a limited basis in Wapello County only.

Initially, the staff hired to carry out the operation of the project included a Director, one Secretary, and Alcohol and Drug Technician, one Probation Agent and a Pre-trial Release Worker. It is believed that pre-trial release activities were used on a limited basis prior to project implementation, yet, such activities were viewed as inefficient and did not satisfy the need. Probation services were primarily handled by State Department of Social Services agents prior to project operations, yet, such services were not specifically geared for misdemeanants. The establishment of the project has helped in the expansion and formalizing of pre-trial release activities as well as assuming an aspect of probation needing improvement.

The project is funded by a grant provided by the Iowa Crime Commission. The grant applicant is Wapello County and Indian Hills Community College has administrative responsibility for the project.

In March of 1974 a new Director was hired for the project and each of the program components were subsequently expanded to all ten counties in District 8A. Caseloads increased significantly and the number of staff increased through the addition of an additional pre-trial position, two pre-sentence investigation positions and two additional agents. All staff are full-time and are non-Merit. The current table of organization is presented in Appendix D.

District 8B Department of Court Services/Department of Social Services

The Department of Court Services was begun in February of 1975 to expand the Community Correctional Services offered by the Department of Social Services in area 8B which covers Des Moines, Henry, Louisa and Lee Counties. Since the project began, the merged state and project staff have worked together to carry out these correctional services. The main office for the project state staff is located in Burlington but there are satellite offices located in Mt. Pleasant, Ottumwa, Fort Madison and Keokuk.

Project staff provides pre-trial activities, misdemeanor probation, pre-sentence investigations and some negotiation of bond reduction. State Department of Social Services staff is responsible for felony probation, parole supervision (for both district 8A and district 8B), interstate compact clients, work release supervision and investigations for pre-parole placements.

The Department of Social Services District Supervisor is responsible for both state and project operations and supervises all staff. The staff of 12 is outlined in the table of organization found in Appendix D.

The State Department of Social Services staff and activities are funded by state money and the project staff and activities are funded through a Crime

Commission Grant. The grant applicant for the project is the Department of Social Services as the boards of Supervisors of all four counties have signed waivers for the provision of Community Corrections Services, through the use of State Department of Social Services staff.

APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

Approach To The Study and The Participants

Approach - A Summary Statement

The descriptive survey approach utilized, involved conducting forty-three (43) interviews with community project staff throughout the state. The type of staff interviewed is inclusive of project directors, district supervisors, halfway house directors, pre-trial interviewers, and parole/probation agents. Questionnaires were prepared for each separate group and resulted in one hundred and four (104) questions being presented to project staff for response. One should note that each group was interviewed independently as was the case for each respective district and respective administrative frameworks within a given district.

Upon completion of questionnaire packets, this material was forwarded to the chosen PIT (project information team) representatives in late December, 1975 for their initial review. The subsequent week (December 22, 1975) involved arranging meeting dates by BIT (Bureau information team) representatives with PIT. During the six week period beginning January 5, 1976 and ending February 13, 1976 interviews were conducted with project and state staff throughout Iowa. With the culmination of each interview, Bureau staff prepared detailed narrative summaries relative to the substance of each session conducted. From these summaries and discussions with Bureau staff, the writers were afforded a tool to prepare this document.

Participants

The Bureau of Correctional Evaluation is extremely appreciative of the cooperation of PIT representatives. It is through their courteous gestures, by adjusting their busy schedules, that the material presented here is made

possible. To that extent, we wish to acknowledge the following "front line" individuals for their key contributions:

First Judicial District

Mr. James Kilman - Project Director

Mr. Mike Havenstrite - District Supervisor/Project Director

Mr. Pat Kelly - Pre-Trial Agent

Mr. Bill Jamison - Post-Conviction Agent

Mr. Chris Meek - Post-Conviction Agent

Mr. Wayne Chapman - Post-Conviction Agent

Second Judicial District

Mr. Bob Hentges - Project Director/District Supervisor

Mr. Bob Guild - Pre-Trial Agent/Post-Conviction Agent

Ms. Linda Murken - Pre-Trial Agent/Post-Conviction Agent

Mr. Charles Wellen - Pre-Trial Agent

Mr. Dave Follett - Post-Conviction Agent

Mr. Bob Gray - Post-Conviction Agent

Third Judicial District

Mr. Byron Whittlesey - Project Director/District Supervisor

Mr. Don Sturdevant - Pre-Trial Agent/Post-Conviction Agent

Mr. Lynn Hall - Pre-Trial Agent

Mr. Bruce Moorey - Post-Conviction Agent

Fourth Judicial District

Mr. Gerald Greiner - Project Director/District Supervisor

Mr. Bill Gillman - Post-Conviction Agent

Mr. Terry Carr - Post-Conviction Agent

Fifth Judicial District

Mr. Bernie Vogelgsang - Project Director
Mr. John O'Keefe - District Supervisor
Mr. Gary Rosberg - Pre-Trial Agent
Mr. John Johnson - Pre-Trial & Post-Conviction Agent
Mr. Jim Harvey - Pre-Trial & Post-Conviction Agent
Mr. Buzz Hoffman - Post-Conviction Agent
Mr. Dale Long - Post-Conviction Agent
Ms. Candy VanderPloeg - Pre-Trial & Post-Conviction Agent
Ms. Carmen Jansen - Pre-Trial & Post-Conviction Agent
Mr. Mark Minor - Pre-Trial & Post-Conviction Agent

Sixth Judicial District

Mr. John McSweeney - Project Director/District Supervisor
Ms. Kate Miller - Pre-Trial Agent
Mr. Rick Jenkins - Pre-Trial Agent
Mr. Larry Nelson - Pre-Trial Agent
Mr. Kent Ellenthorpe - Post-Conviction Agent
Mr. Paul Nelson - Post-Conviction Agent

Seventh Judicial District

Mr. Jim Wayne - Project Director
Mr. Jerry Spencer - District Supervisor
Ms. Arlene Wade - Pre-Trial Agent
Mr. Mike Lazio - Pre-Trial Agent/Post-Conviction Agent
Mr. Dennis Timmerman - Post-Conviction Agent
Mr. Robert Ross - Post-Conviction Agent
Mr. Daniel Demier - Post-Conviction Agent

Eighth Judicial District

Mr. Dave Edgar - Project Director

Mr. Leroy Johnson - Project Director/District Supervisor

Mr. Charles Wisner - Pre-Trial Agent/Post-Conviction Agent

Ms. Pam Osborne - Pre-Trial Agent

Mr. Lynn Lauristen - Pre-Trial Agent

Mr. John Austin - Post-Conviction Agent

Mr. Ted Nelson - Post-Conviction Agent

Mr. Russell Fry - Post-Conviction Agent

Halfway House Directors

Mr. Bob Wright, Waterloo

Mr. Gene Pabler, Council Bluffs

Mr. Harold Wignald, Des Moines

Mr. John Spence, Cedar Rapids

Ms. Kathy Baumbach, Iowa City

Mr. Dick Cain, Davenport

Mr. Jim Hancock, Fort Des Moines & Female Facility Halfway House

In addition, we are very grateful to Ms. Judy Wilson, Mr. C.J. Richards, and Ms. Kathy Wynn of the State Planning Agency of the Iowa Crime Commission for budget and drawdown information on each project.

APPENDIX B
SAMPLE POINT SYSTEM
Pre-trial Release



CONFIDENTIAL: FOR STAFF ONLY

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT PRE-TRIAL RELEASE PROJECT
POINT SCHEDULE

To be recommended for release on his own bond, a defendant needs:

1. Address in Third Judicial District where can be reached,
AND,
2. A total of Five (5) points from the following categories:

<u>INT</u>	<u>VER</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u>
3	3	Present residence one year or more
2	2	Present residence 6 months . . . OR . . . present and prior 1 year
1	1	Present residence 4 months . . . OR . . . present and prior 6 months

<u>FAMILY TIES</u>		
3	3	Lives with wife* AND had contact**with other family members
2	2	Lives with wife or parents
1	1	Lives with family person whom he gives as reference

NOTE -- Wife* (If common-law, must have been living together for two years to qualify as "wife")

Contact** (Must see the person at least once a week)

<u>TIME IN THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT</u>		
2	2	Five years or more

<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>		
4*	4*	Present job one year or more
3*	3*	Present job four months . . . OR . . . present and prior 6 months
2*	2*	Present job one month
1*	1*	Current job

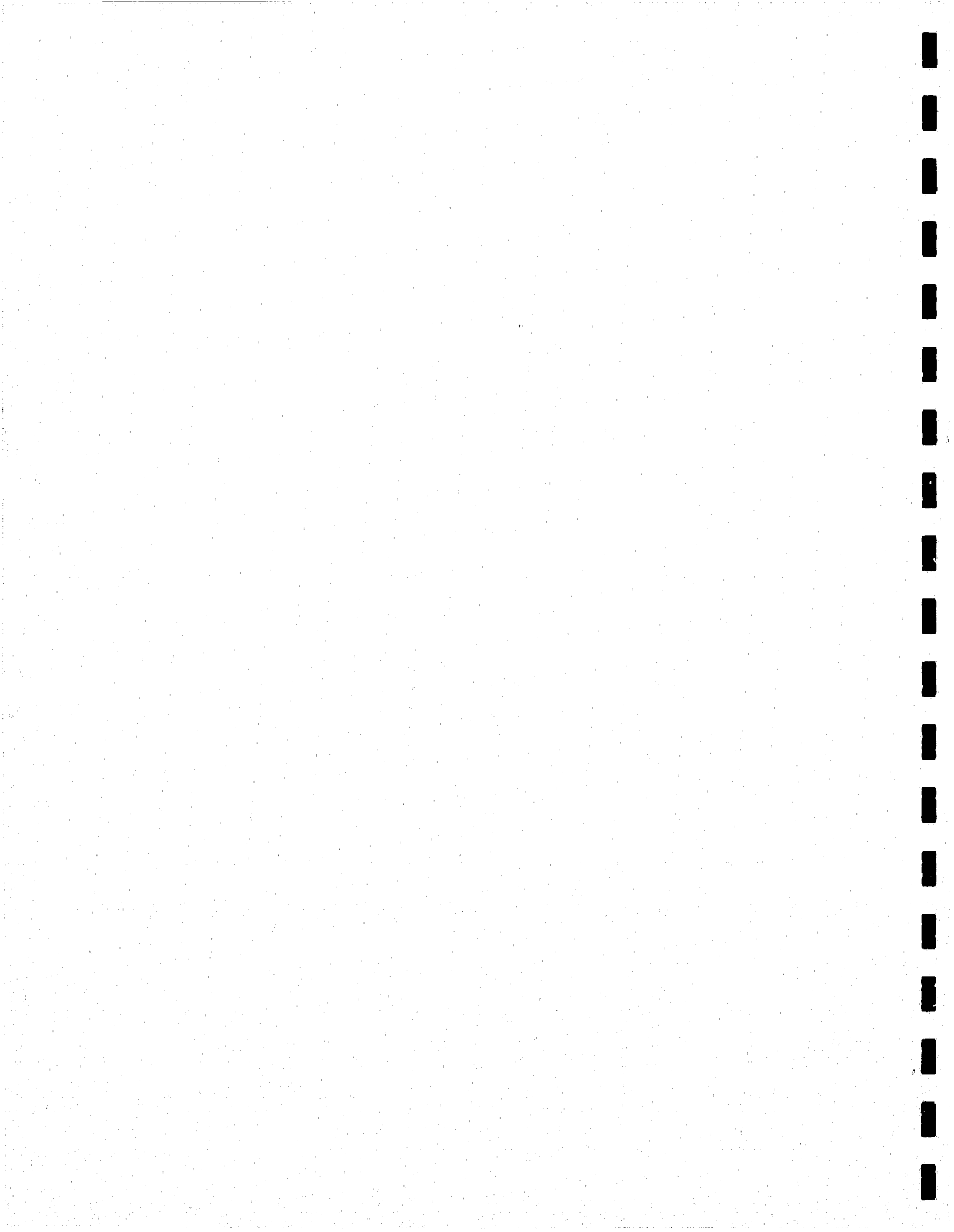
OR unemployed 3 months or less with 9 months or more on prior job
OR receiving unemployment compensation or welfare
OR supported by family

*Deduct one point from first three categories if job is not steady, or if not salaried, if defendant has no investment in it.

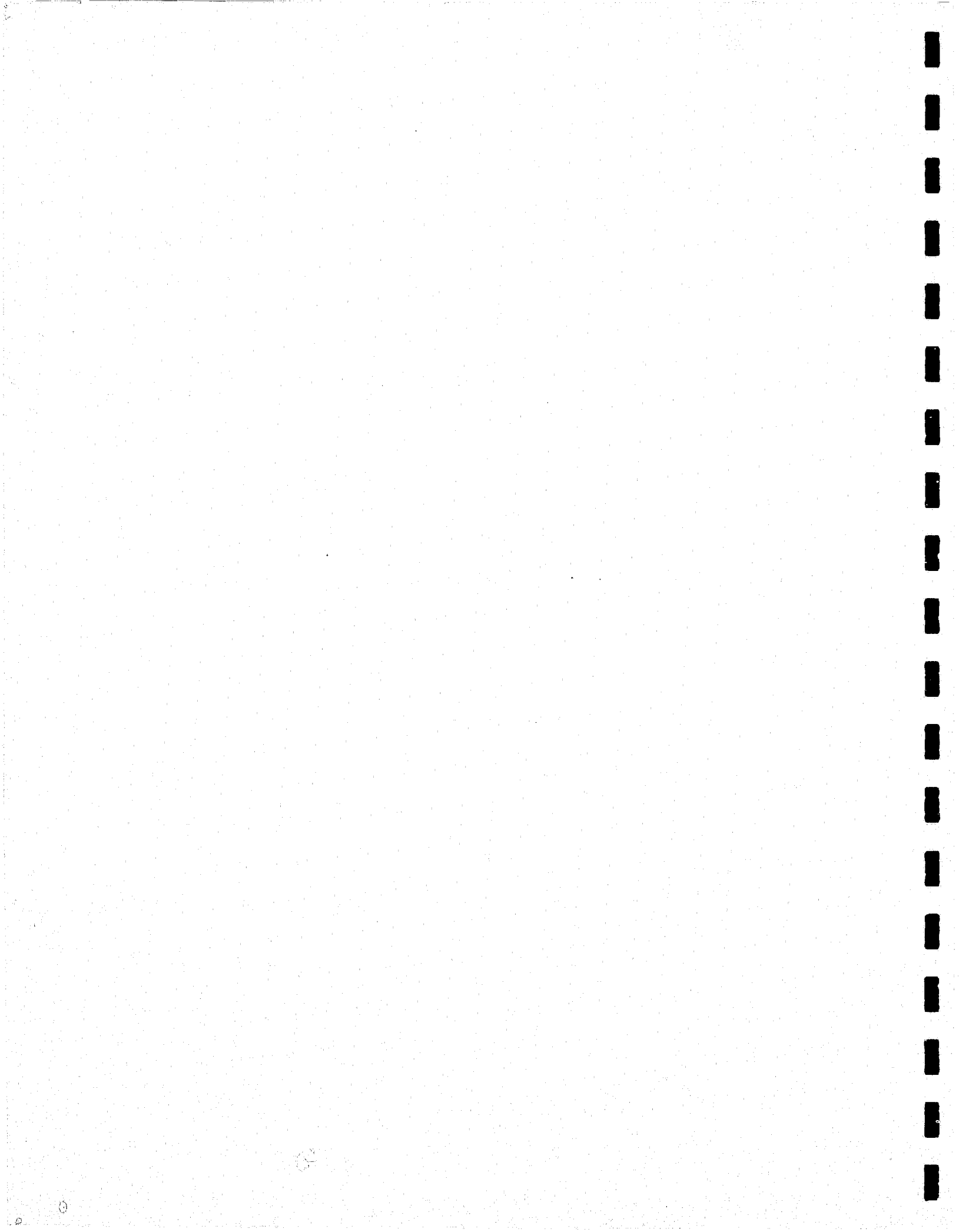
<u>PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD</u>		
3	3	No convictions
2	2	No convictions in past year
1	1	Misdemeanor conviction(s) in last year
0	0	One felony conviction
-1	-1	Two or more felony convictions

<u>TOTAL POINTS TOWARDS RECOMMENDATION</u>		
0--5	No Release (Post Bond)	
5--10	Release with Service	
10--15	Release on Recognizance	

NOTE: Point systems differ somewhat from district to district, yet, the differences are minimal



APPENDIX C
Funding Information for the
Ten Community Corrections Projects



FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Project Link-Up

Initial Grant (10/1/73 to 9/30/74)

Federal Share - \$33,288.60 (Iowa Crime Commission)

Local Share - \$8,924.89 (Blackhawk County)

In-Kind Share - \$2,171.31 (City-Waterloo)

Total - \$44,384.80

Extension Grant (10/1/74 to 6/30/75)

Federal Share - \$105,870.60 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$28,856.64 (Department of Social Services/Senate File 511)

Local Share - \$19,716.00 (Blackhawk County)

In-Kind Share - \$26,959.00 (City-Waterloo)

Total - \$181,402.24

Continuation Grant (7/1/75 to 6/30/76)

Federal Share - \$159,822.31 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$15,977.69 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - \$10,800.00 (Blackhawk County)

Total - \$186,600.00

Note: Information on dollar figures and dates are approximations and normally relate to monies approved (by grant) for operations over a given time span and not to actual operating cost or exact dates of start-up and termination.

Northeast Iowa Department of Court Services

Initial Grant (11/11/74 to 6/30/75 to 9/30/75)

Federal Share - \$23,116.99 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$2,574.11 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - -0-

Total - \$25,691.00

Continuation Grant (10/11/75 to 6/30/76)

Federal Share - \$45,148.83 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$6,874.17 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - -0-

Total - \$52,023.00

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Department of Court Services

Initial Grant (Dec. 1, 1974 to Dec. 11, 1975)

Federal Share - \$116,000.00 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$14,041.10 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - -0-

Total - \$130,041.10

Continuation Grant (Dec. 12, 1975 to June 30, 1976)

Federal Share - \$138,126.96 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$16,381.22 (Department of Social Services)

Local - -0-

Total - \$154,508.18

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Department of Court Services

Initial Grant (Sept. 1974 to June 30, 1975)

Federal Share - \$55,124.47 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$14,564.82 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - -0-

In-Kind Share - \$12,882.79 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$82,572.08

Continuation Grant (July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976)

Federal Share - \$152,369.46 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$22,414.15 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - -0-

Total - \$174,783.61

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Department of Court Services

Initial Grant (July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974)

Federal Share - \$42,281.03 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - -0-

Local Share - \$19,126.00

Total - \$61,407.03

Continuation Grant #1 (July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975)

Federal Share - \$62,979.80 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$24,290.26 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - -0-

Total - \$87,270.06

Continuation Grant #2 (July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976)

Federal Share - \$66,205.10 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$8,822.60 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - -0-

Total - \$75,027.70

Halfway House - Council Bluffs

Initial Grant (Fiscal Year 1975)

Federal Share - \$52,571.34 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$10,000.00 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$62,571.34

Continuation Grant #1 (Fiscal Year 1976)

Federal Share - \$33,841.50 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$11,280.50 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$45,122.00

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Department of Court Services

Initial Grant (May 7, 1970 to Feb. 28, 1971)

Federal Share - \$82,500.00 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - -0-

Local Share - \$69,615.17*

In-Kind Share - \$111,750.00**

Total - \$263,865.07

Continuation Grant #1 (May 1, 1971 to Dec. 31, 1971)

Federal Share - \$195,000.00 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - -0-

Local & In-Kind Share - \$187,057.11

Total - \$382,057.11

Continuation Grant #2 (Jan. 1, 1972 to Jan. 31, 1973)

Federal Share - \$502,510.80 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - -0-

Local Share - \$342,584.00

In-Kind Share - \$30,000.00

Total - \$875,094.80

Continuation Grant #3 (Feb. 1, 1973 to June 30, 1973)

Federal Share - \$284,959.69 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - -0-

Local Share - \$158,586.00

In-Kind Share - \$4,283.00

Total - \$447,828.69

*Local share is that match supplied
by the city of Des Moines and/or
Polk County.
**IBID.

Fifth Judicial District (continued)

Continuation Grant #4 (July 1, 1973 to Dec. 21, 1973)

Federal Share - \$323,157.57 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - -0-

Local Share - \$119,915.00

In-Kind Share - \$14,745.00

Total - \$457,817.57

Continuation Grant #5 (Jan. 1, 1974 to Oct. 15, 1974)

Federal Share - \$608,097.10 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$198,972.00 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - \$15,000.00

Total - \$822,069.10

Continuation Grant #6 (Nov. 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975)

Federal Share - \$611,846.58 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$96,158.00 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$708,004.58

Continuation Grant #7 (July 1, 1975 to Dec. 31, 1975)

Federal Share - \$605,102.18 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$103,099.82 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - \$10,000.00 (Polk County)

Total - \$718,202.00

Continuation Grant #8 (Jan. 17, 1976 to June 30, 1976) Part C (LEAA)

Federal Share - \$176,720.00 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$32,011.80 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - \$5,000.00 (Polk County)

Total - \$213,714.00

Fifth Judicial District (continued)

Continuation Grant #8B (Jan. 17, 1976 to June 30, 1976) Part E (LEAA)

Federal Share - \$112,205.80 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$17,988.20 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$130,194.00

Female Halfway House Grant (Nov. 11, 1974 to June 30, 1975)

Federal Share - \$118,519.00 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$39,501.00 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$158,020.00

This grant was absorbed into continuation #7 and subsequent grants for its operation since 6-30-75.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Department of Adult Correctional Services

Initial Grant (Jan. 1, 1973 to Jan. 31, 1974)

Federal Share - \$123,200.00 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$42,045.00 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$165,245.00

Continuation Grant #1 (Feb. 1, 1974 to Jan. 31, 1975)

Federal Share - \$216,000.00 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$73,486.00 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$289,486.00

Continuation Grant #2 (Feb. 1, 1975 to June 30, 1975)

Federal Share - \$92,000.00 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$43,217.00 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$135,217.00

Continuation Grant #3 (July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976)

Federal Share - \$338,807.00 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$71,946.00 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$410,753.00

H.O.P.E. House

Initial Grant (Fiscal Year 1975)*

Federal Share - \$50,487.71 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$6,000.00 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$56,487.71

*With the initiation of this grant, this marked the beginning of the contractual agreement between the 6th District Department of Adult Correctional Services & HOPE House representatives. One should note previous grant from ICC in FY 73 for HOPE House operations.

H.O.P.E. House (continued)

Continuation Grant #1 (July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976)

Federal Share - \$26,702.10 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$2,966.90 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$29,669.00

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Department of Court Services

Initial Grant (Fiscal Year 1972)

Federal Share - \$21,401.86 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - -0-

Local Share - \$7,133.95

Total - \$28,535.81

Continuation Grant #1 (Fiscal Year 1973)

Federal Share - \$22,252.45 (Iowa Crime Commission)

Local Share - \$7,648.58

Total - \$29,901.03

Continuation Grant #2 (Fiscal Year 1974)

Federal Share - \$28,000.00 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - -0-

Local Share - \$3,111.11 (Scott County)

Total - \$31,111.11

Continuation Grant #3 (Fiscal Year 1975)

Federal Share - \$143,364.87 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$16,478.38 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$159,843.25

Continuation Grant #4 (July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976)

Federal Share - \$203,980.59 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$24,990.26 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$228,970.85

Seventh Judicial District (Continued)

Halfway House Davenport

Initial Grant (Fiscal Year 1975)

Federal Share - \$52,571.34

State Share - \$10,000.00

Total - \$62,571.34

Continuation Grant #1 (Fiscal Year 1976)

Federal Share - \$33,841.50

State Share - \$11,280.50

Total - \$45,122.00

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

District 8A-Department of Court Services

Initial Grant (Fiscal Year 1973)

Federal Share - \$44,606.74 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - -0-

Local Share - \$15,801.16 (Wapello County)

Total - \$60,407.90

Continuation Grant #1 (Jan. 1973 to Dec. 1973)

Federal Share - \$65,244.74 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - -0-

Local Share - \$23,410.85 (Wapello County)

Total - \$88,655.59

Note: Grant extended to 4/30/74

Continuation Grant #2 (May 1974 to Feb. 1975)

Federal Share - \$80,970.00 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$8,998.00 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - -0-

Total - \$89,968.00

Continuation Grant #3 (March 1975 to June 30, 1975)

Federal Share - \$22,626.70 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$8,864.47 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - \$31,491.17 (Wapello County)

Total - \$62,982.34

Eighth Judicial District (continued)

Continuation Grant #4 (July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976)

Federal Share - \$94,500.00 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$10,500.00 (Department of Social Services)

Local Share - -0-

Total - \$105,000.00

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

District 8B-Department of Court Services

Initial Grant (Nov. 14, 1974 to June 30, 1975)

Federal Share - \$32,463.75 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$4,328.50 (Department of Social Services)

In-Kind Share - \$6,492.92 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$43,285.17

Continuation Grant #1 (July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976)

Federal Share - \$66,903.69 (Iowa Crime Commission)

State Share - \$8,096.31 (Department of Social Services)

Total - \$75,000.00

Note: The foregoing monies are not inclusive of legislative appropriations to the State Department of Social Services for the non-project correctional operations. The monies identified are those utilized for community based correctional projects via L.E.A.A. and special legislative appropriations (S.F. 511, '73). Also, these monies do not represent the total amount expended since 1969 for all or other community corrections programs. These monies reflect expenditures for the development and implementation of the ten community based correctional projects and their respective program components.

APPENDIX D

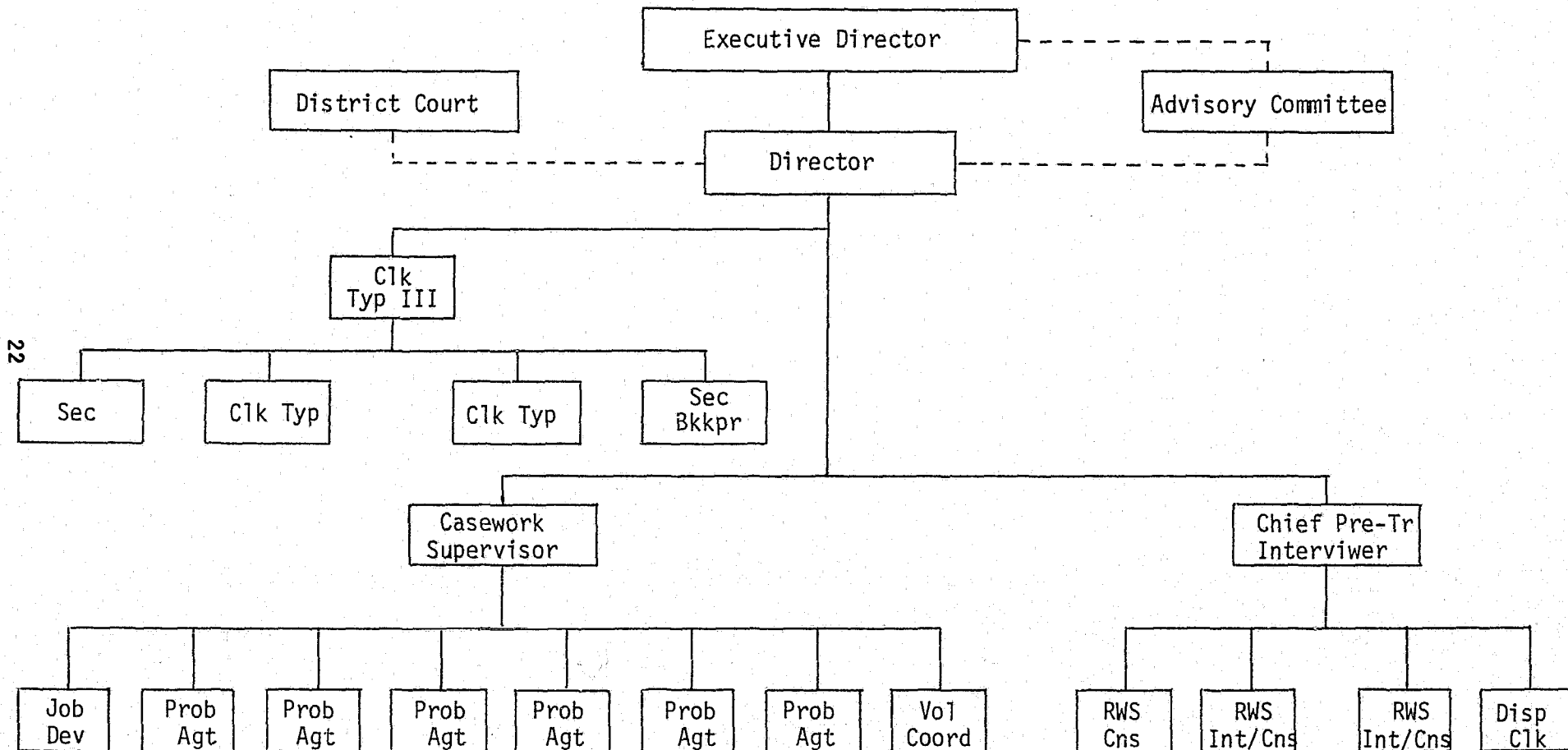
Tables of Organization for
Community Corrections Projects

and

The Bureau of Community-Based Corrections District Offices

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

PROJECT LINK-UP



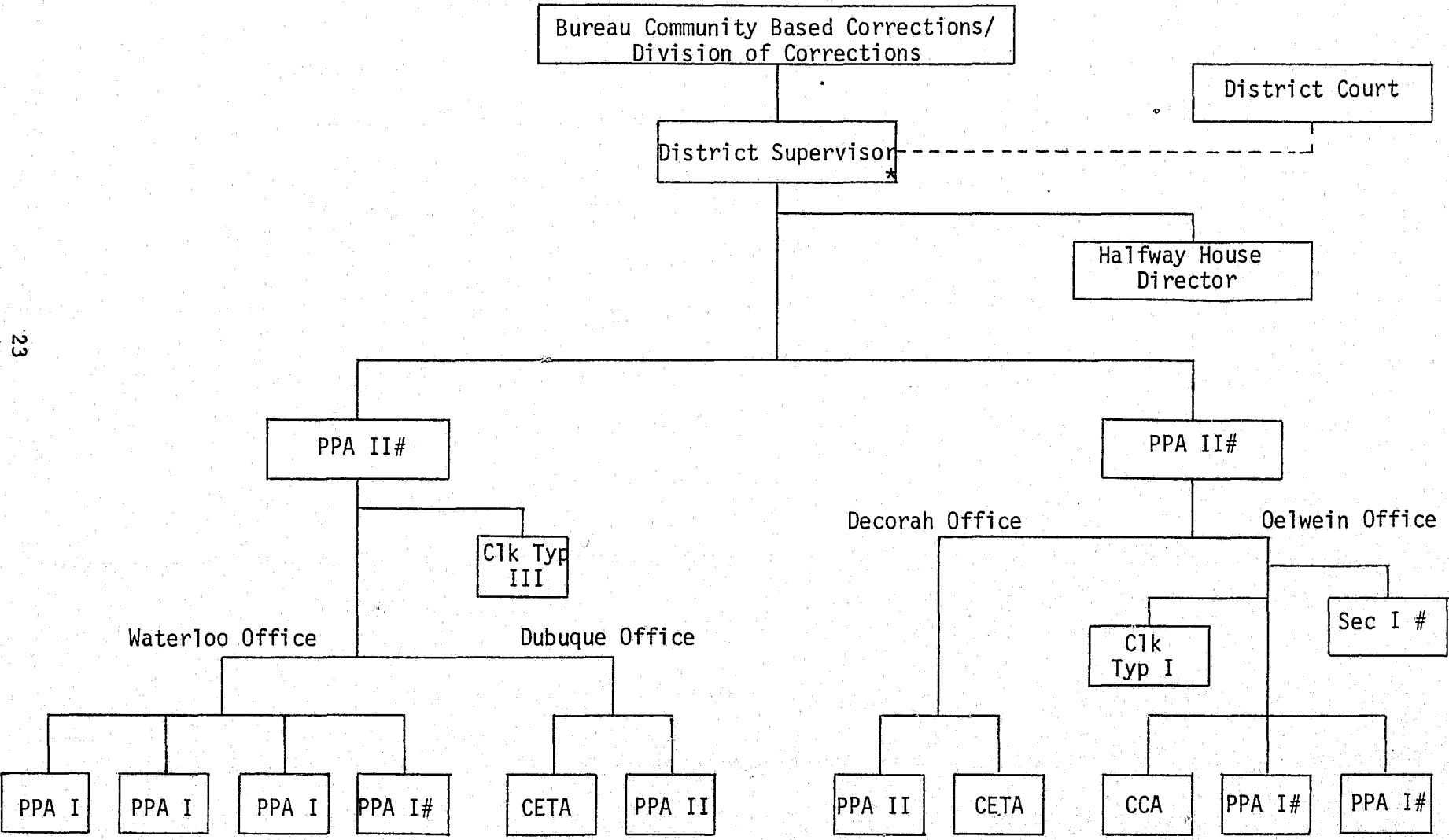
22

All staff non-Merit
All staff full-time except Volunteer Coordinator
Prob. Agt. - Probation Agent
RWS - Release With Supervision
Disp. - Disposition
Int/Cns - Interview/Counselor

FIRST JUCICIAL DISTRICT

NORTHEAST IOWA DEPARTMENT OF COURT SERVICES/DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

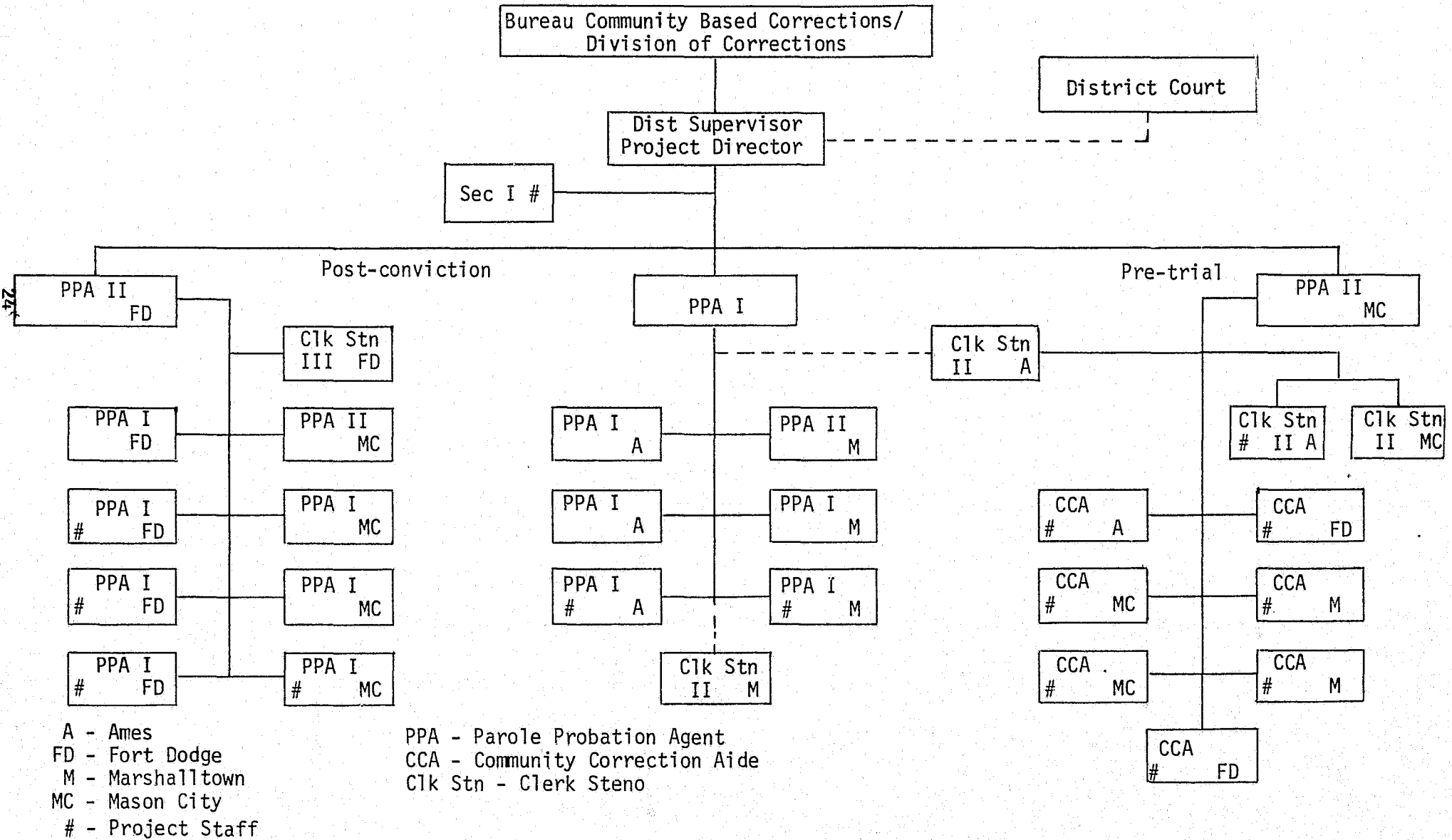
23



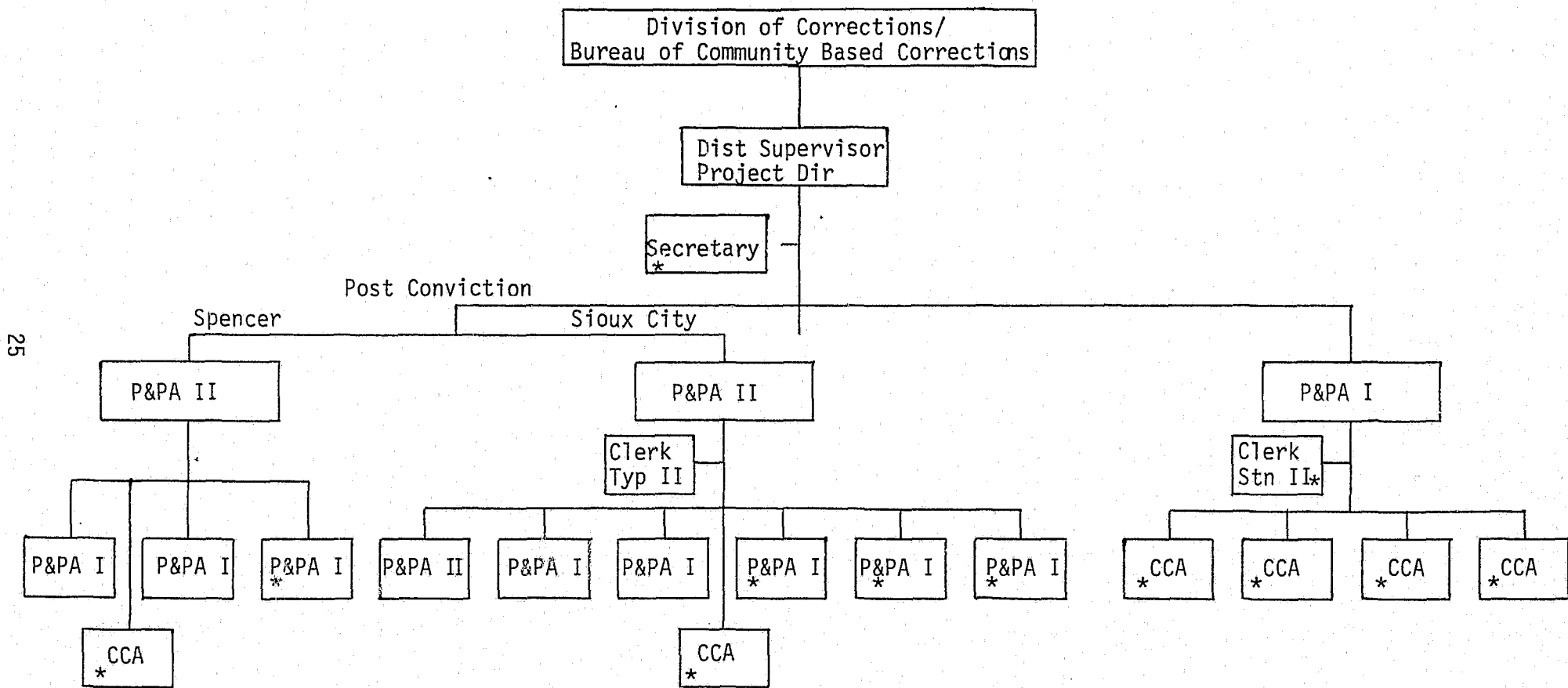
PPA - Parole & Probation Agent
 # - Grant Position - Six County Project
 * - Grant Position - Expansion of Parole & Probation

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

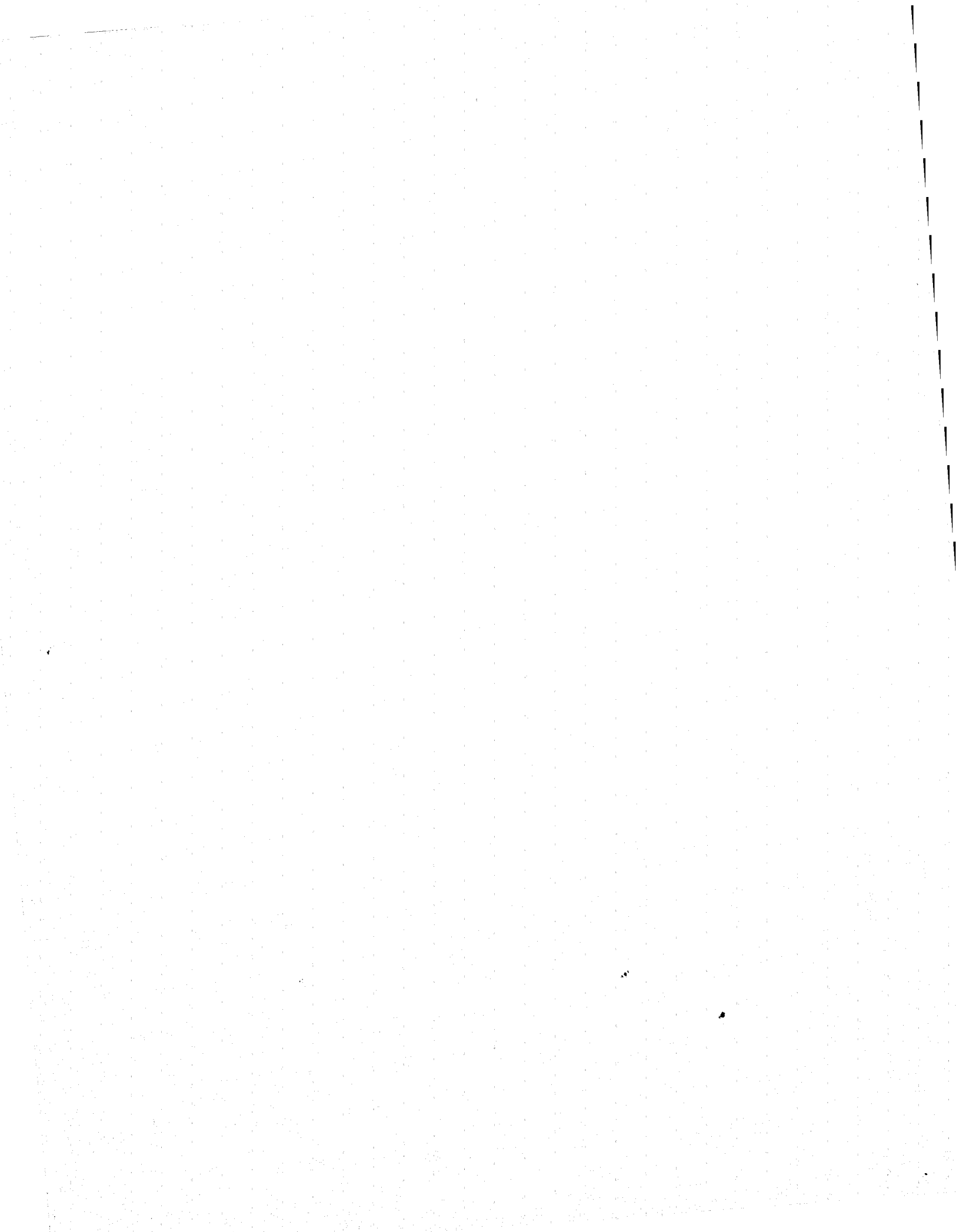
DEPARTMENT OF COURT SERVICES/DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES



THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DEPARTMENT OF COURT SERVICES/DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES



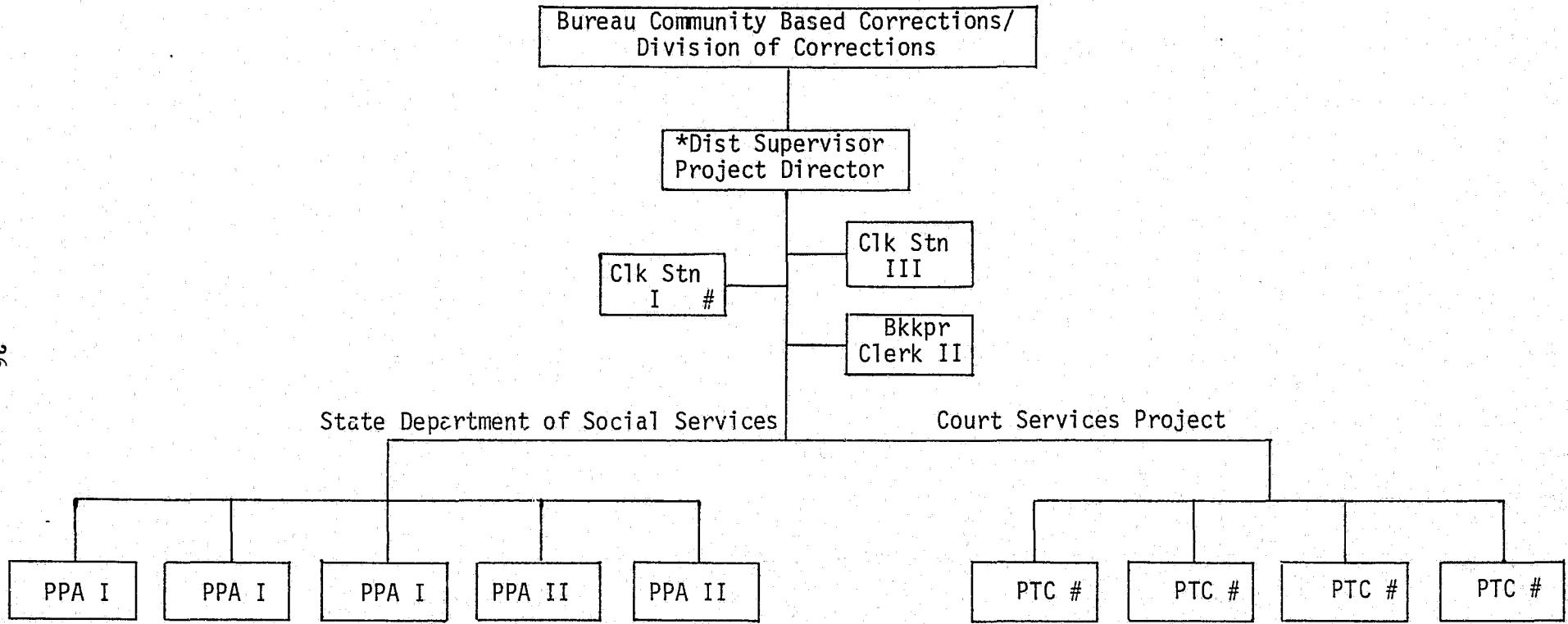
* - Project Funded
 Clk Stn - Clerk Steno
 P&PA - Parole & Probation Agent
 CCA - Community Corrections Aide



CONTINUED

1 OF 2

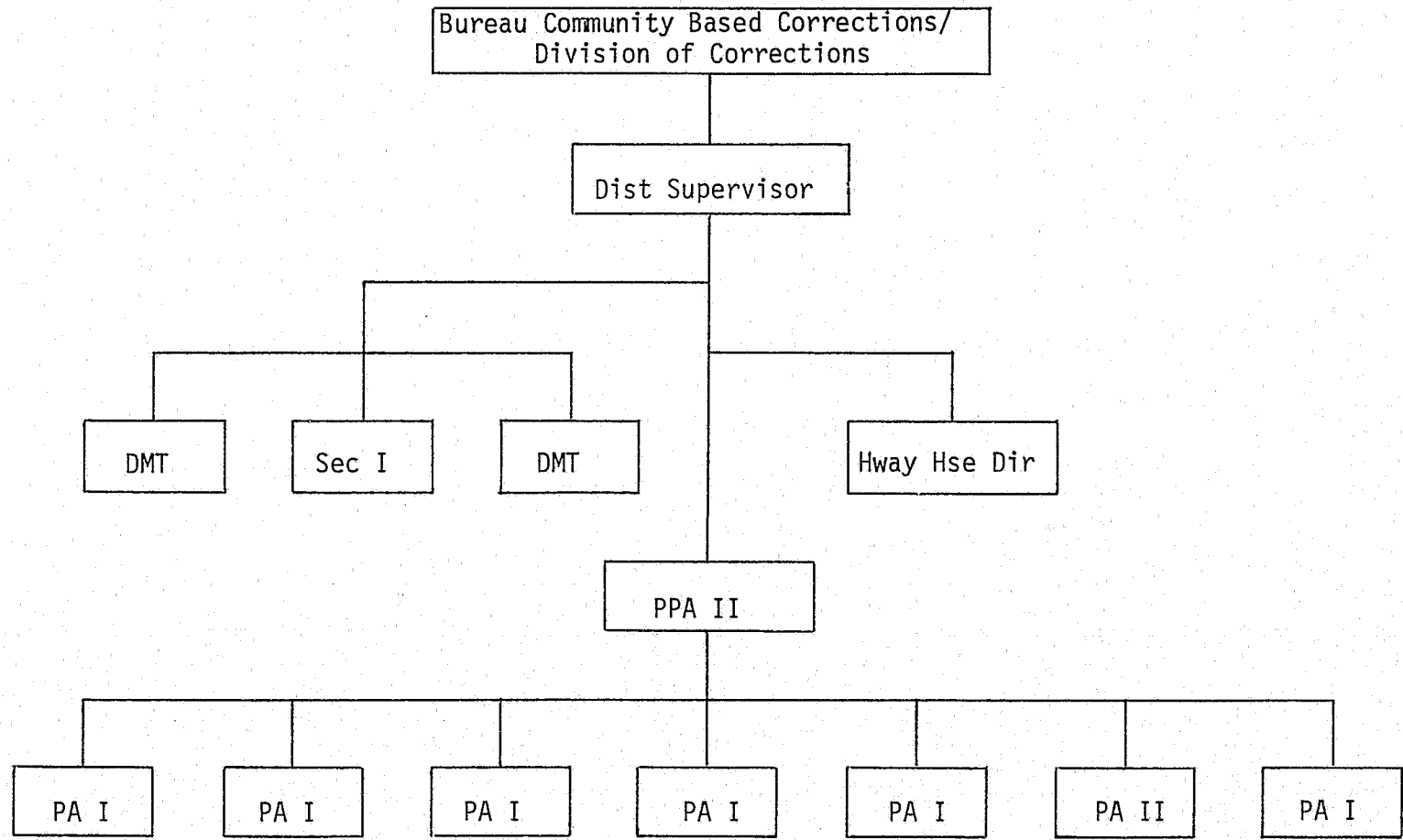
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DEPARTMENT OF COURT SERVICES/DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES



26

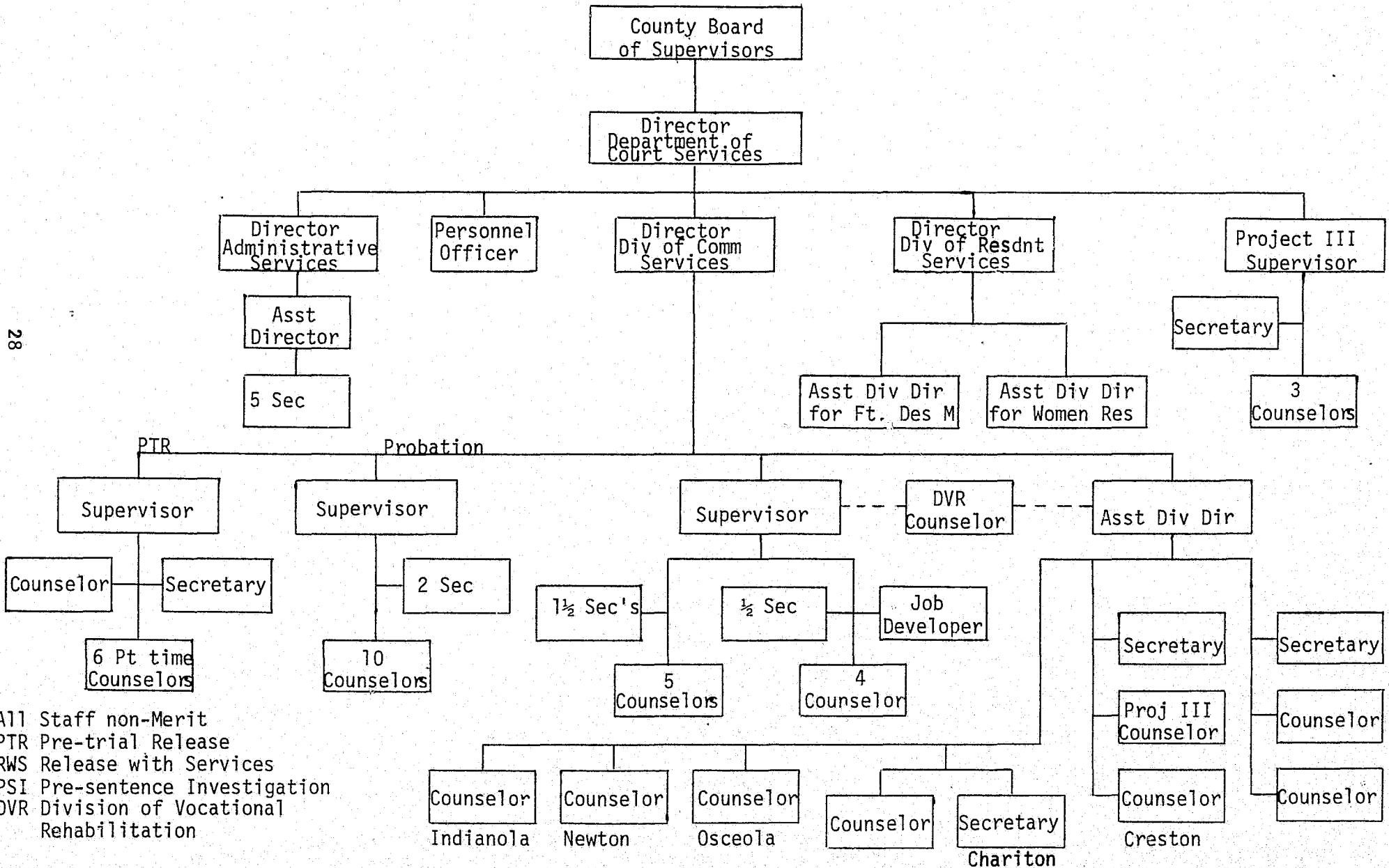
PPA - Parole & Probation Agent
 PTC - Pre-Trial Counselor
 * - Grant Position - Expansion of Parole & Probation
 # - Grant Position - Court Services

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES



PPA Parole & Probation Agent
PA Parole Agent
DMT Dictating Machine Transcriber

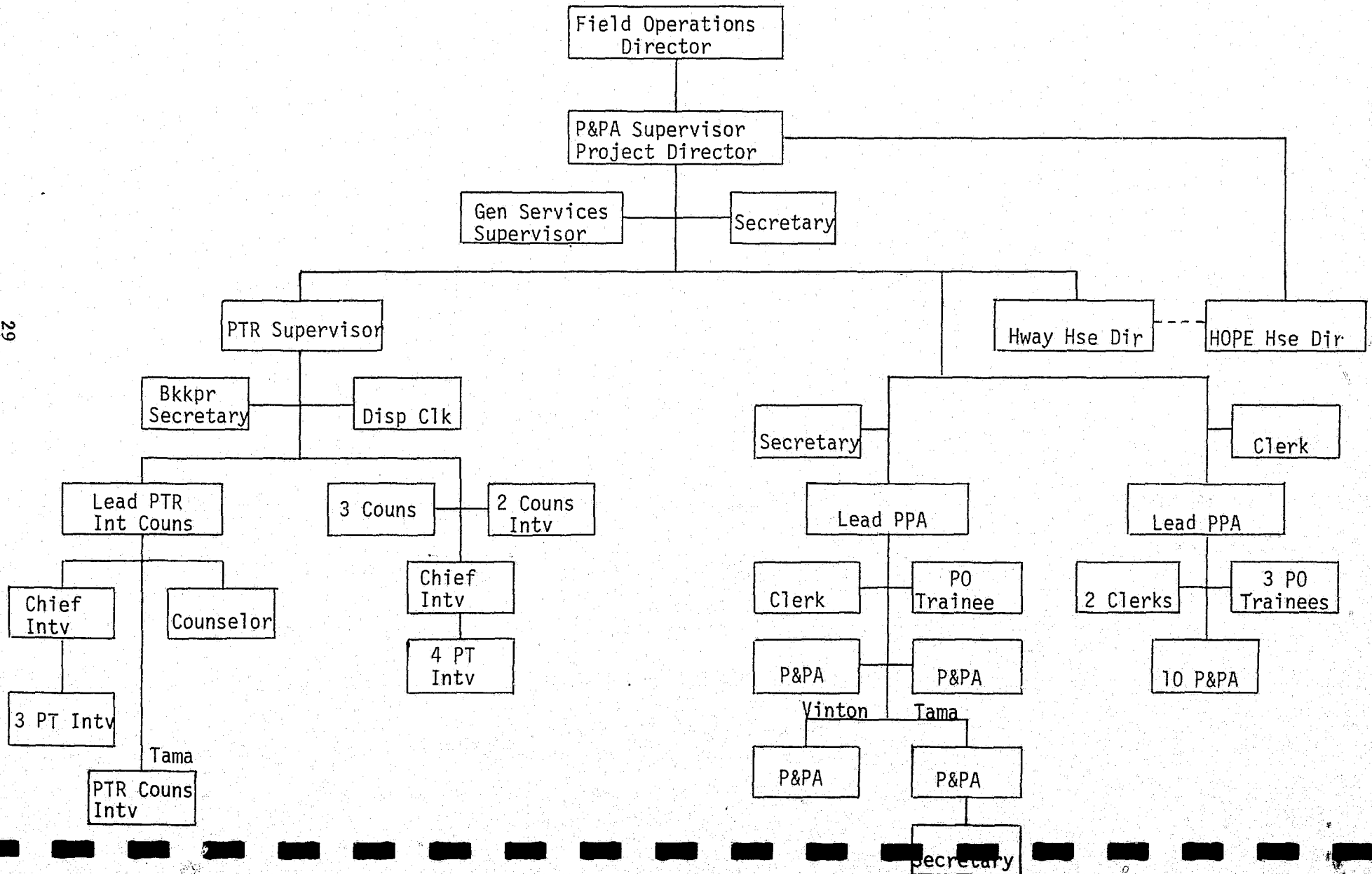
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DEPARTMENT OF COURT SERVICES



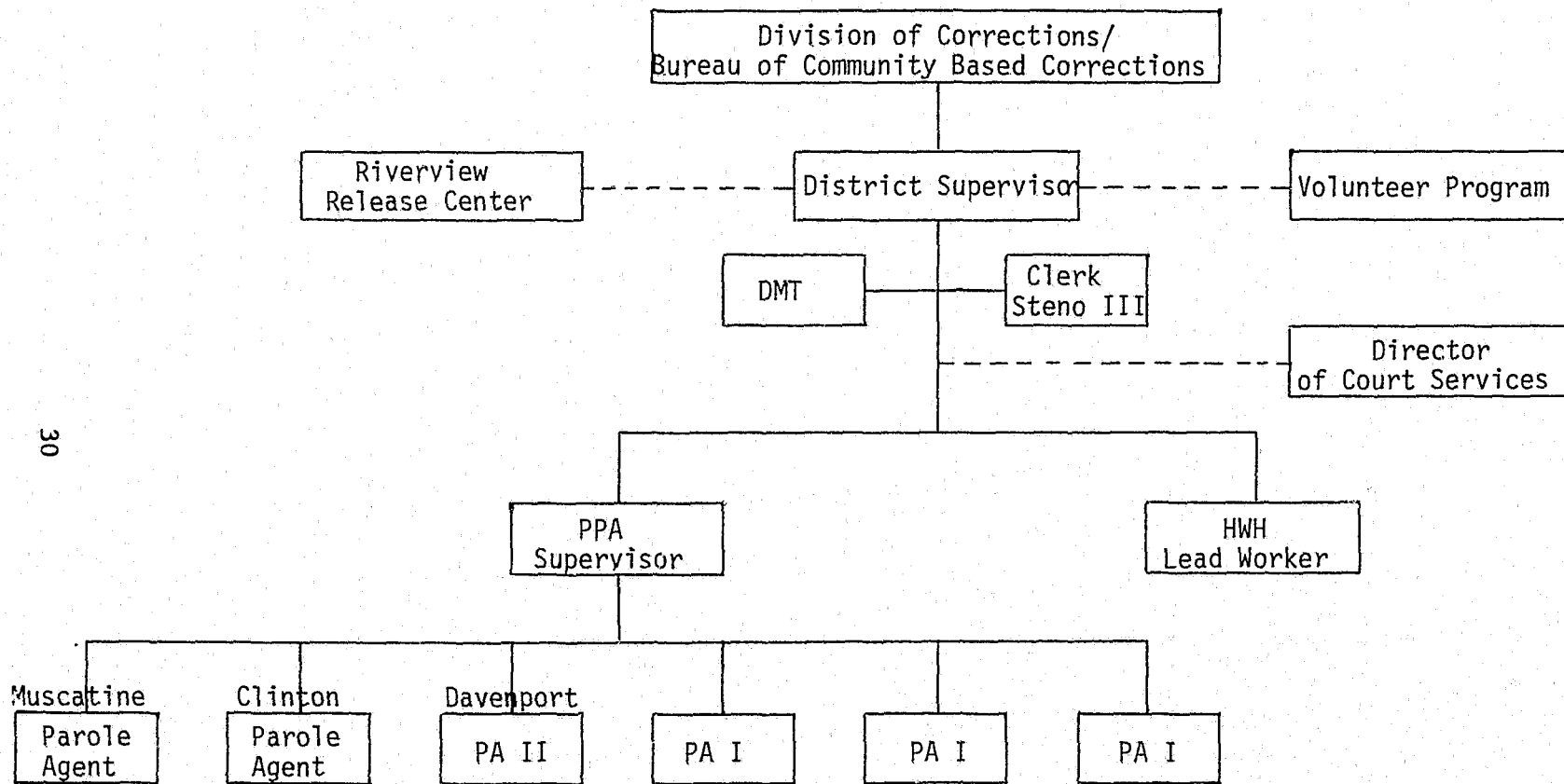
All Staff non-Merit
 PTR Pre-trial Release
 RWS Release with Services
 PSI Pre-sentence Investigation
 DVR Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 DEPARTMENT OF ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

29



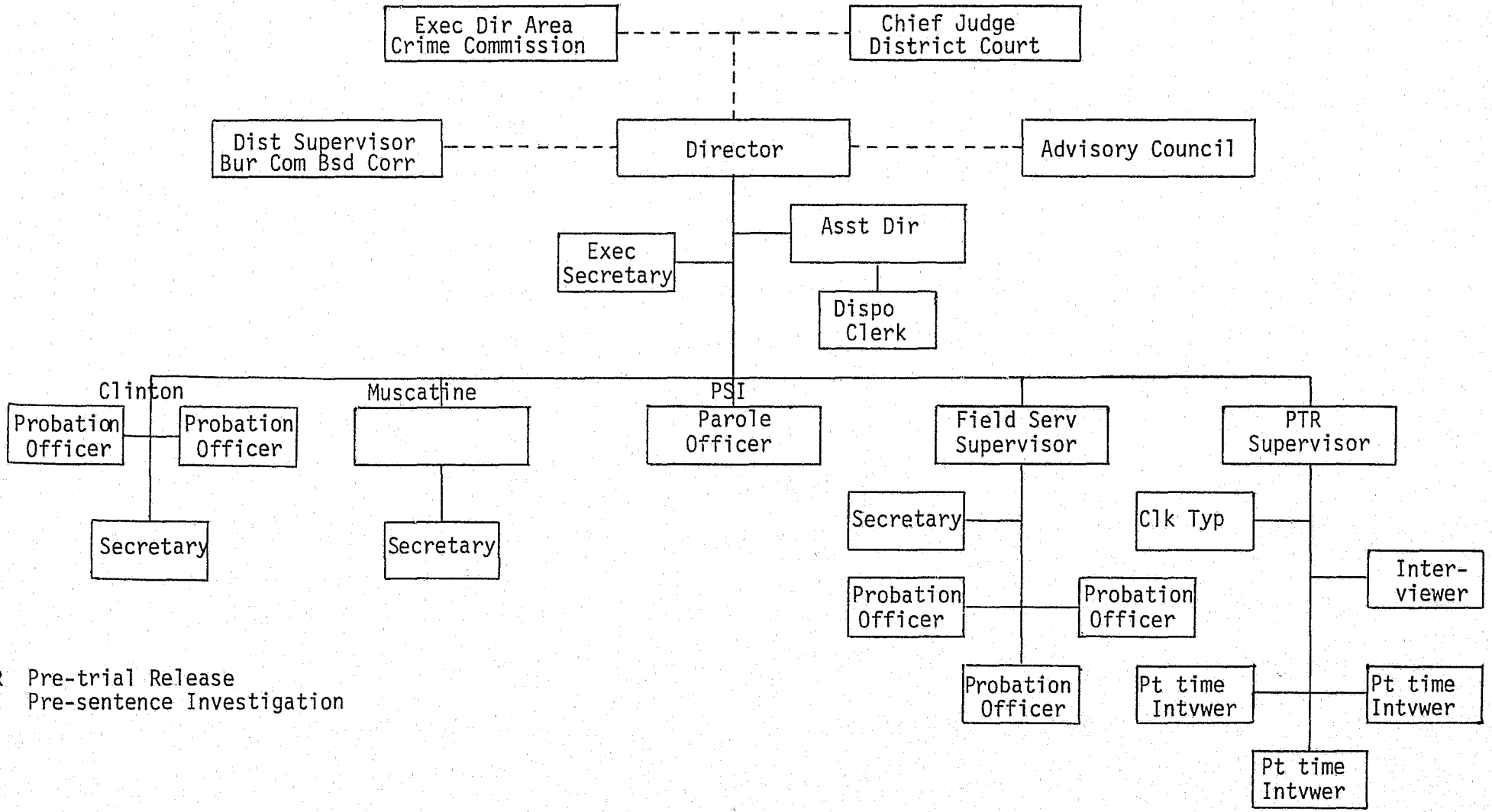
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES



30

PPA Parole & Probation Agent
DMT Dictating Machine Transcriber
HWH Halfway House

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DEPARTMENT OF COURT SERVICES

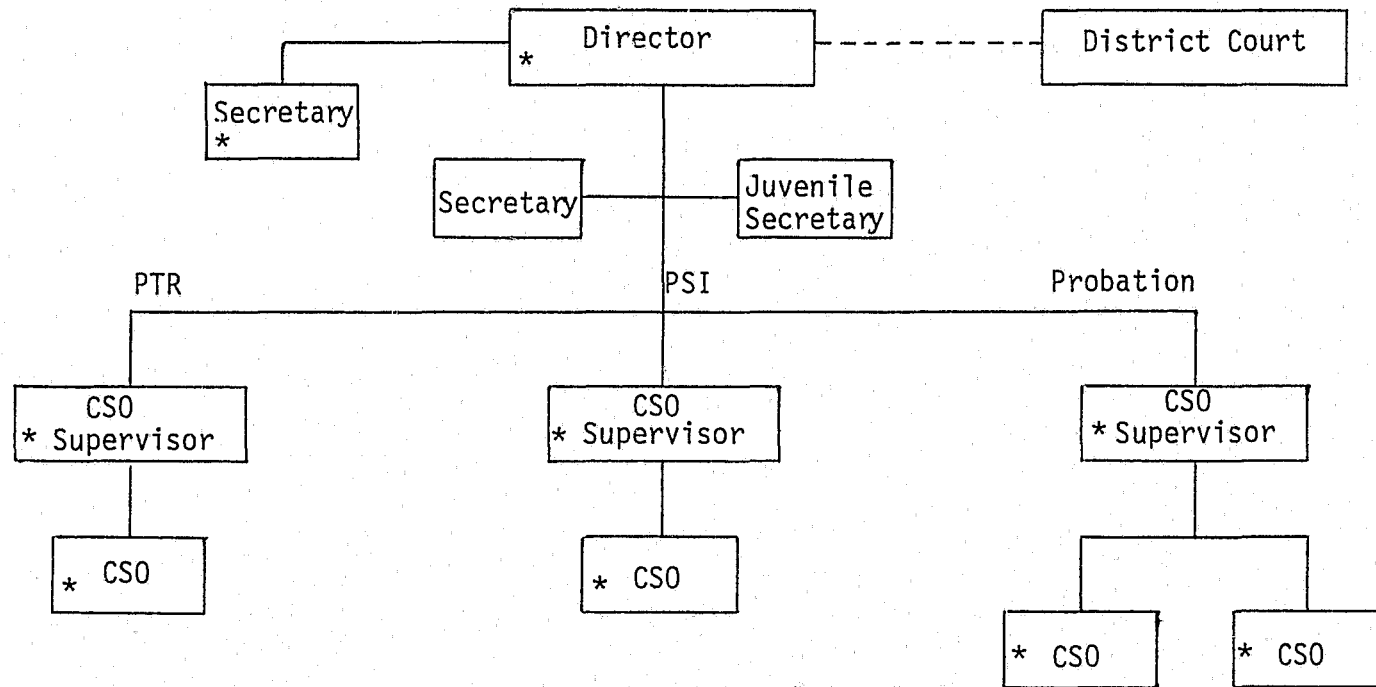


31

PTR Pre-trial Release
PSI Pre-sentence Investigation

DISTRICT 8A

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

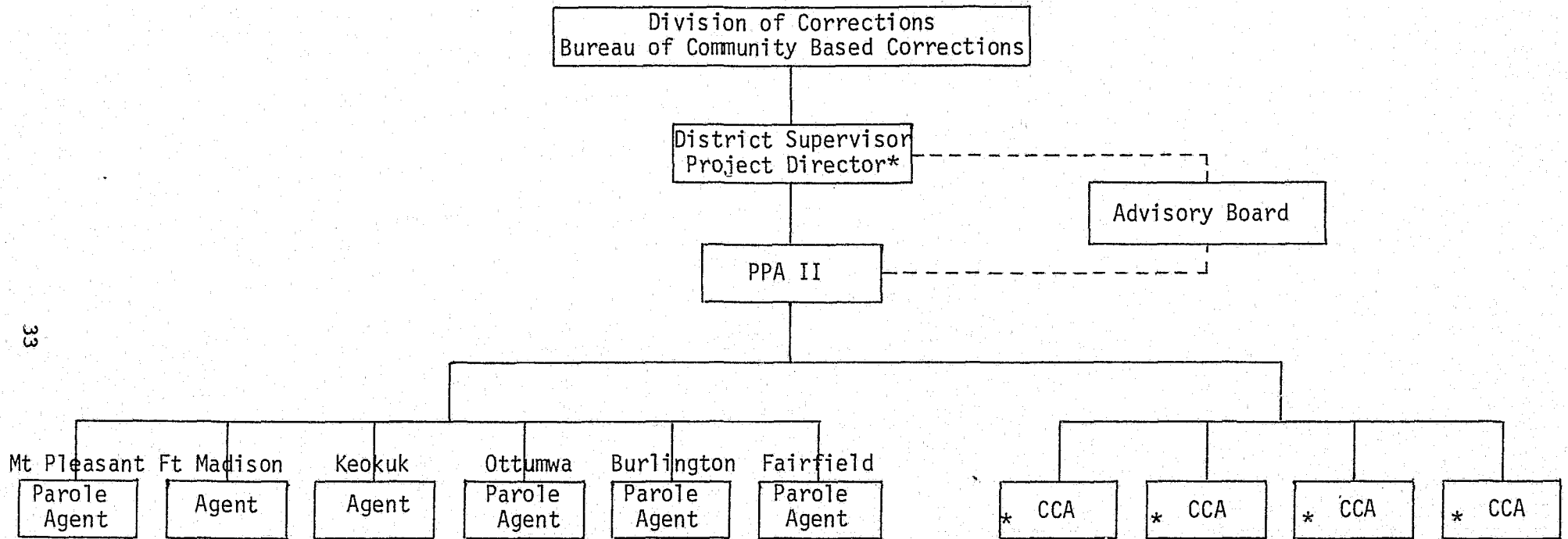


32

- PTR Pre-trial Release
- PSI Pre-sentence Investigation
- CSO Court Services Officer
- * Grant positions

DISTRICT 8B

DEPARTMENT OF COURT SERVICES/DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES



PPA - Parole & Probation Agent
CCA - Community Corrections Aide
* - Grant Positions

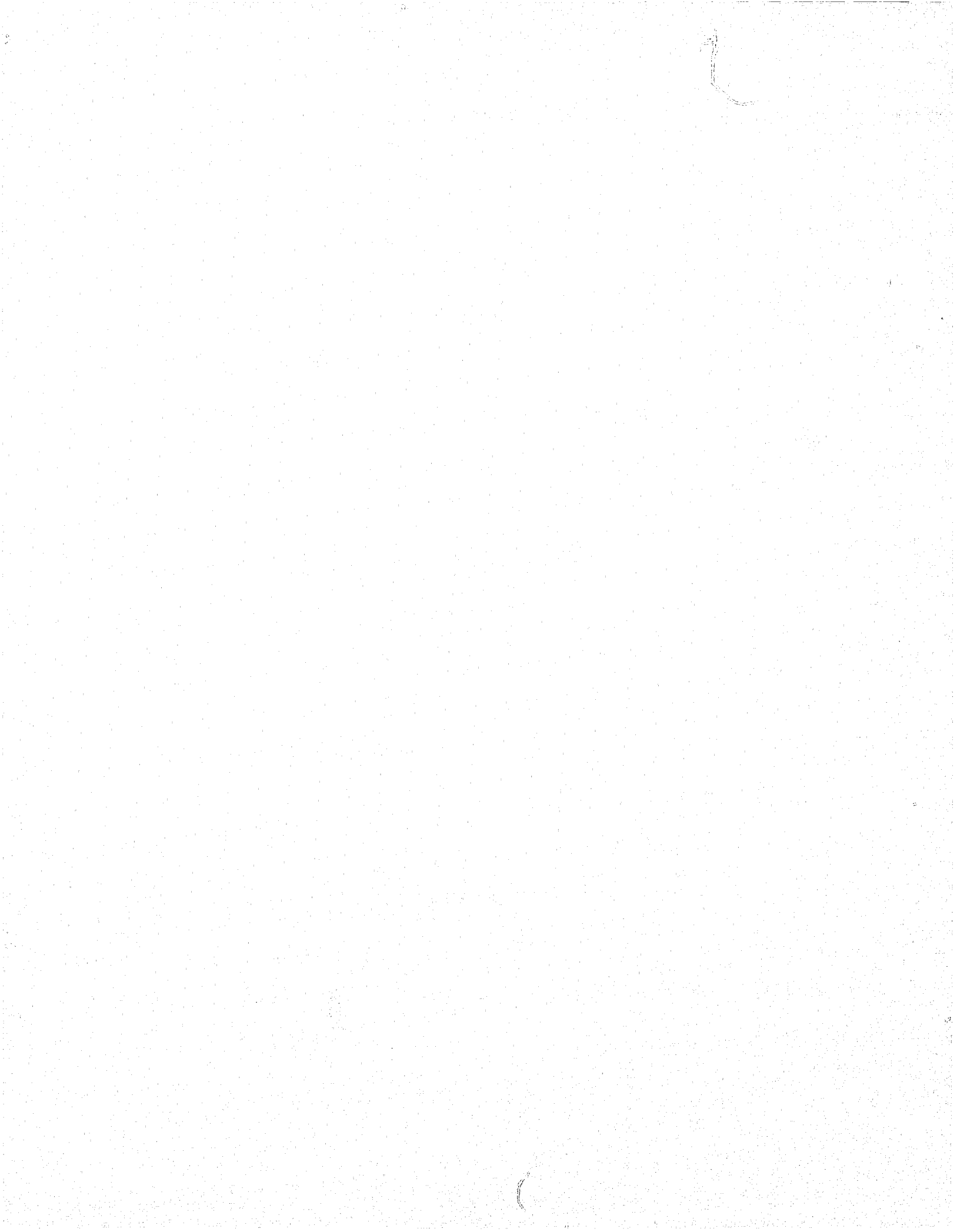
APPENDIX E

Bureau of Correctional Evaluation Staff Participants

Ira G. Turpin Jr., M.A.C.*#	Chief
Daryl Fischer, Ph.D.	Research Statistician
Margaret Van Houten, B.A.*#	Statistical Research Analyst I
Mike Tonini, B.A.	Statistical Research Analyst I
Richard Thomasgard, B.A.	Statistical Research Analyst I
Eugene Wease, B.A.	Statistical Research Analyst I
Dave Knight, B.A.*	Statistical Research Analyst I
Cris Perkins, B.A.	Statistical Research Analyst I
Bonnie Mackin	Typist/Secretary

*Author

#Editor



END