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PLANNING FOR REHABILITATION FACILITIES IN IOWA

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PLANNING FOR REHABILITATION FACILITIES IN IOWA-1969

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This is a project of the Facilities Unit of the Iowa Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services made possible by a Workshops and Rehabilitation Facilities Planning Grant awarded by the Rehabilitation Services Administration, U. S.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

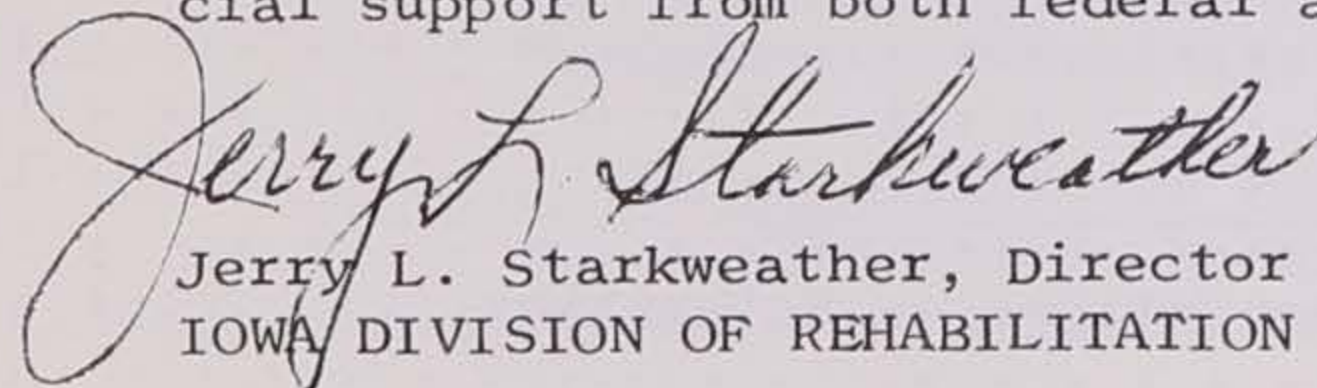
State Board, Department of Public Instruction	i
DRES Rehabilitation Facilities Planning Advisory Committee	ii
Table of Contents	v
Foreword	vi
 Section 1 -- Planning for Rehabilitation Facilities in Iowa	 1
Section 2 -- Characteristics of Iowa	5
Section 3 -- Facilities Providing Statewide Services	8
Section 4 -- Rehabilitation Facilities and Planning Areas	22
Planning Areas -- Regional Delineation (Map)	26
Planning Area 1	28
Planning Area 2	32
Planning Area 3	38
Planning Area 4	44
Planning Area 5	52
Planning Area 6	58
Planning Area 7	66
Planning Area 8	74
Planning Area 9	80
Planning Area 10	90
Planning Area 11	104
Planning Area 12	122
Planning Area 13	126
Planning Area 14	134
Planning Area 15	138
Planning Area 16	146
Section 5 -- Summary of Recommendations -- Priorities	155
Appendix A	A-1
Appendix B	A-6
Appendix C	A-7
Appendix D	A-9
Appendix E	A-11
Appendix F	A-14
Appendix G	A-15
References	A-16

FOREWORD

Let it be clearly stated for the record that the present administrative leaders and personnel of the Iowa Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services fully endorse this public document designed to serve as a guide for developing and maintaining high quality, strategically located rehabilitation facility services throughout the State of Iowa.

The Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services gratefully acknowledges the contributions of the Advisory Committee, the staff, the public agencies, the private agencies and the many individuals whose efforts have resulted in this publication.

Every effort will be made by the Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services to realize the goal for providing the needed rehabilitation facility services as rapidly as possible. The rate of implementation of this plan, however, will necessarily largely depend upon public and private support as well as the adequacy of financial support from both federal and state sources.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jerry L. Starkweather". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of the printed name and title.

Jerry L. Starkweather, Director
IOWA DIVISION OF REHABILITATION EDUCATION AND SERVICES

SECTION 1—PLANNING FOR REHABILITATION FACILITIES IN IOWA

Assuring Iowa's physically and mentally handicapped citizens of services to assist them to achieve a full life is the mission of the Iowa Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services. Its sister agency, the Iowa Commission for the Blind, has the same mission for Iowa's blind citizens.

To determine what is needed to accomplish this mission, an extensive study was undertaken and a Plan for All Iowa, the report of the Comprehensive Statewide Planning for Vocational Rehabilitation Services, was recently completed.

This plan encompasses all services in the rehabilitation process and will play an important role in Iowa's efforts to reach the goal (set by the U. S. Congress in amending the Vocational Rehabilitation Act) of assuring vocational rehabilitation services to all citizens who may benefit.

At the same time, under a separate grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, the Facilities Unit of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services and its Advisory Committee undertook the specialized task of planning for one particular segment of rehabilitation services--those services where physical facilities are required to provide vocational rehabilitation services for Iowans with severe and complex handicapping conditions. This project, Planning for Rehabilitation Facilities in Iowa, was directed by Juliet Saxton, Assistant Director of DRES in charge of the Facilities Unit.

Facilities for medical rehabilitation play a key role for many persons in the sequence of rehabilitation services. Planning for these services is properly within the province of comprehensive medical planners (Public Law 89-749) and is currently underway in Iowa. Comprehensive medical planners have indicated that regional planning is imperative

for adequate provision of medical rehabilitation services and that their regional delineations will be compatible with those used in this planning project. They are also mindful of the fact that medical rehabilitation services need to be coordinated with vocational rehabilitation facility services.

OBJECTIVES

Objectives of this study have been:

1. To effect and maintain coordination of planning with all agencies, public and private, and all individuals concerned with the welfare of the handicapped and socially disadvantaged.
2. To identify Iowa's present resources in rehabilitation facility services.
3. To determine future needs for rehabilitation facilities and facility services in Iowa.
4. To develop cooperatively with other public and private agencies, an orderly distribution of rehabilitation facility services in Iowa.
5. To provide a priority system for continual assessment, evaluation and funding pertaining to the establishment, construction, utilization, development and improvement of rehabilitation facility services in terms of immediate and long-term goals which are coordinated and consistent with state and local planning by other related agencies and the over-all statewide Comprehensive Statewide Planning for Vocational Rehabilitation Services.

This project report provides flexible guidelines towards meeting the vocational rehabilitation facility services needs of Iowa's handicapped population.

INTERIM REPORT

The Interim Report of this project was issued in

June, 1967. Planning for Rehabilitation Facilities in Iowa supersedes the Interim Report on any points of variance. Of particular note is the fact that rehabilitation facilities and workshops were referred to separately in the Interim Report. Recent changes in the federal Rehabilitation Services Administration definitions now recognize workshops as rehabilitation facilities. All references to rehabilitation facilities in Planning for Rehabilitation Facilities in Iowa includes workshops.

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Both a statewide and a community viewpoint are necessary in planning for rehabilitation facilities. It is the purpose of statewide planning to assure appropriate attention to the special needs of handicapped persons in each and every part of Iowa. It is a function of this project to look at the state, over-all, determine which areas are lacking in crucially needed facility services and attach a sense of urgency to their establishment.

Some rehabilitation facilities for handicapped persons are necessarily so specialized, and skilled personnel so scarce, that they--like specialized medical facilities--can be maintained in only a few locations and must serve a wide area. On the other hand, transportation imposes special burdens on handicapped persons and their families, and facilities that must be used repeatedly or on an everyday basis over some period of time must be convenient to the handicapped persons or they will not serve their purpose. This project, then, has been constantly balancing the factors of accessibility, skillful personnel, efficient use of personnel and equipment and practicality.

From these considerations evolved a concept of regional planning and programming centered around key communities throughout the state in which a wide range of rehabilitation facilities should be

available, with facilities demanding less professional services scattered out from the key communities in satellite fashion depending on local conditions.

Complementing the resources of these key communities are the highly specialized rehabilitation facilities providing statewide services.

The approach to Planning for Rehabilitation Facilities in Iowa included analysis of all planning data and plans developed by state and private agencies in Iowa concerned with the welfare of the handicapped and socially disadvantaged; and review of several other comprehensive plans and plans for rehabilitation facilities and sheltered workshops from other states. Conferences were held with regional Iowa Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services supervisors, the field staff, and community and regional planning groups throughout the state.

A special planning conference was held with members of the Iowa Association of Sheltered Workshops and the chairmen of their workshop boards. Antonio Suazo, the Executive Director of NASWHP (National Association of Sheltered Workshops and Homebound Programs) and I. K. Johnson, the regional representative of the federal Rehabilitation Services Administration, participated in this conference.

In an effort to minimize any duplication of services and determine mutual utilization of facility services, contacts were made with facility planning units of bordering states. Conferences on this subject were also held with the federal Rehabilitation Services Administration regional representative from Kansas City, Missouri.

Of major importance to the approach of this plan was the Advisory Committee, which provided a broad

scope of Iowan's interests and philosophy regarding the need and utilization of rehabilitation facilities. Interest and participation was excellent during the all day meetings (average attendance of 31 members--22). Extremely fruitful benefits were gained in the smaller sub-group meetings and conferences with individual Advisory Committee members.

On-site visits were included in our plan and three special survey forms were developed and utilized for different types of rehabilitation facilities.

All data in the inventories of rehabilitation facilities and the technical characteristics of the workshops shown in Section 4 are from surveys completed by administrators and staff of the facilities themselves. The appendices contain additional data from these sources. The survey for workshops was particularly lengthy and the time and effort expended by workshop administrators and their staff is indicative of the cooperation given throughout this planning project. This data has been made available in entirety to the Iowa Association of Sheltered Workshops.

Another approach to this study included an analysis of personnel needs for rehabilitation facilities in Iowa and the need for staffing pattern changes and staff training. Standards in relation to NPPC and compliance with state and federal wage and hour laws were also reviewed.

An analysis was made of DRES cases closed "non-feasible" to determine what portion of these cases might have been referred to DRES operated facilities for more in-depth evaluation and conditioning.

Numerous interviews and conferences were held with directors and personnel of other agencies whose services have a direct relationship to future rehabilitation facility needs in Iowa. These agencies

included rehabilitation facilities; the state Department of Public Instruction--special education, vocational education, area vocational technical schools; State Services for Crippled Children; state Department of Social Services--Bureau of Mental Retardation, Bureau of Mental Health, Bureau of Adult Correction, Bureau of Family and Children Services; Iowa State Department of Health--Health Facilities Service, and Comprehensive Medical Planning.

The University of Iowa's Hospital School, College of Medicine; the University's schools of Social Work, Education, Physical Therapy, Speech Pathology and Audiology, Psychology and Sociology were consulted.

Included also were the Iowa Employment Security Commission, Veterans Administration, United Cerebral Palsy Association of Iowa, Iowa Association for Retarded Children and Adults, Iowa Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Commission of the Aging, CAMPS, MDTA, OEO, WEP, WIN, HIP, CEP, HUD (Model Cities), Job Corps; and the Iowa State Office for Planning and Programming to which we are indebted for the basic state population data and the geographic delineations of the planning areas.

RELATIONSHIP TO COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

Included in our approach was an analysis and integration of reports from regional task forces on facilities which function under Comprehensive Statewide Planning for Vocational Rehabilitation Services. Likewise included was analysis and acceptance of the extensive methodology developed by Harbridge House to determine estimates of prevalence and incidence of handicapped persons in Iowa and the number who are, or will be eligible for services of the Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services.

These over-all estimated figures are adapted and correlated with the (1) data compiled on handicapped persons presently served in rehabilitation facilities, and (2) trends in Iowa vocational rehabilitation facility services identified by members of the Advisory Committee and staff to (3) estimate what facility resources are needed now and (4) what types of facility resources will be required to meet the needs of Iowa's handicapped population in the future.

There are some differences between the numbers and kinds of rehabilitation facilities recommended in this report as compared to the recommendations of Harbridge House to the comprehensive planning project.

The differences are partly due to semantics, but more importantly they reflect later developments and a more realistic assessment by the DRES Facilities Unit considering: (1) New mandatory legislation provisions for education and training of the handicapped in Iowa. (2) Greater acceleration in Iowa of early identification, treatment and training of handicapped and disadvantaged children. (3) Trends demonstrating recognition of values of coordinated community and regional planning in Iowa. (4) Experience of Iowa communities with wage and hour regulations as related to workshops. (5) Trends in Iowa toward establishing some sheltered employment within industry and business for handicapped persons who were previously limited to a workshop setting.

It should be noted that the Policy Board for Comprehensive Planning refrained from adopting any statements regarding facilities, and the advisory committee for that project, while expressing great interest in the functions of various types of facilities deferred to the facilities planning project all decisions regarding numbers, location

and type of additional facilities needed.

CONTINUED PLANNING

Planning is a continuing process and good planning requires alertness to new developments and trends. Good planning also requires a recognition of a need for flexibility to enable necessary adjustments with a minimum of effort.

Continued coordinated local, regional and state planning (including states surrounding Iowa), is essential to assure appropriate rehabilitation facility services to the handicapped throughout Iowa.

The Advisory Committee for rehabilitation facilities will continue to function and the Facilities Unit staff of the Iowa Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services will continue to maintain on-going planning.

This plan will be updated and revised annually. The Facilities Unit of the Iowa Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services will use this plan as a guide for processing applications requesting financial support from the federal Rehabilitation Services Administration.

SECTION 2—CHARACTERISTICS OF IOWA

Iowa is a "crossroads" state in the nation, lying in the natural route of east-west transcontinental travel, and immediately between the navigable Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, historic north-south shipping routes. This fact has had an important effect on the state's history and economy, and the character of the people, from pioneer days to the present. Covered wagon trails, the first transcontinental railroad, the Lincoln highway, the first air mail routes, the present-day interstate highways--all were logically laid through Iowa. There are few remote "backwater" areas in Iowa; commerce moves through all sections of the state on 92,000 miles of surfaced roads--one of the largest systems in the United States. Three major air lines serve the state. Cedar Rapids, in eastern Iowa, is among the nation's important international export cities.

Containing 25 per cent of the top-grade farm land in the United States, fertile Iowa always ranks among the agricultural leaders; its farm output goes to market for more than \$3 billion a year. Early industries in food processing and the manufacture of farm machinery have been joined by a wide variety of firms in electronics, chemicals and machine tools. More than 223,000 people are now occupied in manufacturing in Iowa, and some 874,000 in all non-agricultural pursuits.

The mechanization of farming has brought about important population and occupational shifts. As recently as 15 years ago, 340,000 persons were occupied in farming. Now there are about 220,000. Only about one-fifth of Iowa's population now lives on farms. Slightly more than half the population can be classified as urban.

Iowa has been a surplus population area since the early 1900's, producing more people than it retained, even though its own population also in-

creased. Out-migration speeded up between 1950 and 1960; the state gained 120,000 in population, but twice that many left the state. The state Office for Planning and Programming feels this trend is diminishing, and that the census in 1970 and 1980 will show a smaller net out-migration. Estimates of the Office for Planning and Programming, revised in accordance with the latest Census Bureau estimates, are that Iowa will count 2,770,000 people in 1970, and 3,028,000 in 1980.

These figures still allow for more people moving out of the state than into it. Since the able-bodied tend to be the most mobile, this pattern could build up a backlog of handicapped persons, and must be considered in rehabilitation planning.

While a majority of the people in Iowa now live in cities and towns, no one city dominates the state. The five largest cities combined contain less than 25 per cent of the state's population, and there are 14 cities of 30,000 or more population which are important influences. The state capital has less than 10 per cent of the total state population.

There is a strong feeling of the entity of Iowa as a state, among its citizens. The most effective organizations are likely to be statewide associations. The largest newspaper, the Des Moines Register, undertakes statewide news coverage and reaches more than 500,000 homes on Sunday.

Current trends point toward growth of the eastern portion of Iowa. The Office for Planning and Programming foresees, by 1980, population growth of 35 per cent in the area including Davenport, Clinton and Muscatine; 25 per cent for the Cedar Rapids-Iowa City region; 24 per cent for the southeast corner including Burlington, Keokuk

and Fort Madison. (Comparisons are with 1960). Growth of less than one-half of one per cent is seen for the region around Council Bluffs, and the area surrounding Sioux City is expected to drop 5 per cent in population by 1980.

The people of Iowa are approximately 98 per cent white. A high literacy rate is historical. The percentage of population over age 65 is among the highest in the nation. Unemployment usually runs at about half the national rate.

Industrial development, attracted to Iowa by the high quality of labor, transportation situation and lack of metropolitan congestion, has been a significant factor in Iowa's recent growth. In five years 1962-67, manufacturing employment increased 43,000 reaching 217,000. The impetus of the additional payrolls and purchasing power on business conditions was reflected in 103,000 more jobs outside manufacturing--primarily in trade and services.

Such expansion opens up many opportunities for rehabilitated workers, both in competitive employment and in contracts for sheltered workshops. Current trends will bear close watching, however.

More recently, large industrial developments have involved heavy capital investment but relatively small work forces who are generally highly skilled. Petrochemical complexes, which are highly automated, are an example.

Total nonfarm employment has continued to rise, adding 100,000 in the past two years. This probably reflects changes in wage and hour laws, and considerably more two-income families. By comparison, basic manufacturing employment has only added 5,000 to 6,000 jobs in this two year period.

POPULATION TRENDS IN IOWA

TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION IN IOWA BY PLANNING AREAS, 1960-1980

PLANNING AREAS	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	CHANGE 1960-80	
						NUMBER	PERCENT
Area 1	72,329	69,644	68,453	69,041	72,000	- 329	- 0.45
Area 2	163,787	157,920	150,994	148,064	150,220	-13,567	- 8.28
Area 3	110,778	107,236	104,320	104,133	107,524	- 3,254	- 2.94
Area 4	215,381	207,606	200,726	199,119	204,352	-11,029	- 5.12
Area 5	130,602	127,231	124,817	125,650	130,800	+ 198	+ 0.15
Area 6	101,230	98,974	98,810	101,187	107,040	+ 5,810	+ 5.74
Area 7	241,097	242,676	245,405	254,391	272,116	+31,019	+12.87
Area 8	119,285	124,862	126,369	131,097	140,328	+21,043	+17.64
Area 9	207,967	223,238	235,972	254,552	281,876	+73,909	+35.54
Area 10	288,270	303,891	314,125	332,255	361,800	+73,530	+25.51
Area 11	462,094	468,183	480,127	504,203	545,600	+83,506	+18.07
Area 12	97,912	94,692	90,493	88,689	89,932	- 7,980	- 8.15
Area 13	193,268	191,575	187,018	187,341	194,100	+ 832	+ 0.43
Area 14	69,032	64,721	61,479	59,871	60,320	- 8,712	-12.62
Area 15	167,216	158,569	156,009	157,499	164,400	- 2,816	- 1.68
Area 16	<u>117,289</u>	<u>119,983</u>	<u>124,883</u>	<u>132,909</u>	<u>145,500</u>	<u>+28,211</u>	<u>+24.05</u>
State Total	2,757,537	2,761,000	2,770,000	2,850,000	3,028,000	+270,463	+ 9.81

SECTION 3—FACILITIES PROVIDING STATEWIDE SERVICES

Two state agencies administer the jointly financed federal-state vocational rehabilitation program in Iowa: The Commission for the Blind and the Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services (DRES) of the Department of Public Instruction.

These agencies function in a professional environment in which a number of other statewide services have reason to deal with handicapped persons. These other services, in the course of doing their own jobs, may be the first to notice handicapped persons who should have vocational rehabilitation. They may be called on for a specific phase of the rehabilitation process. Interaction between these services and the specific rehabilitation agencies is natural and necessary, and extends to physical facilities. Cooperation and coordination must be a goal and become an actuality through all phases of rehabilitation.

In general, Iowans have reasonably good access to medical and surgical care. There is a doctor for approximately every 1,000 persons in the state, and a bed in a community general hospital for every 200 persons. "Medicaid" operates throughout the state to assist low-income families, disabled persons and their families with community medical care. The facilities of University Hospitals at Iowa City are available to persons in all parts of the state, with ambulance service for transportation of patients from all parts of the state. The 1,000 bed medical center there can handle more than 80,000 indigent patients a year. The Veterans Administration has a large hospital in Des Moines and a 500 bed hospital in Iowa City.

The state maintains Mental Health Institutes at Cherokee, Clarinda, Independence and Mount Pleasant, each serving about one-fourth of the state. Twenty years ago each of them had 1,500 or 1,600 patients crowded into a "capacity" of 1,200 or 1,300, and

were able to admit and discharge perhaps 400 patients a year. Now they are modern psychiatric hospitals emphasizing acute treatment. The patient population averages 300 to 350, and each admits about 1,600 patients a year. Three have special children's units.

Psychopathic Hospital at the University of Iowa has a capacity of about 60; it accepts patients from throughout the state, screening them for value in teaching as well as benefit to the patient. General hospitals in most major communities now have psychiatric units. Community mental health centers in 20 cities offer outpatient services to residents of 57 counties. The Veterans Administration maintains a large neuropsychiatric hospital at Knoxville which serves Iowa and portions of surrounding states.

A statewide service for alcoholics exists at the Oakdale Treatment Center, on the Oakdale campus of the University of Iowa. All the state Mental Health Institutes have alcoholic units, and a number of community facilities have developed in recent years.

Physically handicapped children may be referred by community doctors to the field clinics held in numerous locations throughout the year by Iowa State Services for Crippled Children. About 5,000 are examined at these clinics each year, and about 19,000 treated at University Hospitals. There is a Hospital-School for Severely Handicapped Children at the University of Iowa. It has about 135 patients at any one time. A new adolescent section has recently opened.

Special provisions for handicapped children in the public schools are subsidized, to an extent, by state funds. State appropriations in recent

years have paid about 40 per cent of the extra cost. About 9,500 retarded children, and about 500 with physical or emotional handicaps, are enrolled in special classes. About 3,000 others receive individual help such as school-to-home telephone instruction or transportation. Special education personnel includes psychologists and speech and hearing clinicians who make regular visits at public schools, for children in both regular and special classes. Every county has provided for some such personnel. Special education during the last two years of high school often involves work-study, in which part of the school day may be spent in vocational training in a workshop or on the job; this has definite implications in planning rehabilitation facilities.

A system of area vocational technical schools was authorized by the Iowa legislature in 1965. Many of them are growing into significant resources for handicapped persons of post high school age.

A residential Braille and Sight Saving School is operated by the state at Vinton, and a similar School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs. They are open without cost to children from any part of Iowa; pupils range from 5 to 19 years old.

The state operates hospital-schools for the mentally retarded at Glenwood and Woodward. Each serves approximately half the state. Average population is about 1,000.

State homes for dependent-neglected children are located at Davenport and Toledo. Those who grow to adulthood in these institutions, without being placed in foster families, may have handicapping problems which merit vocational rehabilitation. Inmates of the Training School for Boys at Eldora and the Training School for Girls at Mitchellville, are, by the fact of commitment for delin-

quency, handicapped by behavior problems if nothing else.

Public offenders have demonstrated inability to make their own way in the world. Many have no vocational skill or goal, and they may be further handicapped by a criminal record. There are about 2,000, altogether, in the Men's Reformatory at Anamosa, the Women's Reformatory at Rockwell City and the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison.

Handicapped persons seeking work are likely to come to the attention of the Iowa State Employment Service, which maintains 34 offices across the state.

Most rehabilitation facilities operated by private non-profit organizations function within a small geographic area in which they are located. However, Camp Sunnyside, a year-round camp for the handicapped near Des Moines, operated by the state Easter Seal Society, is a statewide facility.

This report did not attempt to evaluate facilities for medical aspects of rehabilitation. However, planning of other types of rehabilitation facilities is necessarily affected by the location of medical services. Specialists who are skilled in physical restoration, and related therapists and clinicians, tend to be concentrated in Iowa City and Des Moines. The University of Iowa staff is renowned for professional leadership in speech and hearing difficulties and other functional disabilities as well as in medicine and surgery. In Des Moines, Younker Memorial Rehabilitation Center at Iowa Methodist Hospital offers a wide range of specialized facilities and services, and fills out the sequence of vocational rehabilitation services in the capital city.

COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND

The Iowa Commission for the Blind is the rehabilitation agency for all persons who are blind or who have so little eyesight they should use the techniques of blindness. The Commission's headquarters is in Des Moines; it has a counseling and teaching staff of about 35.

The Commission operates one facility--the Orientation and Adjustment Center in the headquarters building. Opened 10 years ago, it has become a pattern for other states and has earned a worldwide reputation. It operates on the assumption that the physical loss of sight can be overcome by learning the alternative techniques of blindness, and that the most formidable obstacle in the path of a blind person lies in attitudes about blindness--his own attitude and that of the general public. Students at the Center receive intensive training in independent travel, Braille, typing, home economics, personal grooming, shop skills, physical conditioning and how to cope with attitudes about blindness. About 50 students enter the Center each year; average stay is seven or eight months. (For further details, see the Appendix.)

Some increase in the number of students who can use the Center can be accomplished by adding staff. There appears to be no need for physical expansion, nor for a second Center. The Commission feels it should expand its home teacher staff and field services staff, to take training to blind persons who cannot leave their homes for an extended period, because of family responsibilities or multiple disabilities.

DIVISION OF REHABILITATION EDUCATION AND SERVICES

DRES is the vocational rehabilitation agency for persons handicapped by all disabilities except blindness. Its assignment is to help such persons toward self-sufficiency. This process may involve

physical diagnosis and remedial work, evaluation of vocational aptitudes and skills, schooling or training, job placement, help in setting up a business, or counseling to overcome special problems. DRES is a division of the State Department of Public Instruction, and many of its services are provided as an extension of the public school system.

Education or training required for rehabilitation is provided by the Division in recognized schools. Medical and surgical services are arranged in appropriate hospitals. The major portion of its professional staff is counselors, of whom there currently are 152. There are 12 regional offices and a headquarters in Des Moines.

More than 9,800 persons are in some stage of the rehabilitation process; 5,000 others have applications pending or under study. According to the report of Comprehensive Statewide Planning for Vocational Rehabilitation Services, the Division's work should expand to a caseload of 55,000 by 1975.

DRES AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

About 1,500 DRES clients (as of August, 1968) are resident in state institutions. (Total population of the 14 institutions is about 6,000.) Co-operative efforts between rehabilitation personnel and staff of state institutions date from the 1940's, but received additional impetus with the 1965 federal amendments which specified responsibility for public offenders as well as mentally and physically handicapped persons. Philosophy and practice were spelled out in a written agreement August 26, 1968, between DRES and the state Department of Social Services, which administers the 14 institutions, parole activities and social welfare programs.

This aspect of DRES work is supervised by an assis-

tant director in charge of the Institutional and Homebound Services Unit. Full-time DRES counselors are assigned to 10 institutions; in eight of them, additional personnel employed by the institutions are assigned to work under the DRES supervisor. Itinerant counselors are assigned to the four other institutions.

Working with individuals while they are institutionalized is in keeping with the basic principle that the earlier the rehabilitation effort is begun, the greater the probability of successful outcome. It permits use of many professional disciplines which are available in the institution, but may not be available in the client's home community. There is unexcelled opportunity to control the client's environment, under responsible professional supervision.

Rehabilitation staff assigned to the institutions is intended to supplement and enrich the services normally offered by institution staff. To set in motion an effective vocational rehabilitation plan, which will continue after the client leaves the institution, the full range of DRES services and resources must be available.

Mental Health Institutes

Three DRES counselors at the Cherokee MHI are now able to provide coverage consistently to all service units within the hospital, including the alcoholic treatment unit. A homemaker training unit administered by the DRES office, was opened in April, 1969. There is a need for further vocational evaluation opportunities within the institution. This hospital serves the population centers of Sioux City and Fort Dodge, in its 27 county territory.

The Independence MHI serves 23 counties in the northeast quarter of the state, including the cities

of Cedar Rapids, Waterloo and Dubuque. A vocational rehabilitation department, jointly established within the institute, currently provides rehabilitation counseling and all other services of DRES to all service units in the hospital. Joint efforts to establish a vocational evaluation unit have been underway for some time by DRES, the hospital administration, and the Bureau of Mental Health in the Department of Social Services. It is expected to begin operation July 1, 1969, and will coordinate work evaluation with all the work therapy activities throughout the hospital. DRES staff will then include two counselors and two evaluators.

The Clarinda MHI serves 25 counties in southwestern Iowa, including Polk County which contains Des Moines. A cooperative vocational rehabilitation department has been established there, staffed with two DRES counselors and MHI personnel. Work of all rehabilitation counselors, teachers, vocational evaluators and industrial therapists working at the hospital are coordinated through this department. Special features include a homemaker training unit, a vocational evaluation unit, and an educational unit for both juveniles and adults, which is under development. Additional plans call for a sheltered employment program to be cooperatively developed by DRES and MHI.

The Mount Pleasant MHI serves the southeastern 24 counties of Iowa, including the Mississippi river cities from Clinton to Keokuk. Its facilities include an alcoholic treatment unit. The MHI and DRES have jointly developed a vocational rehabilitation department with a professional staff of six and cooperatively equipped it. It is now approaching the point where every patient admitted to the hospital can be screened to determine his possible need for vocational rehabilitation services. Extensive vocational evaluation services can be

IOWA DEPARTMENT
OF SOCIAL SERVICES

provided here, coordinated with work therapy opportunities throughout the hospital and in a sheltered employment program which does subcontracting for local industries. Current needs at the institute include additional DRES staff and continued in-service training in vocational evaluation procedures. A proposed project will explore the feasibility of incorporating a wage basis into the work therapy.

Hospital-Schools for Retarded

The Glenwood State Hospital-School, in the far southwestern corner of the state, serves 51 counties in southern and western Iowa. A formal agreement with DRES has been in existence for more than four years. It includes DRES counseling and secretarial personnel and counseling staff who are hospital employees, all under a DRES supervisor. The unit provides leadership for a broad spectrum of rehabilitation services including pre-vocational training, counseling, evaluation and structured vocational training for residents of the institution. An unusual MDTA project there has now been concluded; it provided training for retardates living elsewhere in the state as well as a group from within the institution. It was a cooperative project of the hospital-school, DRES, vocational education and the state employment service. Recently, the institution has received an HIP grant to explore possibilities of developing a program primarily for individuals in the severe to low-moderate range of retardation. An innovative program recently undertaken there involved transporting a group of institution residents daily to Nebraska Goodwill Industries in Omaha for work adjustment experience in a non-institutional environment.

The Woodward State Hospital-School serves 49 central and northern counties in Iowa. Under a formal cooperative agreement a DRES supervisor administers a vocational rehabilitation staff of both DRES and hos-

pital-school employees. Currently emphasis is being placed on staff development, in-service training and program development. The rehabilitation unit is providing leadership in development of a more formal vocational training program which would encompass all working residents of the institution. It also has begun, experimentally, a work activity center within the institution, designed for low functional residents. A significant increase in the number of residents of the institution receiving direct services from the rehabilitation unit is anticipated.

Children's Institutions

Four state institutions for children are administered by the Bureau of Family and Children's Services in the Department of Social Services. This Bureau is working with the DRES Institutional Unit to make vocational rehabilitation services available to adolescents who have substantial handicaps. A cooperative program has been established at the Training School for Boys at Eldora, and a full range of DRES services is available to selected inmates. Expansion of the rehabilitation unit has been hampered by difficulty of recruiting staff. At the Training School for Girls at Mitchellville, cooperative efforts are underway to develop vocational rehabilitation services. The school is served on an itinerant basis by a counselor of the DRES Institutional and Homebound Unit.

Soldiers' Home

The Iowa Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown provides domiciliary and nursing care for about 500 Iowa veterans, their wives or widows. Low income and inability to earn a living are conditions of admission. These people tend to become long-term residents of the Home, and DRES's services there are more meshed with the community than at the other institutions. Recommendations for this state institution are discussed under Planning Area 9.

Adult Corrections

Cooperative vocational rehabilitation programs have been developed at the Men's Reformatory at Anamosa, the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, and the Women's Reformatory at Rockwell City. As part of these agreements, DRES has accepted responsibility for providing a full range of vocational rehabilitation services to inmates who are appropriate clients. The cooperative programs have been worked out by DRES' Institution and Homebound Unit and the Bureau of Adult Corrections in the Department of Social Services.

Services begin while the client is still an inmate, and continue through the release procedure and re-entry into society.

At Anamosa, excellent cooperation exists, and the Area 10 vocational school in Cedar Rapids is actively participating by providing academic and vocational instruction at the reformatory. Through cooperative efforts of DRES, the area school, and the reformatory staff, a new vocational evaluation and training unit will be established within the institution.

At Fort Madison, a substantial number of client-inmates have access to educational opportunities of the area school, through cooperative arrangements by DRES, the Area 16 school, and the penitentiary.

At Rockwell City, there are only about 60 inmates, which permits flexibility in developing creative approaches to rehabilitation on an individual basis.

A cooperative program has been developed at the Riverview Release Center south of Newton, with a full range of services available to inmates passing through this facility. Individual rehabilitation plans are refined to reflect the most current conditions.

A release center for the Women's Reformatory at Rockwell City has just been established in Des Moines.

Schools for the Deaf and Blind

Graduates of the Braille and Sightsaving School at Vinton are within the province of the Iowa Commission for the Blind. Those at the School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs are a DRES responsibility. These two schools are operated by the State Board of Regents, governing body for the state universities.

The school for the deaf functions for hearing disabled children who show academic potential. It is not now geared for the multiple-handicapped deaf child. The school is adding guidance counselors to its staff, to increase follow-up placement activity with students following graduation.

There is need for a sequence of rehabilitation services to accomplish the transition from school to employment. DRES plans to add an appropriately skilled counselor for the deaf to the staff of its Council Bluffs office. This will be an initial step in the right direction. Considering the statewide need for improving vocational rehabilitation services to the deaf and aurally handicapped, every effort should be made by DRES to assure a range of appropriate services to students at this school. The Facilities Unit should provide technical assistance and consultation if it is requested.

TRAINING FOR HOMEBOUND

A striking example of joint work by public and private agencies is the program for training severely disabled homebound persons at Camp Sunnyside, an Easter Seal facility near Des Moines. It has statewide intake.

For a number of years, DRES personnel had been aware of persons with physical disabilities so severe that they were judged non-feasible for competitive or sheltered labor markets, but who themselves were convinced they could do some kind of useful work. The Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults of Iowa, Inc., in cooperation with DRES, applied for and was granted a research and demonstration grant to establish a program for such persons. The results far exceeded the most optimistic expectations, over a period of two and a half years. An agreement signed in September, 1968, perpetuated the idea, on a larger scale, through May, 1969. (Camp Sunnyside is used to give camping experiences to crippled children during the summer.)

The joint program is designed to teach homebound handicapped persons skills in the manufacture and assembly of commercially marketable products. Products are marketed by the Easter Seal Society, which has a statewide program of homebound handcraft sales. From 30 to 45 adults were expected at each of two 12-week sessions scheduled in the fall of 1968 and spring of 1969. The program was open to persons from any part of Iowa, so long as they could go home on weekends. Four modern winterized cabins which can accommodate up to 16 clients each were available, as well as office space and recreational and dining facilities. A large sturdy arts and crafts building was used for vocational training. An RSA grant of \$43,148 has been approved to winterize and enlarge this building so the program can proceed during severe weather. A DRES counselor is assigned to this program.

DISABILITY DETERMINATION--SOCIAL SECURITY

All claims filed in Iowa for disability benefits under Social Security are sent to Des Moines to be screened by DRES' Disability Determination Unit. Between 8,000 and 10,000 claims are processed per

year; about 70% are found to be disabled.

Occasionally, the degree of disability cannot be determined from the available information, and the individual is asked to undergo evaluation by a rehabilitation facility. This is most likely to occur in (a) borderline or controversial cases, (b) with workers who have performed one job for many years, so their adaptability to new employment is hard to estimate, (c) with workers whose remaining capability has not been explored, (d) when inability to work is based on pain, fatigue or other reactions within the individual.

If a heart impairment is involved, a cardiac work evaluation unit might be asked to evaluate his reaction to standard test situations. Speech and hearing centers are sometimes used. Some community hospitals have physical medicine and rehabilitation units which can make both medical and vocational evaluations. Sometimes workshops are asked to test competence in a simulated job situation. When no appropriate facilities exist closer to an applicant's home, the DRES-operated rehabilitation center in Des Moines does the evaluation.

The unit anticipates an average of two Social Security applicants per week at the DRES center in Des Moines, one to two per week at the Area 10 evaluation center in Cedar Rapids, and two per month at the Sioux City Goodwill facility.

FACILITIES OPERATED BY DRES

The Iowa Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services has long recognized the unique services that comprehensive rehabilitation facilities provide to meet the complex needs of many of its clients. Early in the 1950's the Division established a facility to provide in-depth evaluation and adjustment services to the severely handicapped through the interdisciplinary "team" approach because such

services were not available elsewhere in the state.

Since that time, the Division has established three additional facilities. In each instance it appeared that an unusual opportunity arose to provide needed services that would not have materialized without the willingness of DRES to assume administrative responsibility.

A network of DRES operated facilities throughout the state is not the goal of the agency. The goal is to encourage, support, and develop quality facility services without which certain clients who have rehabilitation potential cannot hope to realize their earning power and a full measure of self-sufficiency. The Division has consistently supported rehabilitation facility programs--both public and private.

While delivery of services is the paramount priority in DRES facilities, they also perform other important functions. They provide real experiences in facility operations for the Facilities Unit's consultative staff, and give the agency laboratories where new and innovative techniques in the field of rehabilitation may be tested. They provide in-service training and orientation for DRES staff members, training for persons interested in the field of rehabilitation at the sub-professional level, both for our own Centers and other centers and workshops, and practicum and field experience for graduate students in the field of rehabilitation.

The DRES facilities' staffs focus their expertise primarily in the area of reality-oriented vocational evaluation and adjustment services. Staff members from the fields of medicine, social work, psychology, and education, as well as from the field of vocational rehabilitation must be involved to provide comprehensive services to cli-

ents who have severe complex problems. Physical restoration services for DRES clients are met in medically oriented rehabilitation facilities, or hospitals. Social services are provided within the centers insofar as possible by qualified social workers, and group workers, and arrangements for follow-up of social services are made when indicated. With few exceptions, it is felt that vocational training is most effectively accomplished by educators in educational or training institutions where handicapped persons are trained within the cross section of society with whom they will compete in the labor market. Each center does some vocational training or rehabilitation of clients according to the special needs of the clients and the particular resources available to the centers through their staffs and settings.

Des Moines Rehabilitation Center

The Iowa Division was the second state vocational rehabilitation agency in the nation to establish and operate its own rehabilitation center. The Des Moines Rehabilitation Center, located on the Capitol grounds, had its beginnings in 1950 in basement quarters of a large home on West Grand Avenue, which at that time housed the Iowa Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Early after 1950 these center services attracted the attention of Governor William Beardsley and members of the State Executive Council. These officials suggested the relocation of the Division's Center program into a cluster of three buildings (approximately 8,000 square feet) formerly occupied by the state Department of Health. In 1957 and 1958 this facility was expanded by the construction of a new addition (19,642 square feet) which tied the existing buildings together in a tightly knit complex. Until the present time, this Center has undergone no further physical expansion. Its staff has been strengthened and its services intensified and its total annual enrollment has increased

from 268 in 1958 to 533 in fiscal year 1968.

In addition the amputee team recorded a total of 276 examinations for 131 persons during fiscal 1968. Sixty-one of these amputees were enrolled for prosthetic or orthotic training. Forty-nine evaluations for the Disability Determination Unit were made, an increase of 81 per cent over fiscal 1967.

During 1970 and 1971, the Des Moines Rehabilitation Center will become a truly comprehensive rehabilitation center and will deliver additional and new services to more than twice as many clients. Twenty-four hour nursing services will be established and medical supervision and management will be intensified. It will be possible for the center to serve the chronically ill and severely disabled who need assistance in activities of daily living, making it feasible for them to be admitted at an earlier date since follow-up medical care and therapy may be carried on simultaneously with vocational evaluation.

The adjustment program will be emphasized by provision of a social service unit, which the center has not previously maintained, and social group activities will be programmed. A driver training program will be added and the service of the already established vocational evaluation area will be enriched and expanded.

It is not anticipated that the professional staff will be increased to the extent projected in the Interim Report. It is planned that persons interested in careers in the rehabilitation field may be trained under qualified supervision at the Center at a sub-professional level so that members of the professional staff will be able to focus their attention on professional services. The medical, vocational, and social and psychological

units of the facility will all be directed and supervised and staffed by highly qualified personnel.

The Division is well satisfied and takes considerable pride in the progress of the planning for this particular center which was made possible through a capital improvement appropriation of \$650,000 by the 1966 legislature. Through utilization of matching federal funds and a Hill-Harris Grant, the Center service area will be expanded by approximately 19,000 square feet, renovated and equipped; and housing and in-patient care for seventy center enrollees will be provided within a new structure of approximately 18,500 square feet. The total cost of the combined projects will exceed one and a half million dollars.

Construction was started in February 1969. Completion is scheduled for mid 1970. The average daily attendance will be approximately 150 upon occupancy of the new space.

Economical utilization of the space warrants consideration of an evening program to increase the average daily attendance to approximately 200. The Des Moines Model Cities committee reports underemployment as a major vocational problem. It is anticipated that this center could be a valuable resource through provision of vocational evaluation and occupational exploration services to employed persons seeking more suitable and remunerative jobs. The Division will require additional funding to implement such a program.

During 1968-69 recruiting of staff, orientation of staff, and planning for reorganization and program development has been carried on and will continue so that the Center will be ready to become fully operable upon the completion of the construction.

In the meantime, services will continue to be provided at the Center in nearby space temporarily loaned to the Division by the State. The Center will not be able to serve as many persons during the period of construction as it has served in the past year, but program and expansion should be fully implemented by the fall of 1970.

Oakdale Rehabilitation Center

Early in the 1950's a Division of Vocational Rehabilitation-operated rehabilitation unit was established at the Oakdale Hospital for tuberculosis.

Utilizing a Hill-Burton Grant, the hospital added, among other facilities, a rehabilitation wing. The rehabilitation services were limited to hospital reality-oriented patients and provided, in addition to regular rehabilitation therapeutic services, some vocational evaluation and work-conditioning programming.

As the treatment for tuberculosis changed, the characteristics of the patient population at the hospital also changed. There were fewer patients of employable age and the length of stay in the hospital for persons with rehabilitation potential markedly decreased. In 1963, through arrangements with Dr. William Spear, Administrator of the Oakdale Hospital, DRES services were expanded to a more comprehensive vocational evaluation and adjustment program and included not only the patients in the hospital, but extended services to persons with other disabilities.

The 1964 legislature administratively transferred Oakdale Hospital to the University of Iowa for the purpose of treating "chronic and rehabilitable" patients, in addition to patients with respiratory diseases. With a view to the development of a University-DRES jointly operated comprehensive rehabilitation center, the University of Iowa

was awarded a grant in 1966 to establish an outpatient physical medicine unit as a first phase of the University of Iowa's medically oriented Comprehensive Evaluation and Rehabilitation Center. Space was assigned for this purpose and plans were made for necessary remodeling, equipping and staffing.

During 1967-68, it was hoped that the DRES Vocational Rehabilitation Center at Oakdale could refine its relationships with existing rehabilitation units on the Oakdale campus. The original goal as seen by the Division was to develop an integrated total rehabilitation complex. It became fairly obvious, however, during the 1966-68 period that these units, because of reasons too numerous to mention, tended to remain autonomous and completely independent. While there was some interaction and agreements to share services were reached, it appeared that the concept of a unified total facility made up of components under various authorities was not realistic.

During fiscal year 1968, the DRES Vocational Rehabilitation Center increased the number of persons served in the tuberculosis wing of the hospital from 25 to 40, eleven of whom were given vocational evaluation services within the Center, with the remainder receiving other kinds of rehabilitation services according to their needs.

An Oakdale Center counselor assigned to the Treatment Unit, operated by the University for the treatment of alcoholics provided vocational services to a total of 222 patients in this unit during fiscal year 1968. Eighteen of these persons received comprehensive vocational evaluation and adjustment services provided at the Center. The Oakdale Rehabilitation Center continued its agreement with the Farm Safety Program and vocational evaluation in the area of servicing and

repairing farm machinery was accomplished as well as appraisals of the capacity of disabled persons to continue operation of farm machinery vocationally.

Closely related to the planned development and growth of the DRES Center was the establishment of the Physical Medicine Evaluation and Rehabilitation Center. This project has not been implemented. Plans and agreements have been reached with the University so that the Division is now assured of the completion and operation of this unit not later than the summer of 1970.

A great deal of re-thinking on the original overall plan has been done as it relates to available space, resources of the Division, resources of the University and other important factors. It is planned that the Vocational Rehabilitation Center operated by DRES will move to different quarters on the Oakdale campus during the summer of 1969, which will permit some increase in enrollment. The program will continue much as it has in the past several years, with continuing cooperative arrangements with the other rehabilitation services, not only on the Oakdale Campus, but on the entire University campus. With the development of the secondary school program at the Hospital School, more Hospital School students will be served at the Center. An arrangement with the University Psychopathic Hospitals has provided the Center during the last year with psychiatric consultation. More persons have been referred for Center services from the Psychopathic Hospital. Some patients from the Veterans Hospital in Iowa City were served at the Center while still receiving treatment at the hospital.

Recognizing the acute need for research in the rehabilitation field and the training of professional rehabilitation personnel from a number of disciplines, discussions have been held with represen-

tatives of the University regarding the possibility in the future of the establishment of a Rehabilitation Institute by the University for the primary purpose of training rehabilitation personnel in an interdisciplinary rehabilitation center, and conducting research in the field of rehabilitation. Such a program would also provide comprehensive center services for disabled and handicapped Iowans.

The consulting firm of Harbridge House in Part 2 of Vocational Rehabilitation--A Plan for All Iowa has indicated the urgent need for comprehensive rehabilitation services in eastern Iowa. Such a facility as a University Rehabilitation Institute would help to meet these needs, but would probably be less than adequate in this area where the population is rapidly increasing. It is, therefore, necessary to project a comprehensive rehabilitation center for eastern Iowa within the next few years. There is no firm thinking at this time as to whether or not this should be established under the administration of the Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services. There is the possibility of pulling together and enlarging a variety of other services available in eastern Iowa to provide comprehensive rehabilitation services. The basic goal for eastern Iowa is the same as that prescribed in the comprehensive planning for vocational rehabilitation report, but the means for providing these services cannot be well defined at this time as they are contingent upon other developments in the area. It would appear that the Iowa City-Cedar Rapids area would be the appropriate location for such a facility. It should be pointed out here that the participants in Statewide Planning for Rehabilitation Facilities do not feel that the important factor in connection with the establishment of such a facility is that it be administered by the Division, but that adequate high quality comprehensive services be provided through some means in this area. In-

vestigation and exploration of resources to provide comprehensive center services in eastern Iowa will be continued.

In spite of uncertainties related to space for future occupancy of the DRES Oakdale Vocational Rehabilitation Center, and its future role in the University's rehabilitation complex, enrollment during 1967-68 increased to 316, an increase of 107 over the previous year.

Cedar Valley Rehabilitation Center, Charles City

In 1965 a rehabilitation center was established at Charles City. The city leased to the Division the Floyd County Hospital building which had been replaced by a new building. At that time, it was planned that this facility would provide vocational evaluation and work adjustment services in cooperation with the secondary schools' special education program, and that there would be a mutual sharing of DRES and special education personnel. This program was never satisfactorily implemented. By the end of the first year's operation, this facility, therefore, became a vocational evaluation and adjustment center for DRES clients, many of whom were mentally retarded. The structure of the building limited work-oriented evaluation within the building. An innovative program utilizing placement with local employers for on-the-job evaluation and adjustment services was developed to supplement the evaluations which could be carried on within the Center.

In the 1966-67 Interim Report, it was hoped that the approach which utilized employers of the community as evaluators might be further developed. This was not accomplished due to interpretation of wage and hour legislation which made it impossible for clients to receive on-the-job evaluation without wages for more than a few days at a time.

It therefore became necessary to try to develop the major portion of the program within the facility. At this point, the structure of the building posed a problem and the appropriateness of the utilization of the dormitory space was raised and evaluated. It became quite obvious that the present program and dormitory facilities would not meet required standards and would not permit a fully operable comprehensive work-oriented vocational evaluation program within the facility.

The program was modified to meet primarily the need of a number of mentally retarded clients and a few other disabilities for pre-vocational training and adjustment services. Since referrals from within commuting distance were extremely limited, and most of the clientele referred to the Center needed to be housed at the Center, in the interest of client safety the program was deactivated during the fall of 1968.

The DRES Facilities Unit staff felt that a program involving psycho-social adjustment, pre-vocational training, and adjustment needs could be met particularly well in a community like Charles City, if ways could be found to renovate the building to meet the safety requirements of the State Fire Marshal's office. Conferences were held with Charles City officials and it was proposed that Charles City might assign the building to the State of Iowa, Department of Public Instruction, and that it might then be possible for the Division to seek, through the legislature, adequate funds to do the necessary renovation of the building, and to establish and operate a new program which would fill a gap in statewide rehabilitation services. The necessary steps were taken. The City Council at Charles City decided against offering the building to the State for such a purpose. In lieu of this, the

funding for the program was never acted upon and it appears at this time that the services proposed for this facility will be delayed until the concerns relating to its operation are resolved.

From July 1, 1967 through June 30, 1968, the Cedar Valley Rehabilitation Center served a total of 92 clients. Approximately 62 per cent of these clients were referred by the Waterloo district. It is surmised that a number of clients previously served at this Center may be served by Goodwill Industries of Waterloo and/or by the Easter Seal Workshop at Mason City as well as by any of the other three state-operated facilities.

North Central Rehabilitation Center, Fort Dodge

In 1966, a DRES operated center was established at Fort Dodge, based on the concept of a close-working relationship with the North Central Sheltered Workshop, which was sponsored and administered by a local board. It was felt that this would give the Division an opportunity to provide needed vocational evaluation and adjustment in that section of the state and would provide the experience of coordinating within the same building, a vocational evaluation and adjustment center with a privately operated sheltered workshop. Interdisciplinary rehabilitation services at the Center were planned to serve both mentally and physically disabled persons. The workshop at Fort Dodge was originally spearheaded by the local Association for Retarded Children and Adults.

The developments at Fort Dodge have lead to a more comprehensive and enriched rehabilitation program for this area within a short time. Cooperative arrangements, as indicated in the Interim Report, were made with a local non-profit workshop board. The North Central Sheltered Workshop board, however, during the spring of 1968, approached the Division to determine whether or not the Division might be willing to operate the total program, including the North

Central Rehabilitation Center and the North Central Sheltered Workshop. An agreement was made with the North Central Workshop. The board became an advisory committee to a DRES administrator of the entire facility, including the vocational evaluation and adjustment center, sheltered workshop and activity center, and a workshop director was appointed. The North Central Workshop board/advisory committee maintains a residential facility from which DRES may purchase services and assists in the arranging of appropriate housing for additional clients. The board also helps with funding of the total operation through its arrangements with County Boards of Supervisors. Priority is given to residents of Webster, Hamilton, Calhoun, Pocahontas, Humboldt, and Wright counties who help to support the program through their boards of supervisors. Only persons from these counties may participate in the extended employment service as the cost for this phase of the program is paid for by the board to the Division through grants from these counties. Seventy-two clients received services in the DRES operated rehabilitation center during 1967-1968, an increase of fourteen over the previous year. Sixty-eight per cent were mentally retarded, and nearly all required adjustment services in addition to evaluation. The average stay per client in the facility was approximately three and one-half months. During fiscal year 1969, the enrollment will be more than double the fiscal year 1968 figure.

Area 5 community college vocational technical school has been closely involved in the development and planning of these services. The facility has now moved into a larger and more suitable building which is provided rent-free by the area school. The area school will also participate in the services program insofar as possible and will do all it can to provide vocational training which appropriately meets the needs of rehabilitation clients.

The North Central Rehabilitation Center program has undergone considerable change and marked growth and improvement. It is likely that from this facility, a rehabilitation facility will evolve which will provide a complete spectrum of vocational services--beginning with vocational evaluation and adjustment, including extended and transitional employment services, and as well, a work activity center which will provide pre-vocational training, extended developmental and therapeutic services. It is hoped that by 1975 this program may be transferred to the area school which will provide appropriate vocational technical training and/or academic training as needed, and that adequate residential facilities may be developed so that the entire Area 5, as well as other nearby counties, may fully utilize the services. The goal will be realized through the full cooperation of the area school, the Division, and the North Central Sheltered Workshop advisory committee and board.

It is anticipated that this facility should eventually work with approximately 150 clients daily. It is hoped that new space may be provided on the area school campus as it develops, through the joint efforts of the area school, the Division, and the Workshop board. If this is accomplished, the North Central Rehabilitation Center would accept all types of disabled persons in north-central Iowa.

SUMMARY

The 1967-68 annual reports from the four DRES operated centers and the Division's annual report yields the following information which may be meaningful.

A total of 1009 clients were enrolled in these centers during fiscal year 1968, as compared with 1001 during fiscal year 1967 and 881 during fiscal year 1966. Persons with all types of disabilities--visual, hearing, orthopedic, amputation, mental, psychoneurotic and personality, and other disabling conditions were

served. For 47.6 per cent, the major disabling condition is in the mental retardation and psychiatric category. Approximately 30.5 per cent were orthopedically handicapped. Nearly one-half of all center enrollees are multiply-disabled having a diagnosable secondary disability. Deprived economic, social and emotional backgrounds compound the problem of vocational adjustment for many others for whom a secondary disability is not shown.

While enrollment at the Des Moines Center continues to be approximately two males to one female, the other facilities indicate more nearly a one-to-one ratio.

Breakdown by age shows the greatest number of enrollees to be between 16 to 24 years of age. A very small percentage are under 16 years of age, as are those above 55 years of age.

All centers carry on regular in-service training programs for their own staffs. During 1968-69, 39 slots in institutes and training programs sponsored by RSA have been filled by DRES facilities personnel. Fourteen have been enrolled in graduate courses which relate to their job functions.

The four centers have provided field training during 1967-69 for seven graduate students in rehabilitation counseling and practicum for another eleven students.

Approximately 15 individuals have received training within the centers to qualify them as sub-professional rehabilitation technicians.

The centers have also provided rehabilitation technician training of a week or more for approximately fifty persons from private or other public facilities.

SECTION 4—REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND PLANNING AREAS

Since facilities for vocational rehabilitation are required by a relatively small proportion of the population, a geographic unit larger than the county is needed for planning purposes. When the trading patterns, travel habits and communications media of Iowans are studied, 11 multi-county regions in which a dominant business and services center is well established, and is within an hour's driving time of the outskirts of the territory. Such regions surround Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Fort Dodge, Des Moines, Mason City, Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Ottumwa, Dubuque, Davenport and Burlington. These are all cities of 30,000 or more population; seven are over 50,000. These cities have been designated as "key service centers" in which a wide range of vocational rehabilitation facility services should be available.

In other parts of the state, the central business community--and probably the surrounding population--is too small to support a wide range of rehabilitation facilities. The people of these areas are too far from the major cities to be assigned to their sphere of influence. They are therefore treated as separate planning areas, although they must look to a more populous region for specialized facilities in rehabilitation, as they do in other fields.

A few counties have been placed in a planning area where they are more than an hour's drive from the central city, because this was the most logical of the available choices.

The planning areas were established after extensive study of local conditions by the Governor's Office for Planning and Programming.

There are, of course, substantial differences among the regions. There are 18 people per square mile in Area 14; 141 per square mile in Area 9.

There are 31,000 persons in the wage-earning years (age 15-64) in Area 14; nearly 10 times as many in Area 11. The average family in Area 1 has \$6,694 to spend, after taxes; the average family in Area 9 has \$10,421. There are disparities in the facilities for education, vocational training, social work, medical care and rehabilitation.

To give a quick comparison of each region with the state as a whole, or with other regions, data on these pertinent subjects was collected and put into a form so that it could be graphed as a comparison with a state average. These calculations result in the bar-graph "profile" of each region which appears on the data page preceding the discussion of each planning area.

Population density was calculated per square mile within the region. The population of different ages was calculated as a percentage of the total population for that planning area. Retail sales were computed per capita. Capacity of hospitals, nursing homes and similar facilities was translated into a figure per thousand of population. So were enrollment figures and specialized personnel.

In each case a comparable calculation for the state as a whole was made, and became the state average for that category. The figure for each region, in each category, is then expressed as a percentage of the state average.

It is thus possible to see at a glance that Area 14, for example, is sparsely populated--density is between 25 per cent and 50 per cent of the state average. Of this sparse population, many are over age 65, compared to the rest of Iowa--which has the nation's highest concentration of retirement-age citizens.

Although property valuation for tax purposes is low, per square mile, it is above average, per person--so additional millage levies bear heavily on individuals. The relatively low buying income per household tells us those individuals can ill afford additional millage levies. The graph indicates that nursing and retirement homes have sprung up to meet the needs of a large over-65 group within the small population; that public health nurses and speech and hearing clinicians are working here, although they are not numerous in relation to the population. Business and industrial education lags behind the state average even when adjusted on the basis of population; emphasis on agricultural education is obvious.

If the graph for Area 14 is laid beside that of any other region, the differences are immediately visible, without long study of statistics.

In making the calculations of buying income per household, copyrighted data from Sales Management magazine was used, by permission. Further reproduction is prohibited.

Basic data for each region, from which the graphs were computed, is tabulated in the Appendix. Sources of the basic data are listed in References.

Population data is from the United States Census for 1960, and from projections developed and updated by the Governor's Office for Planning and Programming, which have been correlated with late census bureau estimates in 1969.

TYPES OF REHABILITATION FACILITIES

In the appraisal of physical facilities for vocational rehabilitation which exist and which should be added in each planning area, descriptive terms are used for the various types: reha-

bilitation center, evaluation center, transitional workshop, extended workshop, activity center, transitional sheltered living facilities. Specific definitions for these terms, including the function of each type of facility and the services it should encompass, are given in the Appendix. Other professional terminology and commonly used acronyms are likewise explained there.

Full-scale rehabilitation centers are complex enough that they will exist in only a few locations, and unless Iowa's population increases considerably, they will have statewide intake. Their function and requirements are discussed in Section 3, under DRES-Operated Facilities.

Planning the likely location of other facilities involves considering the factors which will affect their eventual usefulness:

Evaluation Center Services should generally meet the following conditions:

- (a) They should be multi-disability in scope serving people with any type of handicapping condition.
- (b) They should be located in the larger communities, preferably as part of the vocational area school where transitional workshop services are readily available.
- (c) Professional staff should be readily accessible and available to provide gathering of work and social history, assessment of academic level and potential, assessment of vocational skills and potential, and vocational interests.
- (d) They should be located where adequate live-in facilities can be arranged for those persons unable to commute.
- (e) The cost of providing these services to DRES clients should be met by DRES.

Transitional Workshop Services should generally

meet the following conditions:

- (a) They should be multi-disability in scope, serving people with any type of handicapping condition.
- (b) They should be located in the larger communities where other services needed by persons with a wide range of handicapping conditions are readily available.
- (c) They should be located where there is adequate industry and business to provide contracts and on-the-job evaluations and training for clients.
- (d) The physical facilities and the professional requirements of staff should substantially comply with or surpass the standards of the National Policy and Performance Council.
- (e) Their employment practices should be in accord with federal and state wage and hour laws.
- (f) They should be located in close proximity to the area vocational technical training schools and vocational evaluation centers.
- (g) They should oversee extended workshop employment services within the geographic planning area or areas they serve.
- (h) They should provide guidance and counseling and sub-contract work when feasible for work activity programs at activity centers within the geographic planning area or areas served.
- (i) They should be located where adequate live-in facilities can be arranged for those persons who are unable to commute.
- (j) The cost of providing vocational rehabilitation services to DRES clients should be met by DRES.

Extended Workshop Services should meet the following conditions:

- (a) They should be multi-disability in scope serving people with any type of handicapping condition.
- (b) They should be located where substantial community support is available.
- (c) They should provide employment for persons who are capable of sheltered employment but who can

never be expected to compete vocationally outside the sheltered workshop setting.

- (d) They should also provide some transitional employment for people who have received rehabilitation and training services elsewhere and need temporary employment near their home while awaiting job placement.
- (e) They should be located in communities that can provide or develop adequate sheltered living facilities and/or areawide transportation for handicapped persons.
- (f) Their services and facilities should substantially comply with or surpass the standards of the National Policy and Performance Council.
- (g) Their employment practices should be in accord with federal and state wage and hour laws.
- (h) They should be affiliated or have a close working relationship with a transitional workshop serving the planning area where the extended workshop services are located.
- (i) They should have a close working relationship with DRES and other rehabilitation services.
- (j) They should provide for periodic re-evaluation of all employees in extended workshop services.

Activity Center Services should meet the following conditions:

- (a) They should be located in towns and cities where viable sponsors for such facilities can be assured.
- (b) They should be located where volunteer resources are available to cooperate in providing services that are needed.
- (c) The location should be such that it is within commuting distance of most persons being served (excepting the activity center services in institutional and custodial settings).
- (d) They should be multi-disability in scope serving people with any type of handicapping condition that qualifies for activity center services.
- (e) Various levels of work activities should be a part of activity center services.

(f) They should be affiliated or have a close working relationship with the transitional and extended workshop services serving their area.

(g) They should have a close working relationship with DRES and other rehabilitation services.

(h) They should provide for periodic re-evaluation of all persons in the activity center services program.

Transitional Sheltered Living Facilities should meet the following conditions:

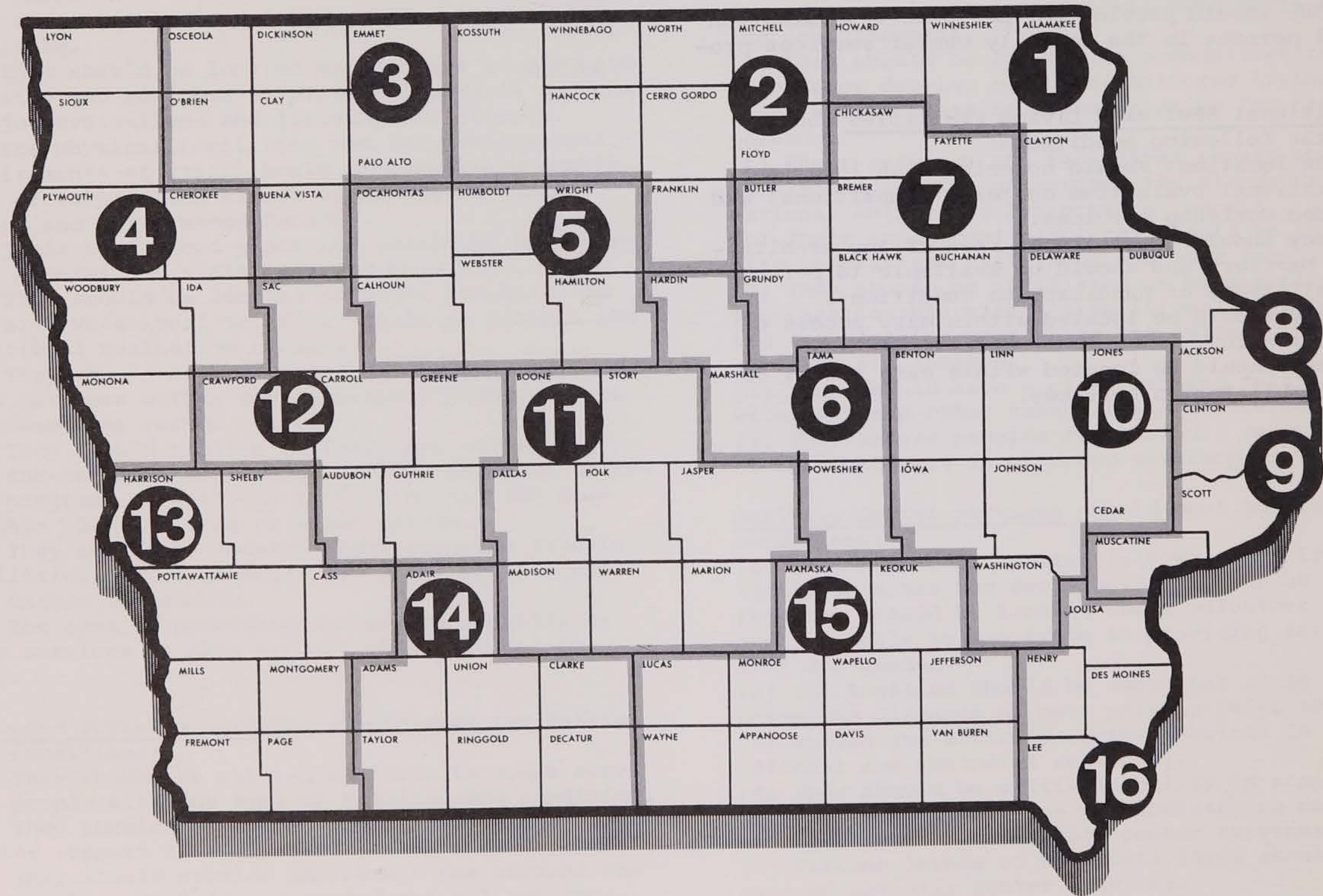
(a) The locations should coincide with locations of vocational evaluation centers, transitional and extended workshop services.

(b) They should generally be free of any architectural barriers and should be available to persons with all types of handicapping conditions.

(c) They should be located within easy access of transportation.

(d) They should be located within easy access of all rehabilitation services.

PLANNING AREAS—REGIONAL DELINEATION



PLANNING AREA I

COMMITTEE: ALLIANCE

CLARK, HENRY, CHAIRMAN

1. and 2. Planning Area I

POPULATION FROM 1950 TO 1955

POPULATION FROM 1955 TO 1960

POPULATION FROM 1960 TO 1965

POPULATION FROM 1965 TO 1970

POPULATION FROM 1970 TO 1975

POPULATION FROM 1975 TO 1980

POPULATION FROM 1980 TO 1985

POPULATION FROM 1985 TO 1990

POPULATION FROM 1990 TO 1995

POPULATION FROM 1995 TO 2000

POPULATION FROM 2000 TO 2005

POPULATION FROM 2005 TO 2010

POPULATION FROM 2010 TO 2015

POPULATION FROM 2015 TO 2020

POPULATION FROM 2020 TO 2025

POPULATION FROM 2025 TO 2030

POPULATION FROM 2030 TO 2035

POPULATION FROM 2035 TO 2040

POPULATION FROM 2040 TO 2045

POPULATION FROM 2045 TO 2050

POPULATION FROM 2050 TO 2055

POPULATION FROM 2055 TO 2060

POPULATION FROM 2060 TO 2065

POPULATION FROM 2065 TO 2070

POPULATION FROM 2070 TO 2075

POPULATION FROM 2075 TO 2080

POPULATION FROM 2080 TO 2085

POPULATION FROM 2085 TO 2090

POPULATION FROM 2090 TO 2095

POPULATION FROM 2095 TO 2100

POPULATION FROM 2100 TO 2105

POPULATION FROM 2105 TO 2110

POPULATION FROM 2110 TO 2115

POPULATION FROM 2115 TO 2120

POPULATION FROM 2120 TO 2125

POPULATION FROM 2125 TO 2130

POPULATION FROM 2130 TO 2135

POPULATION FROM 2135 TO 2140

POPULATION FROM 2140 TO 2145

POPULATION FROM 2145 TO 2150

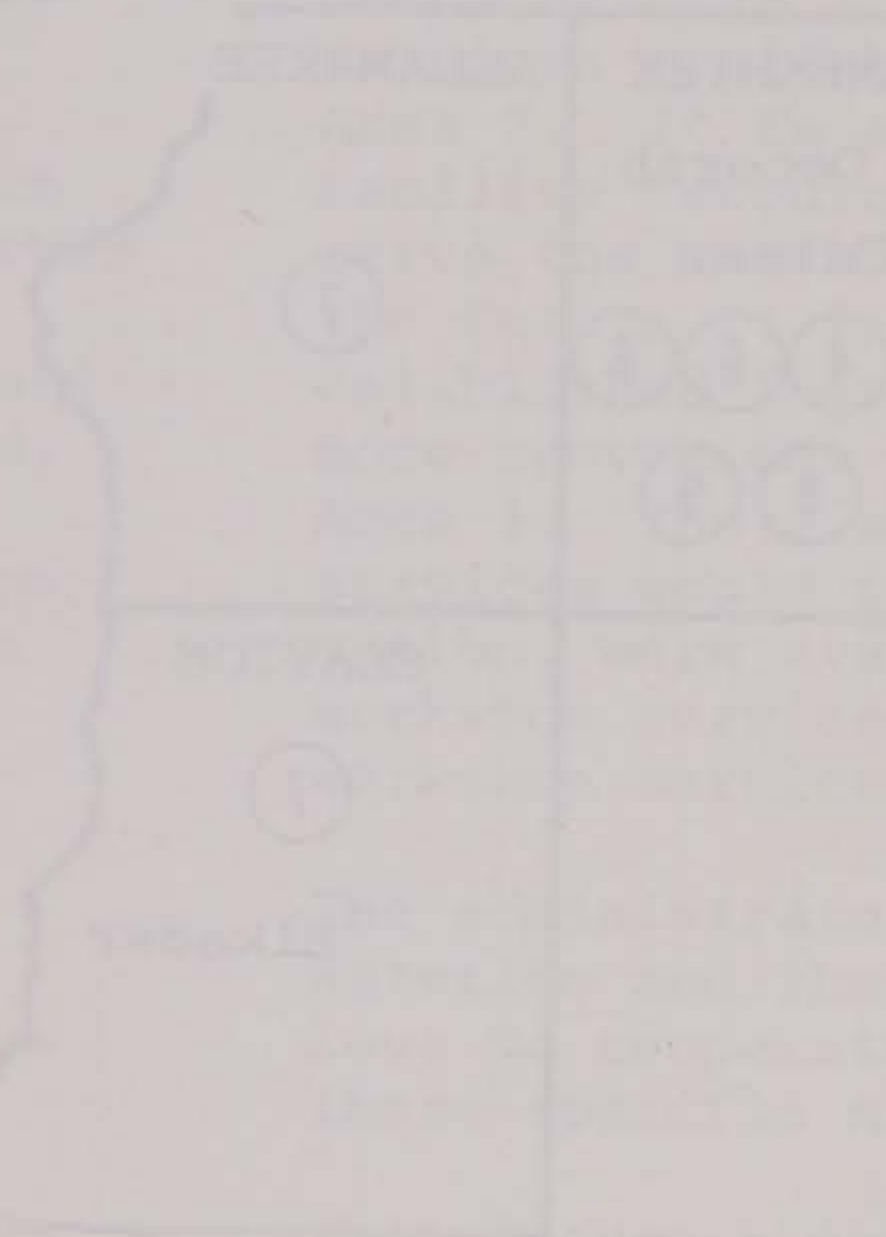
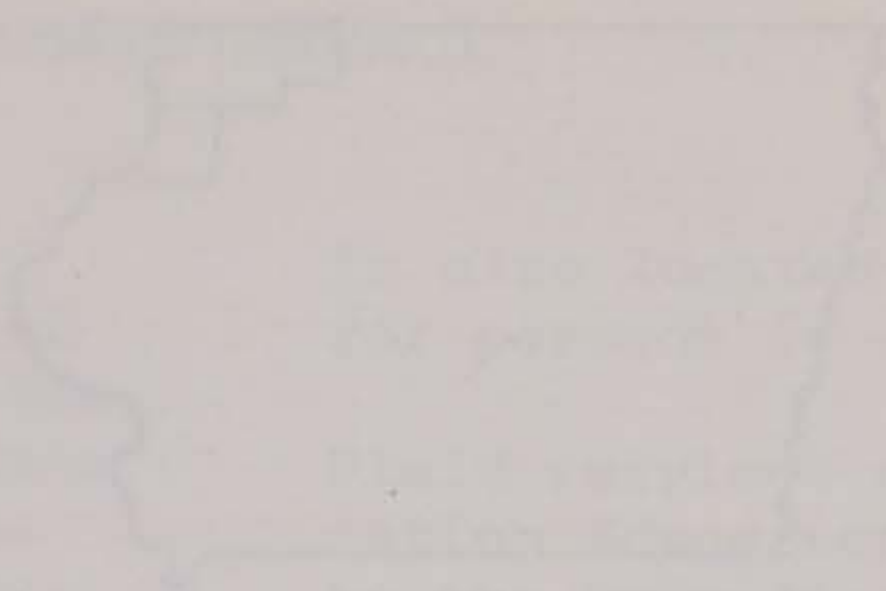
POPULATION FROM 2150 TO 2155

POPULATION FROM 2155 TO 2160

POPULATION FROM 2160 TO 2165

POPULATION FROM 2165 TO 2170

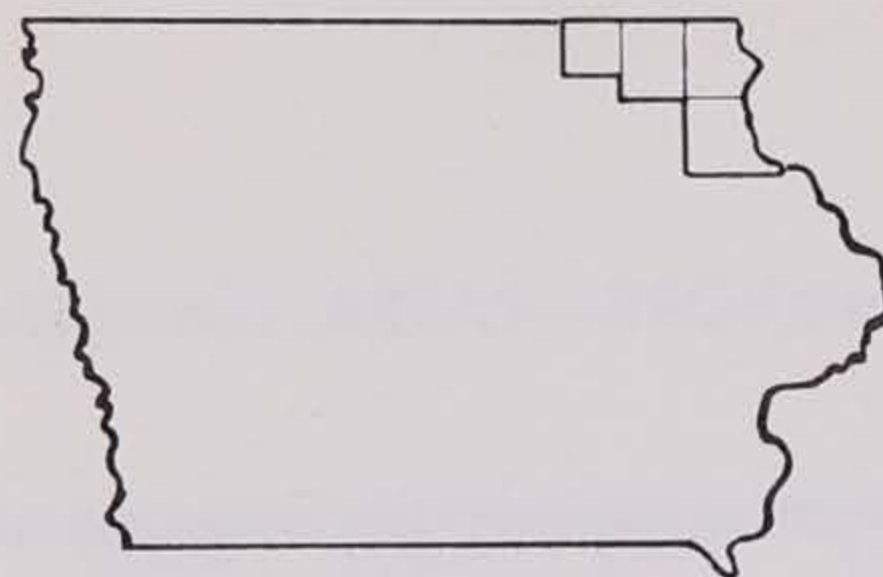
POPULATION FROM 2170 TO 2175



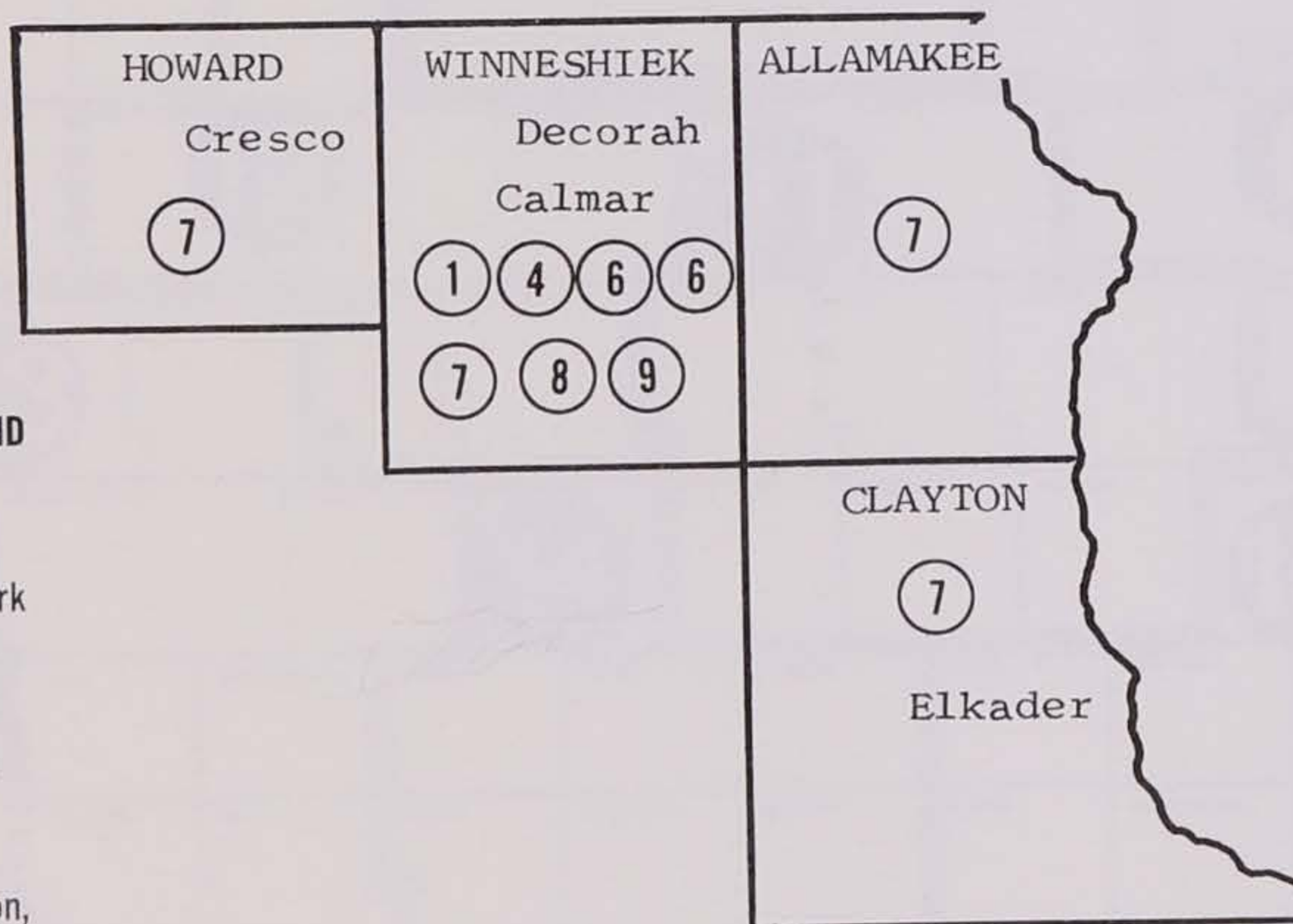
PLANNING AREA 1

COUNTIES: ALLAMAKEE
CLAYTON, HOWARD, WINNESHIEK

POPULATION 1960: 72,329
POPULATION 1975: 69,041
POPULATION 1980: 72,000



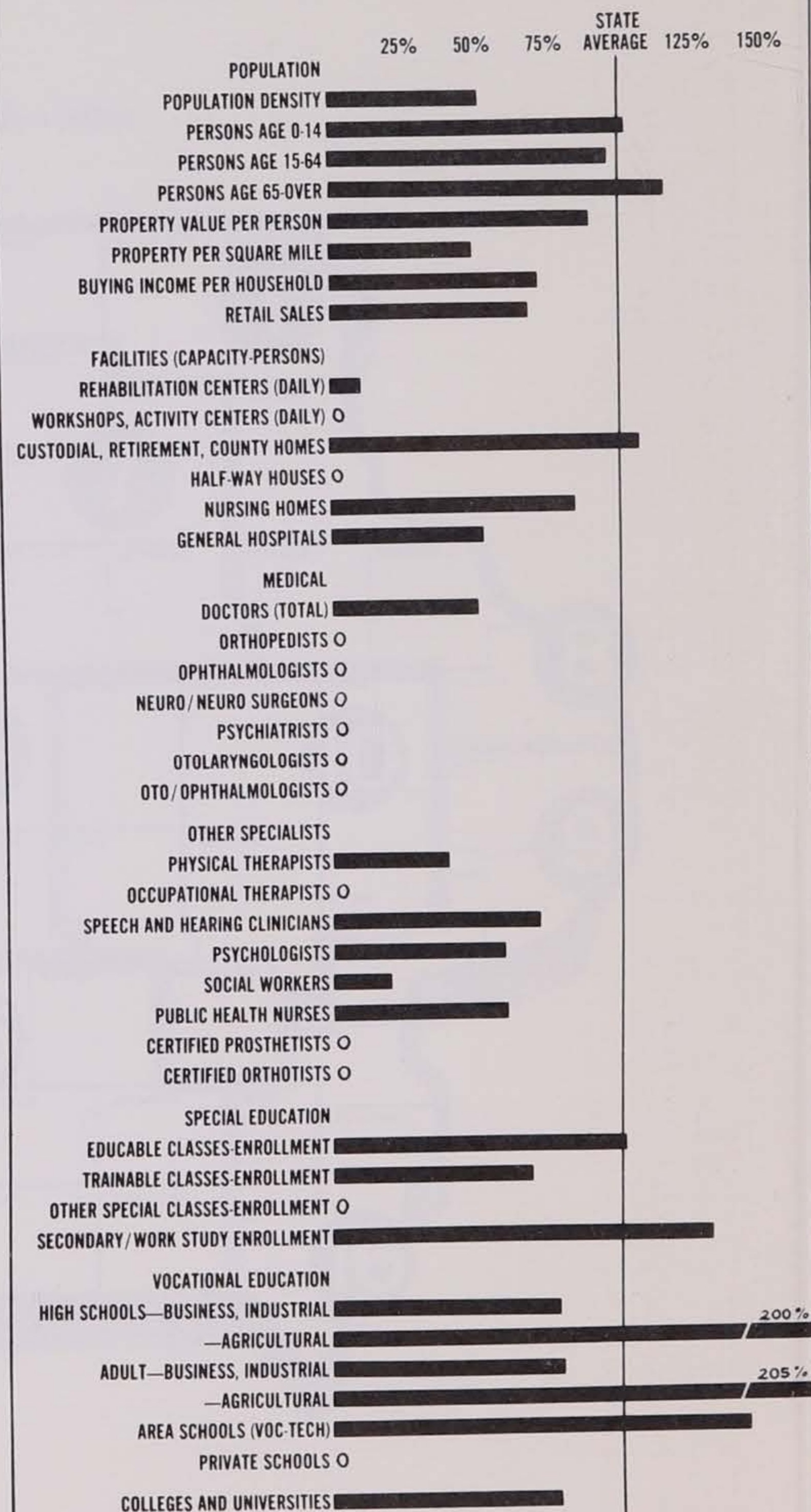
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average Employment	No. of Firms
101-250	5
51-100	4
21-50	10
1-20	86



ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office

REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 1

BACKGROUND

Planning Area 1 comprises the northeast corner of Iowa bordered on the north by Minnesota and on the east by the Mississippi River and Wisconsin. This is an especially scenic portion of Iowa. It attracts many vacationers and tourists but the terrain complicates farming and transportation. The economy is primarily farming with light manufacturing scattered throughout the region. Major employers (100-250 workers) produce dressed meat, mobile homes and portable classrooms, zinc castings, metal stampings, electronic equipment such as speakers and transformers, and assembly of mechanical and electronic equipment.

Decorah, with a population of a little over 7,000, is the largest community and is centrally located in Area 1.

This area had had an early and strong interest in education, mental health and public health. Luther College at Decorah (1,600 students) was founded in 1861. The new area vocational technical school is located at Calmar, a town of 1,000 population, nine miles south of Decorah at the junction of three highways. Considering the small population this area school draws from, it has attracted an enrollment well above the state average.

There are six general hospitals and 28 licensed nursing and custodial homes in Planning Area 1. There is no organized public health center in this area but two of the counties do provide public health nursing services.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

The Northwest Iowa Mental Health Center is located in Decorah and the center serves all four counties of Planning Area 1.

The Winneshiek County Physical Therapy Center, Inc.

is also located in Decorah and provides services for persons in all four counties of Area 1.

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services (DRES) are provided by the DRES district office in Waterloo (Planning Area 7). DRES counselors are also assigned to the area vocational technical school in Calmar and to the Allamakee-Howard-Winneshiek county special education unit based in Decorah.

Evaluation of severely handicapped persons in Area 1 is provided by referral to the DRES comprehensive rehabilitation centers located in Oakdale and Des Moines.

The major rehabilitation facility and workshop needs of Area 1 should be met by utilizing the services available in Waterloo-Cedar Falls of Area 7. It is also feasible that rehabilitation facility resources in Area 2 (Mason City) might serve the northwestern corner of Area 1. In the future it is hoped that Dubuque will have established these major services and might be more convenient to the southern most county of Area 1. These major vocational rehabilitation services would include basic vocational evaluation, work evaluation, transitional sheltered workshop services and quite possibly extended workshop services.

The administrators at the Goodwill workshop in Waterloo and the workshop in Mason City are anxious to cooperate in developing a plan to meet these specific needs for Area 1.

This leaves a need for activity center services and extended employment services which could and should be met on a local level. Decorah, in the center of the planning area, would be the logical location to begin providing these services. The resources of Luther College in

Decorah and the area school in Calmar would be readily available.

As the activity center in Decorah is developed (with emphasis on work activities) and a need for extended employment services within the area is demonstrated, consideration can be given to cooperative planning with Goodwill of Waterloo toward establishing these services in Decorah.

Transportation and/or some type of sheltered residential facility must be a part of the planning.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Development of area-wide planning by public and private agencies interested in meeting the needs of the handicapped in Area 1.
2. Planning efforts should be coordinated with Area 7, particularly Goodwill of Waterloo.
3. Establishment of activity center services in Decorah.
4. Establishment of extended workshop services in Decorah if the need and support is demonstrated, following establishment of activity center services.

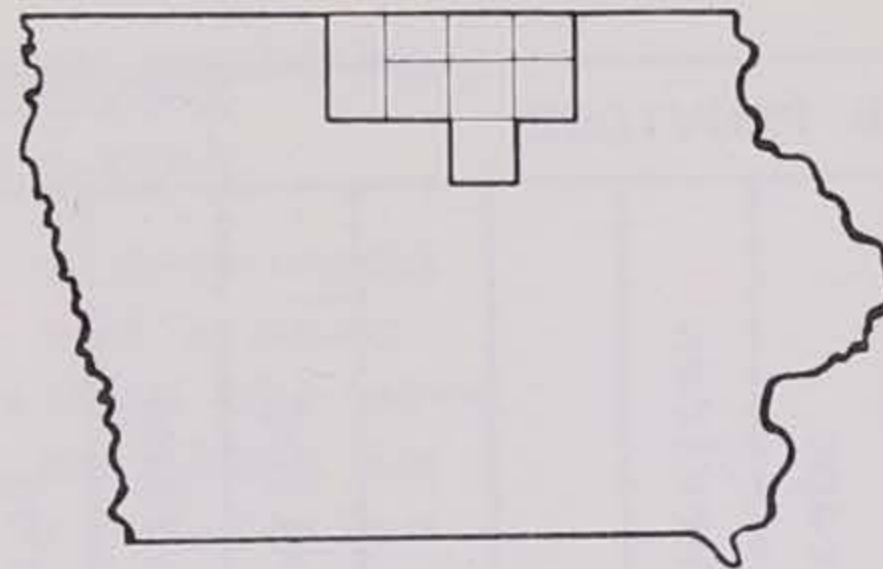
AREA 1—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Decorah, Winneshiek County NORTHEAST IOWA MENTAL HEALTH CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Rented Area Served: Allamakee, Clayton, Howard, Winneshiek Counties Disability Groups Served: E-other disabilities secondary Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$59,228	X*	X*	X	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	575	12	9	43
*(Psychiatric)																					
Decorah, Winneshiek County WINNESHIK COUNTY PHYSICAL THERAPY CENTER, INC. Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: Primarily Winneshiek, parts of Howard, Allamakee, Clayton Counties Disability Groups Served: C,D,J Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$20,367	A	A	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	495	3	15	100

PLANNING AREA 2

COUNTIES: CERRO GORDO, FLOYD, FRANKLIN, HANCOCK, KOSSUTH, MITCHELL, WINNEBAGO, WORTH

POPULATION 1960: 163,787
POPULATION 1975: 148,064
POPULATION 1980: 150,220



KOSSUTH	WINNEBAGO	WORTH	MITCHELL
Algona ⑦	⑦ Forest City	⑦	⑦
	HANCOCK	CERRO GORDO	FLOYD
	⑦	Mason City ② ④ ⑦ ⑧ ⑥ ⑥ ⑥ ⑨	Charles City ① ⑥ ⑥ ⑦ ⑨
		FRANKLIN	
		⑦ Hampton	

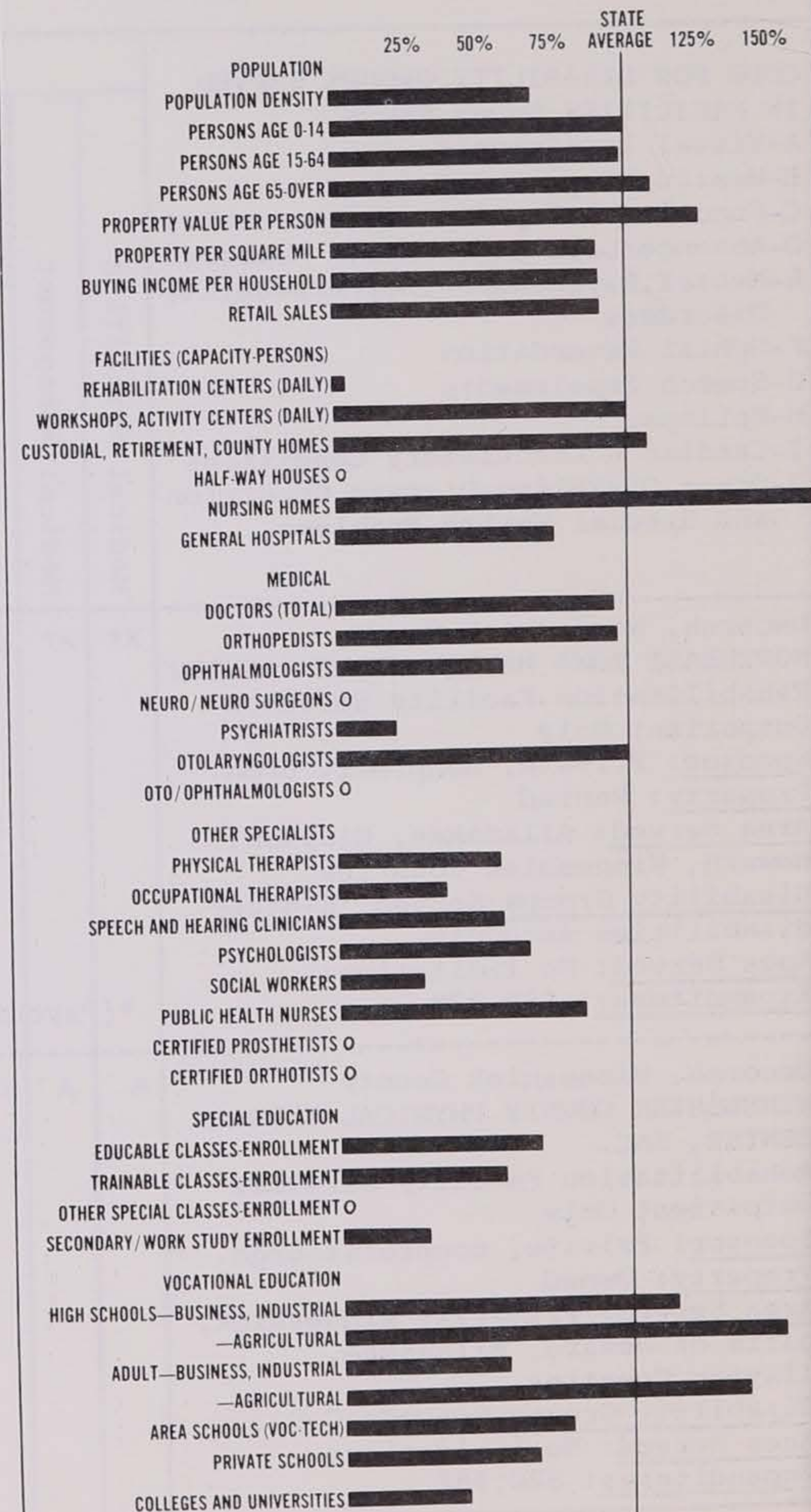
ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Average Employment	No. of Firms
Over 1000	2
251-500	5
101-250	9
51-100	12
21-50	34
1-20	177

REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 2

BACKGROUND

Planning Area 2 borders Minnesota and includes a relatively flat section dotted with lakes where drainage has been necessary to overcome marshiness for this essentially agricultural area.

Mason City (population 31,000) is the central city and largest community in this planning area. Seven miles west of Mason City is a 3,000 acre natural lake and resort area--Clear Lake. Nearly half of the retail sales in Area 2 occur in Mason City and Clear Lake.

Sugar beets are grown in this area and there is a processing plant in Mason City. Other major manufacturing in Mason City includes brick and tile, cement, and a packing plant with more than 1,000 employees.

In Charles City (population 10,500) 28 miles east of Mason City, a tractor manufacturer employs more than 2,000 persons and 300 are employed by a veterinary laboratory. There is a knitting mill in Osage (population 3,800) employing 350 persons. Smaller manufacturers are scattered throughout the area but the concentration is in Mason City.

In some parts of this planning area the income per household drops to 80 per cent of the state average but in Cerro Gordo county and Mason City, it is above average. Cerro Gordo county, however, has the highest unemployment rate.

Mason City established the first community junior college in Iowa in 1918 as part of the public school system. This is now the merged school district's area community college and a new vocational technical school has been added.

Waldorf, a junior college with an enrollment of 700, is located in Forest City.

There are eight general hospitals and 62 licensed nursing and custodial homes in Planning Area 2. There is no organized public health center but five of the counties in this area have public health nursing services.

A board has been established in the Mason City-Clear Lake area to establish a non-profit residential facility of some type for the handicapped to be known as "Handicapped Village". The exact type of facility and the objectives and services are not finalized.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

The focal point for rehabilitation services in this area is Mason City. Resources are available or are being developed in Mason City to provide the sequence of services needed for the over-all rehabilitation process.

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services are being realigned for this planning area. Kossuth, Winnebago, Worth and Hancock counties are presently served by the DRES district office in Fort Dodge (Area 5). Mitchell, Floyd and Cerro Gordo counties are covered by the Waterloo district branch office in Mason City and the southern most county, Franklin, is served directly from the Waterloo district office (Area 7). DRES counselors are also assigned to the area vocational technical school, the special education unit at Mason City serving Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Mitchell and Worth counties, and a unit including Franklin county.

The DRES rehabilitation centers in Oakdale and Des Moines are available to provide the services for the more difficult evaluations of handicapped persons in Area 2.

The Mental Health Center of North Iowa in Mason City serves all the counties of this planning area.

The Easter Seal Sheltered Workshop in Mason City is presently serving persons primarily from Cerro Gordo county but is not limited to this county and plans are underway to facilitate services to all those in need in Planning Area 2.

This workshop has made progress in program development and is moving toward sound development for transitional workshop services in addition to the extended workshop services presently provided. It has expanded and improved its services through effective use of the RSA technical assistance program, staff training institutes sponsored by the RSA and DRES, and an establishment grant of \$36,000 from the federal Rehabilitation Services Administration.

A rehabilitation center was operated in Charles City by the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services (DRES) until late 1968 (see section on DRES facilities).

To provide adequate sequential rehabilitation services for this area, a basic vocational evaluation unit is needed. This service may be established in the future by the Area 2 vocational technical school in cooperation with DRES and a closely coordinated and cooperative program with the transitional workshop. At the request of the area school, an initial conference regarding the implementation of such a program has been held with DRES.

The incidence and prevalence data on handicapped persons in this area indicates that there is a need for activity center services. Initially these services should logically be established in Mason City and then Algona. After further development and experience in these communities, a need may be seen for activity center services in other communities in Planning Area 2 such as Charles City

and Forest City, although both of these communities are within a 30 mile periphery of Mason City.

With the projections of needs for transitional workshop services, extended workshop services and activity center services; it is apparent that if these programs are developed, consideration will have to be given to transportation and some type or types of sheltered residential facilities in the Mason City area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continued upgrading and expansion of the Easter Seal Workshop staff and facilities in Mason City to meet area needs and standards.
2. Construction or expansion of physical facilities to accommodate transitional workshop services, extended employment services, and activity center services in Mason City.
3. Establishment of a vocational evaluation unit hopefully in conjunction with the Area 2 vocational technical school in Mason City.
4. Continued broadening of planning to include all of Area 2 in the assessment of services needed (including the western most county of Planning Area 1).
5. Determine the need for a sheltered living facility in the Mason City area which would provide transitional living for those persons in the transitional workshop and permanent sheltered living for certain persons employed in the extended workshop program.

AREA 2—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Charles City, Floyd County CEDAR VALLEY REHABILITATION CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Resident and Non-resident <u>Sponsor:</u> Public-State of Iowa <u>Property:</u> Rented <u>Area Served:</u> State of Iowa <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> C,E,F,H,J <u>Ages Served:</u> Sufficient age to allow for the determination of a vocational objective at the time services are provided (IDRES Operations Manual)	A	A	0	0	0	0	A	X	X	X	X/A	X/A	0	0	0	X	X	92	92	14	70
SERVICES DISCONTINUED AUGUST, 1968, DUE TO REEVALUATION OF PROGRAM AND UTILIZATION OF BUILDING.																					
Mason City, Cerro Gordo County EASTER SEAL SHELTERED WORKSHOP Workshop Services No Living Facilities Available <u>Sponsor:</u> Private, nonprofit orgn. <u>Property:</u> Rented <u>Area Served:</u> Cerro Gordo County <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> All--must be able to meet own daily personal needs <u>Ages Served:</u> 16 yrs. and over <u>Expenditures:</u> \$32,384	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	A	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	73	55	32	86

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major,Minor Members E-Mental,Psychoneurotic,Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease,Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Mason City, Cerro Gordo County MENTAL HEALTH CENTER OF NORTH IOWA Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only <u>Sponsor</u> : Private, nonprofit orgn. <u>Property</u> : Owned <u>Area Served</u> : Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin,Hancock,Kossuth,Mitchell, Winnebago,Worth,Wright Counties <u>Disability Groups Served</u> : E-other disabilities secondary <u>Ages Served</u> : No limitations <u>Expenditures</u> : \$123,829	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1,138	NR	30	NR		
*(Psychiatric)																	NR=Not Reported						

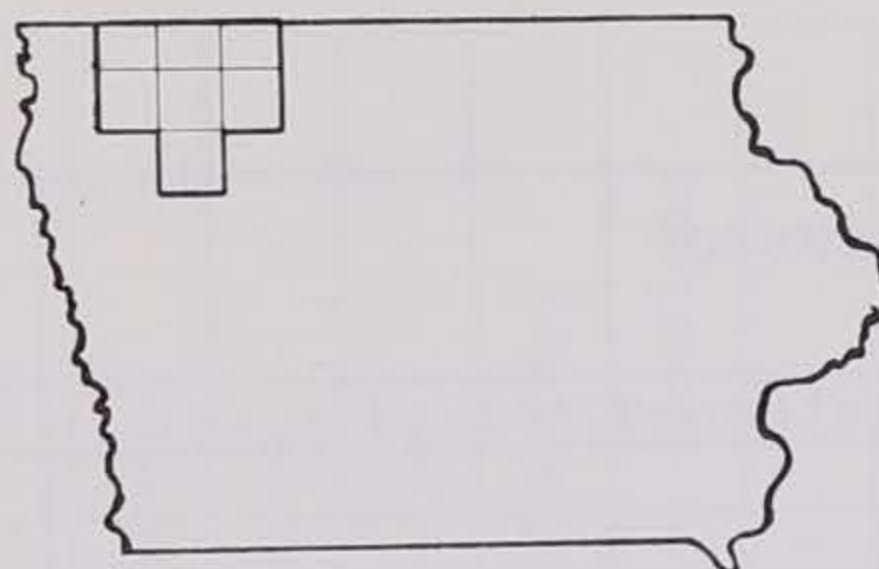
AREA 2—TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS—WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITY CENTERS

	EASTER SEAL WORKSHOP Mason City	
Programs: In Order of Emphasis	Transitional, Extended, Activity Ctr.	
Space Allocations Total	1,500 sq. ft.	
Production	1,200 sq. ft.	
Evaluation & Work Adjustment	100 sq. ft.	
Production Storage	0	
Activity Center	0	
Retail Sales	0	
Men's Dormitory	0	
Women's Dormitory	0	
Other Space	200 sq. ft.	
Safety Inspection Last 12 Mos.	Yes	
Emergency Evacuation Plan	No	
Plan Reviewed-Staff-Last 6 Mos.	No	
Adequate Alarm System	Yes	
Adequate Fire Equipment	No	
Physical Barriers	Stairs to secondary outlets	
Physical Plant	Fair	
Type of Production	100% contract	
Contract Procurement	Adequate	
Production Staff	2 full time	
Staff Adequacy	Inadequate	
Need for Alterations & Renovation	Need additional space for contracts	
Equipment Needed	Metal working tools	
Technical Consultation Needed	None	
Dept. of Labor Certification	Yes	
Co-op Programs: School Systems	Yes	
County Welfare & County Homes	Yes	
O.E.O. - C.A.P.	Yes	
D.R.E.S. & Comm. for Blind	Yes	
State Institutions	Yes	
Total Number Clients Served	73	
Client Wages 0 - 39¢	2	
(Reporting on 40¢ - 79¢	3	
Last Quarter 80¢ - \$1.59	32	
Only) \$1.60 & Above	0	
Facility Income	\$34,117	
Facility Expenditures	\$32,384	

PLANNING AREA 3

COUNTIES: BUENA VISTA, CLAY,
DICKINSON, EMMET, O'BRIEN,
OSCEOLA, PALO ALTO

POPULATION 1960: 110,778
POPULATION 1975: 104,133
POPULATION 1980: 107,524



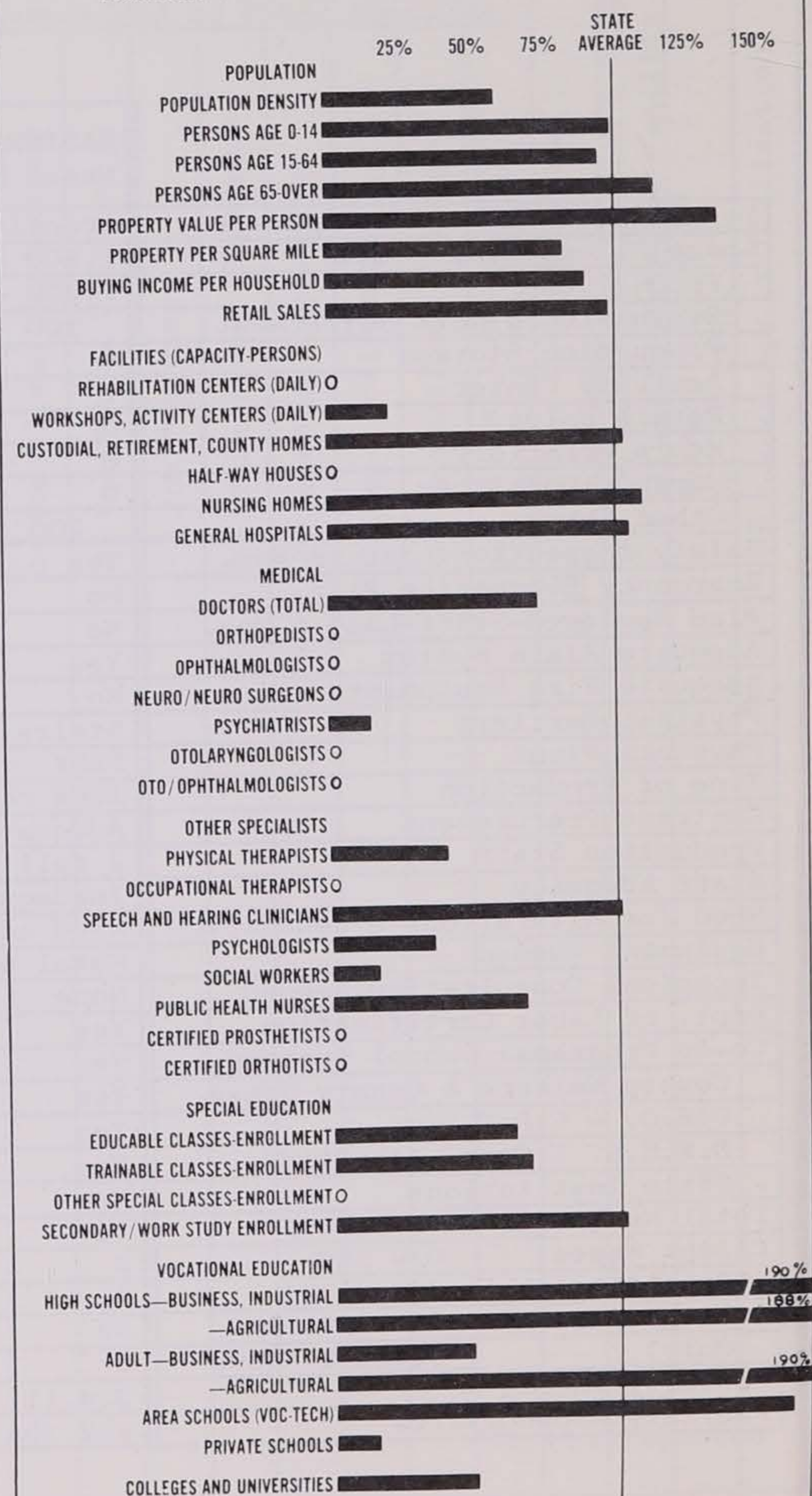
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average Employment	No. of Firms
501-1000	1
251-500	4
101-250	3
51-100	7
21-50	25
1-20	169

ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office

OSCEOLA ⑦	DICKINSON ⑦	PALO ALTO Estherville ⑥ ⑦ ⑧
O'BRIEN Sheldon ⑥ ⑦ ⑧	CLAY Spencer ② ④ ⑦ ⑨	EMMET Emmetsburg ⑦
	BUENA VISTA Storm Lake ⑦ ⑨	

REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 3

BACKGROUND

Planning Area 3 encompasses the "Iowa Great Lakes" region, where a concentrated summer population and a growing year-round population clusters around three glacial lakes totaling more than 10,000 acres. Smaller lakes are strung along Iowa's "backbone"-- the barely discernible demarcation between the Missouri River and the Mississippi River watersheds.

Larger manufacturers include packing plants in Spencer and Estherville and a fishing tackle industry in Spirit Lake (population 3,000).

Other products of the area are work clothing, livestock feeds, feed grinders, rebuilt engines and automotive testing equipment.

Spencer with a population of 9,700 is the largest community in this Planning Area and is located in the center of the hub of highways going north and south and east and west.

Estherville (population 8,100) is the base for the area community college and vocational technical school serving most of the counties in this Planning Area (Dickinson, Emmet, Clay and Palo Alto counties). Osceola and O'Brien counties are served by the area vocational technical school in Sheldon (population 4,250) and the southern most county in this Planning Area, Buena Vista, is within the jurisdiction of the area school in Fort Dodge (Planning Area 5). Storm Lake (population 7,750) is the home of Buena Vista College which has an enrollment of 1,000.

Special education in the seven counties provides educable and trainable classes, psychological and speech and hearing services.

There are 11 general hospitals and 40 licensed nursing and custodial homes serving Area 3. One

of these seven counties has an appointed health officer and three of the counties have public health nursing services.

Twenty-seven per cent of the families in Area 3 have income less than \$3,000 annually.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services for Dickinson, Clay, Emmet and Palo Alto counties are provided by the DRES district office in Fort Dodge. The other counties, Buena Vista, Osceola and O'Brien, are served by the DRES district office in Sioux City. DRES counselors are also assigned to the area schools in Estherville and Sheldon, and to a special education unit including Buena Vista county.

The Northwest Iowa Mental Health Center is located in Spencer.

A small activity center serving 4-6 Clay county residents is located in Spencer and an activity center began operating in Sheldon in late 1968.

Various groups and communities in this area have been interested in joint planning to determine the needs of handicapped persons here, and determining how these needs can be met. In 1968 a federal Rehabilitation Services Administration project development planning grant of \$4,401 was awarded to a group representative of the interested persons and organizations. The geographic coverage for this planning grant included in addition to Planning Area 3, Kossuth county on the east and Sioux and Lyon counties on the west. The grant was to study the incidence and disability, rehabilitation service needs and priorities. Priorities for this area will depend to a large extent on findings of this local planning, which should bring agreement as to which communities will provide what services.

Pending results of the local study, it would appear that major needs for basic vocational evaluation and for transitional workshop services could best be provided by the DRES operated facility in Fort Dodge (Planning Area 5). Rock Valley and Sioux City (Planning Area 4) could also provide workshop services.

There is a need for activity center services and extended employment services within Area 3. The hub community of Spencer would be most conveniently located to serve the area. The study presently underway may demonstrate a need for location of activity center services in Sheldon, Estherville, and Storm Lake, or it might be determined that by arranging transportation, activity center services are more feasible in the central community which would seem to be a logical location for extended employment services which none of the communities could support alone.

Transportation and/or some type of sheltered living facility will have to be considered in the planning of these services.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Completion of a plan under the project development planning grant and continued planning for implementation of rehabilitation facility services needed in Planning Area 3.

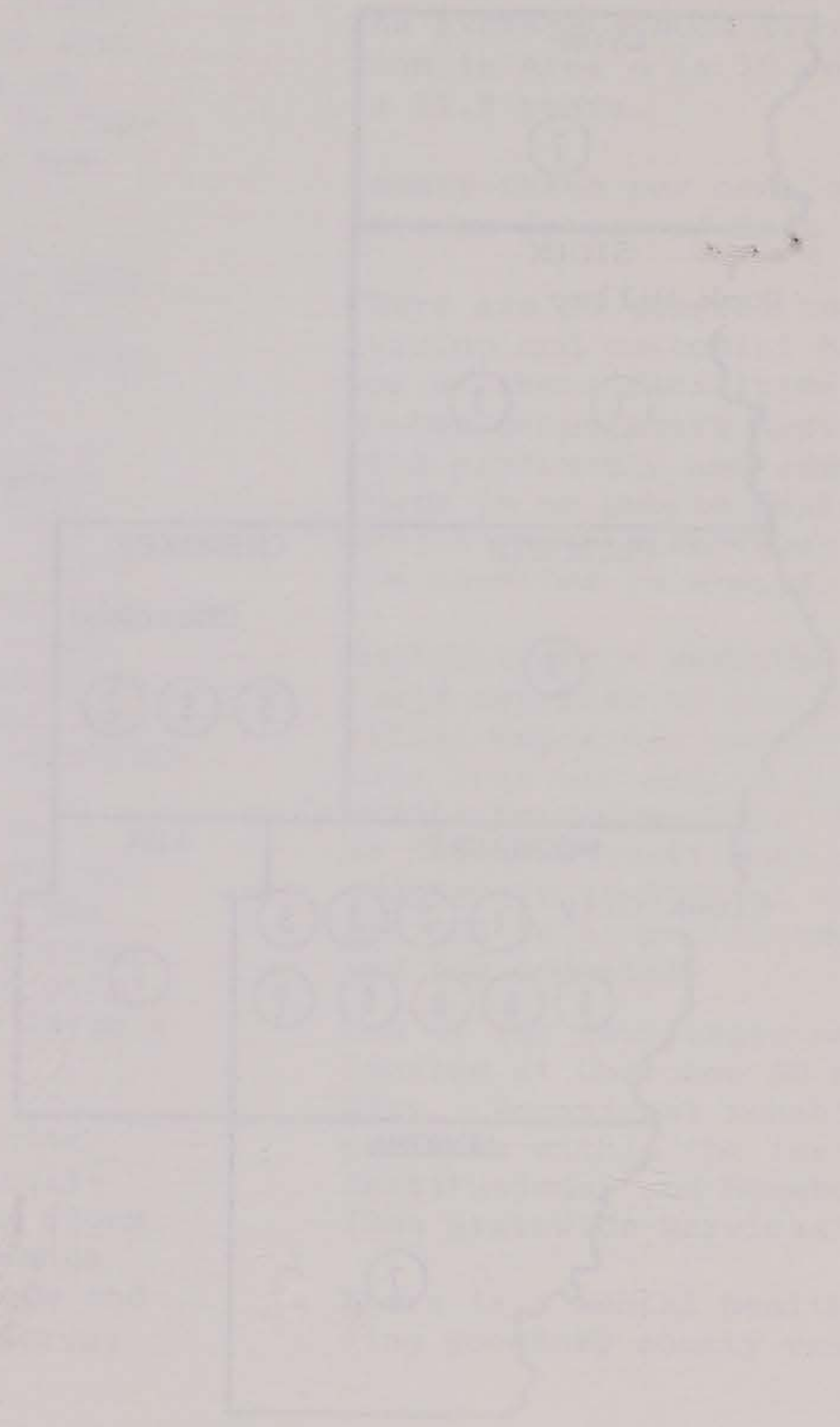
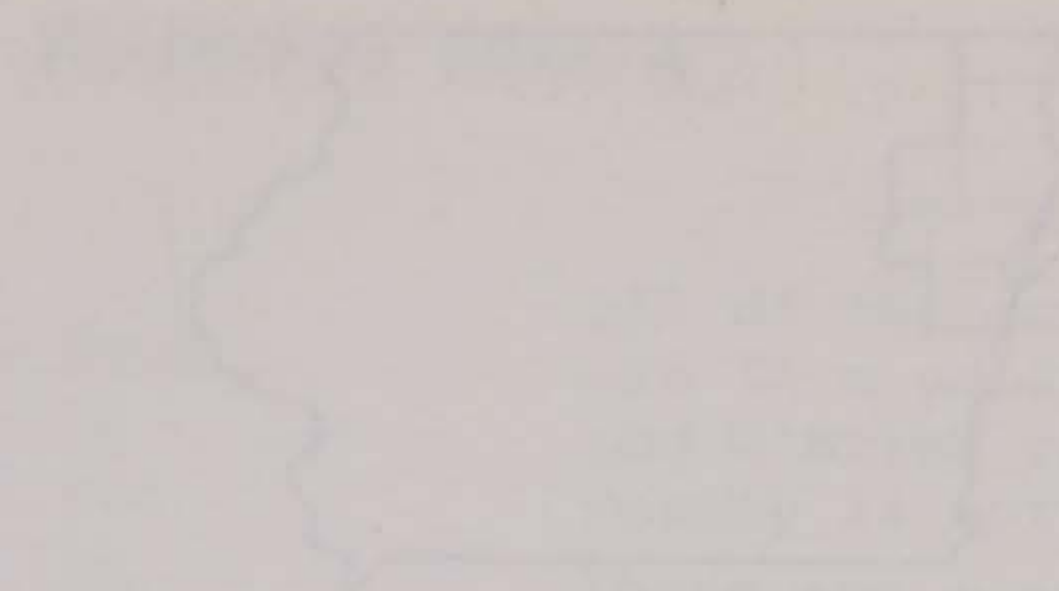
AREA 3—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Spencer, Clay County COMMUNITY TRAINING CENTER Work Activity Center Services No Living Facilities Available Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: Clay County Disability Groups Served: All-must be able to meet own daily personal needs Ages Served: 16 yrs. and over Expenditures: \$3,140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	6	0	5	63
Spencer, Clay County NORTHWEST IOWA MENTAL HEALTH CENTER																					

AREA 3—TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS—WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITY CENTERS

	COMMUNITY TRAINING CENTER Spencer	
Programs: In Order of Emphasis	Activity Center	
Space Allocations Total	4,000 sq. ft.	
Production	0	
Evaluation & Work Adjustment	0	
Production Storage	0	
Activity Center	4,000 sq. ft.	
Retail Sales	0	
Men's Dormitory	0	
Women's Dormitory	0	
Other Space	0	
Safety Inspection Last 12 Mos.	Yes	
Emergency Evacuation Plan	Yes	
Plan Reviewed-Staff-Last 6 Mos.	Yes	
Adequate Alarm System	No	
Adequate Fire Equipment	Yes	
Physical Barriers	No wheel chairs, no blind	
Physical Plant	Poor	
Type of Production	100% crafts	
Contract Procurement	None	
Production Staff	1 full time, 1 part time	
Staff Adequacy	Adequate	
Need for Alterations & Renovation	Extensive	
Equipment Needed	Everything	
Technical Consultation Needed	Considerable	
Dept. of Labor Certification	Yes	
Co-op Programs: School Systems	Yes	
County Welfare & County Homes	Yes	
O.E.O. - C.A.P.	No	
D.R.E.S. & Comm. for Blind	No	
State Institutions	No	
Total Number Clients Served	6	
Client Wages 0 - 39¢	6	
(Reporting on 40¢ - 79¢	0	
Last Quarter 80¢ - \$1.59	0	
Only) \$1.60 & Above	0	
Facility Income	\$8,584	
Facility Expenditures	\$3,140	

PLANNING AREA 4



LOCATION	POPULATION	AREA (SQ. MI.)
1	10,000	100
2	5,000	50
3	15,000	150
4	8,000	80
5	12,000	120
6	7,000	70
7	9,000	90
8	6,000	60
9	11,000	110
10	4,000	40

PLANNING AREA 4

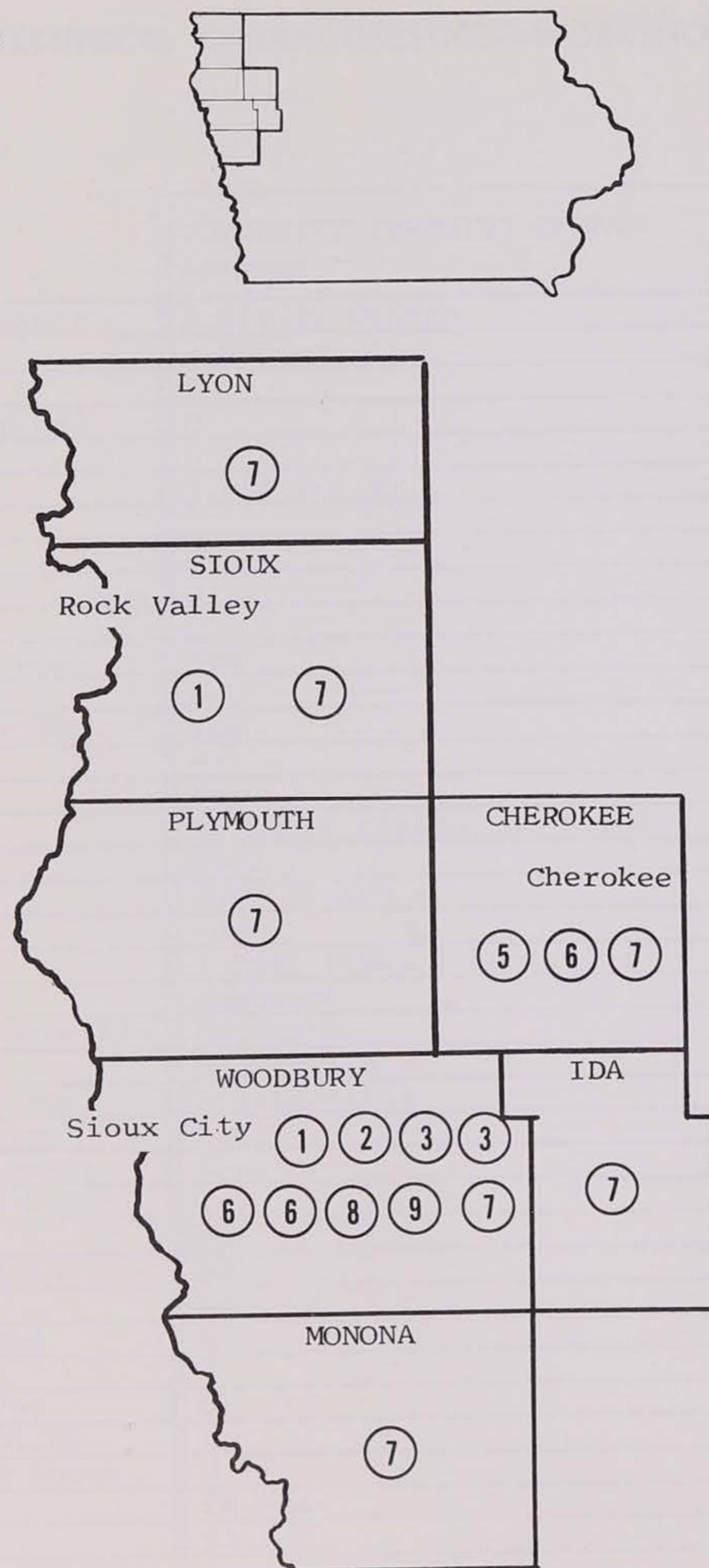
COUNTIES: CHEROKEE, IDA,
LYON, MONONA, PLYMOUTH,
SIOUX, WOODBURY

POPULATION 1960: 215,381
POPULATION 1975: 199,119
POPULATION 1980: 204,352

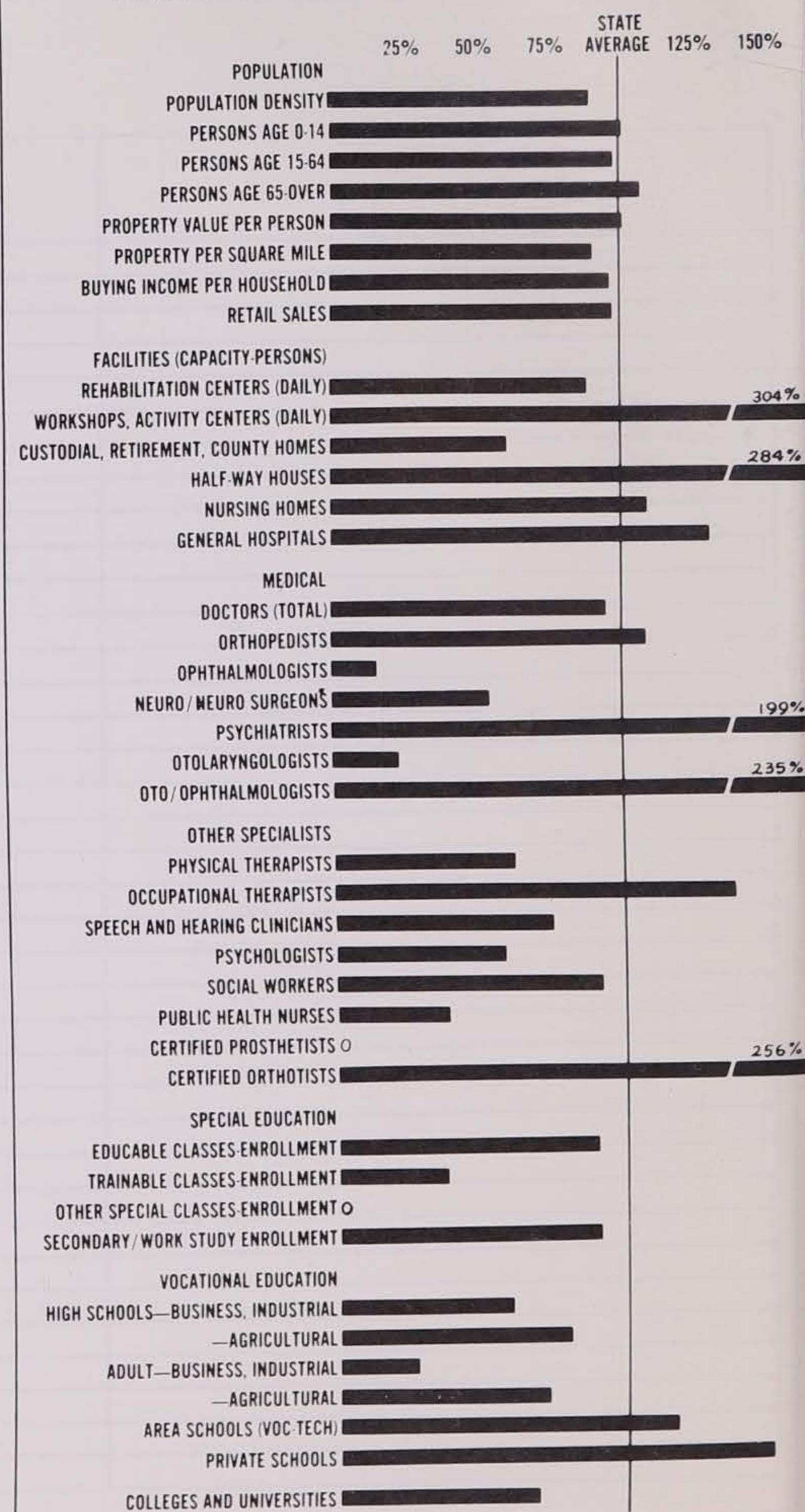
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average Employment	No. of Firms
Over 1000	1
501-1000	3
251-500	6
101-250	16
51-100	22
21-50	47
1-20	215

ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office



REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 4

BACKGROUND

Planning Area 4 is composed of territory within the sphere of Sioux City, a metropolitan area close to 100,000 population which has been the gateway to the upper Missouri River since the days of Lewis and Clark. It dominates a substantial section of northeastern Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota as well as most of its Iowa area. Like the eastern Iowa border cities on the Mississippi, Sioux City's orientation is "upstream and downstream" rather than towards the inland state capital.

Sioux City gained in population between the 1950 and 1960 censuses, but dropped from second to fourth place among Iowa cities since eastern Iowa was growing so much faster.

Stabilization of the Missouri River for commercial navigation as far north as Sioux City has shown an increasing influence on commerce. Largest manufacturers in Sioux City are meat packers, a producer of generators and power systems, and agricultural chemical industries. Other manufacturers in the area make small tools, transportation trailers, farm equipment, and food processing.

In the rural portions of the area, population needs of agriculture generally are decreasing although farming is prosperous. Sioux county has shown unusual stability. It maintained a population of more than 26,000 although there are only four towns with population over 2,400 (the largest is Orange City with 3,500 persons).

There are five private colleges and one junior college in Planning Area 4 with a total enrollment of 5,000 students. Two are located in Sioux City and the others are in Sioux Center, Orange City, and LeMars. The area community college and vocational technical school in Sioux City serves

all of the counties except Lyon and Sioux which are in a separate merged area school with Osceola and O'Brien counties located in Sheldon. Cherokee county is not attached to any merged area school.

There are a number of private trade and business schools in Sioux City.

The average school years completed by the population in Area 4 is 10 years. The state average is 11.3 years.

Twenty-three per cent of the families in Area 4 have an income of less than \$3,000 annually.

There are 15 general hospitals and 53 licensed nursing and custodial homes serving this area. One of these facilities is a privately operated 40-bed proprietary nursing home in Sioux City serving profoundly and severely retarded children. There is no public health center in Area 4. Public health nursing services are provided in three of the counties in Area 4.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services (DRES) throughout this area are administered from the DRES district office in Sioux City. A DRES counselor is assigned to the area vocational school in Sioux City, two counselors to special education in Woodbury county, and one to a special education unit including Cherokee and Ida counties.

One of the four state mental health institutes is located at Cherokee 50 miles northeast of Sioux City. Vocational rehabilitation services to patients within the institute are provided by the Institutional and Homebound Services Unit of DRES. (See Statewide Services Section.)

There is a mental health center in Sioux City serving Woodbury county residents only.

Siouxland Rehabilitation Center in Sioux City is a resource for physical restoration and speech and hearing services.

There are two transitional sheltered living facilities in Sioux City. One is an alcoholic halfway house and the other, located on the edge of town in a former TB sanatorium, serves persons from Woodbury county needing such facilities upon release from the state mental health institute and the state hospital school for retarded serving this area.

Hope Haven School and Training Center in Rock Valley, sponsored by the Reform Church, provides residential special education for persons with severely handicapping conditions on a non-sectarian basis. The program also includes activity center services, some extended workshop services, job training and transitional workshop services. Hope Haven services are available to clients from all over Iowa and several surrounding states. They provide residence through temporary foster home placement.

In fiscal year 1968-69, Hope Haven received a \$10,678 Rehabilitation Services Administration grant for equipment to establish its transitional workshop services. It would not generally be expected that a sparsely populated area such as this could operate and support a transitional workshop. Due to the highly skilled professional staff, unusual area-wide community resources and the school and training center's excellent relationships with industries around the area, they provide quality transitional workshop services.

Goodwill Industries of Sioux City presently provides transitional and extended workshop services to northwest Iowa, parts of Nebraska and South Dakota.

Goodwill Industries of Sioux City has recognized a need for expansion and improvement of its services, and is collecting funds to finance construction of needed residential facilities. Goodwill should carefully explore the area's total need for transitional and sheltered living for the handicapped, the kinds of persons to be provided such living and sources of support for operational costs of such a facility.

Sioux City is recognized as one of the primary service centers in statewide planning but there is an apparent need for coordinated planning efforts within Area 4 to facilitate the most economical utilization of existing services and physical space and to determine additional vocational rehabilitation service needs.

In addition to coordinated planning efforts in Area 4, Goodwill Industries has recognized a specific need for technical consultation services which are available through a Rehabilitation Services Administration grant which provides a team of consultant specialists.

There is also a need for establishment of a basic vocational evaluation unit within Area 4, hopefully by the area vocational technical school.

There should be some expansion of the transitional workshop services in the Hope Haven School and Training Center in Rock Valley.

Activity center services are presently available on a limited basis in Sioux City and Cherokee. There is an apparent need for activity center services and extended employment services in Area 4. These needs should be determined in conjunction with overall planning in Area 4. In establishing an overall pattern and considering the travel distances involved, establishment

of activity center services may well be justified in Ida Grove and Onawa.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Joint development and establishment of coordinated planning efforts by all the agencies and facilities concerned in meeting the needs of the handicapped in Area 4.
2. Technical assistance (RSA) for Goodwill Industries in Sioux City.
3. Include all agencies and facilities in any planning for additional sheltered living facilities for the handicapped of Area 4 in Sioux City.
4. Expansion and improvement of transitional and extended employment services in Sioux City to serve Area 4.
5. Establishment of a basic vocational evaluation unit by the area school in cooperation with DRES and the Goodwill workshop in Sioux City.
6. Expansion of activity center services available in Area 4.

AREA 4—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Cherokee, Cherokee County MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE Rehabilitation Facility Services Inpatient and Outpatient Sponsor: Public-State of Iowa Property: Owned Area Served: 30 counties of NW Ia. Disability Groups Served: E Ages Served: 6 yrs. and over Expenditures: \$3,134,178	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	A	O	O	A	X/A	X/A	X	X	X	2,798	198	376	70
----- Rock Valley, Sioux County HOPE HAVEN SCHOOL AND WORK TRAINING CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Foster Home Living Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: Iowa, parts of Minn., South Dakota, Nebraska Disability Groups Served: All Ages Served: Rehab. Services-Deaf and Hard of Hearing-3 yrs. through 8th grade; Mental Retardation-4 yrs. through 16 yrs.; Work Training Program-16 yrs. and over Expenditures: \$91,000	A	A	O	O	O	X	A	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	59	2	59	40

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED
IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW
A-Visual Impairments
B-Hearing Impairments
C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity
D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members
E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality
Disorders
F-Mental Retardation
G-Speech Impairments
H-Epilepsy
I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions
J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition
and Special Health Problems

SERVICES PROVIDED

X=Provided by Facility
A=Provided by Other Agencies

Sioux City, Woodbury County.
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES
Workshop Services
No Living Facilities Available
Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn.
Property: Owned
Area Served: Iowa, adjacent parts
of Nebraska, South Dakota
Disability Groups Served: All-must
be able to meet own daily personal
needs
Ages Served: 16 yrs. and over
Expenditures: \$566,020

Sioux City, Woodbury County
SIOUXLAND REHABILITATION CENTER
Rehabilitation Facility Services
Outpatient Only
Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn.
Property: Owned
Area Served: NW Iowa, parts of
South Dakota and Nebraska
Disability Groups Served: B,C,D,E,
F,G,I,J and Homebound Stroke
Rehabilitation Program
Ages Served: No limitations
Expenditures: \$98,167

Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
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0	0	X	0	0	0	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	155	45	NR	NR
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A	A	0	X	X	X	A	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	778	35	30	85
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NR=Not Reported

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major,Minor Members E-Mental,Psychoneurotic,Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease,Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Sioux City, Woodbury County RIVER HEIGHTS HALFWAY HOUSE Halfway House-MR, MH Sponsor: Public-County Property: Owned Area Served: Woodbury County Disability Groups Served: E, F Ages Served: 18 yrs. and over Expenditures: No Report	A	A	X	O	O	O	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	O	O	O	X	50	NR	17	85		
----- Sioux City, Woodbury County WESTERN IOWA MEN'S RESIDENCE Halfway House-Alcoholic Sponsor: Public-ICAP Property: Rented Area Served: Buena Vista, Carroll, Cherokee,Crawford,Ida,Lyon,Monona, O'Brien,Osceola,Plymouth,Sac,Sioux, Woodbury Counties Disability Groups Served: E Ages Served: All Ages-Male Expenditures: \$24,000	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	A	A	A	O	O	O	X	81	10	15- 18	75- 90		

NR=Not Reported

(50)

NR=Not Reported

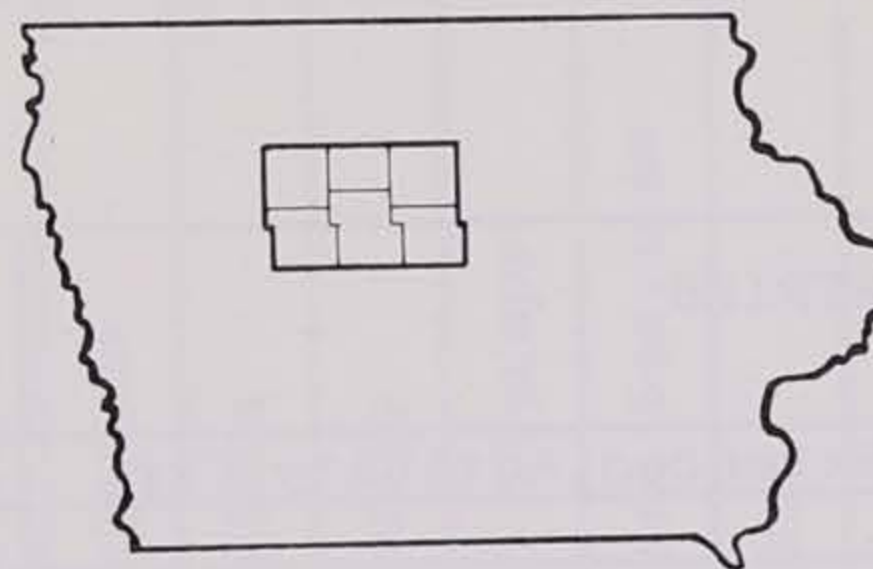
AREA 4—TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS—WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITY CENTERS

	GOODWILL INDUSTRIES Sioux City	
Programs: In Order of Emphasis	Transitional, Extended, Activity Ctr.	
Space Allocations Total	42,000 sq. ft.	
Production	21,500 sq. ft.	
Evaluation & Work Adjustment	1,100 sq. ft.	
Production Storage	6,000 sq. ft.	
Activity Center	0	
Retail Sales	12,000 sq. ft.	
Men's Dormitory	0	
Women's Dormitory	0	
Other Space	1,400 sq. ft.	
Safety Inspection Last 12 Mos.	Yes	
Emergency Evacuation Plan	Yes	
Plan Reviewed-Staff-Last 6 Mos.	Yes	
Adequate Alarm System	Yes	
Adequate Fire Equipment	Yes	
Physical Barriers	None	
Physical Plant	Excellent	
Type of Production	90% renovation, 10% contract	
Contract Procurement	Inadequate	
Production Staff	4 full time	
Staff Adequacy	Adequate	
Need for Alterations & Renovation	Need dorm. & ind. contract bldgs.	
Equipment Needed	Adequate for present space	
Technical Consultation Needed	None	
Dept. of Labor Certification	Yes	
Co-op Programs: School Systems	Yes	
County Welfare & County Homes	Yes	
O.E.O. - C.A.P.	Yes	
D.R.E.S. & Comm. for Blind	Yes	
State Institutions	Yes	
Total Number Clients Served	155	
Client Wages 0 - 39¢	No report	
(Reporting on 40¢ - 79¢	No report	
Last Quarter 80¢ - \$1.59	No report	
Only) \$1.60 & Above	No report	
Facility Income	\$600,414	
Facility Expenditures	\$566,020	

PLANNING AREA 5

COUNTIES: CALHOUN, HAMILTON,
HUMBOLDT, POCAHONTAS, WEBSTER,
WRIGHT

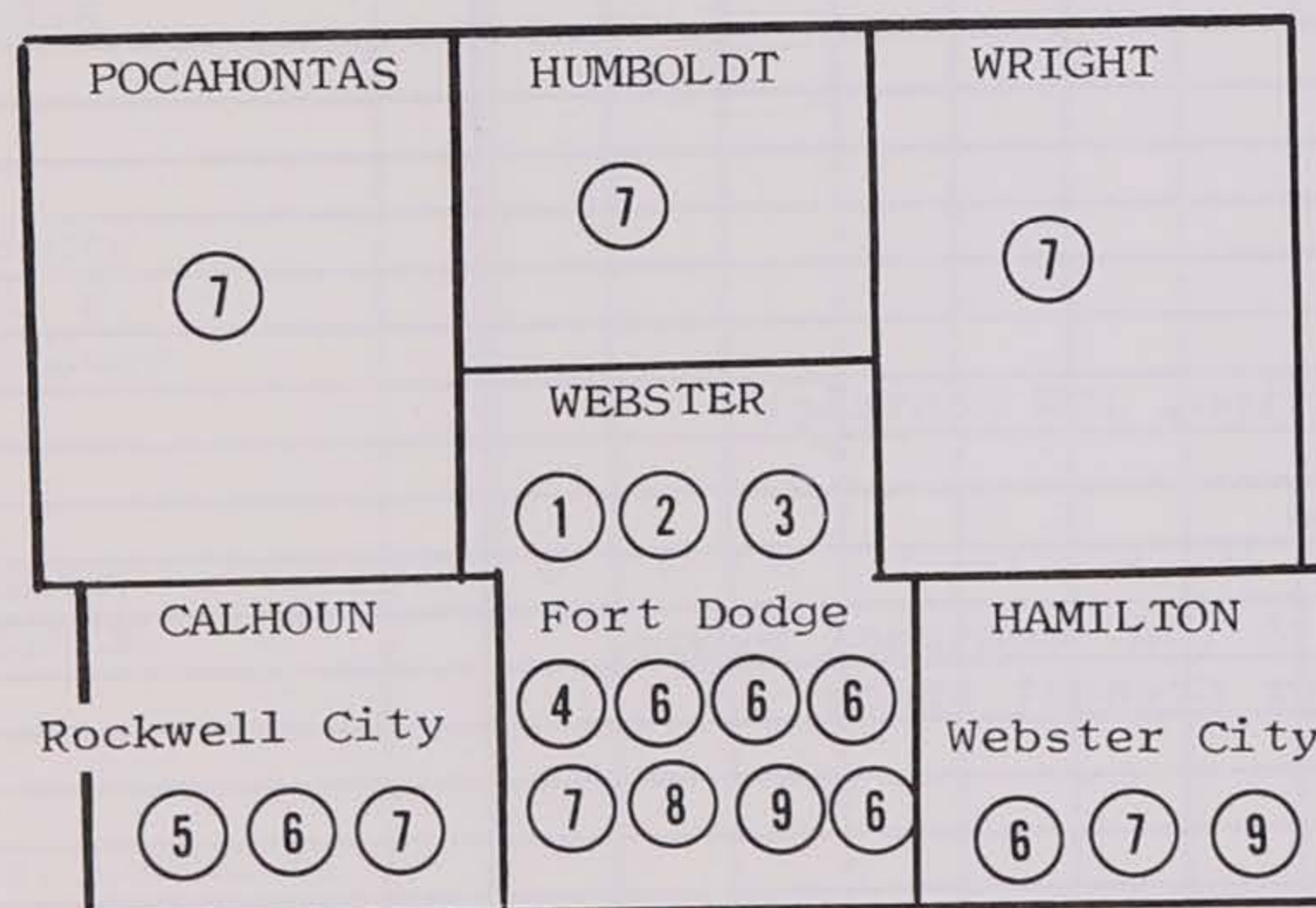
POPULATION 1960: 130,602
POPULATION 1975: 125,650
POPULATION 1980: 130,800



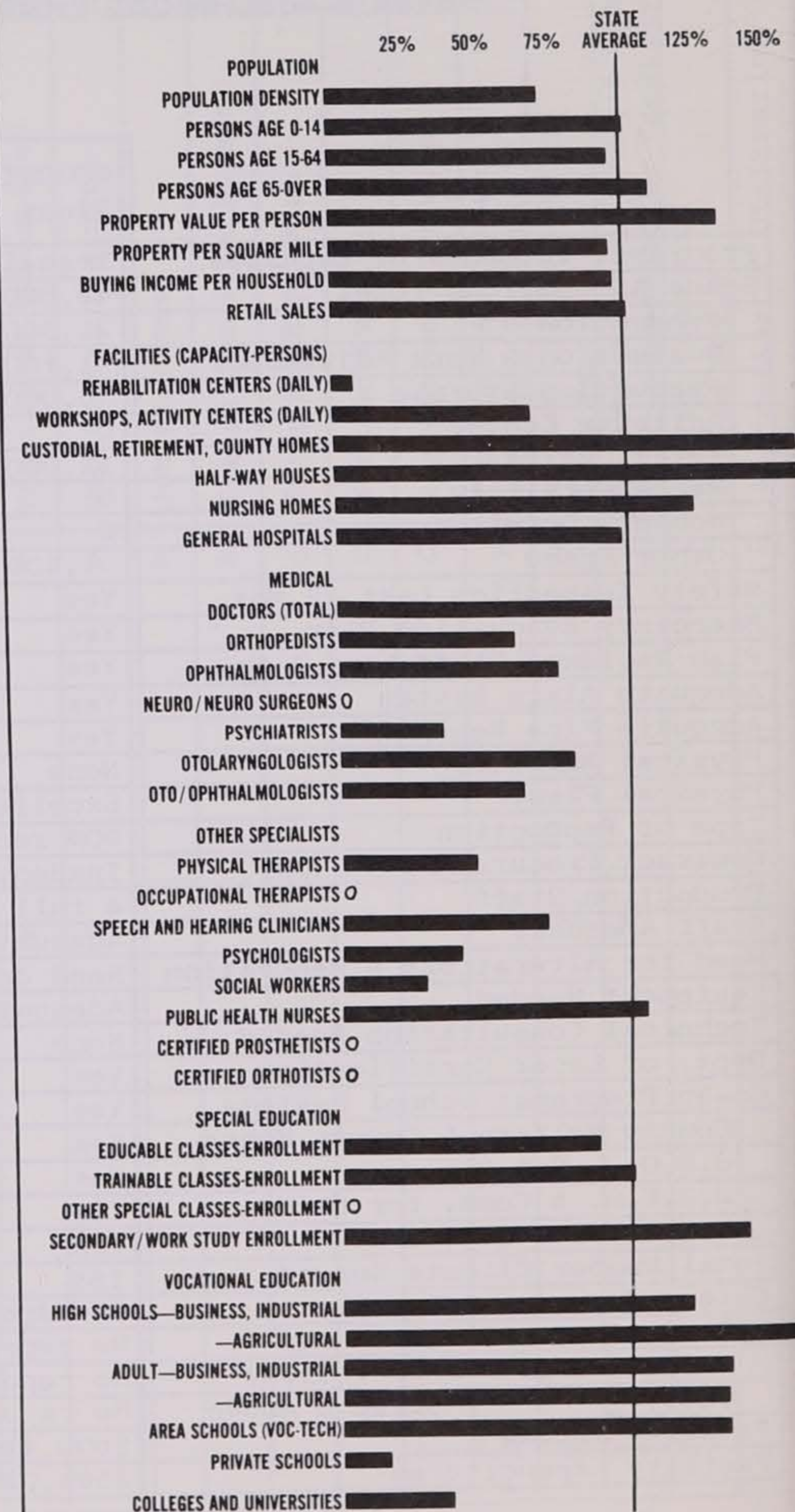
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average Employment	No. of Firms
Over 1000	1
501-1000	1
251-500	4
101-250	15
51-100	13
21-50	25
1-20	167

ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office



REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 5

BACKGROUND

In Planning Area 5, Fort Dodge, the largest city in the area is the "hub" for trade and services. The farthest corner in this whole planning area is no more than 43 miles from Fort Dodge. Webster City with a population of 8,700 and 18 miles east of Fort Dodge is a lesser center. Both cities maintain daily newspapers and radio stations and Fort Dodge has network television.

There are important gypsum deposits around Fort Dodge and there are four large manufacturers producing gypsum products. Brick and tile production is also significant in this area. There are several turkey raising centers accompanied by sizable processing plants. Other large employers are beef and pork processors, canneries, hybrid seed corn processors, manufacturers of household appliances and components, and industrial tools.

Heavily traveled highways from the north, south, east and west converge at Fort Dodge.

Community junior colleges have been operating in Webster City and Eagle Grove for 40 years. Fort Dodge is the center of the new merged area community colleges and vocational schools with a total enrollment of about 2,000 students.

There are seven general hospitals and 40 licensed nursing and custodial homes in Planning Area 5. Three of the counties provide public health nursing services. According to statistics in the recently released Iowa State Plan for Construction of Community Mental Health Centers, 46 per cent of the families in this area have an annual income of less than \$3,000. According to this report, this is the highest percentage of families in the state with less than \$3,000 annual income.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

The North Central Iowa Mental Health Center in Fort Dodge serves all of the counties in this planning area with the exception of the two eastern counties. Wright county, northeast, is served by the mental health center in Mason City and Hamilton county is affiliated with the mental health center in Ames, to the south.

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services (DRES) are administered from the DRES district office in Fort Dodge. A DRES counselor is assigned to the merged area school headquarters; two to special education in Hamilton-Webster-Wright counties; and one to a special education unit serving Calhoun county. A counselor is to be assigned to Humboldt-Pocahontas counties.

The Institutional and Homebound Unit of DRES and the Bureau of Adult Correctional Services of the state Department of Social Services have developed a cooperative vocational rehabilitation program at the Women's Reformatory for adult offenders in Rockwell City. (For further information, see section on Statewide Services.)

A halfway house for alcoholics with accommodations for 12 persons is located in Fort Dodge.

The North Central Rehabilitation Center is located in Fort Dodge. This is a combination rehabilitation center and workshop providing vocational evaluation and counseling, transitional and extended workshop services and activity center services. The extended workshop and the activity center services were originally sponsored by a local private group. In 1968 these services were assimilated by the state operated DRES rehabilitation center. The private group still plays an important role serving as an advisory council and supporting the workshop services through

financial contributions and the responsibility of the operation of the sheltered living facilities. The living facilities and transportation services will need to be expanded somewhat in the future in order to meet the needs of Area 5 and other planning areas dependent on Fort Dodge for primary vocational rehabilitation services.

The area vocational technical school in Fort Dodge has entered into an agreement with the North Central Rehabilitation Center to provide the new physical setting for the workshop services and make appropriate staff available as a resource to the center workshop program. It is anticipated that in the future, the area school will assume a more prominent role in provision of vocational rehabilitation services in Area 5.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Cooperative and coordinated planning with Planning Area 12, which adjoins to the southwest, and Planning Area 3, northwest of Area 5.
2. Improve and expand residential facilities for the clients to be served at the rehabilitation center and in the workshop services located in Fort Dodge.

AREA 5—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Fort Dodge, Webster County NORTH CENTRAL REHABILITATION CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Lodging Arranged-Community Rental Sponsor: Public-State of Iowa Property: Rented Area Served: Statewide (priority: Calhoun, Hamilton, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Webster, Wright Counties) Disability Groups Served: All Ages Served: Sufficient age to allow for determination of a vocational objective at the time services are provided (IDRES Operations Manual)	A	A	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	X	X/A	X/A	A	A	X/A	A	X	72	72	21	86
Fort Dodge, Webster County NORTH CENTRAL IOWA WORKSHOP Workshop Services Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Rented Area Served: Calhoun, Hamilton, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Webster, Wright Counties Disability Groups Served: All-but primarily mental retardation Ages Served: 16 yrs. and over Expenditures: \$24,184	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	X/A	X/A	X	X	X/A	O	X	54	50	17	52

Administration assumed by IDRES in conjunction with North Central Rehabilitation Center in Fort Dodge, July, 1968.

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Rockwell City, Calhoun County WOMEN'S REFORMATORY Rehabilitation Facility Services Sponsor: Public-State of Iowa Property: Owned Area Served: State of Iowa Groups Served: Females convicted of offenses in excess of 30 days, 18 yrs. of age and married females under 18 yrs. of age. Among them are significant numbers of the disabilities coded above. Expenditures: \$411,234	X/A	X/A	X	0	0	0	X	X	X/A	X/A	X/A	X/A*	0	0	X	X	X	102	NR	53	NR
Fort Dodge, Webster County NORTH CENTRAL IOWA MENTAL HEALTH CENTER																					
Fort Dodge, Webster County NORTH CENTRAL MEN'S RESIDENCE Halfway House-Alcoholic Sponsor: Public-ICAP Property: Rented Area Served: Calhoun, Hamilton, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Webster, Wright Co. Disability Groups Served: E Ages Served: All Ages-Male Expenditures: \$13,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	A	A	A/X	A	0	0	X	X	78	12	12	100

*(Work Release Programs)--Includes Work Release Center Located Des Moines

(NO REPORT)

NR=Not Reported

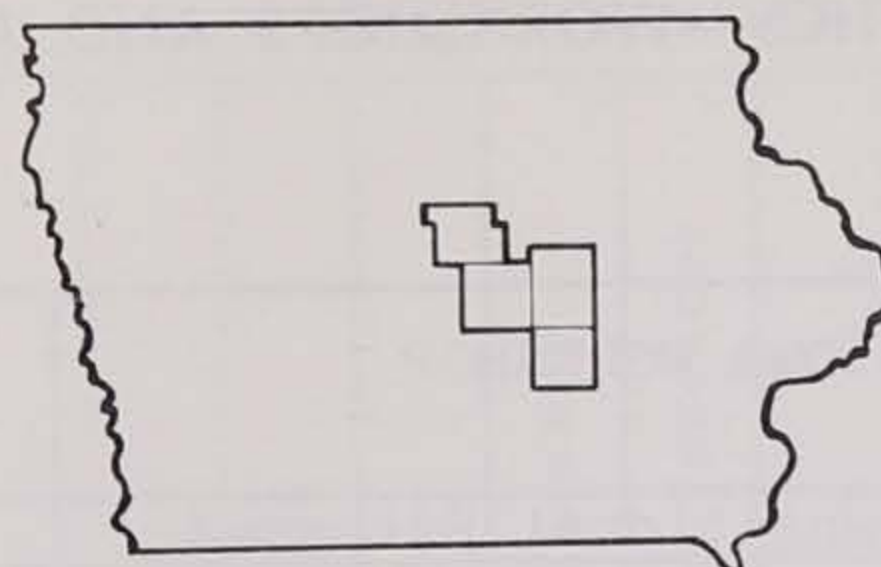
AREA 5—TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS—WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITY CENTERS

	NORTH CENTRAL IOWA WORKSHOP Fort Dodge	
Programs: In Order of Emphasis	Eval.-Trng., Transitional, Extended	
Space Allocations Total	2,400 sq. ft.	
Production	1,200 sq. ft.	
Evaluation & Work Adjustment	330 sq. ft.	
Production Storage	100 sq. ft.	
Activity Center	0	
Retail Sales	0	
Men's Dormitory	Room rentals arranged	
Women's Dormitory	Limited cap.-rented in town	
Other Space	770 sq. ft.	
Safety Inspection Last 12 Mos.	Yes	
Emergency Evacuation Plan	Yes	
Plan Reviewed-Staff-Last 6 Mos.	Yes	
Adequate Alarm System	Yes	
Adequate Fire Equipment	Yes	
Physical Barriers	None	
Physical Plant	Too small	
Type of Production	100% industrial (light)	
Contract Procurement	Inadequate	
Production Staff	Adequate	
Staff Adequacy	Adequate	
Need for Alterations & Renovation	Planning to move	
Equipment Needed	10" sanding belt	
Technical Consultation Needed	Yes	
Dept. of Labor Certification	Not required	
Co-op Programs: School Systems	Being planned	
County Welfare & County Homes	Yes	
O.E.O. - C.A.P.	No	
D.R.E.S. & Comm. for Blind	Yes	
State Institutions	No	
Total Number Clients Served	54	
Client Wages 0 - 39¢	15	
(Reporting on 40¢ - 79¢	9	
Last Quarter 80¢ - \$1.59	2	
Only) \$1.60 & Above	0	
Facility Income	\$25,784	
Facility Expenditures	\$24,184	

PLANNING AREA 6

COUNTIES: HARDIN, MARSHALL,
POWESHIEK, TAMA

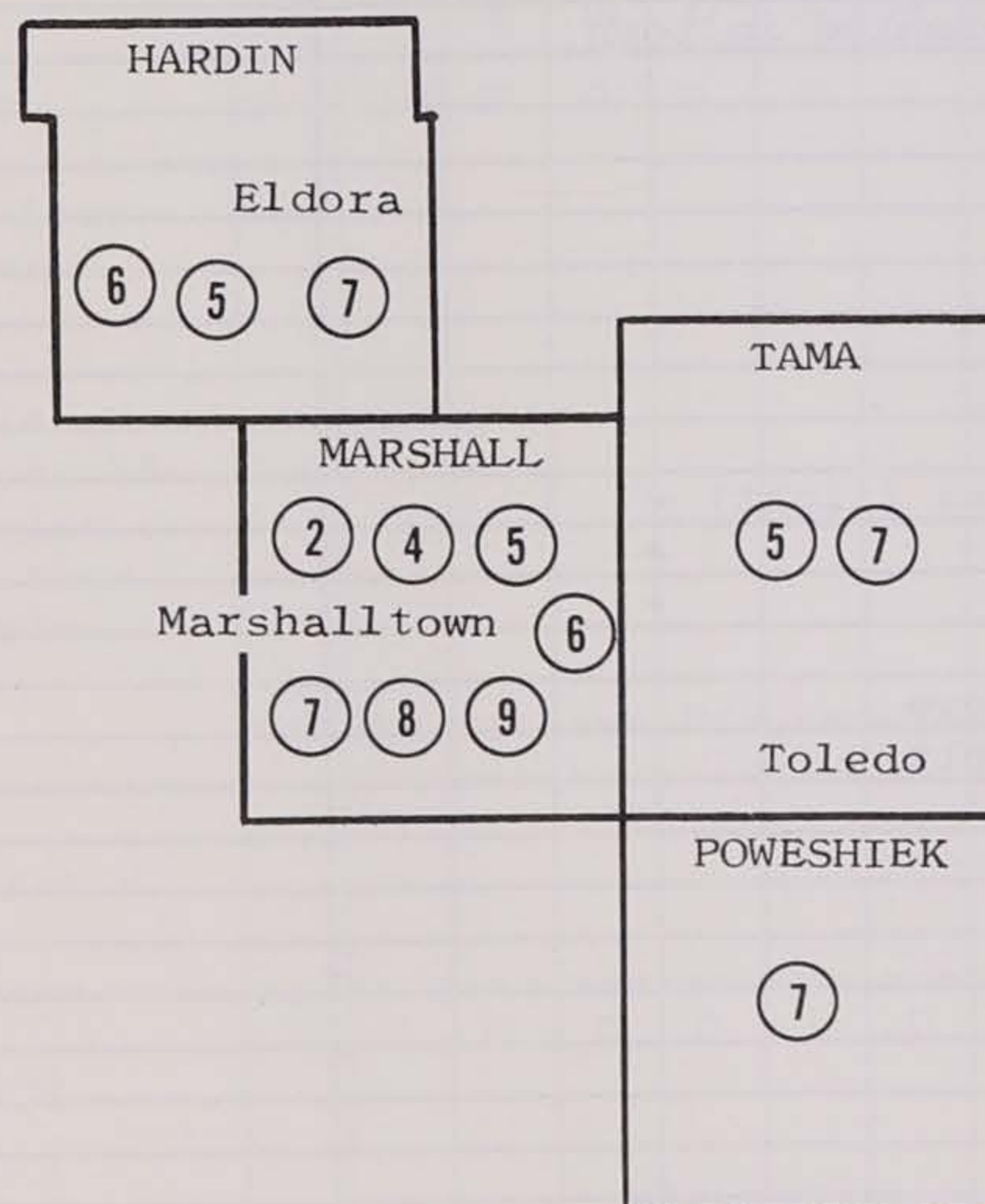
POPULATION 1960: 101,230
POPULATION 1975: 101,187
POPULATION 1980: 107,040



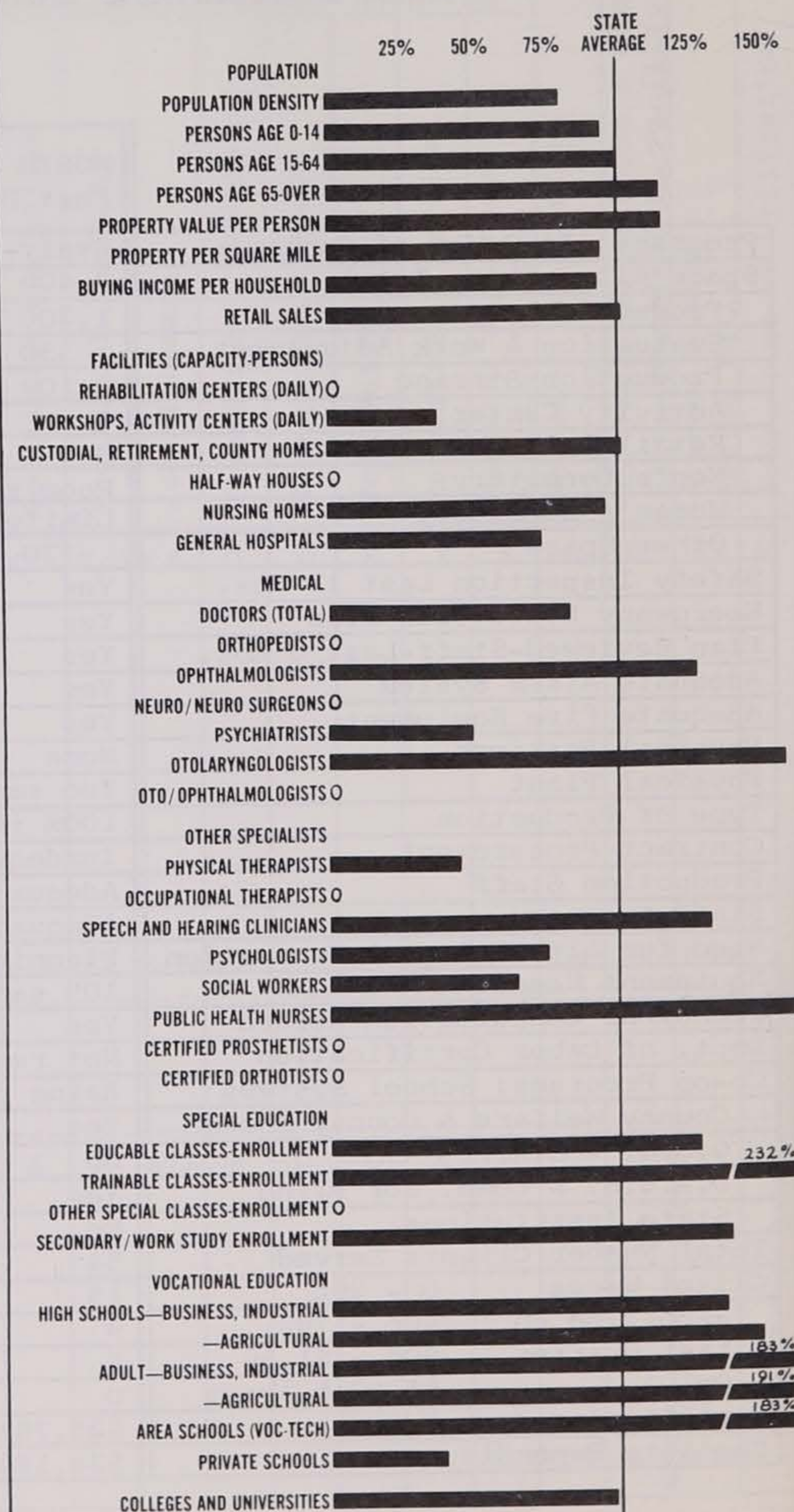
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average Employment	No. of Firms
Over 1000	1
501-1000	1
251-500	2
101-250	7
51-100	12
21-50	35
1-20	121

ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office



REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 6

BACKGROUND

The four counties making up Planning Area 6 do not appear to be geographically cohesive, but there is a growing common identity and the expanding city of Marshalltown is proximate and easily accessible to the population concentrations of Hardin, Poweshiek and Tama counties.

Marshalltown with a population of nearly 23,000 is the manufacturing center of this area, and its industries provide employment to many persons residing in nearby rural areas and communities.

The Fisher Governor Co., manufacturer of industrial valves and regulators, employs more than 1,000 persons.

Marshalltown is also the headquarters for Lennox Industries, manufacturers of heating and cooling equipment. Between 500 and 1,000 persons are employed by Lennox.

Other firms with payrolls of 100-500 produce industrial gaskets; iron, brass, aluminum and gray iron castings; pressure casting and dies; industrial gauges and thermometers; meat products. Smaller industries include assembly of rural fire trucks.

The only other sizable manufacturers in the area are a coarse paper mill in Tama, and a pork processor in Iowa Falls. A new packing plant building has been constructed in Tama, but plans are currently being revised for its eventual use as a meat processing facility.

Farming is still a major industry in this fertile area.

Marshalltown is the center of the merged area community college and vocational technical

school serving the four counties of this planning area with the exception of a few fringe school districts. Community junior colleges have been in existence in Marshalltown and Iowa Falls (Ellsworth) for nearly 40 years. The total enrollment of these two colleges is close to 2,300 students.

Grinnell is the home of Grinnell College, an outstanding liberal arts college of 1,200 students.

There are six general hospitals and 44 licensed nursing homes in this area. Three of the counties have public health nursing services.

A 3,300 acre tract of timberland and river bottom makes up the Mesquakie Indian settlement near Tama. DRES is participating in a special rehabilitation project at Tama with the Iowa Commission for Alcoholic Prevention.

Thirty-four per cent of the families in Area 6 have an annual income of less than \$3,000.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services (DRES) are presently planning some realignment of districts, but at this time, this planning area is served by three DRES district offices. Poweshiek and Marshall counties are served by the Des Moines district office; Tama county by the Cedar Rapids district; and Hardin county is served by the Waterloo district office. DRES counselors are assigned to Marshall-Poweshiek county special education services headquartering in Marshalltown. DRES Institutional and Homebound Services staff serves the Iowa Training School for Boys at Eldora and the state Juvenile Home at Toledo.

Rehabilitation facility services in this area (Marshall, Hardin, Poweshiek and Tama counties)

include: the Mid-Iowa Mental Health Center, Marshalltown; the Mid-Iowa Workshop, Inc., Marshalltown; the Iowa Soldiers Home, Marshalltown; the Iowa Training School for Boys, Eldora; the state Juvenile Home, Toledo. (See Statewide Services Section for last

The Mental Health Center of Mid-Iowa in Marshalltown serves Marshall, Tama and Hardin counties. Poweshiek county is a partner in the mental health center in adjacent Jasper county.

The Mid-Iowa Sheltered Workshop program consists of work activity and some extended employment--primarily serving the mentally retarded. The workshop received an RSA establishment grant of \$11,000 for equipment in 1967.

The needs for major vocational evaluation and transitional workshop services can best be met through cooperative arrangements with facilities already providing these programs in Des Moines (Area 11).

With the industry that is located in Marshalltown, there is good potential for meeting needs in extended employment within the Mid-Iowa Workshop or supervised by the workshop personnel in business and industrial sites in Marshalltown. This expansion would require more staff, considerable staff training and new staffing patterns at the Mid-Iowa Workshop.

The Iowa Soldiers Home in Marshalltown is providing therapeutic work activities for a portion of its 600-700 population. The administration of the home wants some provision for extended workshop type of employment. Certain members of the home are appropriately employed within the institution. Consideration should be given to this large institutional population as it

relates to the community in development of work activity and extended employment.

It seems feasible that some residents of the Soldiers Home could provide workshop personnel that would complement the extended employment services at the Mid-Iowa Workshop, even if only on a part-time basis.

The Soldiers Home is presently providing on-the-job evaluation and training for several DRES clients in meatcutting and laundry services.

The Marshall County Board of Education has applied through the state Health Department for a construction grant (\$148,804) under P.L. 88-164, Title I, Part C. The application is to provide a facility to accommodate developmental programs for the trainable mentally retarded of Area 6. This will alleviate some of the need for activity center services.

The Baptist Council of Churches is looking at various sites in the state for development of regional residential facilities for retarded persons. They will be located only in communities where services of some type are available to their residents during the day. These services would be day care, developmental or activity centers, extended workshops, and community provisions for recreation. Marshalltown is one of the communities being considered for a residential facility by the Council.

Regardless of who sponsors facilities to provide transitional and sheltered living, it would appear that if extended employment services to meet the needs of Area 6 are to be provided by the Mid-Iowa Workshop in Marshalltown, (some clients are presently bused to the workshop) there will be a need for provision of some type

of sheltered living. This would also be true of the developmental center since the planning has focused on centralizing these services for Area 6 in Marshalltown.

Establishment of the developmental services will aid in providing sequential services vital to the rehabilitation process and complement the continuum of services necessary to meet the needs of the handicapped and disadvantaged citizens of Area 6.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continued joint planning by DRES, Mid-Iowa Workshop, the area vocational technical school, and other interested agencies, to meet all the vocational rehabilitation needs of Planning Area 6.
2. Coordinated planning with Area 11, to the southwest (centering around Des Moines), to assure provision of rehabilitation services which it is not feasible to develop within Planning Area 6.
3. Technical assistance and assistance in staff training to the Mid-Iowa Workshop.
4. Cooperative planning by the Mid-Iowa Workshop and the Iowa Soldiers Home to improve mutual opportunities for work activity and extended employment.

AREA 6—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major,Minor Members E-Mental,Psychoneurotic,Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease,Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Eldora, Hardin County IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS Rehabilitation Facility Services <u>Sponsor</u> : Public-State of Iowa <u>Property</u> : Owned <u>Area Served</u> : State of Iowa <u>Groups Served</u> : All persons served have been adjudged to be juvenile delinquents. Among them are significant numbers of the disabilities coded above. <u>Other Services</u> : Junior & Senior High School and Special Ed. <u>Expenditures</u> : No report	X/A	X/A	X	0	0	0	X	X	X/A	X/A	X/A	A	0	0	X	X	X	807	100	285	95		
Marshalltown, Marshall County MENTAL HEALTH CENTER OF MID-IOWA Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only <u>Sponsor</u> : Private, nonprofit orgn. <u>Property</u> : Owned <u>Area Served</u> : Hardin, Marshall, Tama Counties <u>Disability Groups Served</u> : E-other disabilities secondary <u>Ages Served</u> : No limitations <u>Expenditures</u> : \$83,072	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	648	NR	32	NR		
*(Psychiatric)																							
NR=Not Reported																							

*(Psychiatric)

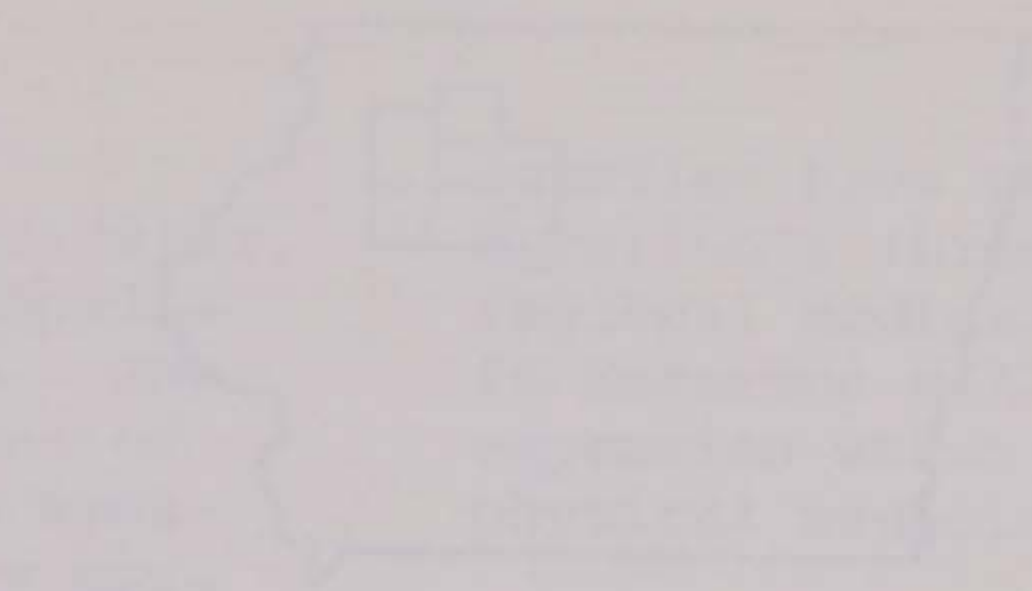
NR=Not Reported

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major,Minor Members E-Mental,Psychoneurotic,Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease,Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Marshalltown, Marshall County MID-IOWA WORKSHOP, INC. Workshop Services Room Rentals Arranged-Community Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Rented Area Served: Hardin,Marshall Co's. Disability Groups Served: All-must be able to meet own daily personal needs Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$15,793	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	14	6	8	27		
Marshalltown, Marshall County Iowa Soldiers' Home (State)										(No Report)													
Toledo, Tama County State Juvenile Home										(No Report)													

AREA 6—TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS—WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITY CENTERS

	MID-IOWA WORKSHOP, INC. Marshalltown	
Programs: In Order of Emphasis	Transitional, Extended, Activity Ctr.	
Space Allocations Total	8,960 sq. ft.	
Production	2,000 sq. ft.	
Evaluation & Work Adjustment	2,000 sq. ft.	
Production Storage	700 sq. ft.	
Activity Center	3,000 sq. ft.	
Retail Sales	0	
Men's Dormitory	0	
Women's Dormitory	0	
Other Space	1,200 sq. ft.	
Safety Inspection Last 12 Mos.	Yes	
Emergency Evacuation Plan	Yes	
Plan Reviewed-Staff-Last 6 Mos.	Yes	
Adequate Alarm System	No	
Adequate Fire Equipment	Yes	
Physical Barriers	None	
Physical Plant	Excellent	
Type of Production	100% contract	
Contract Procurement	Inadequate	
Production Staff	7 full time	
Staff Adequacy	Adequate	
Need for Alterations & Renovation	None	
Equipment Needed	None	
Technical Consultation Needed	None	
Dept. of Labor Certification	Yes	
Co-op Programs: School Systems	Yes	
County Welfare & County Homes	No	
O.E.O. - C.A.P.	No	
D.R.E.S. & Comm. for Blind	Yes	
State Institutions	Yes	
Total Number Clients Served	14	
Client Wages 0 - 39¢	14	
(Reporting on 40¢ - 79¢	0	
Last Quarter 80¢ - \$1.59	0	
Only) \$1.60 & Above	0	
Facility Income	\$36,221	
Facility Expenditures	\$15,793	

PLANNING AREA 7

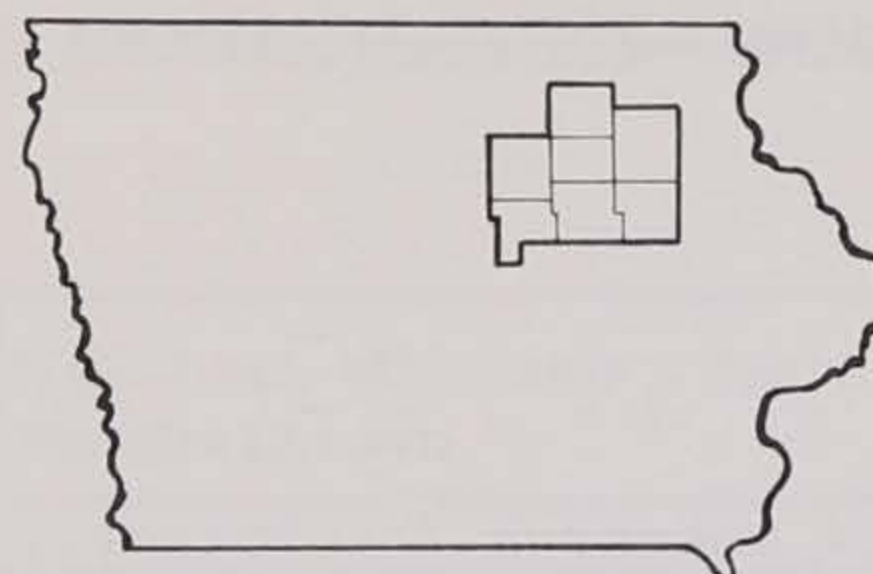


PLANNING AREA 7	
Ward	Population
1	1,200
2	1,500
3	1,800
4	2,100
5	2,400
6	2,700
7	3,000
8	3,300
9	3,600
10	3,900
11	4,200
12	4,500
13	4,800
14	5,100
15	5,400
16	5,700
17	6,000
18	6,300
19	6,600
20	6,900
21	7,200
22	7,500
23	7,800
24	8,100
25	8,400
26	8,700
27	9,000
28	9,300
29	9,600
30	9,900
31	10,200
32	10,500
33	10,800
34	11,100
35	11,400
36	11,700
37	12,000
38	12,300
39	12,600
40	12,900
41	13,200
42	13,500
43	13,800
44	14,100
45	14,400
46	14,700
47	15,000
48	15,300
49	15,600
50	15,900
51	16,200
52	16,500
53	16,800
54	17,100
55	17,400
56	17,700
57	18,000
58	18,300
59	18,600
60	18,900
61	19,200
62	19,500
63	19,800
64	20,100
65	20,400
66	20,700
67	21,000
68	21,300
69	21,600
70	21,900
71	22,200
72	22,500
73	22,800
74	23,100
75	23,400
76	23,700
77	24,000
78	24,300
79	24,600
80	24,900
81	25,200
82	25,500
83	25,800
84	26,100
85	26,400
86	26,700
87	27,000
88	27,300
89	27,600
90	27,900
91	28,200
92	28,500
93	28,800
94	29,100
95	29,400
96	29,700
97	30,000
98	30,300
99	30,600
100	30,900

PLANNING AREA 7

COUNTIES: BLACK HAWK, BREMER, BUCHANAN, BUTLER, CHICKASAW, FAYETTE, GRUNDY

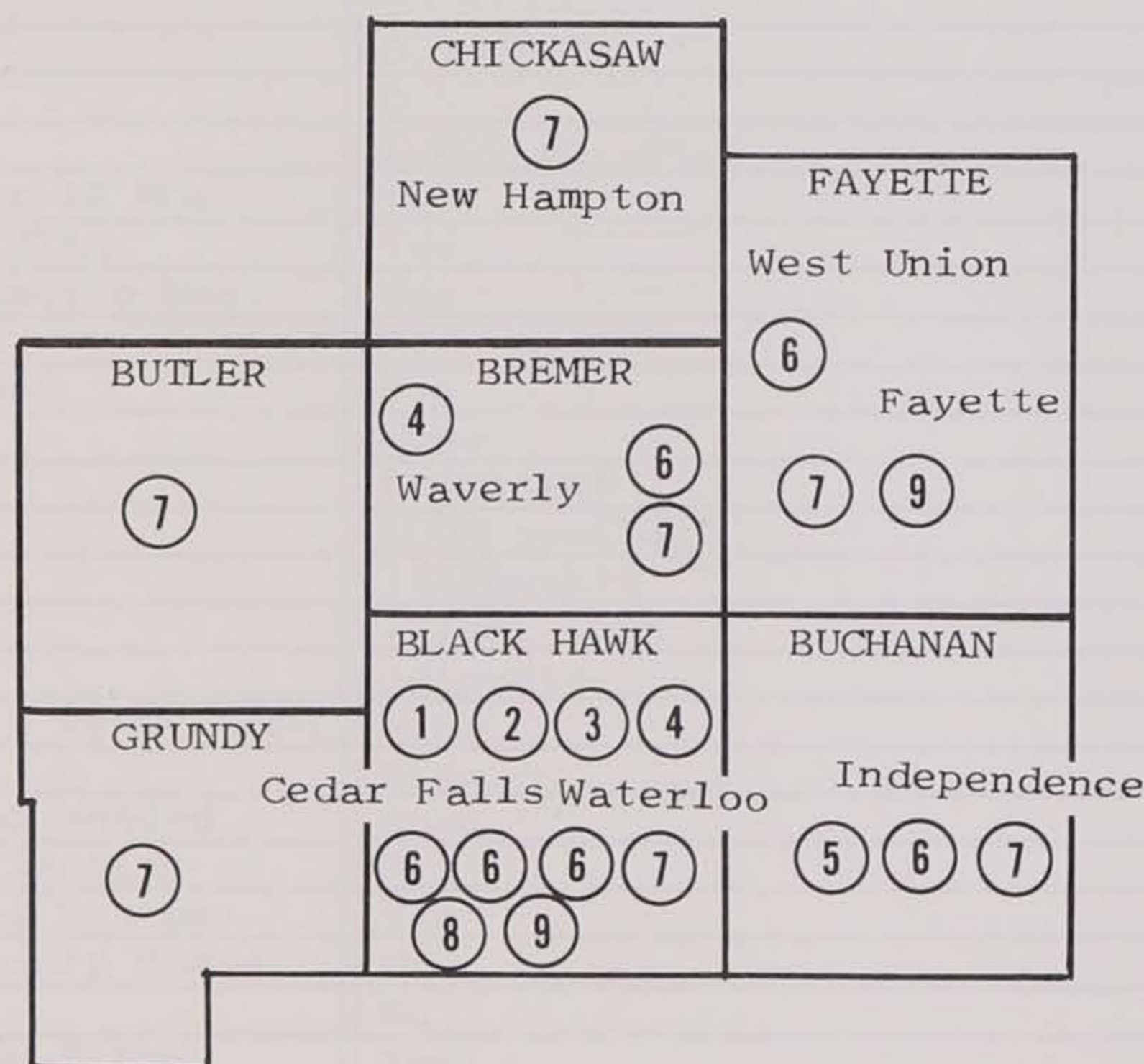
POPULATION 1960: 241,097
POPULATION 1975: 254,391
POPULATION 1980: 272,116



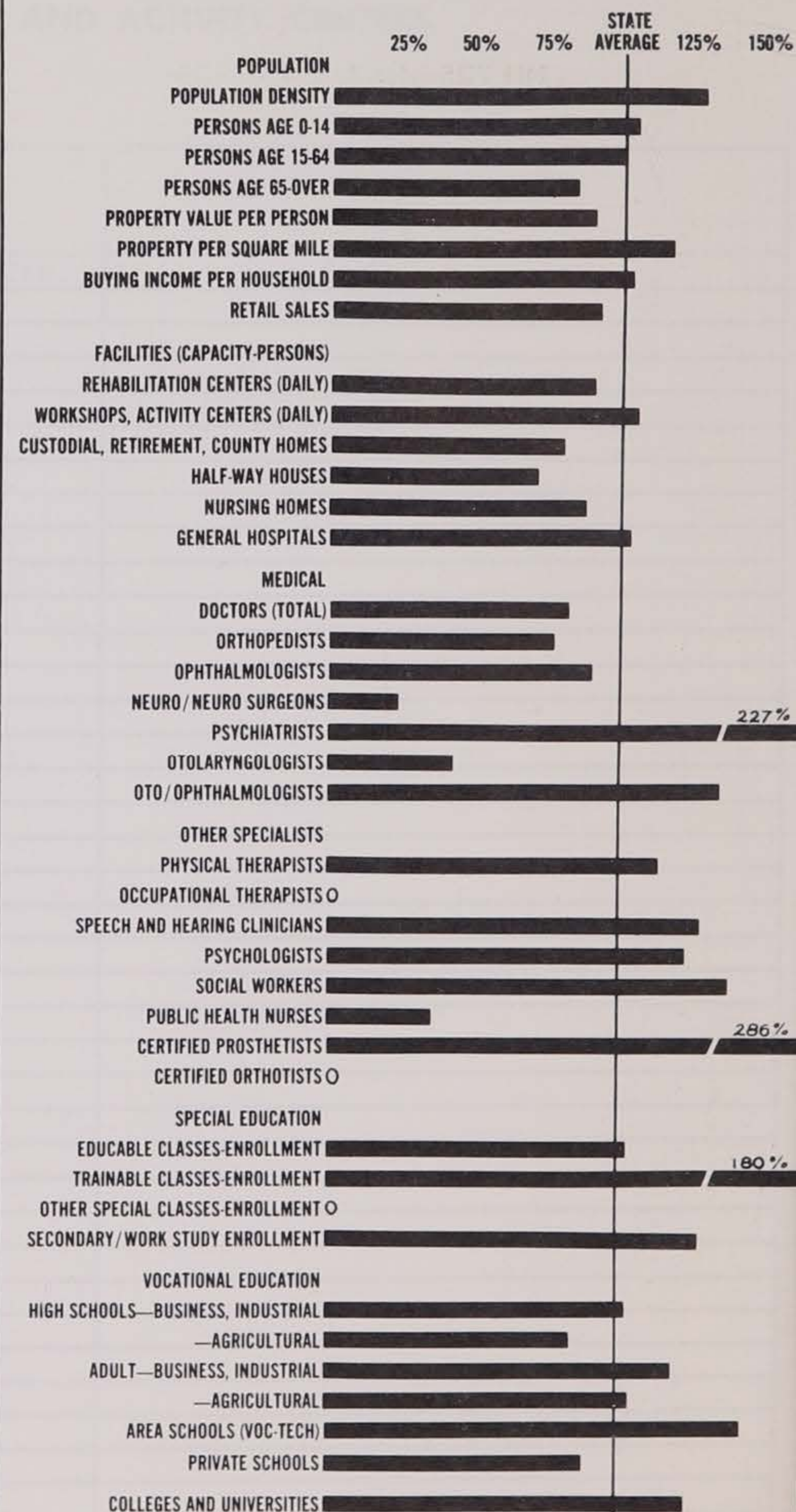
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average Employment	No. of Firms
Over 1000	1
501-1000	2
251-500	7
101-250	16
51-100	16
21-50	53
1-20	243

ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office



REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 7

BACKGROUND

Planning Area 7 centers around Waterloo-Cedar Falls, an industrial metropolitan area of 109,000 population (including Evansdale) in northeast Iowa. The standard metropolitan area contains 5 per cent of the state's work force and 9 per cent of the manufacturing employees; more than 20,000 factory paychecks are written there, signed by such familiar names as John Deere Tractor Works and Rath Packing Company.

In Cedar Falls, Viking Pump employs between 500 and 1,000 as the world's largest manufacturer of rotary pumps. In Waterloo the Chamberlain Corporation, an ordnance firm, is of comparable size.

Other large employers make construction machinery, auto accessories, giftware, grilles and diffusers, tool boxes and cabinets. Waverly, 14 miles north, has a large dry milk processing plant and a maker of power cranes and shovels. There is a tractor accessory plant in Oelwein, and a plastics molder in Grundy Center, each in the 100-250 employee class.

The University of Northern Iowa at Cedar Falls, formerly the State Teachers College, has nearly 9,000 students, and supplies a considerable portion of the cultural life for the area. Wartburg College at Waverly has 1,400 students and Upper Iowa University at Fayette has 1,100 students.

Waterloo is the site of the Area 7 vocational technical school and serves all the counties in Planning Area 7 excepting parts of Chickasaw and Fayette counties in the northeast and the western fringes of Butler and Grundy counties. There are also several private trade schools in Waterloo.

There are 11 general hospitals and 66 licensed nursing and custodial homes in the area. Two

counties have public health nursing services. Waterloo's three hospitals (907 beds) make it a regional medical center. St. Francis Hospital in Waterloo will soon complete an \$8-million expansion which will include the latest in a physical medicine rehabilitation center.

About 10 per cent of Waterloo's population is Negro. The problems are the same as elsewhere--housing, jobs, and education. Sound efforts are now moving toward remedying these problems.

Twenty-four per cent of the families in this area have an annual income of less than \$3,000.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Waterloo-Cedar Falls is the focal point for rehabilitation services in Planning Area 7. Most agencies presently providing these services are already located there.

Planning and establishment of sequential services for the handicapped is well organized and developed to involve all agencies in a coordinated effort in most of this planning area.

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services throughout the seven counties is provided by the DRES Waterloo district office. DRES counselors are also assigned to the area vocational technical school in Waterloo, Goodwill Industries of Northeast Iowa in Waterloo, and the special education services in six counties (all but Grundy). DRES staff of the Institutional and Homebound Services Unit serve the Mental Health Institute in Independence, a community of about 6,000.

Facilities providing rehabilitation services in Planning Area 7 include the following located in Waterloo-Cedar Falls: Black Hawk Mental Health

Center, serving Black Hawk and Grundy counties; Exceptional Persons, Inc.; the Black Hawk Development Center; Goodwill Industries of Northeast Iowa; Area 7 vocational technical school; and a halfway house for alcoholics.

The Cedar Valley Mental Health Center in Waverly serves Bremer, Butler, Chickasaw and Fayette counties.

A Lutheran residential treatment center for disturbed children is located in Waverly. Accredited by the Child Welfare League of America, it has a capacity of 54 children.

One of the state's four mental health institutes is located at Independence, 23 miles east of Waterloo. (See Statewide Services Section.)

Exceptional Persons, Inc., is a non-profit community-supported organization offering both direct services and coordinating services through other agencies. School districts in Area 7 pay for services to school-age children from their districts; services to adults or pre-schoolers are usually supported by county boards of supervisors. This organization originally operated the Black Hawk Development Center, an outpatient facility supplying a variety of services for handicapped persons including evaluation, treatment and training.

Goodwill Industries of Northeast Iowa operates a transitional and extended workshop in a new plant. It received an RSA improvement grant of \$50,920 in fiscal 1967, and a continuation grant of \$52,804 in 1968. The first year 24 DRES clients were referred there; the second year-126. Cooperative services at Goodwill include an adult education program with the area vocational technical school (which includes closed circuit

television provided by the school) and a work activity program developed with Exceptional Persons, Inc. and the Black Hawk Development Center.

Outside of room rentals arranged by Goodwill for some of their clients in Waterloo, the only other type of transitional living facility related to rehabilitation services is a halfway house in Waterloo to accommodate 12 alcoholics.

Review and analyzation of present vocational rehabilitation facilities indicates expansion of services is necessary to meet the needs of Area 7 and the needs of Area 1.

Expansion should include the vocational evaluation unit, the transitional and extended workshop services; and activity center services in Waterloo-Cedar Falls. Establishment of activity center services should be considered in New Hampton and Fayette.

Overall planning in Area 7 should include cooperative planning with Area 1 (Decorah) which will depend on Waterloo-Cedar Falls to provide the major vocational rehabilitation services such as basic vocational evaluation, transitional workshop services and guidance in establishing activity center and extended employment services.

Waterloo is an area in Iowa where emphasis on utilization of rehabilitation facilities should be considered in meeting the needs of the disadvantaged and disemployed.

As the rehabilitation facility services expand in Waterloo-Cedar Falls, the demand for more adequate transitional and sheltered living facilities will multiply. Expansion of services will also require additional DRES staff (vocational counselors) assigned to these facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Joint planning by agencies in Area 7 with Area 1 regarding provision of vocational evaluation services and transitional workshop services for clients from Area 1.
2. Joint planning by all agencies in Area 7 to determine needs for establishing additional transitional and sheltered living facilities in Waterloo. (Include needs of Planning Area 1.)
3. Expansion, continued development and improvement of transitional and extended workshop services by Goodwill Industries of Northeast Iowa, Waterloo.
4. Expansion and improvement of the vocational evaluation services.
5. Joint planning to provide additional activity center services in Waterloo-Cedar Falls and consider activity center service needs in New Hampton and Fayette. Both could serve persons outside of Area 7 in neighboring planning areas, to help provide chain of strategically located activity center services in the state.

AREA 7—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major,Minor Members E-Mental,Psychoneurotic,Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease,Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County BLACK HAWK DEVELOPMENT CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only <u>Sponsor:</u> Public-County <u>Property:</u> Rented <u>Area Served:</u> Black Hawk, Bremer, most of Butler, Buchanan, Grundy, Northern 1/3 of Tama, and small portions of Benton, Chickasaw, Fayette, Floyd Counties <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> All <u>Ages Served:</u> No one under 2 yrs. <u>Expenditures:</u> \$71,786	A	X	A	A	O	X	X	X	A	X	X	A	A	A	X	X	X	230	1	200	67		
----- Independence, Buchanan County MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE Rehabilitation Facility Services Inpatient and Outpatient <u>Sponsor:</u> Public-State of Iowa <u>Property:</u> Owned <u>Area Served:</u> 20 counties of NE Ia. <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> E <u>Ages Served:</u> No limitations <u>Expenditures:</u> \$3,895,888	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	A	O	O	A	O	O	X	X	X	1,865	198	363	62		

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Waterloo, Black Hawk County BLACK HAWK MENTAL HEALTH CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: Black Hawk, Grundy Co's. Disability Groups Served: E-other disabilities secondary Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$117,953	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1,677	20	NR	NR
Waterloo, Black Hawk County GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF NE IOWA, INC. Workshop Services No Living Facilities Available Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: Allamakee, Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Grundy, Hardin, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek Counties Disability Groups Served: All--must be able to meet own daily personal needs Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$217,913	0	0	X	A	0	A	A	X	A	X/A	X/A	X/A	X	X	X	X	X	126	126	55	61

NR=Not Reported

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program				
Waverly, Bremer County CEDAR VALLEY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Rented Area Served: Bremer, Butler, Chickasaw, Fayette Counties Disability Groups Served: E-other disabilities secondary Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$70,273	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	405	2	30	95
* (Psychiatric)																					
Waterloo, Black Hawk County GREEN ACRES MEN'S RESIDENCE Halfway House-Alcoholic Sponsor: Public-ICAP Property: Rented Area Served: Northeast Iowa and Eastern Iowa Disability Groups Served: E Ages Served: All Ages-Male Expenditures: \$24,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A/X	A	0	0	0	X	70	1	10	83

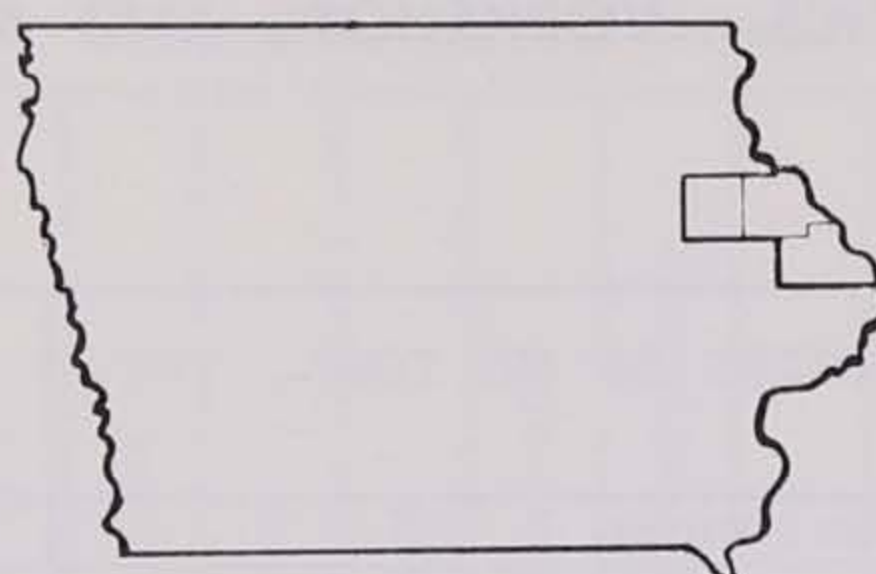
AREA 7—TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS—WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITY CENTERS

	GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF NE IOWA, INC. Waterloo	
Programs: In Order of Emphasis	Transitional, Extended	
Space Allocations Total	49,000 sq. ft.	
Production	16,000 sq. ft.	
Evaluation & Work Adjustment	1,750 sq. ft.	
Production Storage	7,500 sq. ft.	
Activity Center	0	
Retail Sales	19,500 sq. ft.	
Men's Dormitory	0	
Women's Dormitory	0	
Other Space	4,250 sq. ft.	
Safety Inspection Last 12 Mos.	Yes	
Emergency Evacuation Plan	Yes	
Plan Reviewed-Staff-Last 6 Mos.	Yes	
Adequate Alarm System	Yes	
Adequate Fire Equipment	Yes	
Physical Barriers	None	
Physical Plant	Excellent	
Type of Production	98% renovation, 2% contract	
Contract Procurement	Inadequate	
Production Staff	4 full time	
Staff Adequacy	Adequate	
Need for Alterations & Renovation	None	
Equipment Needed	Adequate for present program	
Technical Consultation Needed	None	
Dept. of Labor Certification	Yes	
Co-op Programs: School Systems	No	
County Welfare & County Homes	No	
O.E.O. - C.A.P.	No	
D.R.E.S. & Comm. for Blind	Yes	
State Institutions	No	
Total Number Clients Served	126	
Client Wages 0 - 39¢	10	
(Reporting on 40¢ - 79¢	6	
Last Quarter 80¢ - \$1.59	45	
Only) \$1.60 & Above	14	
Facility Income	\$231,208	
Facility Expenditures	\$217,913	

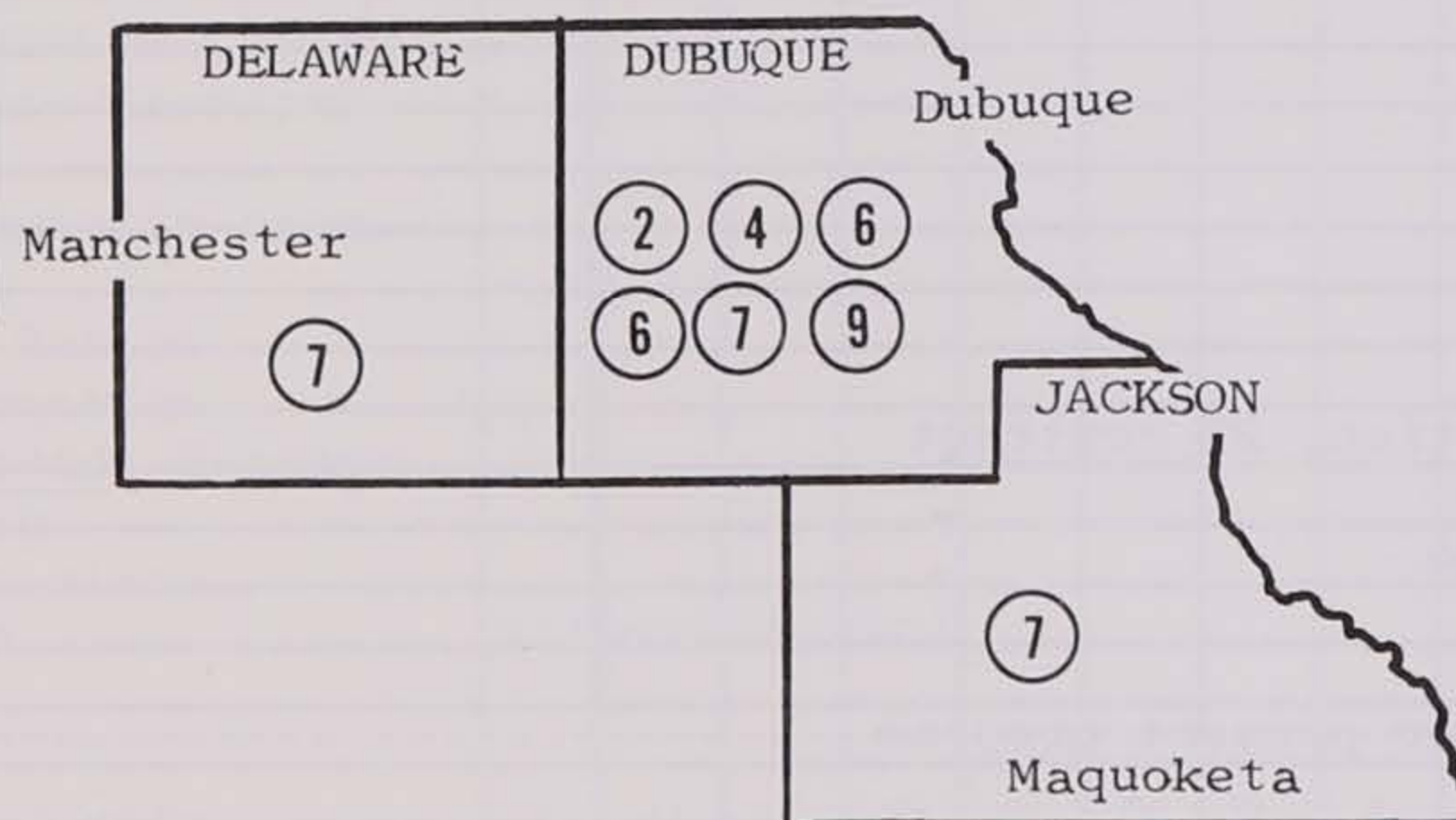
PLANNING AREA 8

COUNTIES: DELAWARE,
DUBUQUE, JACKSON

POPULATION 1960: 119,285
POPULATION 1975: 131,097
POPULATION 1980: 140,328



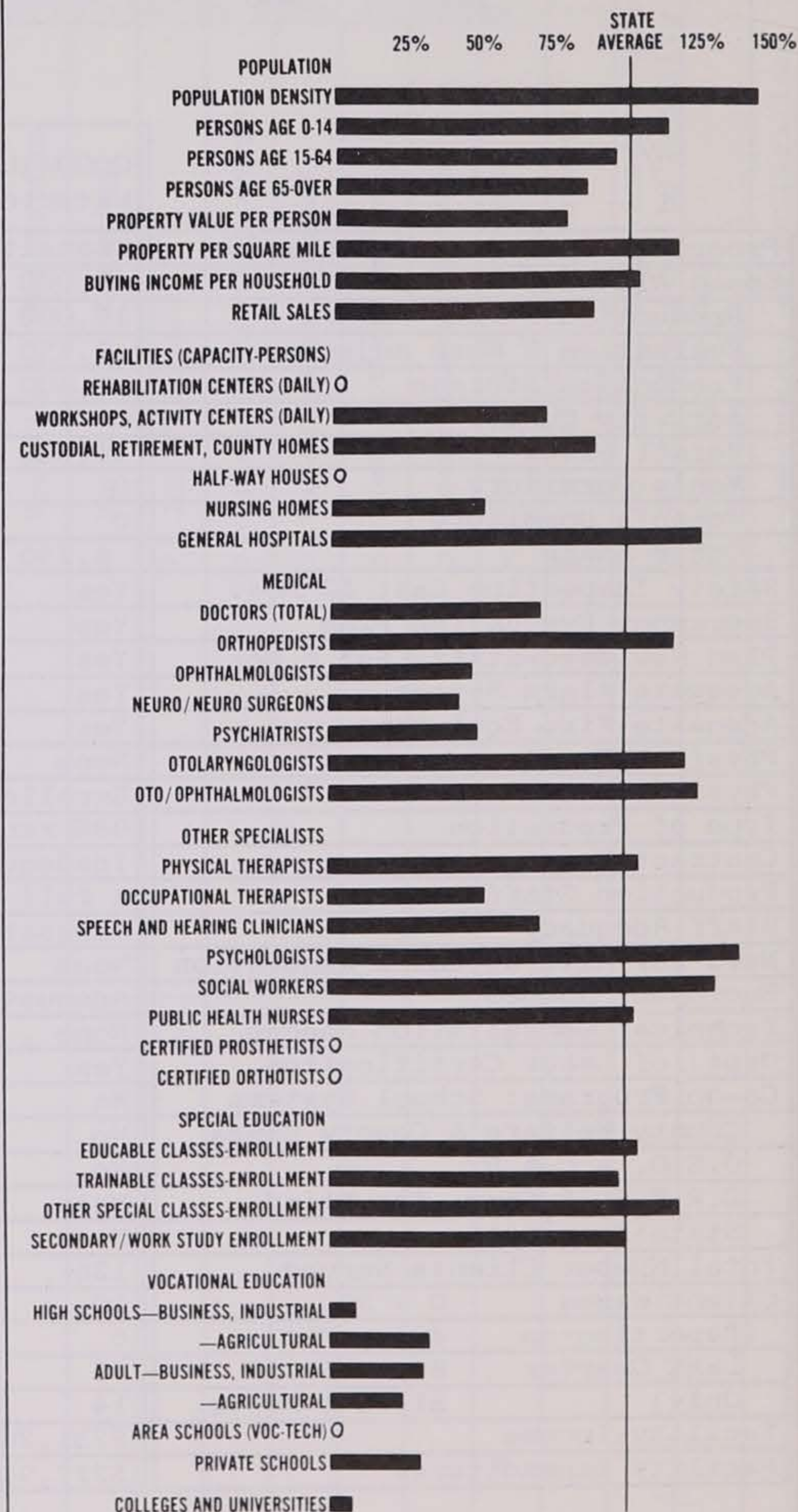
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average Employment	No. of Firms
Over 1000	2
501-1000	2
251-500	2
101-250	11
51-100	14
21-50	36
1-20	104



ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office

REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 8

BACKGROUND

Planning Area 8 on Iowa's eastern border is expected to continue to show an increase in population. The major growth will be in the metropolitan area of Dubuque, Iowa's oldest city and this planning area's major city. It has been known for river shipping and manufacturing since Julien Dubuque settled there to mine lead in 1788.

Dubuque's fate has always been tied to the Mississippi River. The big river is and will remain Dubuque's most important asset: a water supply drawing thirsty industry; a roadway providing an economical means of shipping bulky freight; a playground for boaters and fishermen.

Dubuque is the cultural, medical, commercial and recreation center for the rich surrounding territory of Iowa and the two neighboring states of Wisconsin and Illinois which meet across the river from Dubuque.

Fed by the upstream lumber supply, Dubuque's millwork industry became the world's largest and until recent years it boasted two of the world's largest sash and door mills. That glory has faded as building materials changed; smaller firms now make metal combination windows and plastic components. A large variety of wood products still flow up and down the Mississippi from Dubuque--railroad ties, veneers, folding cartons, caskets, insulating materials, and furniture.

The area's largest manufacturers and employers are John Deere and Dubuque Pack in Dubuque.

Heavy castings, valves, fuel oil handling equipment, metal fabricators and industrial chemicals are important to this area. Eight miles downstream is the probable site of two or three of the huge chemical manufacturing complexes now

springing up along the Mississippi.

The main industrial center in Dubuque is Municipal Island--a swamp dredged into useable land in the mid-1950's at a cost of \$2-million. The island is the home of 21 firms.

Two factors are important to Dubuque's industrial future. One is a 5½ mile floodwall scheduled to be finished in 1971 which will end the threat of floods and give Dubuque a financial flexibility it has not had before. The other is the development of a system of ice-free locks which will permit towboats to operate in winter, a season that now closes river traffic.

An important factor in rehabilitation planning is that one sixth of Dubuque's work force commutes from Illinois and Wisconsin. Dubuque's population is about 64,000 and a metropolitan population of about 40,000 more. There are approximately 13,000 industrial employees.

Seventeen per cent of the families in Planning Area 8 have an annual income of less than \$3,000. This is the lowest percentage in the state.

The Dubuque archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church was designated in 1893 and is the only archdiocese in Iowa. Fifty per cent of Dubuque's children attend church-operated schools. As the costs of education rise, the number attending parochial schools is lessening. This is causing a tight money squeeze in the public school system.

Higher education is an important Dubuque industry. About 3,700 students attend two Catholic colleges, Clarke for women and Loras for men; the Presbyterian-supported University of Dubuque and the Lutheran-supported Wartburg Seminary. Wisconsin State University with an enrollment of 6,000

students is located a few miles from Dubuque at Platteville. The Dubuque colleges and the Wisconsin university are developing a tri-state consortium--sharing instructors and facilities. These institutions of higher learning are particularly instrumental in flavoring the area's cultural life.

Dubuque, Jackson and Delaware counties have been designated as a merged area school district, but no organization has occurred.

There are six general hospitals and 28 licensed nursing and custodial homes in Planning Area 8. Mercy Hospital in Dubuque is in the midst of an \$8.1 million expansion.

The counties of this area all have public health nursing services.

The graph of regional characteristics reflects the presence of medical resources, and many professional services needed by handicapped persons. Vocational education and vocational rehabilitation facility services fall far short of the state average.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services are administered from the DRES district branch office in Dubuque. DRES counselors are also assigned to the special education program in Dubuque county.

Dubuque has opened a mental health center since the interim report, which improves the complexion of rehabilitation resources somewhat in Area 8.

A new comprehensive community mental health center is part of the \$8.1 million Mercy Hospital expansion which will serve all counties in this

planning area. This new \$3.2 million mental health center will be the first in Iowa funded through P.L. 88-164, Title II.

There is one sheltered workshop in this area, the Opportunity Center, Inc. in Dubuque. It serves Dubuque county residents only, providing limited work activity and extended workshop service. The average attendance last year was 20 persons.

This workshop has been under the administration of the Board of Directors of the Dubuque County Association for Retarded Children until recently when a separate workshop board was established.

There has been discussion of the need for additional planning, program expansion and upgrading and a new location for the workshop. The workshop continues, however, to operate in the same limited scope without change, in an old church building with many architectural barriers and numerous safety hazards.

Area Residential Care, Inc., a privately operated residential facility to provide comprehensive services for the retarded, was recently established in Dubuque to serve the three counties in Planning Area 8. It is anticipated that all levels and ages of the retarded will be served through various programs that will be offered.

The only limitations for service will be those individuals who have very severe medical complications in addition to their mental retardation.

The three county Boards of Supervisors have made an initial grant for establishment of ARC, Inc., and will continue support through a contract arrangement. Support will also come from private donations, and tuition.

Since there are no other sheltered living facilities in this area, it would be highly desirable if arrangements could be worked out for this facility to provide an economical transitional sheltered living unit with as uninstitutionalized an atmosphere as possible for those persons from Area 8 who in the future would be referred for transitional workshop services which should be established in Dubuque.

The lack of vocational rehabilitation facility services in this portion of Iowa demands action to provide coordinated sequential services for the handicapped persons of this area.

Adequate provision of these services should include: improved special education services, establishment of vocational training in a merged area vocational technical school, establishment of basic vocational evaluation services preferably in the area vocational technical school, establishment of transitional workshop services, considerable upgrading and expansion of the extended workshop services and work activity center services, and establishment of transitional sheltered living facilities. A halfway house for alcoholics should be also considered in these service needs.

Dubuque is the logical focal point for these services and should include, in addition to the three counties in Iowa, a periphery of 50-60 miles in Wisconsin and Illinois. Conferences with Vocational Rehabilitation Facilities Planning personnel in Wisconsin and Illinois verify this fact; they are interested in development of vocational rehabilitation facilities in Dubuque to help meet the needs of their clients.

Field services of the Illinois and Wisconsin state Divisions of Rehabilitation should assure

provision of equitable field service to their clients in the Dubuque periphery.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Comprehensive joint planning by all agencies in this area, including nearby portions of Wisconsin and Illinois, to determine how the facility services needed by the handicapped can be provided.
2. Establishment of a new workshop site to include transitional workshop services and staff and upgrading and expansion of the extended workshop services. It should be able to serve persons with all types of handicapping conditions and meet or surpass the standards required by the National Policy and Performance Council.
3. Expansion of vocational training and establishment of vocational evaluation services preferably in a merged area vocational technical school.
4. Establishment of transitional sheltered living facilities.

AREA 8—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major,Minor Members E-Mental,Psychoneurotic,Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease,Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization						
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program												
Dubuque, Dubuque County OPPORTUNITY CENTER, INC. Workshop Services No Living Facilities Available <u>Sponsor</u> : Private, nonprofit orgn. <u>Property</u> : Owned <u>Area Served</u> : Dubuque County <u>Disability Groups Served</u> : All-must be able to meet own daily personal needs <u>Ages Served</u> : 16 yrs. and over <u>Expenditures</u> : \$40,494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	X*	X	X	X	0	X	44	1	20	59								
Dubuque, Dubuque County DUBUQUE COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER	(NO REPORT)																												

*(Extended Workshop Only)

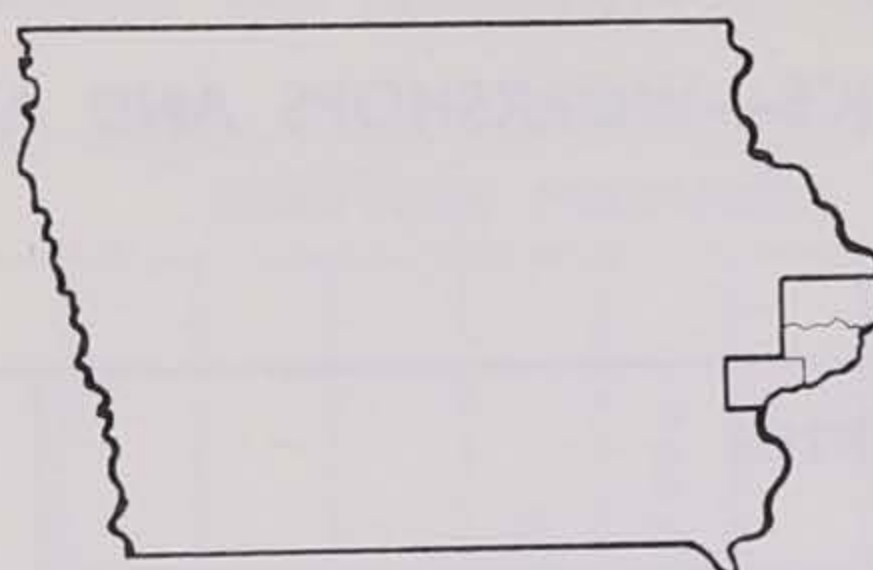
AREA 8—TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS—WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITY CENTERS

	OPPORTUNITY CENTER Dubuque	
Programs: In Order of Emphasis	Transitional, Activity Ctr., Extended	
Space Allocations Total	2,614 sq. ft.	
Production	1,200 sq. ft.	
Evaluation & Work Adjustment	64 sq. ft.	
Production Storage	600 sq. ft.	
Activity Center	750 sq. ft.	
Retail Sales	0	
Men's Dormitory	0	
Women's Dormitory	0	
Other Space	0	
Safety Inspection Last 12 Mos.	Yes	
Emergency Evacuation Plan	No	
Plan Reviewed-Staff-Last 6 Mos.	No	
Adequate Alarm System	No	
Adequate Fire Equipment	Yes	
Physical Barriers	Entrances, restrooms	
Physical Plant	Poor	
Type of Production	100% contract	
Contract Procurement	Inadequate	
Production Staff	1 full time	
Staff Adequacy	Inadequate	
Need for Alterations & Renovation	Need different building	
Equipment Needed	None at present	
Technical Consultation Needed	Not until new bldg. is acquired	
Dept. of Labor Certification	Yes	
Co-op Programs: School Systems	Yes	
County Welfare & County Homes	Yes	
O.E.O. - C.A.P.	Yes	
D.R.E.S. & Comm. for Blind	Yes	
State Institutions	Yes	
Total Number Clients Served	44	
Client Wages 0 - 39¢	17	
(Reporting on 40¢ - 79¢	0	
Last Quarter 80¢ - \$1.59	0	
Only) \$1.60 & Above	0	
Facility Income	\$37,216	
Facility Expenditures	\$35,979	

PLANNING AREA 9

COUNTIES: CLINTON,
MUSCATINE, SCOTT

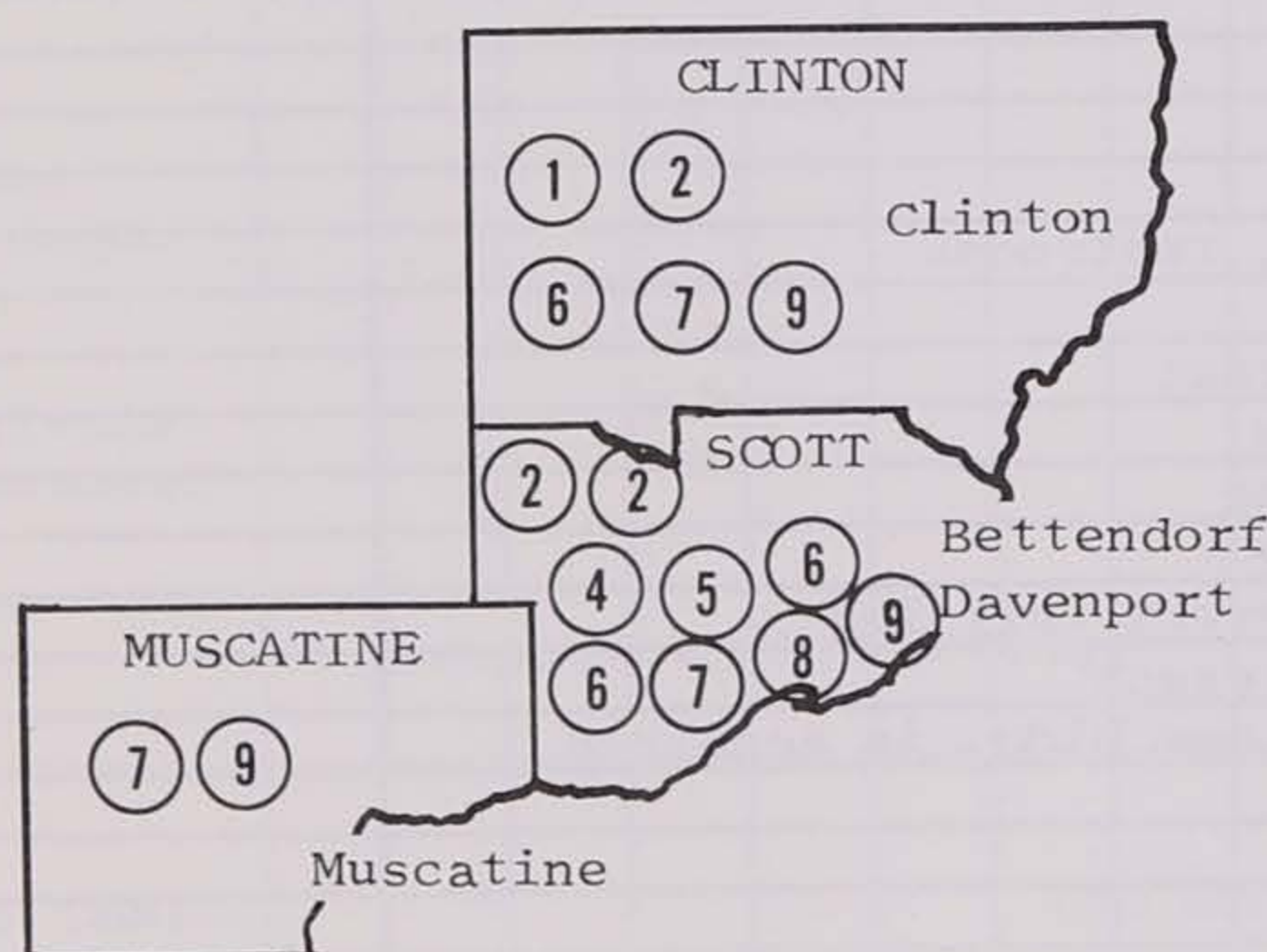
POPULATION 1960: 207,967
POPULATION 1975: 254,552
POPULATION 1980: 281,876



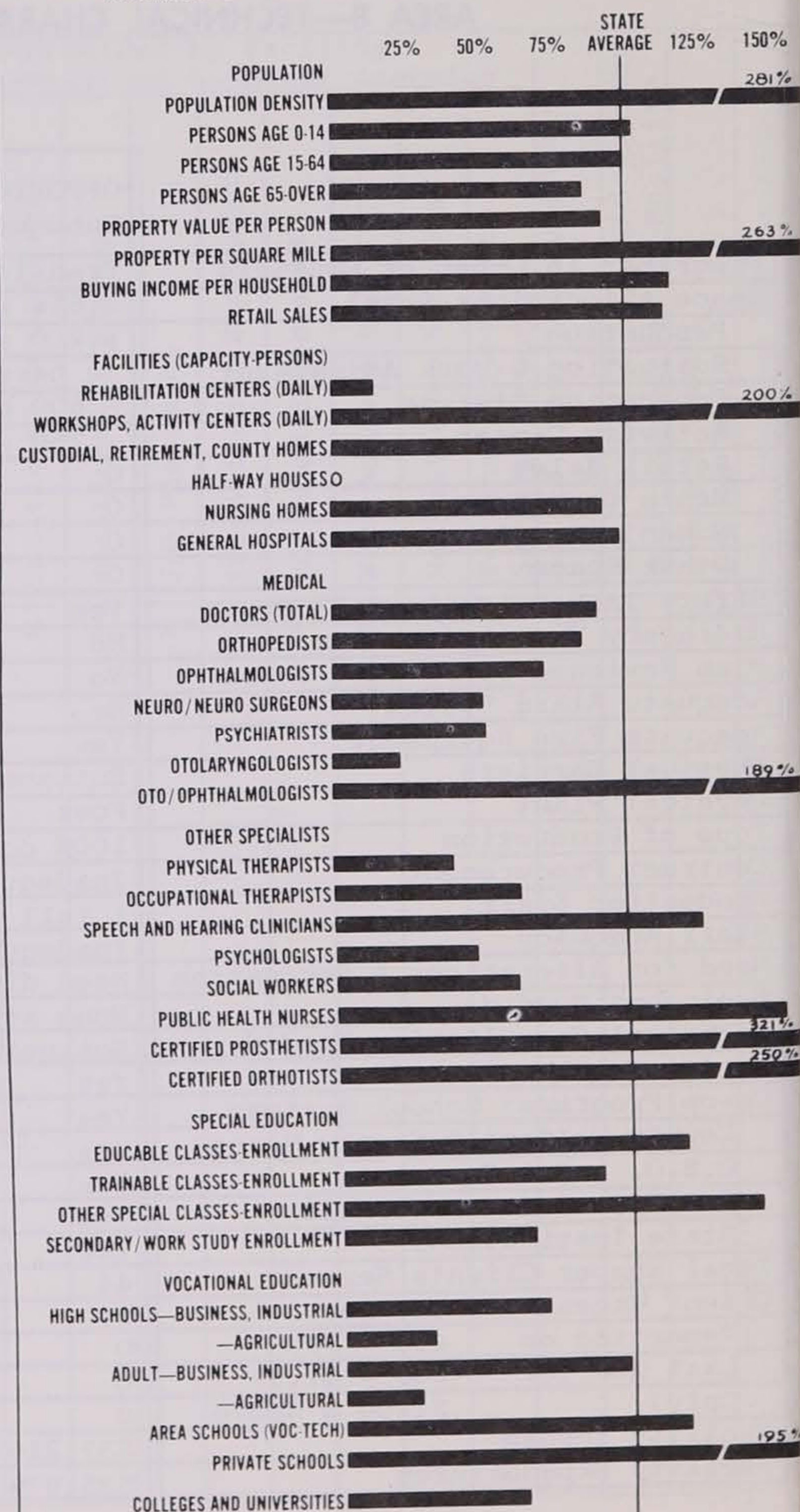
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average Employment	No. of Firms
Over 1000	5
501-1000	5
251-500	12
101-250	28
51-100	26
21-50	51
1-20	153

ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office



REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 9

BACKGROUND

The metropolitan areas of the cities of Clinton, Davenport and Muscatine make up over 80 per cent of the population of this planning area.

All three cities border Illinois on the Mississippi River and the river has played a major role in the history and economy of this area. It has provided water, cheap power and an economical freightway. It is important in any industrial story of this area.

Davenport, by far the largest of the three cities is located an equal distance (30 miles) between Clinton to the north and Muscatine to the south. Davenport is also the largest city in a bi-state metropolitan complex. The complex includes five cities--Davenport and its immediate neighbor Bettendorf on the Iowa side of the river and Rock Island, Moline and East Moline on the Illinois side.

The combined population of these five cities and immediately surrounding towns is almost 343,000 persons. In the whole expanse of Iowa and Illinois there is only one larger urban complex: Chicago, a place where increasingly complex problems are already resulting in benefits to the Quint-Cities.

Some light and heavy industry, no longer tied to Chicago markets because freight can be shipped quickly via the interstate highway system, will migrate from Chicago to the Quint-Cities. Few urban areas are so well served by the interstate.

Economists say that the Quint-Cities with their aluminum, farm implement, meat packing, electrical and chemical industries, have a healthy industrial diversification.

Most of the manufacturing plants here are branches of big national concerns--a benefit to this plan-

ning area, because most of the high powered corporate planners are working today to decide how these industries will capture markets of tomorrow.

A large farm implement manufacturer in this area was the first big industry in Iowa to establish a special training program for the hard-core unemployed.

There is some planning being done by the bi-state city governments and the health and welfare agencies--but there is need for a great deal more.

Upstream 30 miles from Davenport is Clinton. From a sawmill town it became a woodworking town that became a feed processing town that is fast becoming a chemical town.

In 1953, far ahead of most midwest cities, Clinton raised \$480,000 and began a concentrated industrial development effort.

Its success can be measured by the large industrial tax base, which gives Clinton the lowest property tax rates of Iowa's 13 largest cities. In the past 14 years, the industrial payroll has gone from \$17 million to \$45.6 million a year.

For two generations, the largest employer here has been Clinton Corn Processing Company, a huge factory that does everything to corn except plant and raise it. The future, however, will undoubtedly see automation of many of the plant's jobs.

DuPont has had a plastics plant in Clinton for a number of years. The rest of the chemical industry here has seen fantastic growth in the past five or six years.

Chemplex Corporation, as an example, began building a \$60 million plant here and made it \$90 mil-

lion before completion. Capital is available to make it \$120 million.

Muscatine, 30 miles downstream from Davenport and the smallest of the three cities, was once the headquarters of the nation's fresh water pearl button industry. Some of this remains, but the major firms there now mold plastics and process grain into industrial chemicals.

Sandy river flats near Muscatine provide a large truck gardening center. Health, welfare and education of children of transient Mexican-American field workers is receiving considerable statewide attention. Special programs have been established to remedy the problems.

There are a number of colleges in the area: St. Ambrose and Marycrest in Davenport, St. Claire Junior College in Clinton, Palmer Junior College in Davenport, Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois, Black Hawk Junior College in Moline, Illinois; and the merged area schools in Planning Area 9 include junior colleges in Clinton and Muscatine. The Area 9 vocational technical school portion of the merged area schools complex is located in Bettendorf. Palmer College of Chiropractic is located in Davenport.

There are seven general hospitals and 50 licensed nursing homes in the three Iowa counties making up Planning Area 9. Two of the counties have public health nursing services. Davenport is, and will remain a medical center for this part of Iowa and western Illinois.

Twenty-six per cent of the families in this area have an income of less than \$3,000.

The state operated Annie Wittenmeyer Home for dependent and neglected children is located in Davenport.

port. Two hundred seventy-five children are in the home.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services for these three counties come from the Davenport district office. DRES counselors are also assigned to special education programs in Clinton, Muscatine and Scott counties. Close liaison is maintained between the Iowa DRES district office in Davenport and its Illinois counterpart in Rock Island.

The Scott County Mental Health Center in Davenport is planning construction of a new center and is preparing an application for funding through the Mental Health Facilities Construction Division of the state Department of Health. It has already received a staffing grant under P.L. 89-105. Pine Knoll is a Scott county operated mental health facility.

In Clinton, a federal Job Corps Center has been in operation three years offering vocational training to 600 young women at a time. It is housed in what was formerly the Veterans Administration domiciliary and under a cooperative program with the Skyline Center, Clinton's workshop facility, Job Corps girls gain work experience as aides.

Skyline has a close working relationship with the DRES district office in Davenport and has clients from Clinton, Scott and Muscatine counties in Iowa, and from Whiteside county, Illinois.

A need has been demonstrated for expansion of the services at Skyline--particularly for extended employment services.

The Skyline Center has demonstrated considerable ingenuity in acquiring bus transportation for

clients in the rural area, and has arranged some foster home transitional sheltered living through community resources. Recent studies indicate a need for more sheltered living facilities. There is also recognition of the need for establishing a halfway house in Clinton for alcoholics. A \$10,000 bequest has been provided the community toward this goal.

The only other workshop in Area 9 is the Scott County Sheltered Workshop in Davenport.

The following excerpt from a recent study of Human Needs and Community Services of Scott County by the Citizens Study Committee of Scott County describes the Scott County Sheltered Workshop: "Scott County Sheltered Workshop is an agency located in a small, old building which is potentially a fire hazard and is inadequate in size and facilities. It is largely self-supporting and has no qualified staff to provide for evaluation of services, counseling, or vocational rehabilitation work. It serves primarily as a terminal workshop. Outside the director, other supervision is provided by those who have come up from the ranks of sheltered workers."

The recently completed study from which this excerpt was taken was quite extensive. It was carried out quite effectively by a citizen's study committee coordinated by the executive director and planning director of United Community Services and utilized a team of consultant specialists from outside the community.

Actual work on the study began in 1966 with agencies preparing comprehensive "self-study" reports. This concept of comprehensive community joint planning was new in Scott county and the community and agencies are to be commended for their rewarding efforts.

The benefits of citizenry involvement in a study of this type are too numerous to list. It is hoped this study has also provided the impetus to improve and establish adequate rehabilitation facility services.

This study has also provided a recognition for continued and expanded joint planning to include the neighboring counties of Clinton and Muscatine and the Illinois communities across the river.

Area 9 and in particular Scott county is no different than many other areas in Iowa and the nation--the available rehabilitation and workshop facility services lag far behind the demand.

Davenport, because of its size, location and resources, is one of the primary service centers in Iowa in which vocational rehabilitation facility services should be developed. Based on need, it has the highest priority in statewide planning.

Conferences with the Rock Island district field service supervisor and the Facilities Planning staff of the Illinois Division of Rehabilitation resulted in limited expectations of Iowa sharing use of facilities in Illinois. Illinois residents are expected to fill the new sheltered workshop opened this year in Rock Island. eventual capacity is expected to be between 50 and 100 daily. It will serve persons with all handicapping conditions except mental illness.

Illinois officials are hopeful that Skyline Center in Clinton will eventually expand its program and serve more Illinois clients from across the river in Whiteside county.

Sequential services are essential in the over-all rehabilitation process. Planning for the services needed in Area 9 should include the following:

A basic vocational evaluation center--preferably in conjunction with the Area 9 vocational technical school in Bettendorf; transitional workshop services in Davenport-Bettendorf; relocation and upgrading of the extended workshop services of the Scott County Workshop in Davenport; establishment of extended workshop services in Muscatine and Clinton; establishment of activity centers with work activities in Davenport and Muscatine; expansion of work activities at the Skyline Center in Clinton; establishment of transitional sheltered living facilities in Davenport and Muscatine; expansion of transitional sheltered living facilities in Clinton; establishment of halfway houses for alcoholics in Davenport and Clinton.

All of these facility services should be closely coordinated and close liaison should be maintained with all agencies concerned with any facet of rehabilitation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Development of an over-all plan for developing and establishing vocational rehabilitation facilities, considering the needs of the three counties in Planning Area 9 and the adjacent areas in Illinois.

2. Establishment in Davenport of transitional workshop services in accordance with National Policy and Performance Council standards and federal and state wage and hour laws.

3. Establishment of a vocational evaluation center in Davenport-Bettendorf, preferably in conjunction with the Area 9 vocational technical school in Bettendorf.

4. Continued operation and expansion of the Skyline Center work activities program and de-

velopment of extended employment services in a new location if closing of the Job Corps Center should force Skyline to relocate.

5. Establishment of suitable extended workshop services in Davenport in accordance with National Policy and Performance Council standards and federal and state wage and hour regulations.

6. Establishment of extended workshop and activity center services in Muscatine.

7. Establishment of adequate activity center services in Davenport.

8. Establishment of transitional sheltered living facilities in Davenport.

9. Establishment of transitional sheltered living facilities in Muscatine.

10. Establishment of a halfway house for alcoholics in Davenport.

11. Establishment of a halfway house for alcoholics in Clinton.

AREA 9—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW -Visual Impairments -Hearing Impairments -Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity -Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members -Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders -Mental Retardation -Speech Impairments -Epilepsy -Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions -Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Clinton, Clinton County CLINTON JOB CORPS CENTER FOR WOMEN Rehabilitation Facility Services on-residence Sponsor: General Learning Corp. Under contract Federal Gov't (OEO) Property: Rent free Area Served: U.S.A. Disability Groups Served: E,F,G, Economically Deprived Ages Served: 16 to 21 yrs. Expenditures: No report	X	X	X	O	O	O	A	X	X	X	X	X	A	O	X	X	X	900 Ia. 4	NR	NR	NR
Clinton, Clinton County SKYLINE CENTER, INC. Work Activity & Workshop Services Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Rent free Area Served: Muscatine, Clinton, Scott Co's. & Whiteside Co., Ill. Disability Groups Served: All-must be able to meet own daily personal needs Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$38,356	A	A	O	A	A	A	A	X	X	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	35	5	30	43

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major,Minor Members E-Mental,Psychoneurotic,Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease,Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Davenport, Scott County DAY PROGRAM-SEVERELY HANDICAPPED Activity Center-Day Care Services Outpatient Only Sponsor: Public-County Property: Rented Area Served: Scott County Disability Groups Served: All Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$32,176	0	0	0	0	0	A	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	23	0	22	30		
----- Davenport, Scott County PINE KNOLL REHABILITATION CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services (Primarily Mental Health) Inpatient and Outpatient Sponsor: Public-County Property: Rented Area Served: Scott County Disability Groups Served: E,F Ages Served: 15 yrs. and over Expenditures: \$82,596	X	X	X	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	61	0	50	71		

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW -Visual Impairments -Hearing Impairments -Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity -Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members -Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders -Mental Retardation -Speech Impairments -Epilepsy -Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions -Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Davenport, Scott County SCOTT COUNTY SHELTERED WORKSHOP Workshop Services No Living Facilities Available Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: Scott County Disability Groups Served: All--must be able to meet own daily personal needs Ages Served: 16 yrs. and over Expenditures: No report	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	70	0	60	100
Davenport, Scott County SCOTT COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER																					

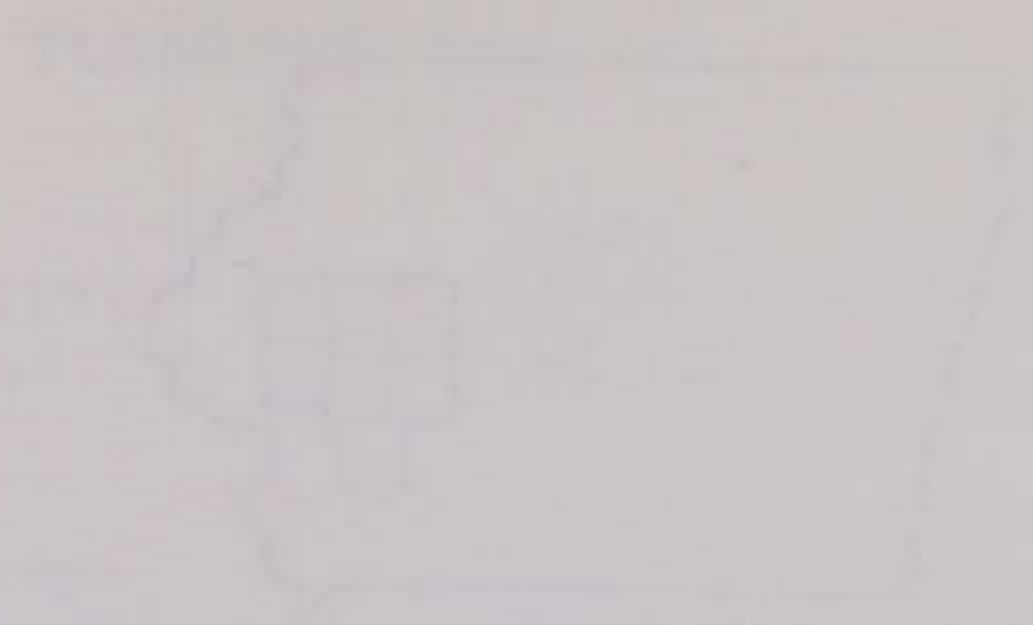
The responses for this workshop are estimated and not validated--the director declined participation in the survey.

(NO REPORT)

AREA 9—TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS—WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITY CENTERS

	SKYLINE CENTER, INC. Clinton	SCOTT CO. SHELTERED WORKSHOP Davenport
Programs: In Order of Emphasis	Activity Center, Day Care	Director declined participation
Space Allocations Total	1,050 sq. ft.	in survey
Production	0	
Evaluation & Work Adjustment	50 sq. ft.	
Production Storage	0	
Activity Center	1,000 sq. ft.	
Retail Sales	0	
Men's Dormitory	0	
Women's Dormitory	0	
Other Space	0	
Safety Inspection Last 12 Mos.	Yes	
Emergency Evacuation Plan	Yes	
Plan Reviewed-Staff-Last 6 Mos.	Yes	
Adequate Alarm System	Yes	
Adequate Fire Equipment	Yes	
Physical Barriers	None	
Physical Plant	Fair	
Type of Production	20% contract (estimate)	
Contract Procurement	Adequate	
Production Staff	2 full time	
Staff Adequacy	Adequate	
Need for Alterations & Renovation	Need contract & evaluation areas	
Equipment Needed	None	
Technical Consultation Needed	None	
Dept. of Labor Certification	Not required	
Co-op Programs: School Systems	Yes	
County Welfare & County Homes	Yes	
O.E.O. - C.A.P.	Yes	
D.R.E.S. & Comm. for Blind	Yes	
State Institutions	No	
Total Number Clients Served	35	
Client Wages 0 - 39¢	0	
(Reporting on 40¢ - 79¢	0	
Last Quarter 80¢ - \$1.59	0	
Only) \$1.60 & Above	0	
Facility Income	\$38,039	
Facility Expenditures	\$38,355	

PLANNING AREA 10

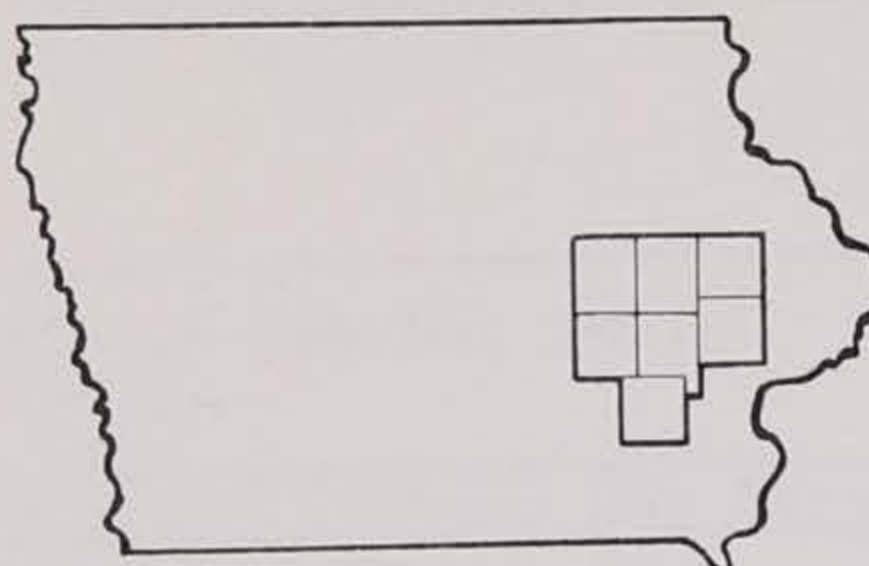


1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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PLANNING AREA 10

COUNTIES: BENTON, CEDAR,
IOWA, JOHNSON, JONES,
LINN, WASHINGTON

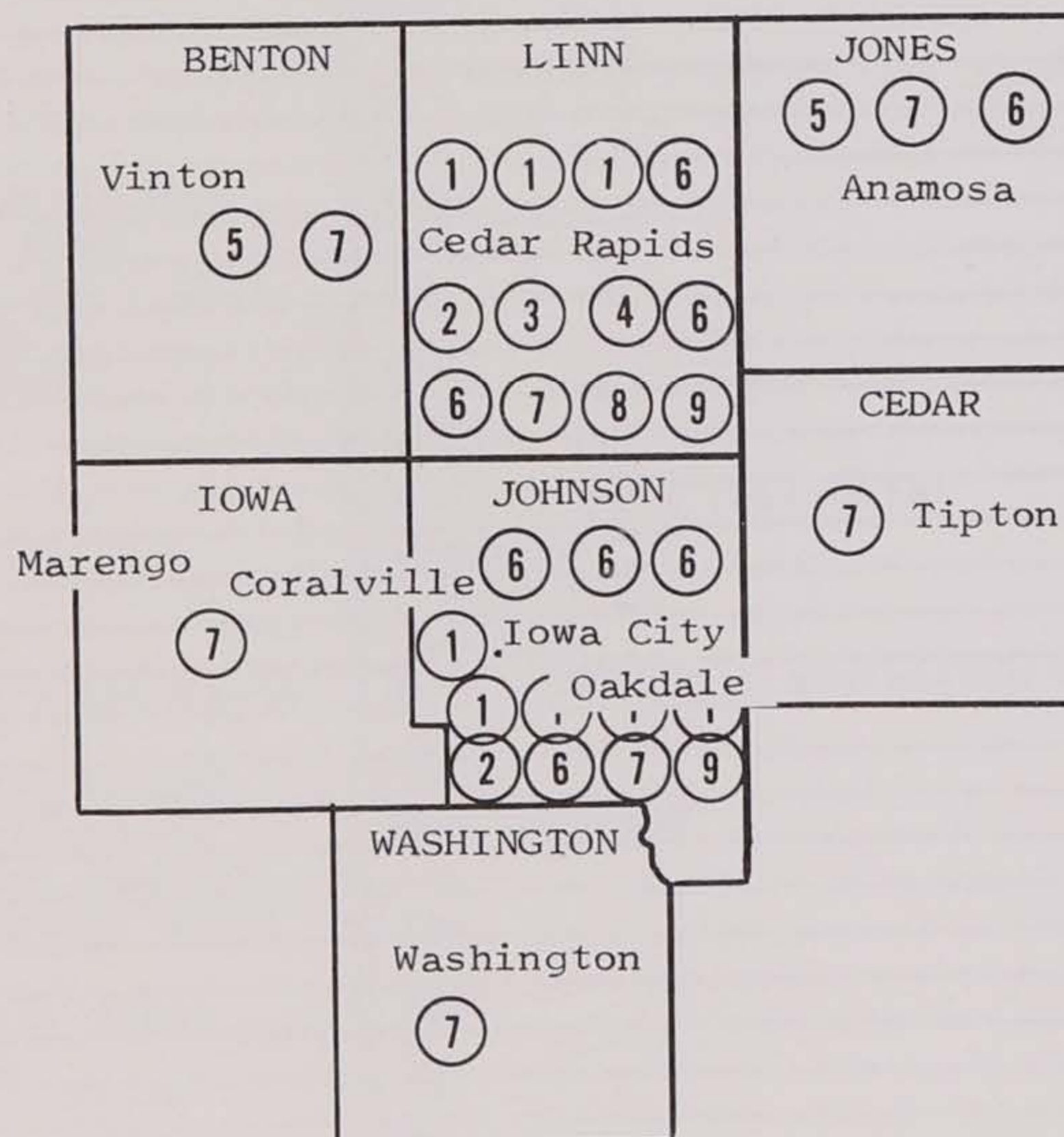
POPULATION 1960: 288,270
POPULATION 1975: 332,255
POPULATION 1980: 361,800



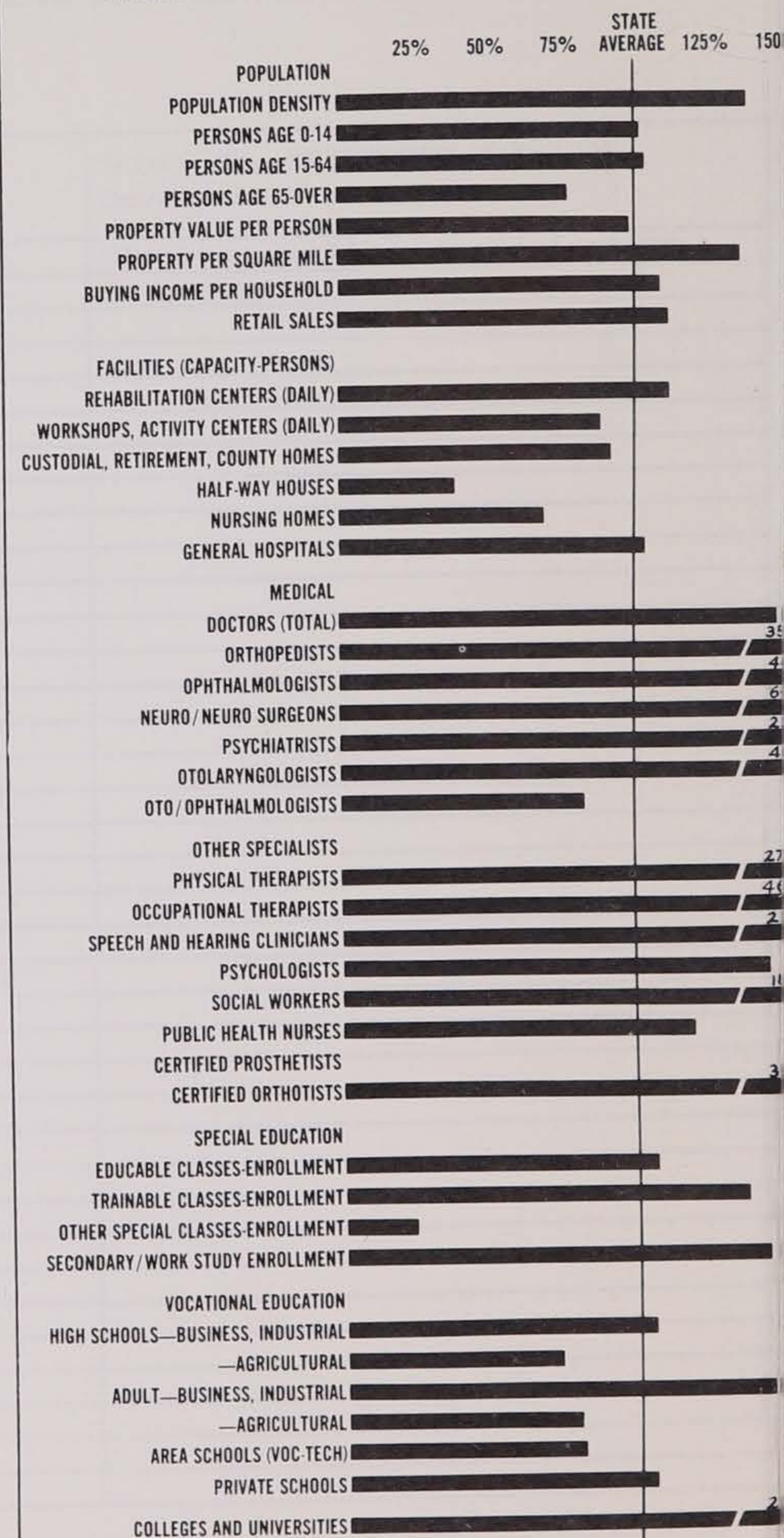
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average Employment	No. of Firms
Over 1000	4
501-1000	6
251-500	10
101-250	21
51-100	20
21-50	57
1-20	298

ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office



REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 10

BACKGROUND

Planning for Area 10 evolves around industrial-oriented Cedar Rapids and university-oriented Iowa City, 25 miles south of Cedar Rapids.

Planners say that this will be one huge metropolis in years to come. Cedar Rapids will be the vital industrial-commercial ingredient in the urban complex and the university in Iowa City will be the cultural, educational and research laboratory.

Cedar Rapids and Iowa City will both have a major influence on the future of all of the state of Iowa.

The Cedar Rapids area has experienced a calm constant population and economic growth. The population of the Cedar Rapids-Marion standard metropolitan area now hovers around 150,000.

Contributing to this steady increase has been the diversity of 200 industries: electronic communication equipment, navigation equipment, data processing equipment, plastics, power shovels and cranes, corn processing for starch, syrup, sugar and oil; cereals and livestock feeds, meat packing, hydraulic valves, brass plumbing fittings, automatic control systems, heavy road building equipment, electrical circuit breakers, printing presses, bank equipment systems, gray iron castings and fabricated structural steel.

The industrial giant is Collins Radio Company with 12,000 employees.

Iowa's first atomic powered electrical generating plant is under construction at Palo, just north of Cedar Rapids. The first steel mill in the state has been announced for a site just south of Cedar Rapids. This \$8 million mill will have a 50 ton electric furnace.

Added to this impressive industrial picture--about half of the workers in Cedar Rapids are employed in services.

In the Iowa City area which includes Iowa City, Coralville and University Heights, a considerably more rapid population growth is seen. Between 1960 and 1965, Iowa City's population jumped 24 per cent to 40,500. In the suburb of Coralville, the increase was almost 44 per cent, and in the suburb of University Heights, 32 per cent. This is due to the university's expansion. Seventy-five per cent of the population is associated with the university.

The university is the major industry here. Its payroll runs \$4.5 million a month. Iowa City has been encouraging industry to complement the university population. A few years ago a toothpaste plant was established which employs some 250 persons. It was followed by a toothbrush manufacturer which employed 350. Another manufacturing firm with 150 production workers makes plastic foam. At nearby Amana, another nationally known manufacturer produces air conditioners, dehumidifiers, refrigerators and freezers.

The industrial payrolls and the relatively prosperous agriculture combined produce a creditable income level throughout the seven counties of Area 10.

There are two private four year colleges in Cedar Rapids--Coe College with an enrollment of approximately 1,200 students, and Mount Mercy with approximately 700 students. Cornell College at Mount Vernon has an enrollment of nearly 1,100. All three of these colleges have expansion programs in progress.

The University of Iowa at Iowa City is literally bursting at the seams to meet the ever pressing

demands for higher education; enrollment tops 20,000. Planners at the University are aiming at what amounts to three campuses: one focusing on the section of campus adjacent to the west side of downtown Iowa City; another west of the Iowa River where University Hospitals and their satellites are located; and another campus at Oakdale, the former tuberculosis sanitarium just northwest of Iowa City.

The Area 10 vocational training school and community college in Cedar Rapids is an enterprising institution which offers a broad range of vocational and technical courses and college parallel work. It offers the largest program of the 16 new merged area vocational technical schools in the state. There are 15 private trade, professional and vocational schools in Cedar Rapids and Iowa City.

There are eight general hospitals in Area 10 and there are 64 licensed nursing and custodial homes. Four counties offer public health nursing services. The two largest hospitals are the giant University Hospital complex at the University of Iowa and the Veterans Administration Hospital also located in Iowa City.

In Cedar Rapids, St. Luke's Methodist Hospital just finished a six story addition for a total of 650 beds and an additional 12 stories are planned for a total of 1,100 beds. Mercy Hospital in Cedar Rapids has plans to increase its capacity from 305 to 600 beds.

In Area 10 the percentage of family income under \$3,000 is the third lowest in the state--20 per cent.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Field services of the state Division of Rehabili-

tation Education and Services in the seven counties of Planning Area 10 are administered from a district office in Cedar Rapids with a branch office in Iowa City. A DRES counselor is assigned to the area vocational technical school in Cedar Rapids, and four to a special education unit serving Linn, Johnson, Cedar and Washington counties. Vocational rehabilitation services to inmates at the Men's Reformatory at Anamosa are provided by staff of the Institutional and Homebound Services Unit of DRES (see section on Statewide Services).

There are numerous rehabilitation facilities and related facilities located in Area 10--but the demand for vocational rehabilitation facility services far exceeds the services available.

Area 10 contains a number of major rehabilitation resources at the University of Iowa in Iowa City. This includes a 1,000 bed medical center with high professional standing and many specialized facilities such as the psychopathic hospital, State Services for Crippled Children, Hospital School (for handicapped children), the speech and hearing center and at the Oakdale campus, five miles west of Iowa City--a tuberculosis hospital, the Bureau of Adult Correctional Services security hospital, a treatment center for alcoholics and the rehabilitation center operated by the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services (DRES). Since all of these facilities serve the entire state, they are discussed in the section on Statewide Services.

Other statewide services located in Area 10 which are discussed in the section on Statewide Services are the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School at Vinton, the Men's Reformatory at Anamosa and the Veterans Administration Hospital at Iowa City serving eastern Iowa, northeastern Missouri and northwest Illinois.

As Iowa's second largest city and most prominent industrial center, Cedar Rapids is one of the key locations in Iowa in which rehabilitation facilities will be especially strategic and, therefore, rates high in any statewide planning.

A substantial number of rehabilitation facilities are located in Cedar Rapids. These include the Linn County Mental Health Center, a new rehabilitation wing in St. Luke's Hospital, Mercy Hospital, the sheltered workshop within the Area 10 community college, United Cerebral Palsy Treatment Center and School operated in conjunction with Cedar Rapids and surrounding school systems; a developmental center for severely handicapped persons operated by the Linn County Association for the Retarded; a physical therapy center operated by the Linn County Society for Crippled Children and Adults; a Family Services and Homemakers agency; public health nursing services; a child development clinic and a halfway house for alcoholics.

On the drawing boards here is a multi-million dollar health and welfare center complex to coordinate the work of all public and private agencies. If this is suitably located within the urban portion of the community, it might also well provide transitional and sheltered living facilities which are vitally needed in this area for the handicapped.

In fiscal year 1967, a Rehabilitation Services Administration grant of \$6,528 was made to United Community Services in Cedar Rapids for development planning for workshop needs. In fiscal 1968, the Area 10 Workshop received an RSA grant of \$48,572 for staffing and services and in fiscal 1969, it was granted \$63,532 for workshop staff and equipment. Additional staffing grants are pending.

Space allocated to the workshop has now increased to 150 per cent of its original square footage.

The Area 10 community college vocational technical school in Cedar Rapids has given serious consideration to meeting the needs of all enrollees--including the handicapped--in its training programs. The school has a director of rehabilitation services and has been making rapid strides in providing vocational evaluation and transitional workshop services.

There is continued need for coordinated planning by the area school, the local school systems, special education personnel, DRES, and other rehabilitation agencies in Area 10. If the Area 10 vocational technical school is to continue to adhere to its philosophy of services for all enrollees, there must be a constant effort to imbue area school personnel with rehabilitation philosophy and encouragement to adjust curricula to meet individual needs. In the long run such a policy will make the area school programs more productive for all students and trainees.

The area school is using mobile units to take some training programs into outlying areas. It is anticipated that one of these units will be adapted to provide driver training for physically handicapped persons, thus enabling them to manage their own transportation to work.

Goodwill Industries of Southeast Iowa is located in Iowa City. This workshop received an RSA grant of \$40,000 in fiscal 1967 for initial equipment and a second grant of \$40,116 in fiscal 1968 for work stations and new training. The Goodwill workshop has requested an RSA grant of \$44,000 for fiscal 1969 to remodel a newly acquired retail outlet which is vital to its present financial structure and consequently to the over-all

program of sheltered workshop services.

Services appropriate for DRES clients have not developed here as rapidly as anticipated. Progress is now being made toward remedying this problem and improving services.

At Vinton there is a newly established activity center for retarded young adults from Benton county. Some work activities are being developed here in conjunction with counseling from the Area 10 transitional workshop staff.

To provide adequate rehabilitation facility services for all of Area 10, there is a need for considerable development and improvement of the vocational evaluation center in the Area 10 vocational training school. There is a need for considerable improvement and expansion of transitional workshop services in the Area 10 vocational training school workshop; there is a need for expanded extended workshop services in Cedar Rapids Area 10 workshop and the Goodwill Industries workshop in Iowa City.

There is a need for expanded activity center services and work activities in Cedar Rapids and Iowa City--and activity center services including work activity should be considered at Washington.

There is a need for provision of vocational rehabilitation facility services for adolescents in the new special training program at the University Hospital School in Iowa City.

In order to assure proper services to the less populous rural areas, transportation arrangements will have to be given consideration.

Vocational evaluation and assessment of persons with complex handicapping conditions should con-

tinue to be referred to the DRES rehabilitation centers at Oakdale and Des Moines.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Coordinated planning efforts by all agencies to provide the present and future rehabilitation facility needs of Area 10.
2. Expansion and improvement of vocational evaluation center services at the Area 10 vocational technical school in Cedar Rapids.
3. Expansion of transitional and extended workshop services in Cedar Rapids in accordance with NPPC standards and federal and state wage and hour laws.
4. Expansion of extended workshop services at Iowa City in accordance with NPPC standards and federal and state wage and hour laws.
5. Establishment in Cedar Rapids of transitional sheltered living facilities for the handicapped.
6. Establishment of activity center services in Iowa City.
7. Support vocational rehabilitation facility services, University Hospital School, Iowa City.
8. Technical assistance for Cedar Rapids and Iowa City workshops.
9. Establishment of transitional sheltered living facilities in Iowa City.

AREA 10—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A Visual Impairments E Hearing Impairments C Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members M Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F Mental Retardation S Speech Impairments H Epilepsy I Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions O Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Amamosa, Jones County IOWA STATE MEN'S REFORMATORY Rehabilitation Facility Services Sponsor: Public-State of Iowa Property: Owned Area Served: State of Iowa Groups Served: All persons served convicted of committing a felony, ages generally 16 to 31 years. Among them are significant numbers of the disabilities coded above. Expenditures: No report	X/A	X/A	0	0	0	0	X	X	X/A	X/A	X/A	X/A*	0	0	X	X	X	NR	NA	640	NR		
*(Work Release Program)																							
Cedar Rapids, Linn County IOWA X COMMUNITY COLLEGE REHABILITATION WORKSHOP Workshop Services Living Facilities Available Sponsor: Public-School Systems Property: Rented Area Served: Benton, Cedar, Iowa, Des Moines, Johnson, Linn, Washington Co's. Disability Groups Served: All-must be able to meet own daily personal needs Ages Served: 16 yrs. and over Expenditures: \$69,471	A	A	A	0	0	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	0	0	X	X	34	30	31	100		
(larger facility--can now serve 150)																							
NR=Not Reported																							

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Cedar Rapids, Linn County LINN COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: Linn County Disability Groups Served: E-other disabilities secondary Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: No report	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1,100	10	50	12
*(Psychiatric)																					
Cedar Rapids, Linn County REHABILITATION CENTER, ST. LUKE'S METHODIST HOSPITAL Rehabilitation Facility Services Inpatient and Outpatient Sponsor: Private-Dept. of Hospital Property: Owned Area Served: Benton, Buchanan, Cedar, Delaware, Iowa, Jones, Johnson, Linn Counties Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$65,987	A	A	A	X	X	X	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	9,569	7	38	10

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A Visual Impairments B Hearing Impairments C Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F Mental Retardation G Speech Impairments H Epilepsy I Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Cedar Rapids, Linn County UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services In-residence Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: Benton, Cedar, Delaware, Iowa, Jones, Johnson, Linn, Tama Co's. Disability Groups Served: A, B, C, D, G, I, J Ages Served: Physical handicap-to 21 yrs. Speech/hearing-all ages. Other Services: Pre-school, spec. ed. Expenditures: \$91,000	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	209	3	45	90
Iowa City, Johnson County DODWILL INDUSTRIES OF SE IOWA Workshop Services Living Facilities Available Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: Southeast Iowa Co's. Disability Groups Served: All-must be able to meet own daily personal needs Ages Served: 16 yrs. and over Expenditures: \$80,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	17	11	NR	NR
NR=Not Reported																					

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program				
Iowa City, Johnson County IOWA STATE SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN Rehabilitation Services Inpatients served by SSCC in Univ. Hospitals <u>Sponsor:</u> State of Iowa <u>Property:</u> Owned <u>Area Served:</u> State of Iowa <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> All <u>Ages Served:</u> Up to age 21 <u>Other Services:</u> Mobile field clinics; specialized dental eval. and care <u>Expenditures:</u> \$1,168,325	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	12,249	1	47	10
Iowa City, Johnson County SPEECH AND HEARING CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services <u>Sponsor:</u> State; University of Iowa <u>Property:</u> Rent free <u>Area Served:</u> State of Iowa <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> B,F,G <u>Ages Served:</u> No limitations <u>Other Services:</u> Specialized trng. for students in speech pathology & audiology. Research in speech pathology & audiology. <u>Expenditures:</u> No report	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	A	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	500	50	30	70

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A Visual Impairments B Hearing Impairments C Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F Mental Retardation G Speech Impairments H Epilepsy I Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Iowa City, Johnson County UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL SCHOOL Rehabilitation Facility Services Inpatient and Outpatient Sponsor: State; University of Iowa Property: Owned Area Served: State of Iowa Disability Groups Served: A&B (if multiple handicap), C,D,F,G,J Ages Served: Birth to 21 yrs. Other Limitations: Educable status- physically handicapped children; unable to receive adequate program in home community; show reasonable potential for rehabilitation. Other Services: Nursery and pre- school; spec. ed.; specialized mental care; specialized training in all disciplines serving the handicapped; carry on vital re- search in the causes, prevention and management of handicapping conditions. Expenditures: \$1,217,683	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	441	1	135	100		

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program			
Iowa City, Johnson County VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL Rehabilitation Facility Services Inpatient and Outpatient Sponsor: Public-Federal Property: Owned Area Served: Eastern Iowa, NE Missouri, NW Illinois Disability Groups Served: All- eligible veterans Ages Served: Veteran status Expenditures: \$6,514,992	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X/A	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	15,670	NA	395
Oakdale, Johnson County OAKDALE REHABILITATION CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Resident and Non-resident Sponsor: Public-State of Iowa Property: Rented Area Served: State of Iowa Disability Groups Served: All Ages Served: Sufficient age to allow for the determination of a vocational objective at the time services are provided (IDRES Operations Manual)	A	A	A*	A	A	A	X	O	X	X	X	X/A	O	O	A	X	X	312	312	30
In addition to the 312 clients enrolled in the Rehabilitation Center program, counseling and guidance services were provided to the following: 204 persons-Alcoholic Treatment Unit 33 patients-Tuberculosis Hospital																		NA=Not Applicable		
*(Emergency Nursing Service)																				

MODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW Visual Impairments Hearing Impairments Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders Mental Retardation Speech Impairments Epilepsy Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
nton, Benton County NA BRAILLE & SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL habilitation Facility Services sident Program onsor: Public-State of Iowa roperty: Owned ea Served: State of Iowa sability Groups Served: Code A imary. Among them are found mild asabling conditions coded above. es Served: 5 through 21 yrs. her Services: Education-kinder. rough 12th grade; spec. ed. penditures: \$688,060	A	A	O	O	O	X	X	X	A	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	165	3	161	91
ular Rapids, Linn County NN COUNTY SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED ILDREN AND ADULTS Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only onsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. roperty: Rented Area Served: Linn County sability Groups Served: Primarily O, other secondary multiple adicaps include A,B,E,F,I,J es Served: No limitations	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	140	O	15	100

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Cedar Rapids, Linn County GATEWAY HOUSE Halfway House-Alcoholics <u>Sponsor:</u> Private, non-profit <u>Property:</u> Rented <u>Area Served:</u> Benton, Cedar, Iowa, Jones, Johnson, Linn, Washington Counties <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> E <u>Ages Served:</u> All Ages-Male <u>Expenditures:</u> \$16,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A/X	A	0	0	X	X	35	0	7	58
Cedar Rapids, Linn County SALVATION ARMY'S MEN'S SOCIAL SERVICE CENTER																					
Oakdale, Johnson County UNIVERSITY OF IOWA TREATMENT UNIT Rehabilitation Facility Services <u>Sponsor:</u> Public-State of Iowa <u>Property:</u> Owned <u>Area Served:</u> State of Iowa <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> E primary others secondary <u>Ages Served:</u> All Ages-Male & Female <u>Expenditures:</u> \$339,996	X	X	X	A	A	A	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	0	0	X	X	243	19	28	70

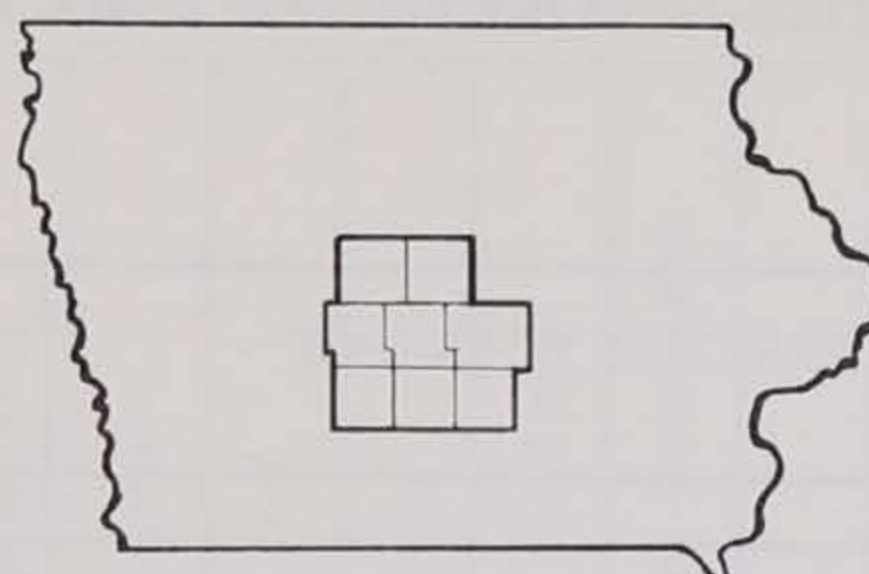
AREA 10—TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS—WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITY CENTERS

	AREA X REHABILITATION WORKSHOP Cedar Rapids	GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF SE IOWA Iowa City
Programs: In Order of Emphasis	Transitional	Extended, Transitional
Space Allocations Total	17,500 sq. ft.	42,000 sq. ft.
Production	10,000 sq. ft.	24,000 sq. ft.
Evaluation & Work Adjustment	6,000 sq. ft.	1,500 sq. ft.
Production Storage	1,500 sq. ft.	5,000 sq. ft.
Activity Center	0	0
Retail Sales	0	10,000 sq. ft.
Men's Dormitory	0	0
Women's Dormitory	0	0
Other Space	0	1,500 sq. ft.
Safety Inspection Last 12 Mos.	Yes	Yes
Emergency Evacuation Plan	Yes	Yes
Plan Reviewed-Staff-Last 6 Mos.	Yes	Yes
Adequate Alarm System	Yes	Yes
Adequate Fire Equipment	Yes	Yes
Physical Barriers	None	None
Physical Plant	Excellent	Excellent
Type of Production	90% contract, 10% manufacturing	90% salvage, 10% contract
Contract Procurement	Inadequate	Adequate
Production Staff	5 full time	10 full time
Staff Adequacy	Adequate	Adequate
Need for Alterations & Renovation	None	None
Equipment Needed	None	None
Technical Consultation Needed	None	None
Dept. of Labor Certification	Yes	Yes
Co-op Programs: School Systems	Yes	Yes
County Welfare & County Homes	No	Yes
O.E.O. - C.A.P.	No	Yes
D.R.E.S. & Comm. for Blind	Yes	Yes
State Institutions	No	No
Total Number Clients Served	34	17
Client Wages 0 - 39¢	10	13
(Reporting on 40¢ - 79¢	20	2
Last Quarter 80¢ - \$1.59	4	2
Only) \$1.60 & Above	0	0
Facility Income	\$66,998	\$80,760
Facility Expenditures	\$69,471	\$80,760

PLANNING AREA 11

COUNTIES: BOONE, DALLAS,
JASPER, MADISON, MARION,
POLK, STORY, WARREN

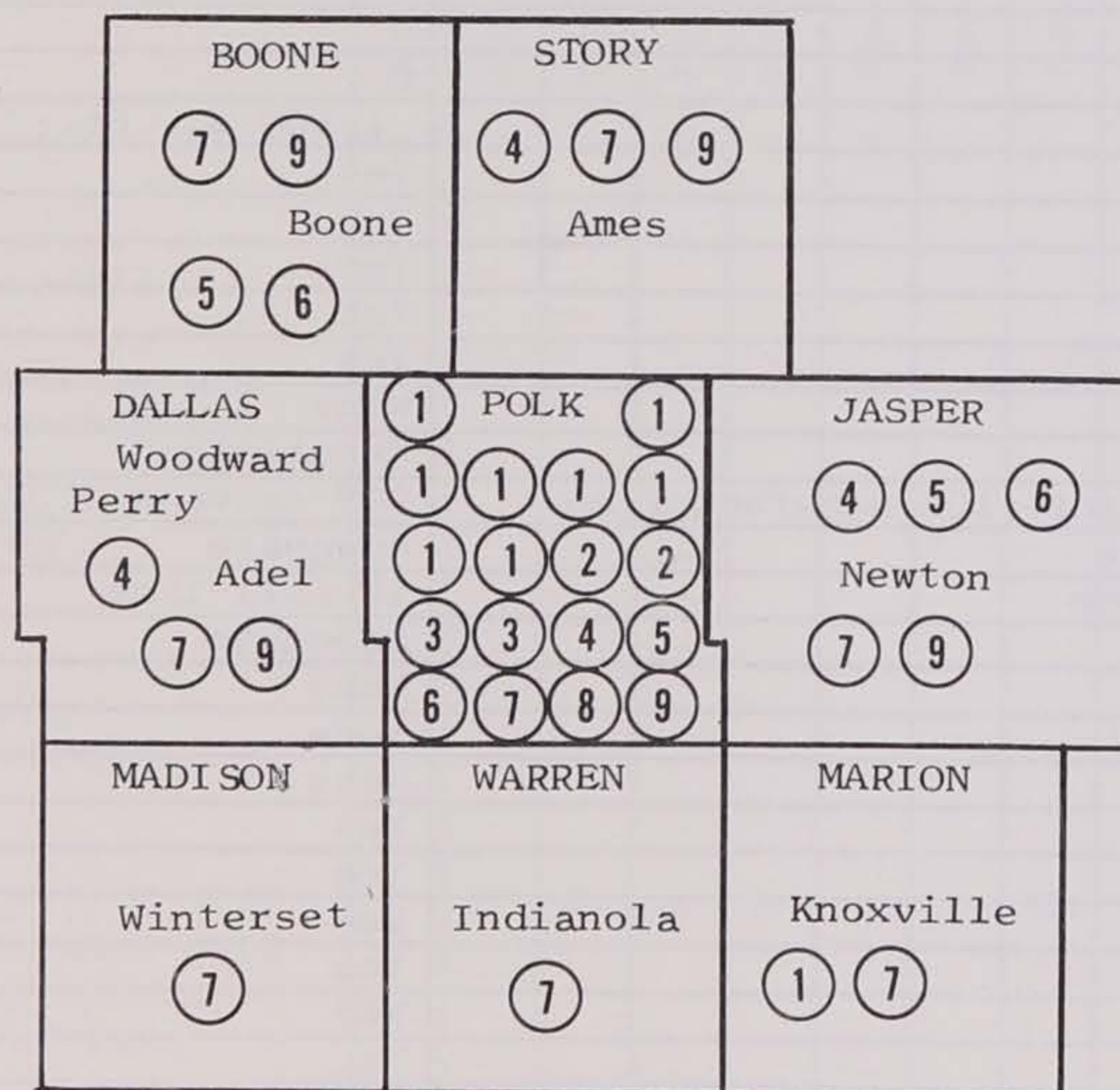
POPULATION 1960: 462,094
POPULATION 1975: 504,203
POPULATION 1980: 545,600



MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average Employment	No. of Firms
Over 1000	7
501-1000	4
251-500	6
101-250	34
51-100	52
21-50	118
1-20	406

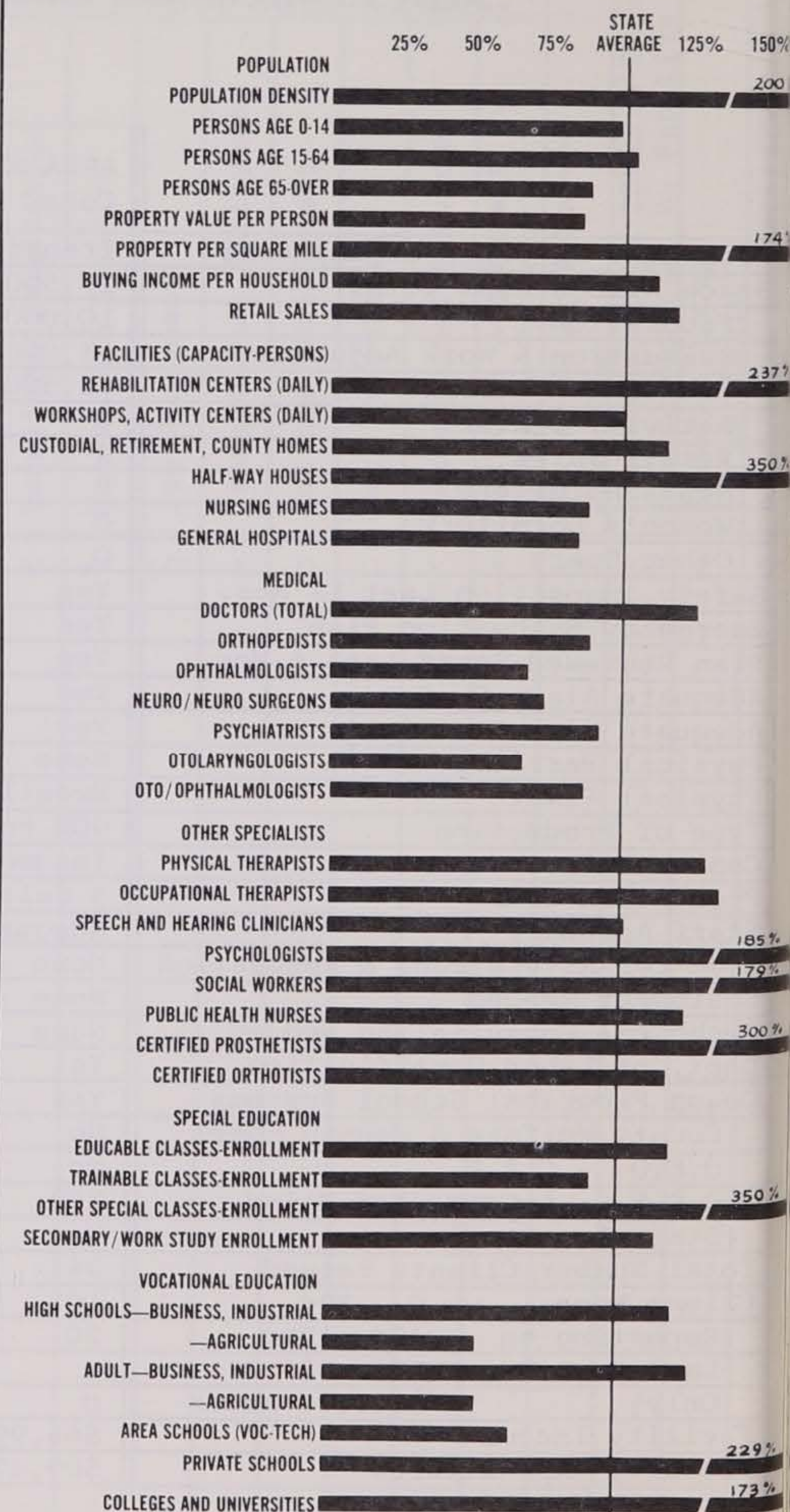
ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office



Ankeny ⑥
Des Moines ⑥ ⑥
Mitchellville ⑥

REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 11

BACKGROUND

The eight counties that make up Planning Area 11 are located in the middle of the state. The dominant influence in this area is Des Moines, Iowa's largest city and state capital.

Des Moines has a unique origin--where many cities had their origin from a military fort to defend the settlers from Indians--Des Moines' original reason-for-being in 1843 was a fort to protect the Indians from the settlers.

Government became an important economic factor in the city's story when the seat of state government was moved from Iowa City to Des Moines in 1857. It has remained important: 13,000 on state and federal payrolls; a new \$10 million regional post office.

But Des Moines is not dependent upon government jobs in the way many midwestern state capitals are--its labor force totals about 125,000, with a healthy diversity in industry, finance and services.

In Des Moines printing and publishing has long been a major industry (Look Magazine, Better Homes and Gardens) employing more than 4,000. It is the home office of 58 insurance companies; 100 others have state, district or regional offices here. Nearly 9,000 persons are engaged in the insurance business.

Other industries include farm machinery, lawn mowers, fabricated steel structural products, plastic and textile bags, packaging machines, caskets, construction equipment, heating and cooling equipment, livestock and poultry feed, iron products, brick, tile and cement.

Other cities in this area share in manufacturing

activity: Newton is the home of a large manufacturer of automatic washers, dryers and dishwashers, a construction machinery company, a gray iron and aluminum casting firm, a manufacturer of electric generators and a printer of advertising specialty calendars.

Rolling window screens, folding doors, sprinklers and coveralls are made in Pella. Perry has a good sized meat packing plant and a big hybrid seed producer. Commercial refrigerators and steel forms are manufactured in Boone.

In Ames, 30 miles north of Des Moines on interstate 35, education is the major industry. This is the home of Iowa State University of Science and Technology with an enrollment of close to 18,000 students. The Ames laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission is located here--a substantial asset to Iowa's space-age growth.

A new potentiometer plant in Ames is slated to employ 1,000 persons. Research oriented businesses can be expected to establish here and along the interstate to Des Moines to take advantage of the technical and scientific resources the University's renowned college of engineering.

This planning area has another university--Drake, in Des Moines. In its ten colleges, this private school has over 7,500 students. The campus now covers about 115 acres. A dozen years will see the area doubled. University plans call for a total outlay of \$36.5 million over the next 12 years.

Grandview is a private junior college in Des Moines with an enrollment of approximately 1,600 students. Simpson College at Indianola has an enrollment of 1,000; Central College in Pella--1,200 students.

The College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery in Des Moines has an enrollment of 338 and administers the treatment center for alcoholics in Des Moines.

Ankeny, part of the Des Moines metropolitan area is the center for the merged Area 11 vocational technical school serving all eight counties excepting the northeastern corner of Jasper county and the southwestern corner of Madison county. A vocational evaluation center is presently being established at the new area vocational technical school campus in Ankeny.

An established community junior college at Boone is part of the Area 11 district.

Des Moines is a medical center for this part of Iowa and parts of Missouri. There are 16 general hospitals and two Veterans Administration Hospitals in Area 11. Seven of the eight counties provide public health nursing services.

Regional comprehensive medical facility planning is well organized and active in this planning area.

In late 1968 Des Moines was named by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as one of the 75 cities to receive a Model Cities planning grant. The area selected in Des Moines is northwest of the downtown area. The goal of Model Cities is to stimulate neighborhood self-renewal and revitalization through a number of programs and capital loans.

Twenty-seven per cent of the families in Area 11 have an annual income of less than \$3,000.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services are provided by the DRES district office in Des Moines. DRES coun-

selors are assigned to the Area 11 vocational technical campus in Ankeny, and to the Younker Rehabilitation Center in Des Moines. Five counselors work in special education in Polk county. One will be assigned to special education units in Jasper county, and in Madison-Warren-Marion counties. Counselors of the DRES Institutional and Homebound Services Unit are assigned to the Girls Training School in Mitchellville, the Riverview Release Center in Newton, the Camp Sunnyside unit for homebound training in Des Moines, and the state Hospital School for the Mentally Retarded in Woodward.

Many services and facilities located in this planning area are statewide in nature or serve a broader area than these eight counties. These services, however, are readily available and accessible to persons throughout this planning area.

The state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services Rehabilitation Center is located on the statehouse grounds in Des Moines. New construction now underway and expected to be completed in 1970 will more than double its capacity.

The Iowa Commission for the Blind, the sister agency of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services, operates one of the nation's finest orientation centers for the blind located in downtown Des Moines.

Camp Sunnyside, a facility of the state Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults, provides an outstanding activity program in its location just north of Des Moines. In cooperation with the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services, Camp Sunnyside is also the site of a vocational training program for homebound persons from throughout the state of Iowa.

Yunker Memorial Rehabilitation Center at the Iowa Methodist Hospital in Des Moines is a medically oriented program and recognized throughout the Midwest for its excellence. There is a close working relationship with the DRES rehabilitation center in Des Moines.

State institutions and related facilities in this planning area are: the Hospital School for the Mentally Retarded at Woodward; the Girls Training School at Mitchellville; the Riverview Release Center south of Newton; the Veterans Administration Hospitals in Des Moines and Knoxville; a halfway house for released and paroled adult male public offenders. These facilities are all discussed in the section on Statewide Services.

Other rehabilitation facilities provide a wide scope of services in this area.

The Polk County Easter Seal Center in Des Moines includes para-medical services, work activity center services, some extended employment, and activity center services for the retarded. Its clients are chiefly from Polk county, but residents of nearby counties also make use of this facility.

The Harrison Treatment and Rehabilitation Center, serving Des Moines and the surrounding area, provides an inpatient and outpatient program of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of the alcoholic. The center is administered by the College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery.

There is a halfway house for alcoholics in Des Moines.

The Des Moines Hearing and Speech Center serving Polk county includes a preschool program for hard of hearing youngsters.

A mental health center in Ames serves Story and Boone counties. A new mental health center in Adel serves Dallas and Madison counties; the mental health center in Newton serves Jasper county and neighboring Poweshiek county; both Polk and Warren counties are served by the Des Moines Child Guidance Center which has a day program for severely disturbed children. There are residential treatment centers for disturbed children in Des Moines and Ames.

Goodwill Industries of Des Moines is Iowa's largest rehabilitation-oriented workshop. During the past year it has moved into its new 51,000 square feet facility. This modern physical plant was provided through a combination of funding resources: community, Hill-Burton, Rehabilitation Services Administration, and state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services (DRES). The RSA grant totaling \$84,000 in fiscal year 1967 was for equipment. During fiscal 1968, Goodwill of Des Moines was awarded a training services project grant of \$161,276 in RSA funds to enable it to hire a quality professional staff and develop structured semi-skilled sequences in the training program. In fiscal 1969 another RSA grant totaling \$40,000 for equipment was authorized by DRES.

Work patterns at Goodwill Industries follow the traditional utilization of community discards, but Goodwill recently has greatly expanded its contract work environment and is projecting toward the time when contracts will probably provide the bulk of the work and work experience opportunities for the workshop. Goodwill Industries of Des Moines is developing excellent transitional workshop services. Several staff needs exist within the general program. There is a critical need of transitional/sheltered living for clients being evaluated in the transitional

workshop and receiving training in the training program; and living accommodations for extended employment workers who need adapted housing or who live outside the metropolitan area and are unable to commute.

Des Moines is the logical focal point for vocational rehabilitation services in Planning Area 11 as well as certain statewide services. In addition to Planning Area 11 which surrounds Des Moines, this city is also the logical source of services for Planning Area 6 on the east and Area 14 on the south. Over 21 per cent of the state's total demand for vocational rehabilitation services is in these three planning areas.

As in the other planning areas where a major portion of the over-all population centers in a particular urban community, it might be thought that coordinated planning would be considerably less difficult than in one of the planning areas composed of several different "independent" rural counties. Coordinated planning, however, in a region such as Planning Area 11 is quite complex. Territory to be served includes substantial rural areas as well as heavy urban concentrations. Facilities located in Des Moines still leave sizable portions of the area without services for the handicapped persons living there, much less the needs of handicapped persons in the surrounding counties. The mixture of state, community and regional facilities is complex. For example, the DRES rehabilitation center located in Des Moines must be alert to meet the needs in the most rural parts of the state--at the same time, it must be flexible enough in its staffing patterns to assist in meeting the highly urban needs of the Des Moines Model Cities area.

To assure meeting rehabilitation facility needs in Planning Area 11, development of coordinated

planning efforts is a must.

In addition to the needs of Planning Area 11, Des Moines, as a key center for provision of vocational rehabilitation services in Iowa, must assume the responsibility for developing cooperative efforts for provision of major vocational rehabilitation services for Areas 6 and 14; in particular, vocational evaluation center services, transitional sheltered workshop services and transitional and sheltered living facilities.

An analysis of present facilities and projected needs for the future points up the following vocational rehabilitation facility needs in Planning Area 11: expansion of transitional workshop services; expansion and establishment of new extended workshop services; expansion and establishment of new activity center services; expansion and establishment of transitional and sheltered living facilities; expansion and/or development of transportation for the handicapped.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Further development of coordinated planning efforts in Areas 11, 6 and 14.
2. Joint planning by industries, Goodwill and Polk County Easter Seal Society, to establish agency responsibility in cooperative measures for provision of specific phases of services such as transitional workshop services, extended employment and work activity center services.
3. Involvement of the Area 11 community college--vocational technical school in planning for vocational evaluation and rehabilitation training programs.
4. A cooperative multi-agency study involving Areas 11, 6 and 14 to determine present and future

needs for transitional and sheltered living facilities, the types of facilities required and how they can best be provided. This should lead to establishment of transitional and sheltered living facilities in Des Moines.

5. Expansion of extended employment services and activity center services in Des Moines for the more severely disabled persons.

6. Consideration of establishment of extended workshop services and activity center services in Ames. Sheltered living facilities would be needed in conjunction with this type of program in Ames.

7. Activity center services should be considered for Indianola to meet the needs of this planning area and complement the strategic location of these services throughout the state.

AREA 11—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	
Adel, Dallas County WEST CENTRAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only <u>Sponsor:</u> Private, nonprofit orgn. <u>Property:</u> Rented <u>Area Served:</u> Dallas, Guthrie, Madison Counties <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> E-other disabilities secondary <u>Ages Served:</u> No limitations <u>Expenditures:</u> \$47,335	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	120	NR	NR	
*(Psychiatric)																					
Ames, Story County CENTRAL IOWA MENTAL HEALTH CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only <u>Sponsor:</u> Private, nonprofit orgn. <u>Property:</u> Rented <u>Area Served:</u> Boone, Story Counties <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> E-other disabilities secondary <u>Ages Served:</u> No limitations	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	410	5	9	9
*(Psychiatric)																					
																		NR=Not Reported			

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED AND FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW •Visual Impairments •Hearing Impairments •Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity •Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members •Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders •Mental Retardation •Speech Impairments •Epilepsy •Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions •Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Des Moines, Polk County CAMP SUNNYSIDE (Iowa Society for Crippled Children & Adults) Rehabilitation Facility Services Residential Year-round Camp Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: State of Iowa Disability Groups Served: C,D,F (if multiple handicap), G,H,I,J Ages Served: Must be 8 yrs. old Expenditures: \$62,263	A	X	O	A	X	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	326	O	60	85
Des Moines, Polk County IOWA HOMEBOUND TRAINING PROGRAM (located at Camp Sunnyside) Rehabilitation Facility Services Residential Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: State of Iowa Disability Groups Served: A,C,D, I,I,J Ages Served: 16 yrs. and over Expenditures: \$56,477	A	X	X	A	X	A	A	X	A	X	X	A	O	A	A	X	X	87	87	NR	NR
NR=Not Reported																					

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	
Des Moines, Polk County DES MOINES CHILD GUIDANCE CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only <u>Sponsor:</u> Private, nonprofit orgn. <u>Property:</u> Owned <u>Area Served:</u> Polk, Warren Counties <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> E-other disabilities secondary <u>Ages Served:</u> Infancy to 18 years <u>Expenditures:</u> \$259,849	X*	X*	X	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	568	0	90	80
*(Psychiatric)																					
Des Moines, Polk County DES MOINES HEARING & SPEECH CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only <u>Sponsor:</u> Private, nonprofit orgn. <u>Property:</u> Rented <u>Area Served:</u> Polk County <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> B,G <u>Ages Served:</u> No limitations <u>Expenditures:</u> \$83,447	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	818	10	NR	NR
																		NR=Not Reported			

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW Visual Impairments Hearing Impairments Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders Mental Retardation Speech Impairments Epilepsy Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Des Moines, Polk County DES MOINES REHABILITATION CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Resident and Non-resident Sponsor: Public-State of Iowa Property: Owned Area Served: State of Iowa Disability Groups Served: All Ages Served: Sufficient age to allow for the determination of a vocational objective at the time services are provided (IDRES Operations Manual)	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	A	O	O	X	X	533	533	54	100
Des Moines, Polk County EASTER SEAL CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: Primarily Polk County plus surrounding counties Disability Groups Served: A,B,C, D,F,G,I,J Other Services: Nursery school- physically handicapped, develop- mental day care program Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$93,480	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	A	A	X	X	209	O	35	70

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Des Moines, Polk County EASTER SEAL WORKSHOP Workshop Services No Living Facilities Available Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: Polk County Disability Groups Served: All (able to meet own daily personal needs) Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$67,807	A	A	O	X	X	X	A	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	69	8	35			
Des Moines, Polk County GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF DES MOINES Rehabilitation & Workshop Services No Living Facilities Available Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: Appanoose, Boone, Clarke, Dallas, Decatur, Guthrie, Hardin, Jasper, Keokuk, Lucas, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Polk, Poweshiek, Story, Union, Wapello, Warren, Wayne Counties Disability Groups Served: All (able to meet own daily personal needs) Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: No report	A	A	A	O	O	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	175	66	63	10		

DE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW Visual Impairments Hearing Impairments Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders Mental Retardation Speech Impairments Epilepsy Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
s Moines, Polk County E SALVATION ARMY MEN'S SOCIAL RVICE CENTER habilitation Facility Services sidential onsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. operty: Owned ea Served: Central Iowa to Mo. d Minnesota sability Groups Served: All-must ambulatory and sober es Served: Adults penditures: \$241,294	X	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	X	448	22	84	100
s Moines, Polk County ETERANS ADMINISTRATION DAY EATMENT CENTER habilitation Facility Services tpatient onsor: Public-Federal operty: Owned ea Served: Iowa, Northern Mo., stern Nebraska sability Groups Served: E-eli- ble veterans es Served: Veteran status penditures: \$54,185	X	X	0	0	X	A	X	X	X/A	X	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	104	0	50	90

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily
Des Moines, Polk County MENTAL HYGIENE UNIT, V. A. CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Inpatient and Outpatient Sponsor: Public-Federal Property: Owned Area Served: Generally limited to within approximately 100 miles Disability Groups Served: A,B,C,D, E (eligible veterans) Ages Served: Veteran status Expenditures: \$57,315	X	X	0	A	A	A	X	X	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	350	0	20
Des Moines, Polk County YOUNKER MEMORIAL REHABILITATION CTR Rehabilitation Facility Services Inpatient and Outpatient Sponsor: Private, nonprofit, dept. of private hospital Property: Owned Area Served: Primarily Polk County Disability Groups Served: A&B (if multiple handicap) C,D,F,G,I,J Ages Served: No limitations Other Services: Pre-school, elementary & special educ. provided as needed concurrent with treatment. Expenditures: No report	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	X/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	1,246	NR	150
																		NR=Not	Reported	

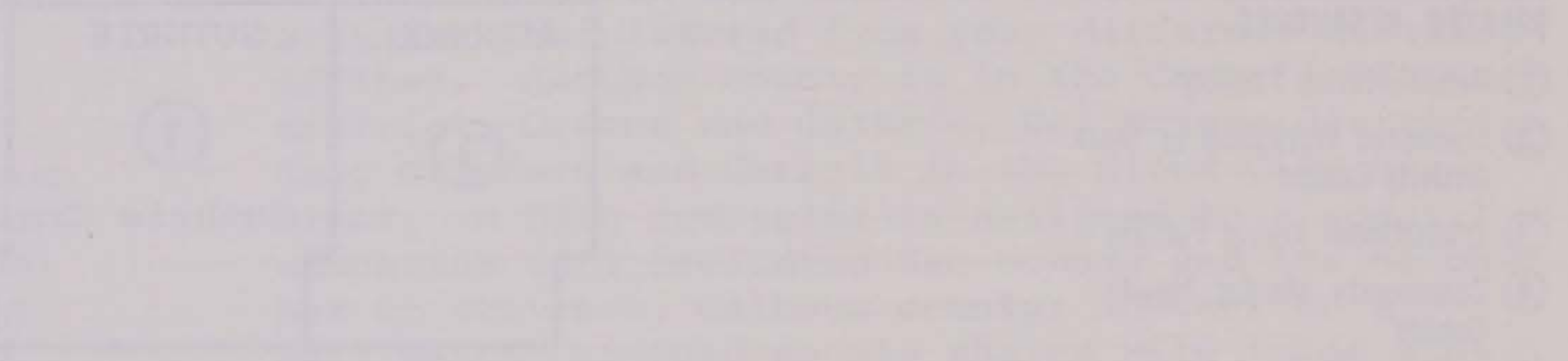
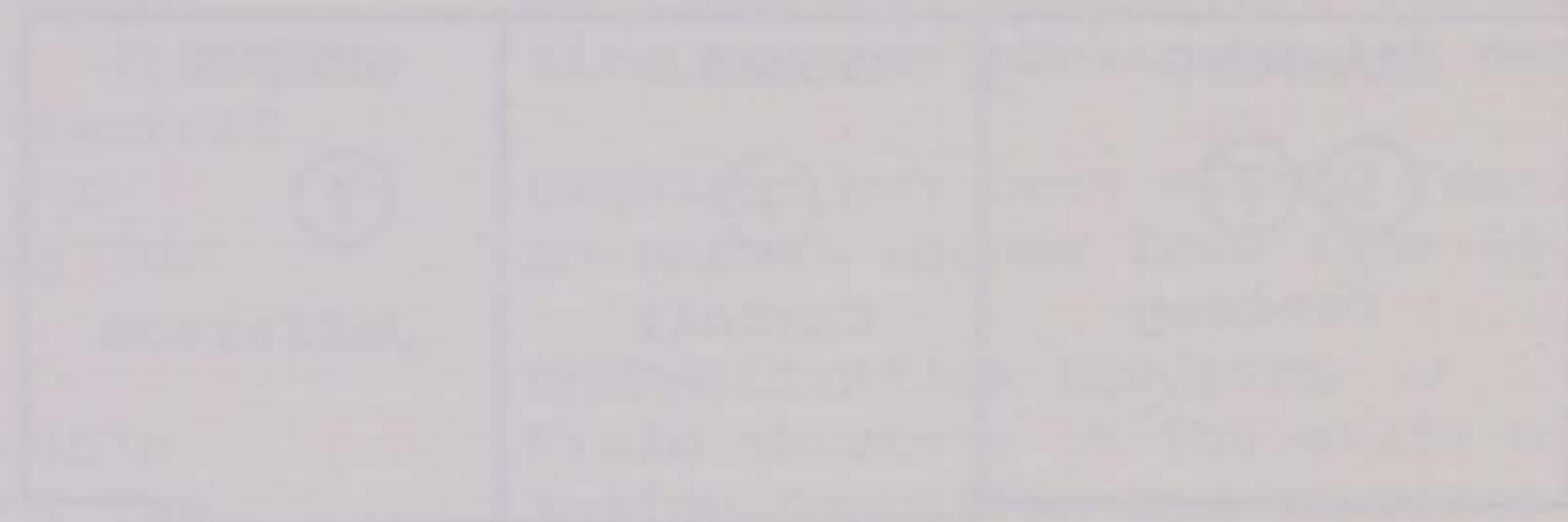
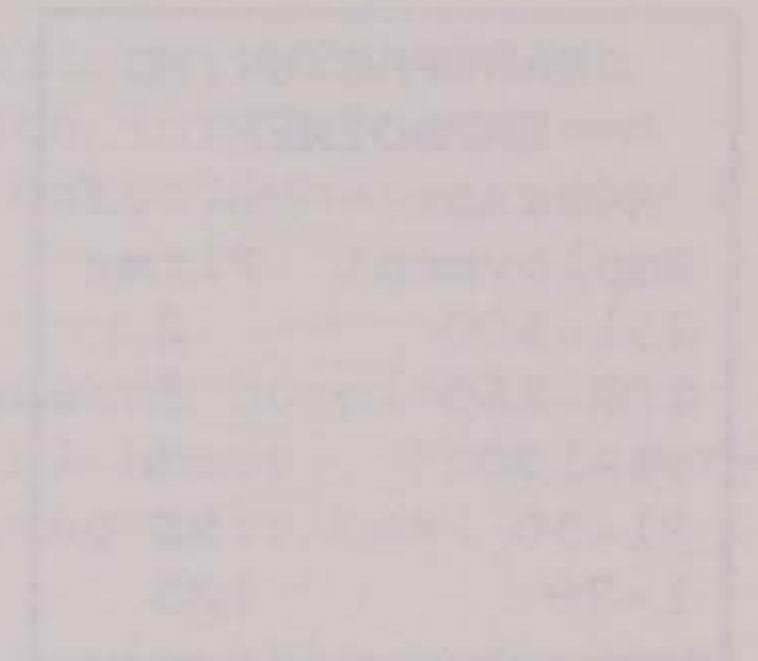
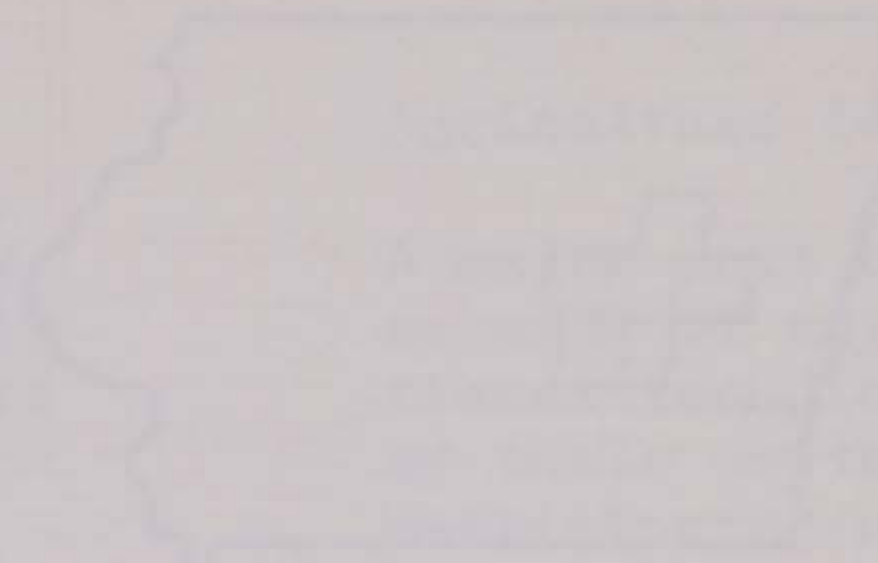
CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED N FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW -Visual Impairments -Hearing Impairments -Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity -Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members -Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders -Mental Retardation -Speech Impairments -Epilepsy -Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions -Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
es Moines, Polk County ARRISON TREATMENT UNIT ehabilitation Facility Services ponsor: Public-City/Counties roperty: Owned rea Served: Polk & central Iowa isability Groups Served: E ges Served: All Ages-Male & Female xpenditures: \$276,000	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A	0	0	0	X	2,649	2	71	100		
es Moines, Polk County LEASANT VIEW MEN'S RESIDENCE alfway House-Alcoholic ponsor: Public-ICAP roperty: Rented rea Served: Central Iowa isability Groups Served: E ges Served: All Ages-Male xpenditures: \$16,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A	0	0	0	X	57	4	15	83		
es Moines, Polk County UFUS JONES HOUSE alfway House-Correctional ponsor: Public-State roperty: Owned rea Served: State of Iowa isability Groups Served: E ges Served: All Ages-Male xpenditures: \$27,600	A	A	0	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A/X	A	0	0	X	X	30	0	10	80-90		

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major,Minor Members E-Mental,Psychoneurotic,Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease,Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Knoxville, Marion County VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL Rehabilitation Facility Services Inpatient and Outpatient Sponsor: Public-Federal Property: Owned Area Served: Iowa, North Mo., por- tions of Kansas, East Neb., West Wisconsin, S. Dakota, West Illinois Disability Groups Served: E,H (eli- gible veterans-neuropsychiatric disorders) Ages Served: Veteran status Expenditures: \$8,342,384	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	X/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	11,824	NR	1,280	8%		
Mitchellville, Polk County IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Rehabilitation Facility Services Sponsor: Public-State of Iowa Property: Owned Area Served: State of Iowa Groups Served: All persons adjudged to be juvenile delinquents. Among them are disabilities coded above. Other Services: Educational program including special education Expenditures: \$608,781	X/A	X/A	X/A	0	0	0	X	X	X/A	X/A	X/A	X/A	0	0	X	X	X	316	0	75	7%		
																		NR=Not Reported					

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED AND FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW -Visual Impairments -Hearing Impairments -Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity -Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members -Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders -Mental Retardation -Speech Impairments -Epilepsy -Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions -Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Newton, Jasper County JASPER-POWESHIEK MENTAL HEALTH CENTER, INC. Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Rented Area Served: Jasper, Poweshiek Co's. Disability Groups Served: E-other Disabilities secondary Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$61,244	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	480	0	10	80
*(Psychiatric)																					
Woodward, Boone County WOODWARD STATE HOSPITAL-SCHOOL Rehabilitation Facility Services Inpatient and Outpatient Sponsor: Public-State of Iowa Property: Owned Area Served: Northern 1/2 of Iowa Disability Groups Served: F and A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J if multiple Handicap Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$4,325,105	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	X	X	X	1,242	22	930	93

AREA 11—TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS—WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITY CENTERS

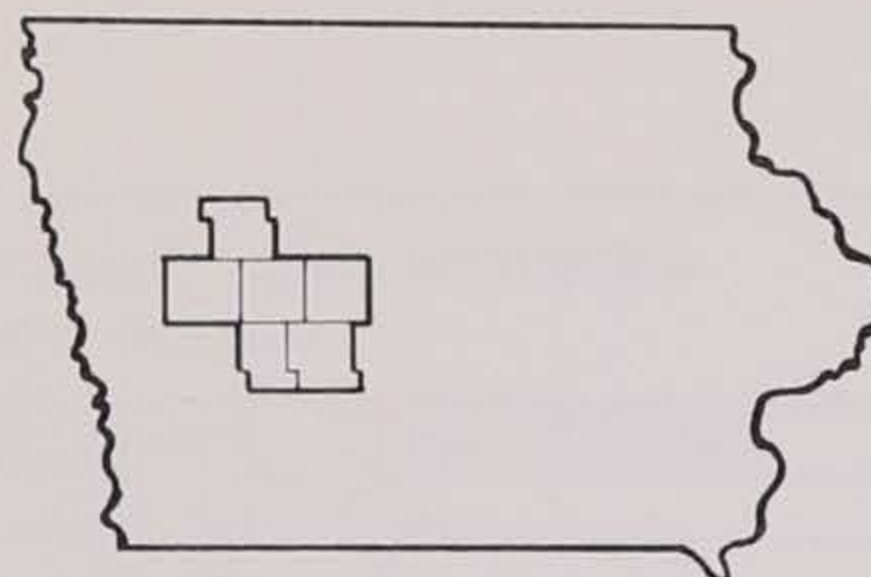
	EASTER SEAL WORKSHOP Des Moines	GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF DES MOINES Des Moines
Programs: In Order of Emphasis	Extended, Transitional	Transitional, Extended
Space Allocations Total	6,900 sq. ft.	50,600 sq. ft.
Production	5,178 sq. ft.	5,000 sq. ft.
Evaluation & Work Adjustment	0	21,300 sq. ft.
Production Storage	1,722 sq. ft.	5,000 sq. ft.
Activity Center	0	0
Retail Sales	0	12,500 sq. ft.
Men's Dormitory	0	0
Women's Dormitory	0	0
Other Space	0	6,800 sq. ft.
Safety Inspection Last 12 Mos.	Yes	Yes
Emergency Evacuation Plan	Yes	Yes
Plan Reviewed-Staff-Last 6 Mos.	No	Yes
Adequate Alarm System	Yes	Yes
Adequate Fire Equipment	Yes	Yes
Physical Barriers	None	None
Physical Plant	Good	Excellent
Type of Production	100% contract	90% renovation, 10% ind. contract
Contract Procurement	Adequate	Inadequate
Production Staff	1 full time, 1 half time	1 full time
Staff Adequacy	Adequate	Adequate
Need for Alterations & Renovation	Need to expand for storage	Need to enlarge retail operation
Equipment Needed	Need to replace some worn equipment	Adequate
Technical Consultation Needed	None	None
Dept. of Labor Certification	Yes	Yes
Co-op Programs: School Systems	Yes	Yes
County Welfare & County Homes	Yes	Yes
O.E.O. - C.A.P.	No	Yes
D.R.E.S. & Comm. for Blind	Yes	Yes
State Institutions	Yes	Yes
Total Number Clients Served	69	175
Client Wages 0 - 39¢	5	13
(Reporting on 40¢ - 79¢	19	5
Last Quarter 80¢ - \$1.59	8	34
Only) \$1.60 & Above	0	8
Facility Income	\$69,238	No report
Facility Expenditures	\$67,807	No report



PLANNING AREA 12

COUNTIES: AUDUBON, CARROLL, CRAWFORD, GREENE, GUTHRIE, SAC

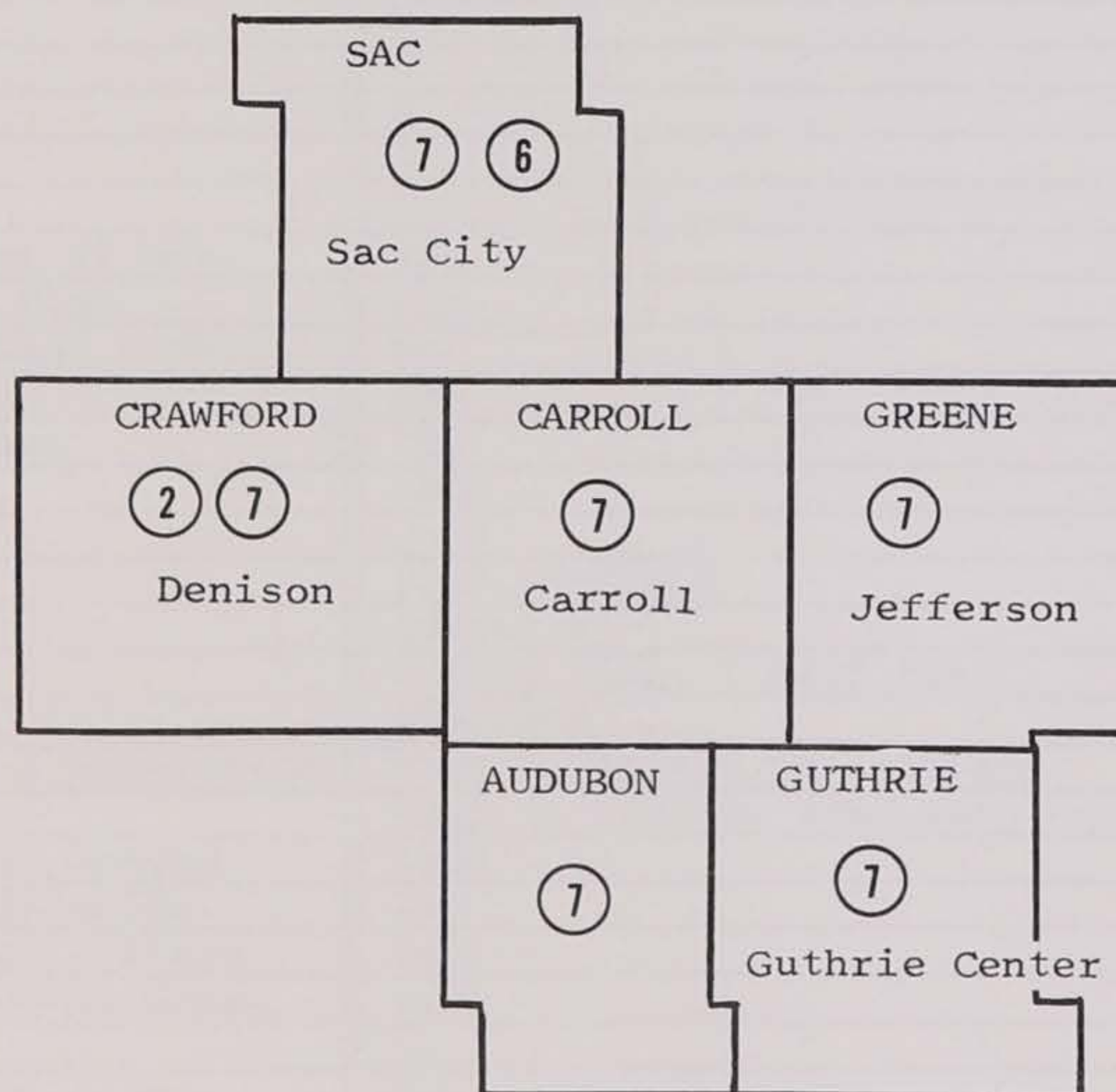
POPULATION 1960: 97,912
POPULATION 1975: 88,689
POPULATION 1980: 89,932



MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average Employment	No. of Firms
251-500	2
101-250	5
51-100	5
21-50	15
1-20	125

ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office



REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE

	25%	50%	75%	STATE AVERAGE	125%	150%
POPULATION						
POPULATION DENSITY						
PERSONS AGE 0-14						
PERSONS AGE 15-64						
PERSONS AGE 65-OVER						
PROPERTY VALUE PER PERSON						
PROPERTY PER SQUARE MILE						
BUYING INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD						
RETAIL SALES						
FACILITIES (CAPACITY-PERSONS)						
REHABILITATION CENTERS (DAILY) ①						
WORKSHOPS, ACTIVITY CENTERS (DAILY) ②						
CUSTODIAL, RETIREMENT, COUNTY HOMES						
HALF-WAY HOUSES ③						
NURSING HOMES						
GENERAL HOSPITALS						
MEDICAL						
DOCTORS (TOTAL)						
ORTHOPEDISTS						
OPHTHALMOLOGISTS ④						
NEURO/NEURO SURGEONS ④						
PSYCHIATRISTS ④						
OTOLARYNGOLOGISTS						
OTO/OPHTHALMOLOGISTS ④						
OTHER SPECIALISTS						
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS						
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS ④						
SPEECH AND HEARING CLINICIANS						
PSYCHOLOGISTS ④						
SOCIAL WORKERS ④						
PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES						
CERTIFIED PROSTHETISTS ④						
CERTIFIED ORTHOTISTS ④						
SPECIAL EDUCATION						
EDUCABLE CLASSES-ENROLLMENT						
TRAINABLE CLASSES-ENROLLMENT						
OTHER SPECIAL CLASSES-ENROLLMENT ④						
SECONDARY/WORK STUDY ENROLLMENT						
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION						
HIGH SCHOOLS—BUSINESS, INDUSTRIAL						
—AGRICULTURAL						
ADULT—BUSINESS, INDUSTRIAL						
—AGRICULTURAL						
AREA SCHOOLS (VOC-TECH) ④						
PRIVATE SCHOOLS						
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES						

PLANNING AREA 12

BACKGROUND

Planning Area 12, located in west central Iowa, lies between four major Iowa cities--Sioux City (Planning Area 4), Fort Dodge (Planning Area 5), Des Moines (Planning Area 11) and Council Bluffs (Planning Area 13). Many of the residents are equidistance from two or more of these centers and trading patterns follow individual preferences--with possibly a slight majority favoring Omaha, Nebraska--directly across the river from Council Bluffs.

The east-west interstate to Omaha touches the southern borders of the two most southerly counties in this area.

As shown on the graph of regional characteristics, people in this planning area have twice as much open space per person as the state average. The largest community in this planning area is Carroll with a population of about 8,400. Carroll, a lively trading center, is the most centrally located community in Planning Area 12.

Denison, 27 miles west of Carroll, is Area 12's second largest community: population-7,000. The other largest communities are the county seats and range from 2,000 to 3,400 in population.

The two largest manufacturing operations are both located in Denison--a beef processor and a pork plant. Other industries employing more than 100 persons are a turkey plant in Carroll, a hybrid corn processor in Coon Rapids, a farm implement plant at Sac City, and firms in Jefferson making trampolines, gymnastic equipment and studs for tires. The numerous smaller manufacturers include milk products and other food processors, concrete plants, rendering works, makers of farm buildings, small farm tools and implements, miscellaneous metal products and plastic items.

Agriculture is the primary industry of this area.

A major part of this planning area has remained outside of any merged district for an area vocational technical school. Except for the fringe of their western borders, Sac and Greene counties participate in the Area 5 school in Fort Dodge. Guthrie county, except for its northwestern corner is affiliated with the Area 11 school in Des Moines (Ankeny).

A new four year liberal arts college, Midwestern University, was opened in Denison in 1965 and has an enrollment close to 1,000. Carroll has a school of practical nursing.

This area is served by seven general hospitals and 34 licensed nursing and custodial homes. Four counties provide public health nursing services.

Eighteen per cent of the families in this area have an annual income less than \$3,000.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services in this planning area are administered from four different district offices. Audubon county is in the Council Bluffs district; Greene and Guthrie, Des Moines district; Sac, Crawford and Carroll in the Sioux City district. A DRES counselor is assigned to a special education unit including Sac county and its neighbor on the east, Calhoun county; another to a unit which Crawford county shares with three other counties to the north. This division of work patterns reflects the geography of an "intermediate" area.

Extended employment at the West Central Workshop in Denison is the only vocational rehabilitation facility service in Planning Area 12. In 1967

planning was developed with a \$6,000 OEO grant and an RSA grant of \$14,634 was awarded for initial equipment in fiscal year 1968.

The board members of the West Central Workshop are to be commended for their determined and untiring efforts and the broad area representation and support. The workshop has only been in operation a few months and no meaningful data was available to include in this study. The building is adequate, contracts have been procured and a number of disabled persons, not feasible for competitive employment, are presently employed in the workshop. The workshop is also capable of providing work adjustment services.

Major services to the handicapped in Area 12 requiring the services of rehabilitation facilities should be referred to nearby major service centers. These would include the DRES operated rehabilitation center and transitional workshop in Fort Dodge (Area 5); the DRES operated rehabilitation center in Des Moines (Area 11); Goodwill Industries transitional workshop in Des Moines (Area 11) and Goodwill Industries of Sioux City (Area 4). Choice of these facilities will be determined by the services needed and the convenience to the individual client. If plans regarding rehabilitation facilities are carried out in Council Bluffs (and there is every indication they will be), clients in the southwestern counties of Area 12 may find travel to Council Bluffs more convenient. Goodwill Industries of Omaha may be able to help in the interim. Areas 12 and 13 will need to carry out some joint planning to assure proper services and prevent any unnecessary duplication of services.

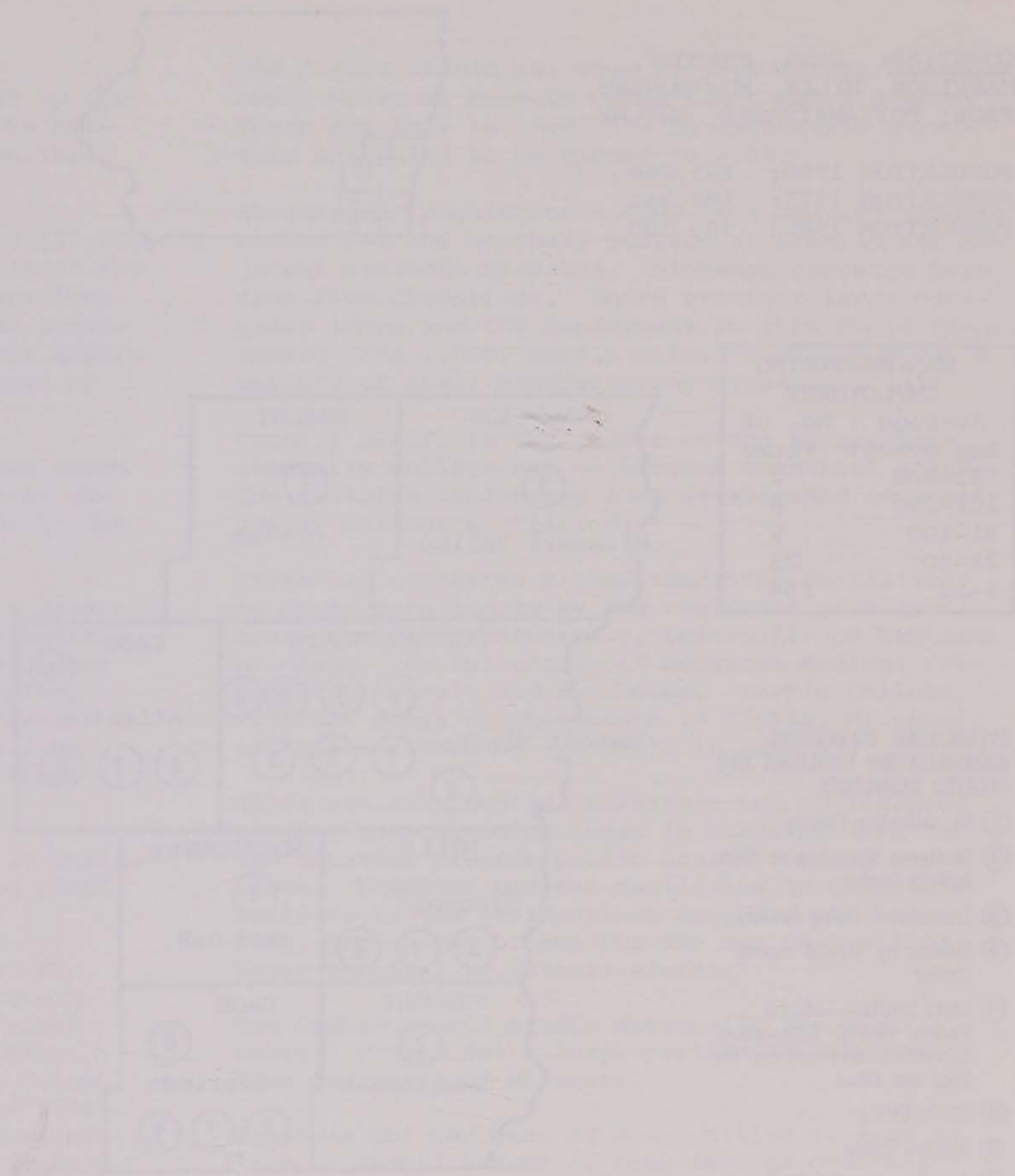
Coordinated planning will be necessary to establish plans in cooperation with agencies in Areas 4, 5, 11 and 13 to assure proper rehabilitation facility services for any eligible handicapped citizen in Area 12.

There is a need for activity center services in Area 12. Present projections would indicate a need for location of these services in Denison, Jefferson, and Guthrie Center, coordinated with the workshop in Denison.

Transportation and/or sheltered living facilities will need consideration as workshop services develop in Denison.

RECOMMENDATIONS

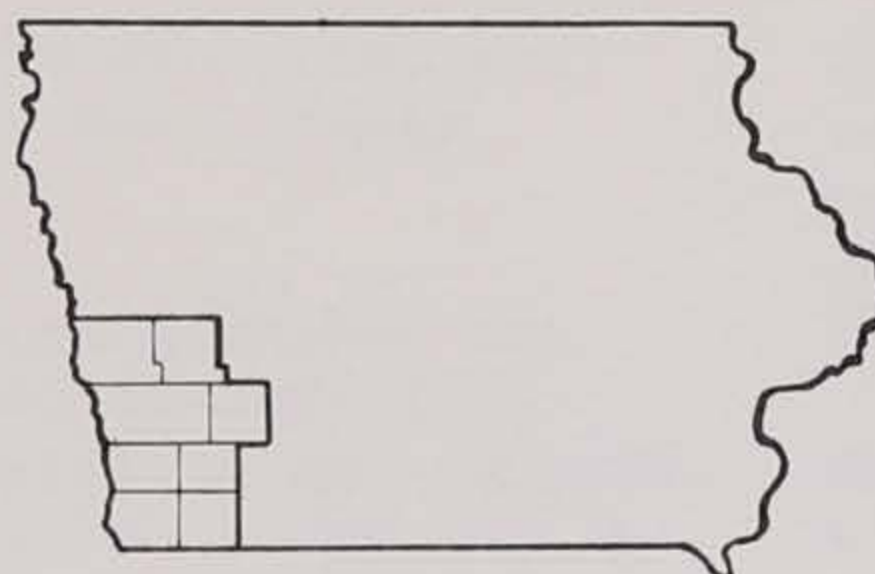
1. Continued coordinated planning efforts by these seven counties to support and provide contracts for the West Central Workshop in Denison.
2. Technical assistance and staff training for the West Central Workshop.
3. Establishment of a close working relationship by West Central Workshop with one of the major service centers to assure provision of basic vocational evaluation services, transitional workshop services and consultant services.
4. There is a need in Area 12 for activity center services including work activities for those persons unable to meet the demands of extended employment. Denison should have these services. Jefferson and Guthrie Center would also be logical locations for activity center services. Location of these services in Jefferson and Guthrie Center would also provide the "chain" of activity center services needed travel-wise for the eastern half of this planning area. Storm Lake in Buena Vista county (Area 3) just north of Sac county, would be within easy driving distance of northern Sac county.
5. If the workshop services continue to develop in Denison, there will be a need for sheltered living facilities and/or transportation.



PLANNING AREA 13

COUNTIES: CASS, FREMONT,
HARRISON, MILLS, MONTGOMERY,
PAGE, POTTAWATTAMIE, SHELBY

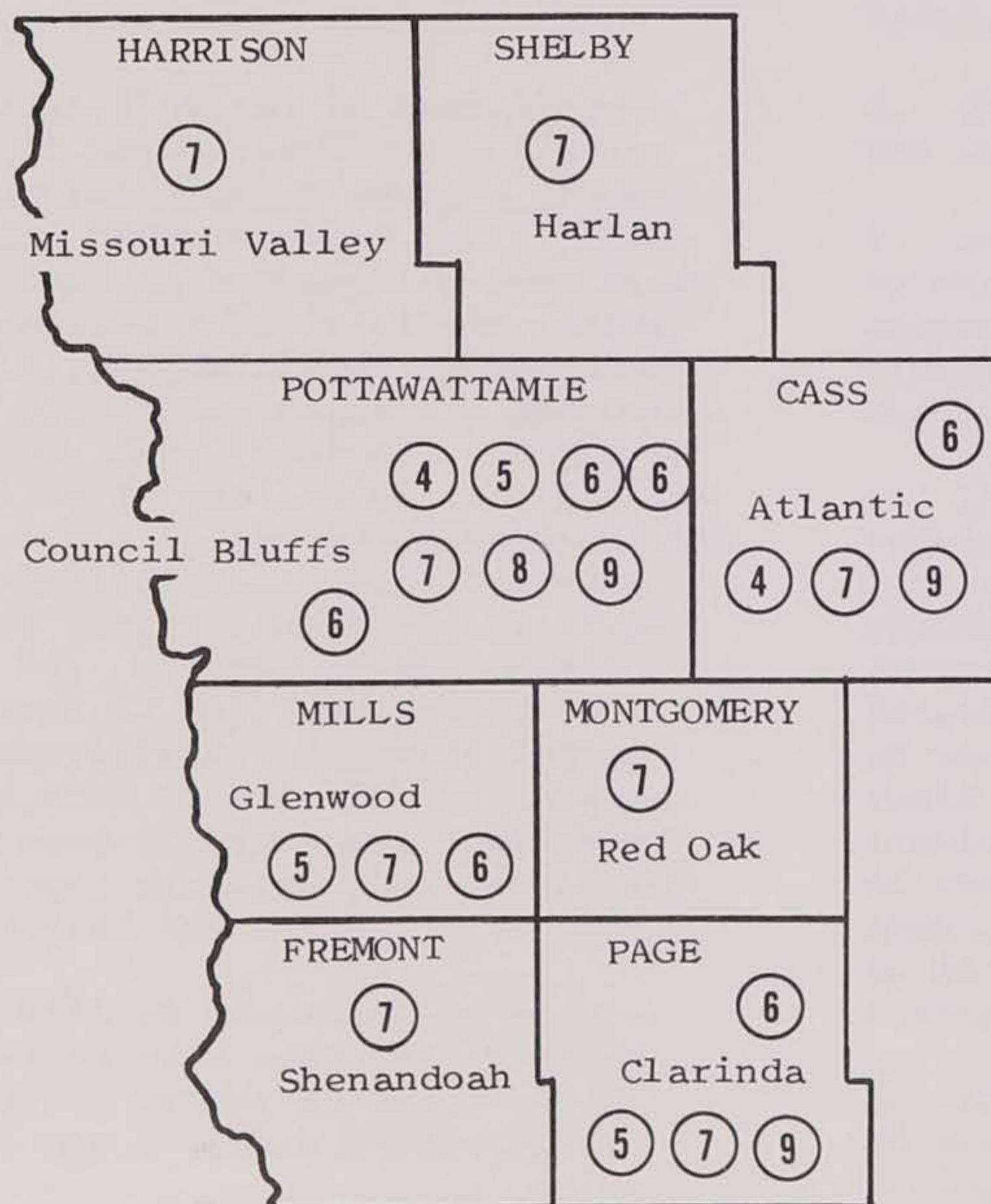
POPULATION 1960: 193,268
POPULATION 1975: 187,341
POPULATION 1980: 194,100



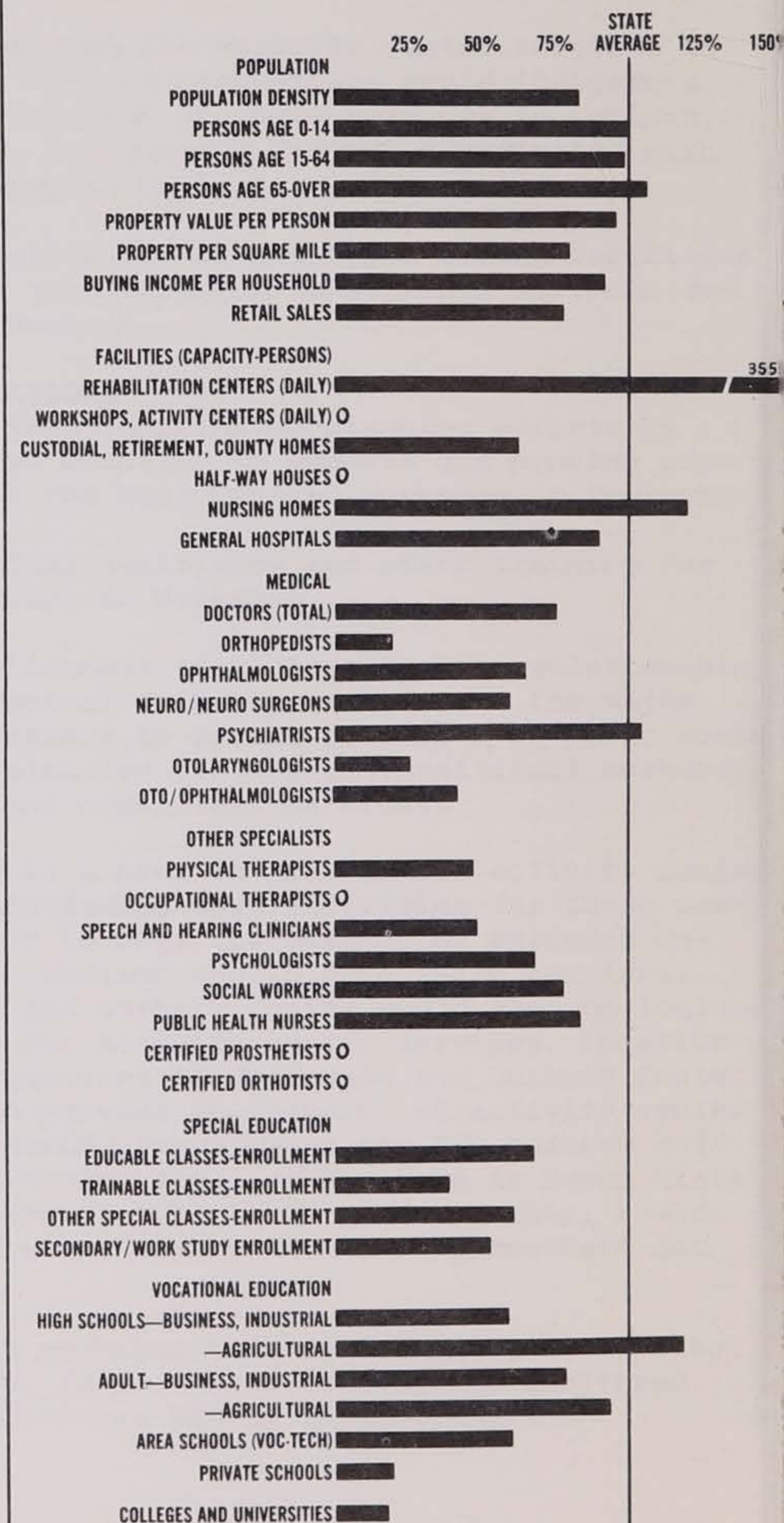
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average	No. of
Employment	Firms
251-500	2
101-250	8
51-100	9
21-50	25
1-20	156

ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office



REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 13

BACKGROUND

The eight counties of Planning Area 13 make up the southwest corner of the state. This area is bordered by the Missouri River and Nebraska on the west and Missouri to the south.

Council Bluffs, Iowa's seventh largest city (57,000) has an early history as the "jumping off place" for covered wagon trains to the West, but it has long since been eclipsed by its younger neighbor across the Missouri River, Omaha, Nebraska. Council Bluffs is now a small part of this metropolitan area of 537,000 persons.

Pottawattamie county and Council Bluffs have shown growth since the last census. This growth is expected to continue while all other counties in the area show declining population trends.

The largest manufacturers in the area are a frozen food processor in Council Bluffs and a dry battery plant at Red Oak (population 6,450). Eight other firms employ more than 100: a steel fabricator, a maker of pipe and playground equipment, a newspaper, two packing plants, an art calendar firm and a maker of automotive tools. Four of these firms are in Council Bluffs.

In Council Bluffs, a meat packing company is building a \$4 million highly modern slaughtering plant (payroll 200).

Along the Missouri River--in the south part of Council Bluffs--is one of the most attractive industrial parks in the Midwest. The 785 acre tract has a mile of frontage on the navigable Missouri River, is on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, is at the intersection of interstate highways 80 (east-west) and 29 (north-south), and is only a few minutes from Omaha's municipal airport.

The future should see more bridges across the muddy Missouri between Omaha and Council Bluffs. There are only two now with an interstate structure scheduled to be opened in 1973.

Shenandoah (population 6,600) is a smaller trading center for the southern portion of Area 13 and adjacent northern Missouri. Highways converge here from five directions. There are four large nurseries there and the employment in this field ranges upward from 1,000, mostly male. Shenandoah has a variety of small manufacturing firms.

Council Bluffs is the center of the merged area community college and vocational technical school. The district includes a long established community junior college at Clarinda.

There are extensive higher education facilities in Omaha used widely by the residents of this area--Creighton University, University of Nebraska at Omaha, the University of Nebraska Medical College, St. Mary's and Duschesne. Tarkio College, 22 miles south of Shenandoah in Tarkio, Missouri, is also utilized by residents in Area 13.

There are nine general hospitals and 60 licensed nursing and custodial homes in Planning Area 13. Two counties provide public health nursing services. Numerous medical facilities in Omaha are utilized by the residents of Area 13. In late 1968, ground was broken for the new \$8.5 million Mercy Hospital in Council Bluffs.

The Omaha-Council Bluffs metropolis serves as a medical center for a large portion of Nebraska, Iowa and parts of Missouri.

Twenty-eight per cent of the families in Area 13 have an annual income of less than \$3,000.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

The figure shown for rehabilitation centers in the regional characteristics chart is misleading. This is due to the number of state institution programs in the area--the state School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs; a state Mental Health Institute at Clarinda and the Hospital-School for the Retarded in Glenwood. These institutions are discussed in the section on Statewide Services.

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services in these eight counties are provided from a district office in Council Bluffs. This Iowa district maintains excellent liaison with its Nebraska counterpart in Omaha. There is a DRES office and staff at the Glenwood hospital-school. Four DRES counselors are now assigned to special education units covering all eight counties, and one to the area vocational technical school campus at Council Bluffs.

The Pottawattamie Mental Health Center in Council Bluffs serves Harrison and Pottawattamie counties. The Southwest Iowa Mental Health Center in Atlantic serves Cass and Shelby counties.

Council Bluffs, along with the services available in Omaha, is the logical location for providing major rehabilitation facility services for Area 13.

DRES has utilized Omaha's resources to help meet the needs of handicapped persons in Area 13. The University of Nebraska Medical School and Creighton University Medical Center in Omaha have provided the major medically oriented rehabilitation services in the past and the Eppley Rehabilitation Center (Nebraska Goodwill Industries) has been a source of vocational evaluation and some training services for DRES clients in this area. The Girls Town program in Omaha and the Martin Luther School and Workshop at Beatrice have served Iowans who

could benefit from vocational rehabilitation facility services.

The two Missouri counties of Atchison and Nodaway, south of Area 13, are sparsely populated and offer no rehabilitation facility resources to Iowans bordering Missouri.

Although agencies in Nebraska have graciously allowed neighboring Iowans to purchase services from them, they are not presently capable of meeting the rehabilitation facility services demand that is evidenced in Area 13. From a "pure need" view, there are many disabled and disadvantaged Iowans in Area 13 who are eligible but have not had the opportunity of rehabilitation facility services.

There is a growing awareness of this situation and concerned citizens in Area 13 are now taking steps to remedy this problem by developing rehabilitation facility services in Area 13 beginning in Council Bluffs. This is realistic with the obvious resources of Omaha and Council Bluffs.

There is currently no workshop operating within this area, but there is an incorporated board in Council Bluffs operating under the name of the "Area XIII Rehabilitation Center"; their activities are centered upon the mustering of local resources to establish (as the first phase) extended workshop services by 1970. The Eppley Rehabilitation Center of Omaha (Goodwill Industries of Nebraska) is assisting this group with long-range plans for the development of vocational evaluation, occupational training opportunities and transitional workshop services. This board has also established a solid liaison with the emerging Area XIII community college vocational technical school.

During 1968 this board applied for a state-federal project grant through the Area Special Education Advisory Committee. The grant was awarded and provided for the evaluation of 24 clients, ages 16 through 21, who needed vocational evaluation as a preliminary step in vocational rehabilitation. The evaluations were handled by Nebraska Goodwill Industries of Omaha.

The Area XIII Rehabilitation Center board has received a high priority by DRES for establishing the initial phase of the rehabilitation services program. This aspect of program will take the form of a Goodwill Industries workshop and will probably be operated by staff assigned in cooperation with Nebraska Goodwill Industries of Omaha. Plans call for the eventual autonomous (but closely coordinated) operation of the Council Bluffs plant.

Mercy Hospital in Council Bluffs recently established a Rehabilitation Medicine Unit. When the present new hospital construction is concluded, the unit will be an integral part of the total hospital complex. As initially structured; a "team" of rehabilitation oriented medical and para-medical staff will provide a program of medical management, therapies and counseling that can lead a patient toward a realistic rehabilitation objective. Plans call for the addition of a full-time rehabilitation counselor to the "team" plus occupational therapy services with a focus of work oriented therapy to encourage movement toward total rehabilitation goals.

The director of the Mercy Hospital Rehabilitation Medicine Unit has expressed a strong support for integrating their program into the developing spectrum of rehabilitation services within all of Area 13, and coordinating them with the emerging Area XIII Rehabilitation Center concept.

Sequential services are extremely important to the over-all rehabilitation process. Planning for rehabilitation services in Area 13 should include a full understanding of Iowa laws regarding special education for handicapped children and the responsibilities of the school systems. Coordinated joint planning including Omaha services, special education, area vocational technical school and all other public and private agencies interested in the welfare of the handicapped and disadvantaged cannot be over-emphasized.

Area 13 ranks high in statewide priorities regarding need for rehabilitation facility services.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continued local planning of appropriate vocational rehabilitation services to meet the need of Area 13 without duplication of existing services in Omaha, but not relying on Nebraska agencies for more service than they can readily provide Iowans.
2. Establishment of extended workshop services in Council Bluffs in accordance with NPPC standards and federal and state wage and hour laws.
3. Establishment of a vocational evaluation center in Council Bluffs in conjunction with the Area 13 vocational technical school.
4. Establishment of transitional workshop services in Council Bluffs in accordance with NPPC standards and federal and state wage and hour laws.
5. Establishment of transitional sheltered living facilities in Council Bluffs.
6. Establishment of activity center services in Council Bluffs, Atlantic and Shenandoah.

AREA 13—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Atlantic, Cass County SOUTHWEST IOWA MENTAL HEALTH CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only <u>Sponsor</u> : Private, nonprofit orgn. <u>Property</u> : Rent free <u>Area Served</u> : Audubon, Carroll, Cass, Shelby Counties <u>Disability Groups Served</u> : E-other disabilities secondary <u>Ages Served</u> : No limitations <u>Expenditures</u> : \$60,000	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	285	0	NR	NR		
Clarinda, Page County MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE Rehabilitation Facility Services Inpatient and Outpatient <u>Sponsor</u> : Public-State of Iowa <u>Property</u> : Owned <u>Area Served</u> : 25 counties of SW Ia. <u>Disability Groups Served</u> : E,H <u>Ages Served</u> : No limitations <u>Expenditures</u> : \$2,655,531	X	X	X	0	X	0	X	X	A	X/A	X/A	A	0	0	X/A	X	X	2,214	0	373	94		
																		NR=Not	Reported				

MODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED AND FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW -Visual Impairments -Hearing Impairments -Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity -Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members -Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders -Mental Retardation -Speech Impairments -Epilepsy -Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions -Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies			
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie Co. IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF Rehabilitation Facility Services Resident Program Sponsor: Public-State of Iowa Property: Owned Area Served: State of Iowa Disability Groups Served: B, (educable), G Ages Served: 5 to 20 years Expenditures: \$1,180,000	X	X	X	0	0	X	X	X	X/A	X/A	X/A	X/A	0	0	0	X	X	342	342	342	100
Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie Co. POTTAWATTAMIE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Rented Area Served: Harrison, Pottawattamie Counties Disability Groups Served: E-other Disabilities secondary Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$53,713	X*	X*	A	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	475	19	26	100

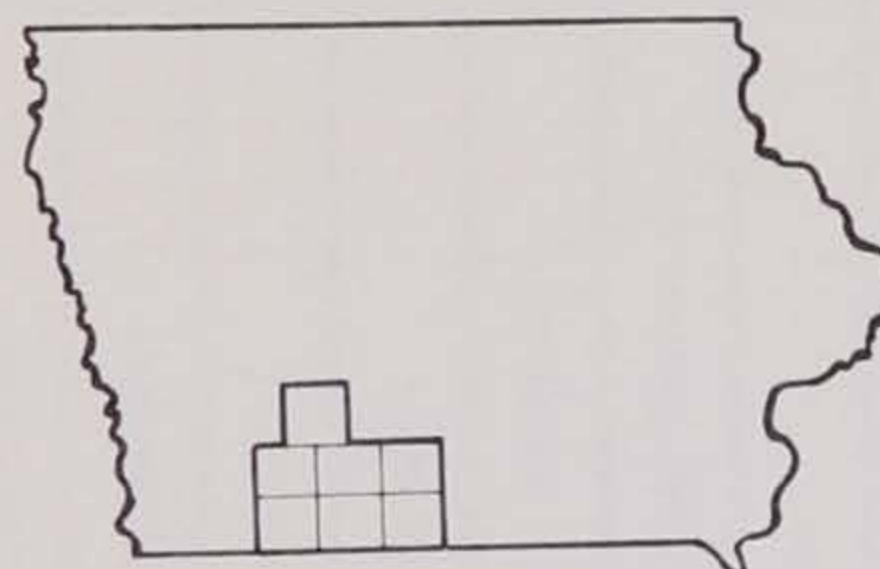
*(Psychiatric)

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Glenwood, Mills County GLENWOOD STATE HOSPITAL-SCHOOL Rehabilitation Facility Services Inpatient and Outpatient <u>Sponsor:</u> Public-State of Iowa <u>Property:</u> Owned <u>Area Served:</u> 51 counties, Western and Southern Iowa <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> F and A,B,C,D,E,G,H,I,J if multiple handicap <u>Ages Served:</u> No limitations <u>Expenditures:</u> \$4,223,978	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X/A	X/A	X	A/X	O	O	X	X	X			1,566	134	1,009	6

PLANNING AREA 14

COUNTIES: ADAIR, ADAMS,
CLARKE, DECATUR, RINGGOLD,
TAYLOR, UNION

POPULATION 1960: 69,032
POPULATION 1975: 59,871
POPULATION 1980: 60,320



MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average No. of Employment Firms	
251-500	1
101-250	3
51-100	3
21-50	7
1-20	48

ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office

ADAIR ⑦		
ADAMS ⑦	UNION ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ Creston ⑥	CLARKE ⑦ Osceola
TAYLOR ⑦	RINGGOLD ⑦ Mount Ayr	DECATUR ⑦ Leon

REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE

	25%	50%	75%	STATE AVERAGE	125%	150%
POPULATION						
POPULATION DENSITY						
PERSONS AGE 0-14						
PERSONS AGE 15-64						
PERSONS AGE 65-OVER						
PROPERTY VALUE PER PERSON						
PROPERTY PER SQUARE MILE						
BUYING INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD						
RETAIL SALES						
FACILITIES (CAPACITY-PERSONS)						
REHABILITATION CENTERS (DAILY) ○						
WORKSHOPS, ACTIVITY CENTERS (DAILY) ○						
CUSTODIAL, RETIREMENT, COUNTY HOMES						
HALF-WAY HOUSES ○						
NURSING HOMES						
GENERAL HOSPITALS						
MEDICAL						
DOCTORS (TOTAL)						
ORTHOPEDISTS ○						
OPHTHALMOLOGISTS ○						
NEURO/NEURO SURGEONS ○						
PSYCHIATRISTS ○						
OTOLARYNGOLOGISTS ○						
OTO/OPHTHALMOLOGISTS						
OTHER SPECIALISTS						
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS ○						
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS ○						
SPEECH AND HEARING CLINICIANS						
PSYCHOLOGISTS ○						
SOCIAL WORKERS						
PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES						
CERTIFIED PROSTHETISTS ○						
CERTIFIED ORTHOTISTS ○						
SPECIAL EDUCATION						
EDUCABLE CLASSES-ENROLLMENT						
TRAINABLE CLASSES-ENROLLMENT						
OTHER SPECIAL CLASSES-ENROLLMENT ○						
SECONDARY/WORK STUDY ENROLLMENT						
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION						
HIGH SCHOOLS—BUSINESS, INDUSTRIAL						258
—AGRICULTURAL						
ADULT—BUSINESS, INDUSTRIAL						246
—AGRICULTURAL						
AREA SCHOOLS (VOC-TECH)						
PRIVATE SCHOOLS ○						
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES						

PLANNING AREA 14

BACKGROUND

Planning Area 14 is a sparsely populated section of hilly southern Iowa, less blessed with natural resources for agriculture than the rest of the fertile state (particularly the southern tier of counties) and more beset with transportation problems.

As the graph of regional characteristics shows, population is scattered and there is a predominance of older persons. Census figures show the population in this area has decreased over the years and this trend is expected to continue.

Value per square mile is less than half the state average and buying income barely reaches three-fourths of the state average.

Forty-two per cent of the families who live in Area 14 have an annual income of less than \$3,000.

Creston is the largest community with a population of 8,100. Its importance stems from its position as a division point on the railroad. Creston has been enterprising in recent years about replacing the dwindling railroad business and has attracted an ultra-modern aluminum and magnesium casting plant designed to employ 250 to 500 men. An oil filter plant has also been established employing over 100 persons.

Osceola, 30-odd miles east of Creston, just off the new north-south interstate 35, has a lingerie firm employing over 100 persons. Mount Ayr, south of Creston and about 10 miles from the Missouri border, has a headwear factory that employs over 100 persons. This is the extent of the major manufacturing census of the seven counties in Planning Area 14.

Des Moines is the nearest major trade center for most of the residents of Area 14.

The population of this planning area is predominantly rural--85 per cent. It has the highest per cent of rural population of all 16 planning areas. The state percentage of rural population is about 46 per cent.

Considering the scant resources, the people of this area have made significant efforts in providing special education for the handicapped. Vocational education is predominantly agricultural, except in the spirited new area vocational technical school merged with an established community college in Creston. Graceland, a liberal arts college in Lamoni with an enrollment of about 1,200, has an extensive building program underway.

There are six general hospitals and 34 licensed nursing and custodial homes in Area 14. None of the counties in Area 14 have public health nursing services.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services come from Council Bluffs for Adair, Adams, Taylor and Ringgold counties; the Des Moines district office sends counselors into Union, Clarke and Decatur counties. DRES counselors are assigned to the area vocational school in Creston, and to a special education unit including Adair county. Adams and Taylor counties are discussing an agreement for counseling.

There are no physical facilities for vocational rehabilitation in Area 14.

This planning area is bordered on the south by sparsely populated rural Missouri counties which offer no resources to alleviate the needs.

Considering the nature of this area, it may be

assumed there are a relatively large number of disadvantaged rural residents without rehabilitation services. Consideration will be given in the future to "outreach" services, possibly from the Des Moines Rehabilitation Center.

During 1969 a special project will be underway in Union county, under auspices of the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. The committee has allocated \$4,000 to survey the needs of rural disabled persons, employer attitudes, job opportunities and services available. This is one of three such projects in the United States. Much of the work should be completed by September, 1969.

Concern for rehabilitation opportunities has been expressed by several groups in this area. Cooperative efforts are underway to establish workshop services and work activity in Creston in conjunction with the work-study programs of special education and the training programs in the area vocational school. Boards of supervisors in the seven counties have been asked to consider joint financing.

If this proposal becomes reality, sheltered living facilities will undoubtedly be required in Creston. Transportation will also need consideration.

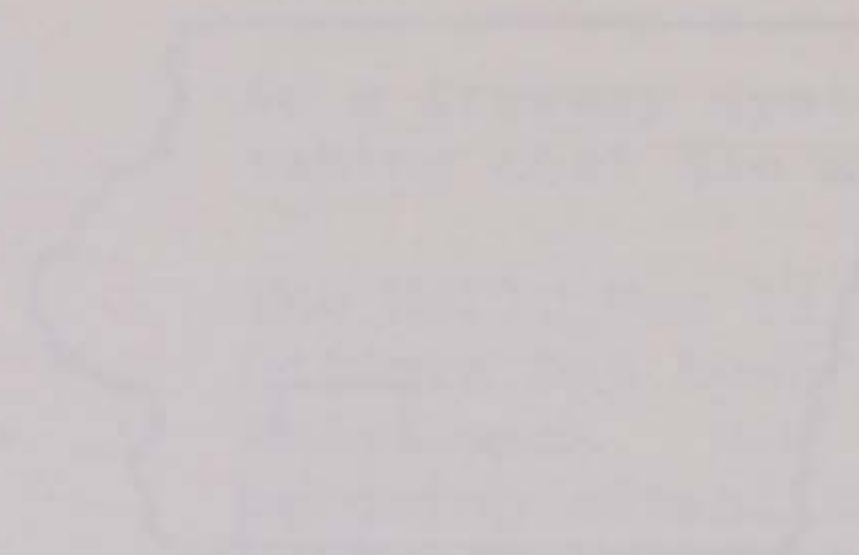
Further study may determine a need for location of activity center services to serve other parts of Area 14 more readily--such as Leon. Activity center services in Leon would help provide a chain of strategically located activity center services more readily accessible to that corner of the planning area.

Major rehabilitation services for this area--medical and vocational evaluation, and transitional workshop services--must be provided by Des Moines (Area 11) which is 25 miles from the

closest part of this area and 100 miles from the most southwesterly corner.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Cooperative planning with Area 11 (DRES rehabilitation center, Goodwill Industries transitional workshop, Des Moines) to assure availability of resources to meet all rehabilitation facility service needs for Area 14 until such time as they may be provided locally.
2. Continued local efforts for areawide support toward establishment of extended workshop services (to include transitional employment) and activity center services in Creston. Standards of the workshop services should be in accordance with NPPC and federal and state wage and hour laws.
3. Establishment of sheltered living facilities in Creston.
4. Further study to determine need for location of activity center services in other communities in Area 14. Leon should be given first consideration after Creston.



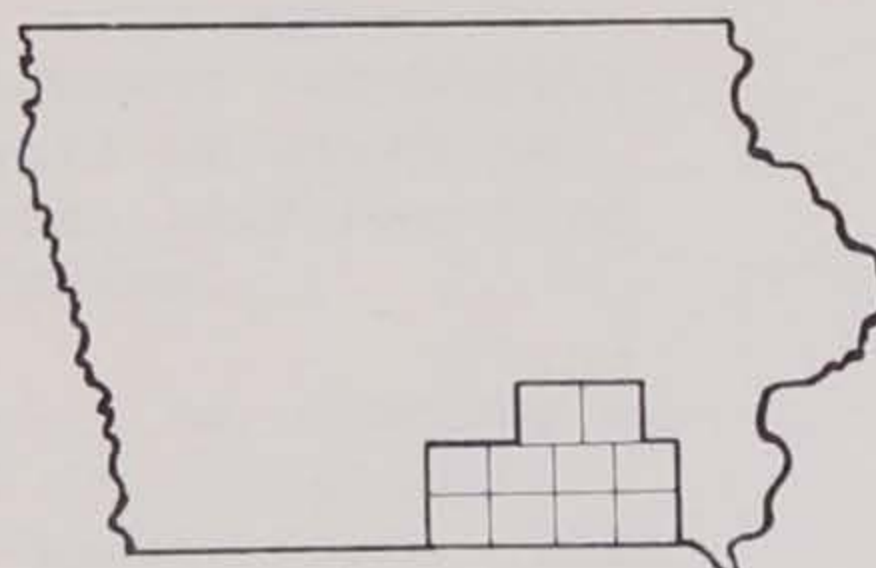
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PLANNING AREA 15

COUNTIES: APPANOOSE, DAVIS,
JEFFERSON, KEOKUK, LUCAS,
MAHASKA, MONROE, VAN BUREN,
WAPELLO, WAYNE

POPULATION 1960: 167,216
POPULATION 1975: 157,499
POPULATION 1980: 164,400



ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

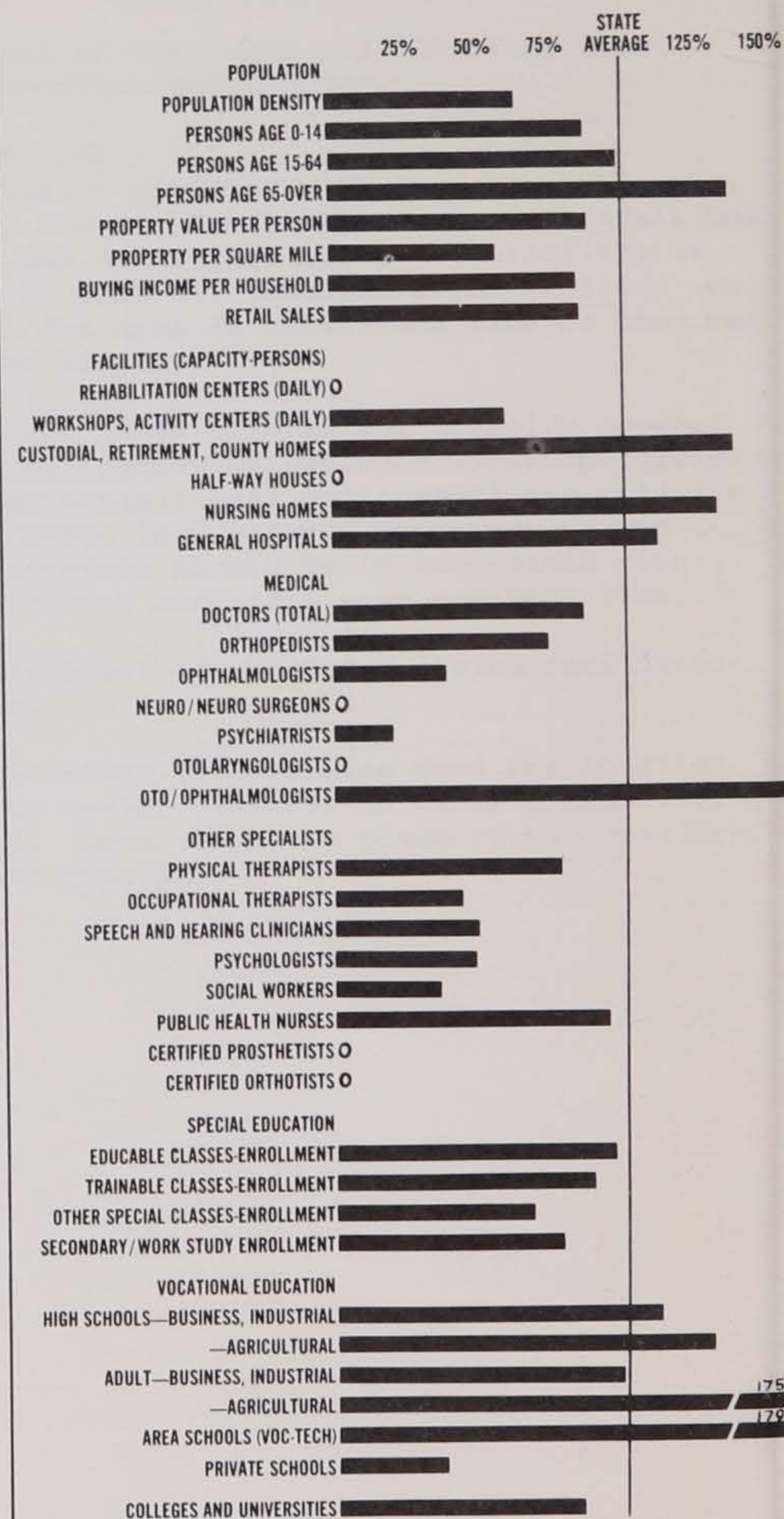
- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Average Employment	No. of Firms
Over 1000	2
501-1000	1
251-500	3
101-250	15
51-100	19
21-50	27
1-20	167

<div>MAHASKA</div> <div>④ ⑦</div> <div>Oskaloosa</div> <div>⑨</div>		<div>KEOKUK</div> <div>⑦</div>	
<div>LUCAS</div> <div>⑦</div> <div>Chariton</div>	<div>MONROE</div> <div>⑦</div>	<div>WAPELLO</div> <div>② ④ ⑥ ⑥</div> <div>Ottumwa</div> <div>⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑥</div>	<div>JEFFERSON</div> <div>⑦ ⑨</div> <div>Fairfield</div>
<div>WAYNE</div> <div>⑦</div>	<div>APPANOOSE</div> <div>⑦ ⑨</div> <div>Centerville</div>	<div>DAVIS</div> <div>⑦</div>	<div>VAN BUREN</div> <div>⑦</div>

REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 15

BACKGROUND

The ten counties comprising Planning Area 15 are basically rural-farm in character and share many social and economic opportunities and goals. Planning centers around Ottumwa, a community of 34,000 which is centrally located and easily accessible from the rest of the area. Ottumwa is the trade and medical center for this part of Iowa and several Missouri counties.

Five of the ten counties making up this planning area are the poorest counties in Iowa measured in terms of property and income. Land is hilly and considerably less fertile than elsewhere in Iowa.

Soft coal mining flourished in many of these counties some years ago. Today the scar-ridden terrain is evidence of this activity but the mining has all but faded out of the industrial picture. Several counties, nevertheless, display substantial energy, spirit and progress.

Centerville, in the heart of the coal mining country, has counteracted the downhill trend with vigorous development and noticeable accomplishment. It has attracted a McGraw Edison plant, manufacturing small electric appliances and employing between 250 and 500 persons. Centerville (population 6,600) also has firms making wooden boxes and plastic bags: each employing between 100 and 250 persons.

Ottumwa, Oskaloosa and Fairfield lie in the more prosperous territory that historically had more industry.

Last year Ottumwa completed a 12 year program to include eight miles of levy on the Des Moines River, a hydro-electric dam, a water plant, sewage disposal plant, a 400 acre park in the center of the city and a highway relocation that is comparable

to a freeway system. The locally financed undertaking cost \$16 million.

The World War II naval air base on the edge of Ottumwa has been developed into a modern industrial park. New tenants and new payrolls are becoming established. The well known John Deere plant (1,500 employees) and the Morrell Packing Plant (2,500 employees), among the largest in the world in their fields, have been joined by Standard Kollsman, recognized as one of the world's largest makers of television tuners, with a factory which will employ close to 1,000 persons.

Other industries are Wausau Homes which produces 75 houses a month and Riverside Manufacturing, makers of automobile wiring systems.

Fairfield (population 11,650) has half a dozen metal working plants employing more than 100, a larger plastic fabricator and a glove factory.

Oskaloosa (population 11,600) has three metal working firms and an apparel factory among its larger industries.

A federal work project near Centerville will create a recreation reservoir extending 11 miles upstream on the Chariton River from Rathbun.

It is anticipated that Ottumwa will maintain an industrial status in the future, but its economy will undoubtedly include a much higher percentage of services and retailing. Present retail sales in Ottumwa are only about 20 per cent larger than Ottumwa's local market (compared with 70 per cent in Fort Dodge, a city of comparable size).

As in many parts of Iowa, the larger trade centers with improved accessibility from surrounding areas and volume sales techniques, are squeezing out

the small individually owned businesses in the dwindling small towns.

Ottumwa was one of the first communities in Iowa to establish public special education facilities for youngsters too severely physically handicapped to attend regular school. In addition to the regular studies, the program includes physical therapy, speech and hearing services, occupational therapy, and psychological services.

The ten counties in this area are served by a merged area community college vocational technical training school program. The community college with an enrollment of about 800 is located at Centerville. Iowa Tech, the area vocational technical school, is situated at the Industrial Airport in Ottumwa, is close to the industries it will serve and is a mark of Ottumwa's planning for the future.

Colleges in the area include: Ottumwa Heights at Ottumwa which has been a two year Catholic women's college that is now co-educational (enrollment 400). Parsons College at Fairfield has an enrollment of about 2,500. William Penn College at Oskaloosa enrolls nearly 1,100. Iowa Wesleyan College at Mount Pleasant, 22 miles east of Fairfield in Planning Area 16, is within easy commuting distance for a number of Area 15 residents.

There are 11 general hospitals and 78 licensed nursing and custodial homes in Area 15. Four counties provide public health nursing services.

Thirty per cent of the families in Planning Area 15 have an annual income less than \$3,000.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services for these ten coun-

ties are administered from the district office in Ottumwa. DRES counselors are assigned to Iowa Tech, the Tenco Sheltered Workshop, and special education services headquartering in Ottumwa, which serve Wapello, Davis and Van Buren counties.

The DRES district office, the Tenco Sheltered Workshop and the Area 15 vocational technical school are all located at the 1,440 acre Industrial Airport on the edge of Ottumwa.

The Tenco Workshop was originally set up to serve all ten counties in this planning area. Transportation and housing problems have resulted in a concentration of Wapello county people among its clients. It served 52 clients last year, an average of 20 a day, which is less than one-third of its capacity.

Tenco's workshop should play an important role in the provision of over-all rehabilitation facility services needed in Area 15. There is a definite need for transitional workshop services and after evaluation there will be certain handicapped individuals who cannot fit into competitive employment and will need extended employment opportunities and work activity services. In the past few years, Tenco has been awarded an RSA grant of \$35,313 for equipment and staff and a technical assistance grant which enabled the Board of Directors to obtain a sound assessment of program organization and management by a team of consultant specialists from outside the community. The Board of Directors has recently taken steps to reassess their program organization and upgrade the quality of services.

In late 1968, the "Occupational Orientation Center" (vocational evaluation) was opened on the Area 15 vocational training school campus with the aid of

an RSA grant of \$235,401. The Facilities Unit of DRES worked closely with Area 15 in developing this center to combat the problem of dropouts from area vocational school training as well as provide vocational evaluation for DRES clients. The center's services include social work, psychological evaluation, assessment in basic skills, independent living skills, business and industrial skills and potentials, and job seeking skills--including self-critique through video-tape.

Length of stay varies at the OOC depending on each person's needs. Daily capacity will average 25, resulting in services to 160 to 275 persons a year.

The Occupational Orientation Center will play a key role in rounding out the sequence of rehabilitation services for residents of Area 15. An opportunity for vocational evaluation, exploration and counseling before enrollment in vocational training will result in a more productive training process.

The OOC is within half a block of the DRES district office and the Tenco Workshop making it readily accessible.

The Area 15 vocational technical school (Iowa Tech) is committed to an "open door" policy--students of all ages, abilities and aptitudes are eligible to enroll. The establishment of the OOC will help it carry out that mission effectively.

More activity center services are needed in Area 15. The board of Tenco Workshop is developing plans to utilize a building for activity center services in Ottumwa, but they appear to be mainly concerned with Wapello county. Broader planning would show a need for activity center services located in other communities which are not readily accessible to Ottumwa (or activity center ser-

vices recommended in other nearby planning areas). It would appear that consideration should be given to establishment of activity center services in Chariton and Centerville.

Problems encountered in housing and transportation by the Occupational Orientation Center and Tenco Workshop have readily demonstrated a need to establish transitional sheltered living facilities in Ottumwa. Transportation throughout the area will also have to be given consideration. There is a need for establishment of a halfway house for alcoholics.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continued coordinated joint planning by all agencies concerned with the handicapped and disadvantaged citizens of Area 15.
2. Continued support and development of the Occupational Orientation Center by all agencies in Area 15 and the Iowa Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services.
3. Encouragement throughout Area 15 for adequate support of Tenco Workshop so that the needs for transitional workshop services and extended employment opportunities needed in Area 15 may be met.
4. Continued DRES support of Tenco Workshop including technical assistance and in-service staff training.
5. Establishment of transitional sheltered living facilities in Ottumwa.
6. Expansion of activity center services in Ottumwa and possible establishment of these services in Chariton and Centerville.

AREA 15—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

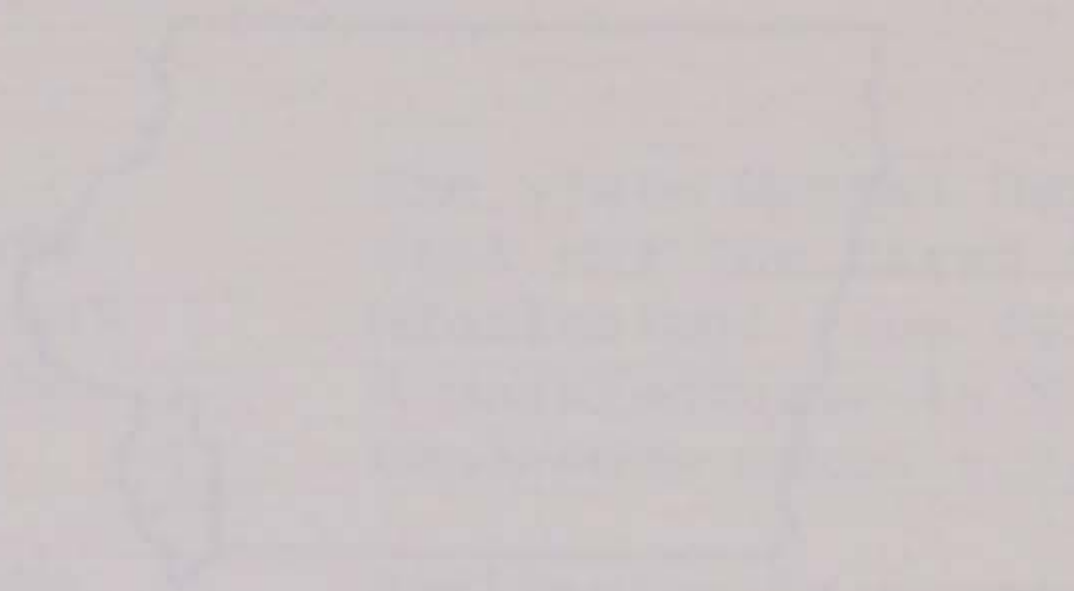
CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily
Oskaloosa, Mahaska County SOUTH CENTRAL MENTAL HEALTH CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only <u>Sponsor:</u> Private, nonprofit orgn. <u>Property:</u> Rented <u>Area Served:</u> Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe Counties <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> E-other disabilities secondary <u>Ages Served:</u> No limitations <u>Expenditures:</u> \$53,875	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	566	15	NR

Ottumwa, Wapello County SOUTHERN IOWA MENTAL HEALTH CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only <u>Sponsor:</u> Private, nonprofit orgn. <u>Property:</u> Rented <u>Area Served:</u> Wapello County <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> E-other disabilities secondary <u>Ages Served:</u> No limitations <u>Expenditures:</u> \$30,224	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	181	40	11
																	NR=Not Reported			

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major,Minor Members E-Mental,Psychoneurotic,Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease,Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Ottumwa, Wapello County FENCO WORKSHOP, INC. Workshop Services No Living Facilities Available Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Rented Area Served: Appanoose, Davis, Jefferson,Keokuk,Lucas,Mahaska, Monroe,Van Buren,Wapello,Wayne Co's. Disability Groups Served: All-must be able to meet own daily personal needs Ages Served: 16 yrs. and over Expenditures: \$83,454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	A	A/X	X	X*/A	X	X	0	0	X	52	20	20	31		
*(Extended Workshop Only)																							
Ottumwa, Wapello County SMITH WARREN SCHOOL																							
Ottumwa, Wapello County SUNNYSLOPE SANATORIUM																							

AREA 15—TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS—WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITY CENTERS

	TENCO WORKSHOP, INC. Ottumwa	
Programs: In Order of Emphasis	Transitional, Extended	
Space Allocations Total	17,523 sq. ft.	
Production	6,734 sq. ft.	
Evaluation & Work Adjustment	425 sq. ft.	
Production Storage	2,000 sq. ft.	
Activity Center	0	
Retail Sales	5,685 sq. ft.	
Men's Dormitory	0	
Women's Dormitory	0	
Other Space	3,219 sq. ft.	
Safety Inspection Last 12 Mos.	Yes	
Emergency Evacuation Plan	No	
Plan Reviewed-Staff-Last 6 Mos.	No	
Adequate Alarm System	No	
Adequate Fire Equipment	Yes	
Physical Barriers	None	
Physical Plant	Good	
Type of Production	45% manufacturing, 55% renovation	
Contract Procurement	Inadequate	
Production Staff	6 full time	
Staff Adequacy	Adequate	
Need for Alterations & Renovation	None	
Equipment Needed	None	
Technical Consultation Needed	None	
Dept. of Labor Certification	Yes	
Co-op Programs: School Systems	Yes	
County Welfare & County Homes	Yes	
O.E.O. - C.A.P.	Yes	
D.R.E.S. & Comm. for Blind	Yes	
State Institutions	Yes	
Total Number Clients Served	52	
Client Wages 0 - 39¢	6	
(Reporting on 40¢ - 79¢	19	
Last Quarter 80¢ - \$1.59	16	
Only) \$1.60 & Above	3	
Facility Income	\$72,209	
Facility Expenditures	\$83,454	

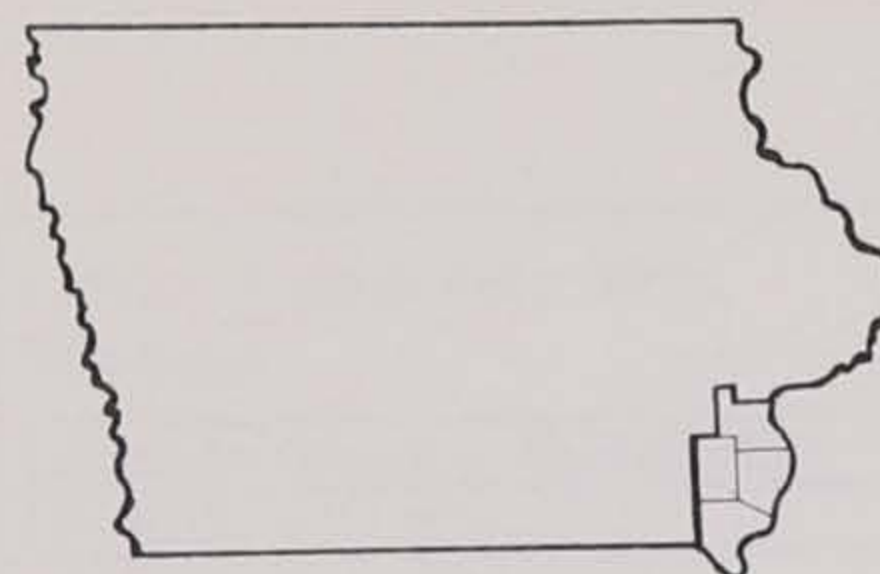


1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

PLANNING AREA 16

COUNTIES: DES MOINES,
HENRY, LEE, LOUISA

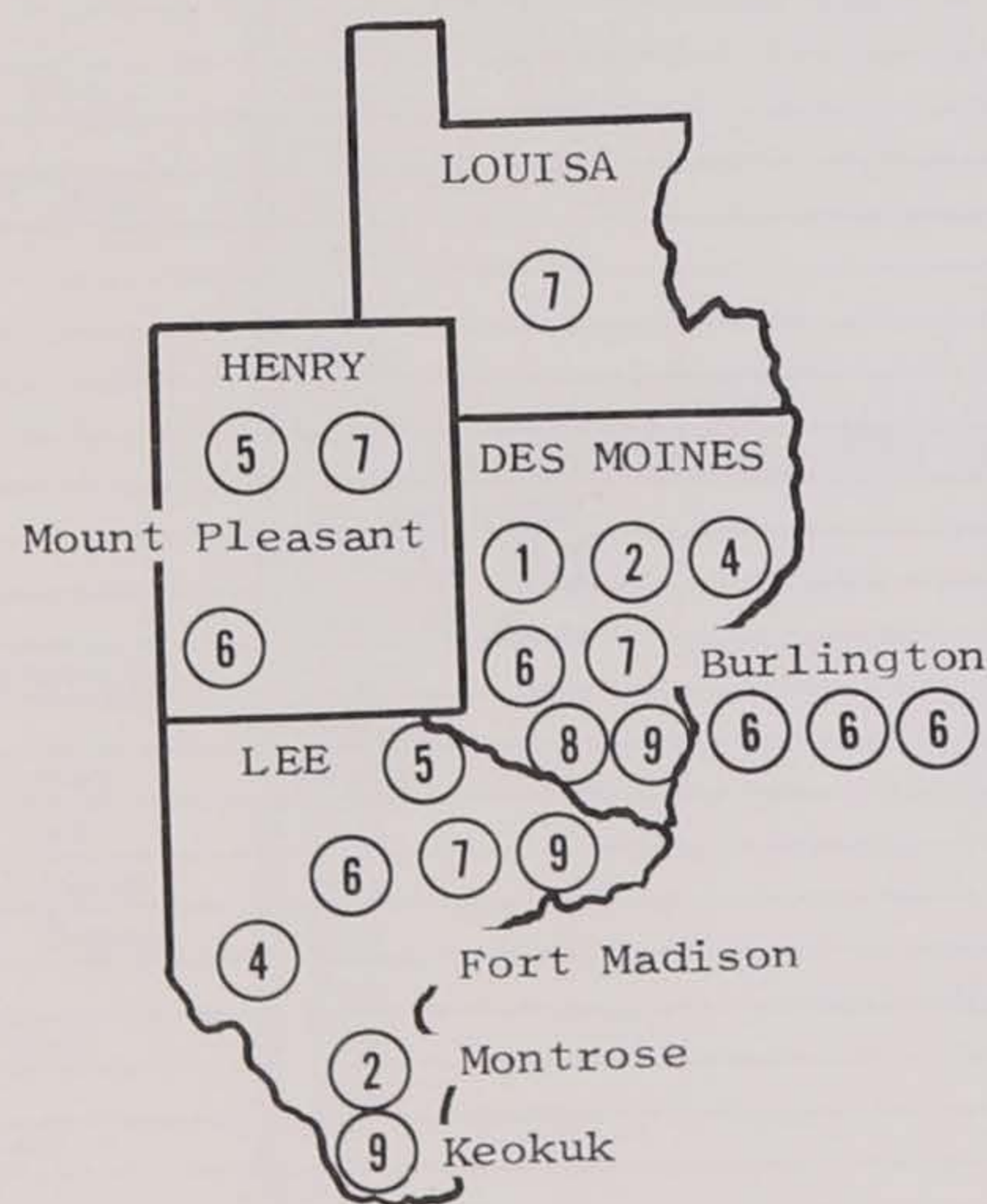
POPULATION 1960: 117,289
POPULATION 1975: 132,909
POPULATION 1980: 145,500



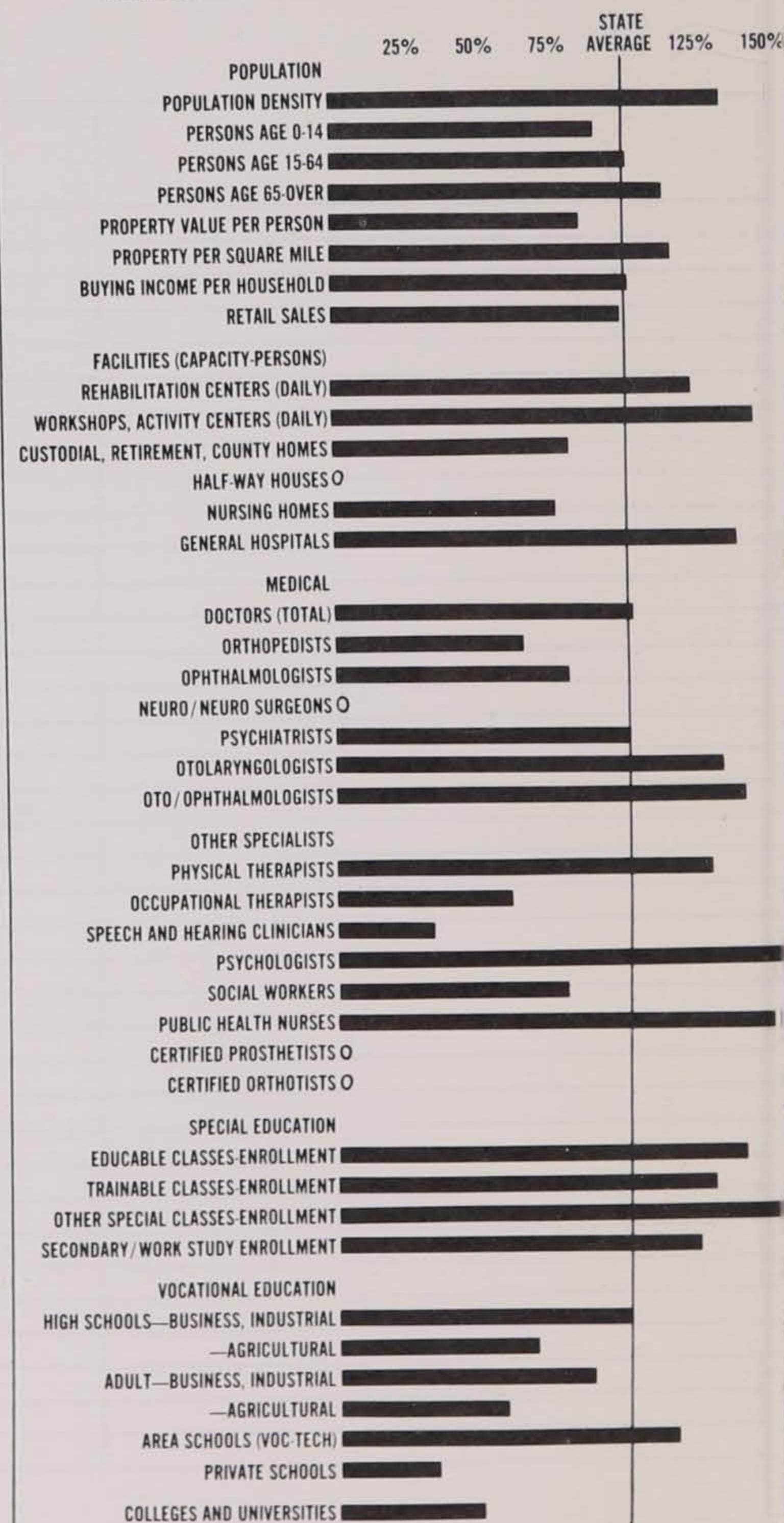
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	
Average Employment	No. of Firms
Over 1000	5
501-1000	4
251-500	8
101-250	16
51-100	18
21-50	18
1-20	133

ESTABLISHED WORKSHOPS, REHABILITATION FACILITIES AND RELATED RESOURCES

- ① Rehabilitation Facility
- ② Sheltered Workshop or Work Activity Center
- ③ Transitional Living Facility
- ④ Community Mental Health Center
- ⑤ State Institution-Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Correction, and Schools for Deaf and Blind
- ⑥ IDRES Office
- ⑦ Welfare Office
- ⑧ Area Vocational Schools
- ⑨ Employment Security Office



REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES AS RELATED TO STATE AVERAGE



PLANNING AREA 16

BACKGROUND

Planning Area 16 includes the historic early settled southeast corner of Iowa bordered on the east by the Mississippi River and Illinois, and on the south by the Des Moines River and Missouri.

Burlington, on the Mississippi midway between the north and south borders of this planning area, was settled in 1832 and was the capitol of the Wisconsin-Iowa territories in 1838. The only other sizable communities in this area, Keokuk and Fort Madison, also date back to the 1830's and are on the Mississippi River.

Keokuk is situated at the foot of what was once a hazardous rapids on the Mississippi: a hydroelectric dam was built there in 1913 and a new 1,200 foot lock, built in 1957, carries long barge tows up and down a 38 foot differential in the river. The dam gave rise to Keokuk's electro metals industry. This community of 16,500 persons also has a major sponge rubber producer, two large grain processors; also produced are steel castings, aluminum and zinc die castings, corrugated paper and containers.

Fort Madison, 24 miles upstream from Keokuk with a population of about the same size has had a long standing rivalry with Keokuk. Both are county seats of Lee county (North Lee and South Lee).

Fort Madison is the home of the Sheaffer Pen Company; the firm employs more than 1,000 persons. Fruehauf has a truck trailer plant here, and DuPont Chemical makes protective coatings. Other industries manufactured in Fort Madison include: aluminum foil, safety equipment, and transmission towers.

The Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison was the first prison built west of the Mississippi.

The state Mental Health Institute at Mount Pleasant was the first mental hospital west of the Mississippi (see section on Statewide Services). A manufacturer in Mount Pleasant with over 50 employees makes school bus bodies.

Burlington is a community of 36,000. The largest industry is the U. S. Army Ammunition Plant which produces ammunition, rockets, depth charges, missile warheads and bombs. J. I. Case Company is the other largest employer in Burlington with its industrial construction tractor plant.

Other diversified manufacturing includes steam boilers and turbines, gray iron castings, insecticides, transformers, furniture, fabrics, electric indicating instruments, clothes hampers and baskets, TV antennas, frozen poultry processing, and metal tank fabricating.

Burlington's industrial development people are looking for replacement of the large manufacturer of radio and TV tubes, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., which formerly employed over 1,000 employees. This plant will be phased out by August, 1969.

About one-fourth of the industrial work force in this planning area live in Illinois.

The huge chemical industries and the other businesses whose bulky goods make river transportation profitable are undoubtedly in Burlington's industrial future.

Burlington is the headquarters for the merged Area 16 vocational technical school and community colleges. The northern half of Louisa county is included in the Area 9 district. The community college in Burlington dates from 1920; Keokuk--1953. Iowa Wesleyan College at Mount Pleasant has an enrollment of about 1,000 students.

There are seven general hospitals and 33 licensed nursing homes serving Planning Area 16.

Twenty-two per cent of the families in Area 16 have an income of less than \$3,000 annually.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

Field services of the state Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services for these four counties are administered from the DRES branch office in Burlington. DRES counselors are also assigned to the vocational technical school in Burlington and to the special education unit in Des Moines, Henry and Louisa counties. A counselor is being assigned to Lee county special education. DRES Institutional and Homebound Unit staff are assigned to the Penitentiary and Mental Health Institute.

Burlington is the primary focal point for rehabilitation facility services in Area 16.

Area 16 has two mental health centers located in Burlington, serving Des Moines county, and Keokuk, serving Lee county. Both were among the first established in the state.

Klein Memorial Hospital in Burlington is a separate physical restoration hospital whose services include physical medicine, speech and hearing therapy, occupational therapy and physical therapy. The DRES branch office is located within the hospital.

Work activity center services which include extended employment are located in Burlington and Montrose. Productions, Inc., in Burlington serves Des Moines, Henry and Louisa counties. Bus transportation is provided for commuters. The space is limited with an average of 20 persons served daily. Lee County Activity Center is located in a small one-room building in Montrose. Nevertheless, this is a creative and ably administered

program serving approximately 17 persons daily. Clients from northeastern Missouri are also served here. There is a possibility that this center will move to a new site on the grounds of the new Lee County Home just outside of Keokuk.

DRES and the mental health institute staff have jointly developed a vocational rehabilitation department within the institute at Mount Pleasant. The MHI here includes an alcoholic treatment unit. For further information on the MHI, see section on Statewide Services.

A developmental center, primarily for trainable retarded persons, is anticipated in Burlington as a result of joint planning initiated by residents of Des Moines county and supported by the other three county Associations for the Retarded and the county school systems. A major portion of the funding will be through a grant administered through the Mental Health Facilities Construction Division of the Iowa State Department of Health. Construction will include an addition to the special education facility, Hope Haven School; a residential facility and a new work activity center to replace and expand Productions, Inc.

Plans call for expanding the school building to serve a maximum of 75 children. The work activity center would accommodate about 60 persons, and the sheltered living facility would provide housing for 30 to 40 persons unable to commute to the school or the work activity center program. Construction of the school addition, the first phase, is slated to begin in early summer of 1969. The developmental center will add an important segment to the sequential services vital to the total rehabilitation process.

Administration of the vocational technical school in Area 16 recognizes its share of responsibility

for providing opportunities to handicapped persons. Some of the more highly technical curriculum is being adjusted to fit the needs of handicapped and disadvantaged persons, and new training opportunities will be added as needs are identified.

For the present time, the newly established Occupational Orientation Center at the vocational technical training school in Ottumwa can probably be used to meet the needs in Area 16 for vocational evaluation services. This will be dependent upon progress for expanding and improving the transitional sheltered living facilities in Ottumwa.

As the Area 16 vocational technical school expands, the addition of a vocational evaluation center should definitely be considered.

In Area 16, there is a need for expansion of the extended employment services and establishment of transitional workshop services.

Comprehensive evaluation and assessment of the more complex handicapping conditions should continue to be handled in the Des Moines Rehabilitation Center (DRES).

The Bureau of Adult Correctional Services in the Department of Social Services and the Institutional and Homebound Services Unit of DRES have developed a cooperative program at the state Penitentiary for men in Fort Madison. This includes educational opportunities at the area school for a substantial number of Penitentiary inmates who are DRES clients. For further information, see section on Statewide Services.

A halfway house for alcoholics located in Burlington would considerably enhance the vocational rehabilitation potential for persons with this disability.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Support the work activity center services to be located in the new Southeast Iowa Area Development Center in Burlington.
2. Establish transitional workshop services (in accordance with NPPC standards and federal and state wage and hour laws) to meet the needs of Planning Area 16 (determine feasibility of establishing these services in the same location as the new developmental center).
3. Establish a vocational evaluation center in conjunction with the Area 16 vocational technical school in Burlington.
4. Establish extended workshop services in Burlington and Keokuk in accordance with NPPC standards and federal and state wage and hour laws.
5. Establish transitional sheltered living facilities in Burlington capable of serving all types of handicapping conditions (determine feasibility of establishing these services in conjunction with the residential facilities of the new developmental center).
6. Establish a halfway house in Burlington for alcoholics.
7. Support continued work activity services for Lee county.

AREA 16—INVENTORY OF WORKSHOPS AND REHABILITATION FACILITIES

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major,Minor Members E-Mental,Psychoneurotic,Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease,Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	X=Provided by Facility A=Provided by Other Agencies		No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program						
Burlington, Des Moines County KLEIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Rehabilitation Facility Services Inpatient and Outpatient Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Owned Area Served: Des Moines County and vicinity Disability Groups Served: All Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: No report	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	272	10	41	6		
Burlington, Des Moines County PRODUCTIONS, INC. Work Activity Center Services No Living Facilities Available Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Rented Area Served: Des Moines, Henry, Louisa Counties Disability Groups Served: All-must be able to meet own daily personal needs Ages Served: 16 to 60 years Expenditures: \$21,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	X	27	1	20	10		

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program				
Burlington, Des Moines County SOUTHEASTERN IOWA MENTAL HEALTH CENTER, INC. Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only Sponsor: Private, nonprofit orgn. Property: Rent free Area Served: Des Moines County Disability Groups Served: E-other disabilities secondary Ages Served: No limitations Expenditures: \$37,183	X*	X*	0	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	250	0	7	NR
Fort Madison, Lee County IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY Rehabilitation Facility Services Sponsor: Public-State of Iowa Property: Owned Area Served: State of Iowa Groups Served: All persons served convicted of committing a felony. Among them are significant numbers of the disabilities coded above. Other Services: Adult education Expenditures: \$2,998,040	X/A	X/A	X	0	0	A	X	X	X/A	X/A	X/A	X/A	0	0	X	X	X	1,500	0	1,254	120

NR=Not Reported

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW A-Visual Impairments B-Hearing Impairments C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality Disorders F-Mental Retardation G-Speech Impairments H-Epilepsy I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition and Special Health Problems	SERVICES PROVIDED																	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program				
Keokuk, Lee County LEE COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER Rehabilitation Facility Services Outpatient Only <u>Sponsor:</u> Private, nonprofit orgn. <u>Property:</u> Rent free <u>Area Served:</u> Lee County <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> E-other disabilities secondary <u>Ages Served:</u> No limitations <u>Expenditures:</u> \$40,298	X*	X*	X	0	0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	428	NR	NR	N
Montrose, Lee County LEE COUNTY ACTIVITY CENTER Work Activity Center Services No Living Facilities Available <u>Sponsor:</u> Private, nonprofit orgn. <u>Property:</u> Rented <u>Area Served:</u> Lee County and NE corner of Missouri <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> All-must be able to meet own daily personal needs <u>Ages Served:</u> No limitations <u>Expenditures:</u> \$25,720	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	A	X	X	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	17	0	17	10
																		NR=Not Reported			

CODE FOR DISABILITY GROUPS SERVED
IN FACILITIES SHOWN BELOW
A-Visual Impairments
B-Hearing Impairments
C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformity
D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members
E-Mental, Psychoneurotic, Personality
Disorders
F-Mental Retardation
G-Speech Impairments
H-Epilepsy
I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions
J-Other Disabling Disease, Condition
and Special Health Problems

SERVICES PROVIDED

X=Provided by Facility
A=Provided by Other Agencies

	Medical Evaluation	Medical Management	Nursing Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech/Hearing Services	Psychological	Social Service	Vocational Counseling	Vocational Evaluation	Vocational Training	Job Placement	Transitional Employment	Extended Employment	Work Activities	Recreational Services	Personal Adjustment Services Program	No. of Clients Served Last Year	No. Referred by IDRES & Comm. Blind--Reported by Facility	Average Number Served Daily	Percentage of Utilization
Mount Pleasant, Henry County MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE Rehabilitation Facility Services Inpatient and Outpatient <u>Sponsor:</u> Public-State of Iowa <u>Property:</u> Owned <u>Area Served:</u> 24 counties of SE Ia. <u>Disability Groups Served:</u> E <u>Ages Served:</u> No limitations <u>Expenditures:</u> \$2,759,470	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	A	A	X/A	A	X/A	O	X	X	X	2,201	317	322	56

AREA 16—TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS—WORKSHOPS AND ACTIVITY CENTERS

	PRODUCTIONS, INC. Burlington	LEE COUNTY ACTIVITY CENTER Montrose
Programs: In Order of Emphasis	Activity Center	Activity Center
Space Allocations Total	3,100 sq. ft.	3,877 sq. ft.
Production	2,000 sq. ft.	0
Evaluation & Work Adjustment	0	77 sq. ft.
Production Storage	700 sq. ft.	0
Activity Center	400 sq. ft.	3,800 sq. ft.
Retail Sales	0	0
Men's Dormitory	0	0
Women's Dormitory	0	0
Other Space	0	0
Safety Inspection Last 12 Mos.	Yes	Yes
Emergency Evacuation Plan	Yes	No report
Plan Reviewed-Staff-Last 6 Mos.	Yes	No report
Adequate Alarm System	Yes	No
Adequate Fire Equipment	Yes	No report
Physical Barriers	Small restrooms, small space	No wheel chairs
Physical Plant	Poor	Fair
Type of Production	.4% mfg., 7.6% salvage, 92% contract	30% manufacturing, 70% contract
Contract Procurement	Adequate	Adequate
Production Staff	2 full time	1 full time, 2 part time
Staff Adequacy	Adequate	Inadequate
Need for Alterations & Renovation	New building underway	Extensive
Equipment Needed	Production equipment	Production equipment
Technical Consultation Needed	None	Modest
Dept. of Labor Certification	Yes	Yes
Co-op Programs: School Systems	Yes	No
County Welfare & County Homes	No	Yes
O.E.O. - C.A.P.	No	No
D.R.E.S. & Comm. for Blind	Yes	No
State Institutions	No	Yes
Total Number Clients Served	27	17
Client Wages 0 - 39¢	21	9
(Reporting on 40¢ - 79¢	0	0
Last Quarter 80¢ - \$1.59	0	0
Only) \$1.60 & Above	0	0
Facility Income	\$28,914	\$25,790
Facility Expenditures	\$21,834	\$17,620

SECTION 5—RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the statewide Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation Facilities Planning and all others interested in rehabilitation facility services continue studies and joint planning to assure provision of quality sequential rehabilitation facility services necessary to meet the needs of all handicapped Iowans.

2. That all state HEW agencies actively involved in planning and funding federal grants for rehabilitation facilities continue to maintain close liaison and coordinated efforts to assure the most efficient use of available funds.

3. That planning efforts be continued toward effective coordination and cooperation of public and private agencies for appropriate location, establishment, expansion and improvement of rehabilitation facility services.

4. That all agencies and organizations interested in the welfare of the handicapped, encourage increasing federal and state appropriations to a level that will permit development of rehabilitation facility services in accordance with the 1965 and 1968 amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

5. That the ongoing periodic evaluations of DRES operated rehabilitation facilities be continued to assure flexibility and compatibility with vocational, social and medical changes.

6. That the Iowa Association of Sheltered Workshops and DRES continue their mutual efforts to improve the services and the physical facilities in which workshop services are provided--so that all such facilities will substantially meet or surpass the standards of the National Policy and Performance Council.

7. That Iowa members of the Association of Rehabilitation Centers and/or the National Association of Sheltered Workshops and Homebound Programs strongly urge these two organizations to cooperatively develop precise definitions of the various types of rehabilitation facilities and definitions of the services provided.

8. That the state Department of Social Services and DRES continue their cooperative efforts to meet the needs for improving vocational rehabilitation facility services in state institutions and facilities under the Department of Social Services.

9. The community college-vocational technical schools should innovate modifications and arrangements of curricula to meet the training needs of persons who are physically and mentally disabled, socially and economically deprived, and educationally retarded, in order to prepare them for the local labor market at any appropriate level--professional, skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled.

Attention to these needs and adequate modification and adjustment of curricula could alleviate the necessity of more costly and less effective training institutions to serve only handicapped persons.

10. That special education playing a vital role in the sequence of rehabilitation services to the handicapped should:

(a) Make early identification of needs and early referral of handicapped students to appropriate sources of service.

(b) Relate teaching and training programs for the handicapped to vocational interest and needs.

(c) Expand and develop work-study programs coordinating them when appropriate with sheltered workshop services and work activity services.

(d) Recognize the importance of identification of work skills as a part of the handicapped child's curriculum.

(e) Identify vocational needs and train students to meet reality-oriented acceptable work patterns and attitudes.

11. That colleges and universities implement their curricula and accelerate their training programs to meet the urgent demand for rehabilitation facility personnel.

12. That a rehabilitation institute be established on the Oakdale campus of the University of Iowa with primary emphasis on research and training with a truly interdisciplinary program of training for persons who will be concerned with the rehabilitation of handicapped persons.

13. That development of specialized rehabilitation facility services for the rural handicapped who wish to remain in agricultural work should not be neglected.

14. That DRES and vocational rehabilitation agencies of bordering states assist in establishing sound bi-state plans for mutual benefits to handicapped persons residing in these areas.

15. That DRES cooperate in the development of approximately seven additional evaluation centers preferably as a part of the area community college vocational technical schools (utilizing area school staff) equitably distributed to provide the services needed in the 16 planning areas. These services are presently provided in Planning Area 5, DRES rehabilitation center at Fort Dodge; Planning Area 10, DRES rehabilitation center, Oakdale; Planning Area 11, DRES rehabilitation center, Des Moines, Area 11 community college-vocational technical school, Ankeny; Planning Area 15, area school, Ottumwa.

Evaluation center services should be established in the following locations to provide the statewide needs: Planning Area 2, area school, Mason City; Planning Area 4, area school, Sioux City; Planning Area 7, Waterloo; Planning Area 8, Dubuque; Planning Area 9, area school, Davenport; Planning Area 10, area school, Cedar Rapids; Planning Area 13, area school, Council Bluffs; Planning Area 16, area school, Burlington.

16. DRES should participate in every way possible in improving the already existing transitional workshop services and establishing new transitional workshop services to assure provision of these vital rehabilitation services to every Iowan who might benefit from this type of program.

These services are presently provided in Planning Area 2, Easter Seal Workshop, Mason City; Planning Area 4, Goodwill Industries, Sioux City, Hope Haven School and Training Center, Rock Valley; Planning Area 5, North Central Workshop, Fort Dodge; Planning Area 7, Goodwill Industries, Waterloo; Planning Area 10, Area 10 Workshop, Cedar Rapids; Planning Area 11, Goodwill Industries, Des Moines; Planning Area 15, Tenco Workshop, Ottumwa.

All of these transitional workshops have need for improvement and expansion. The degree of improvement and expansion varies from workshop to workshop.

Transitional workshop services should be established in the following locations to assure statewide coverage: Planning Area 8, Dubuque; Planning Area 9, Davenport; Planning Area 13, Council Bluffs; Planning Area 16, Burlington.

It should be noted that of the 16 planning areas, Planning Areas 1, 3, 12 and 14 will utilize transitional workshop services in neighboring areas.

17. That DRES actively encourage the improvement

of existing extended workshop services and the establishment of new extended workshop services needed to meet the demands for this type of service in Iowa.

These services are presently provided in Planning Area 2, Easter Seal Workshop, Mason City; Planning Area 4, Goodwill Industries, Sioux City; Planning Area 5, North Central Sheltered Workshop, Fort Dodge; Planning Area 7, Goodwill Industries, Waterloo; Planning Area 8, Opportunity Center, Dubuque; Planning Area 9, Scott County Sheltered Workshop, Davenport; Planning Area 10, Area 10 Workshop, Cedar Rapids; Goodwill Industries, Iowa City; Planning Area 11, Goodwill Industries, Des Moines; Planning Area 12, West Central Iowa Workshop, Denison; Planning Area 15, Tenco Workshop, Ottumwa.

There is need for improvement and expansion of these services in all the locations mentioned. The degree of improvement and expansion varies from workshop to workshop.

New extended workshop services according to present analysis, should be established in the following locations: Planning Area 1, Decorah; Planning Area 3, Spencer; Planning Area 6, Marshalltown; Planning Area 9, Skyline Center, Clinton; Muscatine; Planning Area 11, Ames; Planning Area 13, Council Bluffs; Planning Area 14, Creston; Planning Area 16, Burlington and Keokuk.

18. That improvement of existing activity center services and establishment of new activity center services which provide therapeutic work activities for the severely handicapped person as yet unable to work in a sheltered workshop or competitive employment should be encouraged.

These services are presently provided with income

from work activities ranging from zero per cent to 30 per cent, in the following communities: Planning Area 3, Community Training Center, Spencer; Sheldon; Planning Area 4, Goodwill Industries, Sioux City; Hope Haven School and Training Center, Rock Valley; Cherokee; Planning Area 5, North Central Sheltered Workshop, Fort Dodge; Planning Area 7, Goodwill Industries/Exceptional Persons, Inc., Waterloo; Planning Area 8, Opportunity Center, Dubuque; Planning Area 9, Skyline Center, Clinton; Planning Area 10, Cedar Rapids, Vinton; Planning Area 11, Polk County Easter Seal, Des Moines; Planning Area 16, Productions, Inc., Burlington; Lee County Activity Center, Montrose.

There are a number of activity center services in various institutional facilities throughout the state which were not listed here. Taking into consideration these institutional services which in some instances have broadened to serve commuters on a local level, the following locations are suggested to assure that activity center services are within commuting distance of persons needing these services: Planning Area 1, Decorah; Planning Area 2, Mason City, Algona; Planning Area 3, Estherville, Storm Lake; Planning Area 4, Onawa; Planning Area 6, Iowa Falls, Grinnell; Planning Area 7, New Hampton, Fayette; Planning Area 9, Davenport, Muscatine; Planning Area 10, Iowa City, Washington; Planning Area 11, Des Moines (additional services), Ames, Indianola; Planning Area 12, Denison, Jefferson, Guthrie Center; Planning Area 13, Council Bluffs, Atlantic, Shenandoah; Planning Area 14, Creston, Leon; Planning Area 15, Ottumwa, Chariton, Centerville.

19. That DRES encourage and support the improvement of existing transitional sheltered living facilities and the establishment of new transitional sheltered living facilities in the key service communities. This will assure vocational

rehabilitation facility services for the urban and rural population.

The types of residential facilities and the sizes will vary. A variety of sponsors of this type of service can also be expected. The majority of these facilities should be multi-disability, however, in this state there has been an experience of success with a single disability type of residence such as the halfway houses for alcoholics and the halfway houses for former public offenders.

Various types of sheltered living services are presently being provided in the following communities: Planning Area 4, Sioux City, a halfway house for alcoholics; a halfway house for Woodbury county residents returning from mental health and mental retardation institutions; Rock Valley, each individual placed with a family; Planning Area 5, Fort Dodge, rehabilitation center and North Central Sheltered Workshop--dormitory; a halfway house for alcoholics; Planning Area 7, Waterloo, Goodwill Industries, individual room placement, halfway house for alcoholics; Planning Area 8, Dubuque, Area Residential Care, Inc., private non-profit facility serving mentally retarded from Dubuque, Delaware and Jackson counties; Planning Area 9, Clinton, Skyline Center--individual room placement; Planning Area 10, Cedar Rapids, halfway house for alcoholics; Planning Area 11, Des Moines, individual placement; halfway house for alcoholics, halfway house for male public offenders, halfway house for female public offenders; Planning Area 15, Ottumwa area school, Tenco Workshop--special hotel arrangements and individual placement.

There is an apparent need to improve and expand the services of most of these facilities.

Transitional sheltered living facilities should be established in the following communities: Planning Area 1, Decorah; Planning Area 2, Mason City; Planning Area 3, Spencer; Planning Area 4, Sioux City; Planning Area 6, Marshalltown; Planning Area 9, Davenport, Muscatine; Planning Area 10, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City; Planning Area 11, Ames; Planning Area 12, Denison; Planning Area 13, Council Bluffs; Planning Area 14, Creston; Planning Area 16, Burlington (construction is underway for a new program in Burlington which will eventually provide residential facilities for the handicapped).

CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIES

In establishing the following priorities, the practical, dynamic and operational nature of priorities has been stressed.

Important factors to consider in establishment of priorities fall into two groups: (1) pure need, and (2) practical realities of life. The first group, pure need, are primarily objective, concrete factors. They can serve as a basic model since they make the idealistic assumption that we are dealing in absolutes. The second, practical realities of life, are primarily subjective as they are based on practical realities which must be faced in implementing the ideal program. This is where compromises must sometimes be made in order to advance the program toward its ideal goals.

Pure need factors deal with answers to such questions as: Where are the largest numbers of clients who need workshop and facilities services? What types of services do they most need? Where are the agencies, particularly those with qualified staffs, providing specialized services to people who might provide a resource for or enrich a facilities services? Where are the areas with substantial industrial activities to provide sub-contracts for workshops, opportunities for on-the-job evaluation and/or training and placement? How available is transportation and/

or residential accommodations?

Looking at the practical realities, such matters as the following must be considered: the readiness of a "proven" existing facility or workshop to expand and improve; readiness of a community/area to initiate a program; availability of a sponsoring party; availability of local, state and federal funds to establish, improve, initiate services and/or construct facilities, and most importantly, availability of resources to implement full utilization of the facilities services once initiated and the means to maintain these services on a continuing basis.

Bringing to bear present information and knowledge as it relates to these criteria, priorities have been established for fiscal years 1969 and 1970 in order of preference. Realizing that situations and conditions change, some flexibility in order and timing will be inevitable. These priorities are to provide a guide and are not considered to be commitments.

Priorities extending beyond 1970 are mentioned throughout the report in general terms. Those listed here, which are projected beyond 1970, are situations where specific planning is already underway. Others will be added as they are identified through continued planning.

PRIORITIES, FISCAL 1969

<u>PLANNING AREA</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME OF AGENCY</u>	<u>TYPE OF GRANT</u>	<u>FUNDING AUTHORITY</u>
1. Statewide	Des Moines	DRES Rehabilitation Center	Construction, Expansion, Equipment	Sec. 2 and Hill-Harris
2. Statewide	Iowa City	University of Iowa, Medical Rehabilitation Center	Building Expansion, Establishment, Remodeling, Equipment, Staffing	Sec. 2
3. Area 10	Cedar Rapids	Area 10 Community College	Establishment (Staffing)	Sec. 2
4. Area 15	Ottumwa	Iowa Tech Occupational Orientation Center	Establishment (Remodeling, Equipment, Staffing)	Sec. 2
5. Area 11	Des Moines	Goodwill Industries of Des Moines	Training Services	Sec. 13
6. Statewide	Des Moines	Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults	Establishment (Remodeling)	Sec. 2 (Laird)
7. Area 10	Iowa City	Goodwill Industries of Southeast Iowa	Establishment (Remodeling, Equipment)	Sec. 2 (Laird)
8. Area 4	Rock Valley	Hope Haven School-Workshop	Establishment (Equipment)	Sec. 2 (Laird)
9. Area 12	Denison	West Central Iowa Sheltered Workshop	Establishment (Equipment)	Sec. 2 (Laird)
10. Area 7	Waterloo	Goodwill Industries of Northeast Iowa	Workshop Improvement (Cont.)	Sec. 13
11. Area 15	Ottumwa	Tenco Workshop, Inc.	Workshop Improvement (Cont.)	Sec. 13
12. Area 13	Council Bluffs	Area 13 Rehabilitation Center (not established)	Establishment (Remodeling, Equipment)	Sec. 2 (Laird)

PRIORITIES FISCAL 1969 (Continued)

<u>PLANNING AREA</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME OF AGENCY</u>	<u>TYPE OF GRANT</u>	<u>FUNDING AUTHORITY</u>
13. Area 9	Davenport	United Community Services	Project Development	Sec. 12
14. Area 10	Iowa City	University of Iowa, Hospital School	Establishment (Equipment)	Sec. 2

PRIORITIES, FISCAL 1970

<u>PLANNING AREA</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME OF AGENCY</u>	<u>TYPE OF GRANT</u>	<u>FUNDING AUTHORITY</u>
1. Area 13	Council Bluffs	Area 13 Rehabilitation Center (not established)	Establishment (Re-modeling, Equipment)	Sec. 2 (Laird)
2. Area 9	Davenport	United Community Services	Project Development	Sec. 12
3. Area 16	Burlington	Southeast Iowa Area Development Center (workshop/work activities)	Establishment (Equipment)	Sec. 2 (Laird)
4. Area 4	Sioux City	Goodwill Industries of Sioux City	Technical Assistance	Sec. 13
5. Area 4	Sioux City	Goodwill Industries of Sioux City	Project Development	Sec. 12
6. Area 2	Mason City	Easter Seal Workshop	Workshop Improvement (Staffing)	Sec. 13
7. Area 7	Waterloo	Goodwill Industries of Northeast Iowa	Workshop Improvement	Sec. 13
8. Area 15	Ottumwa	Tenco Workshop	Workshop Improvement	Sec. 13
9. Area 10	Cedar Rapids	Area 10 Community College	Establishment (Voc-Eval Center Services)	Sec. 2

PRIORITIES FISCAL 1970 (Continued)

<u>PLANNING AREA</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME OF AGENCY</u>	<u>TYPE OF GRANT</u>	<u>FUNDING AUTHORITY</u>
10. Area 9	Clinton	Skyline Center	Workshop Improvement (Equipment, Staffing)	Sec. 13
11. Area 4	Rock Valley	Hope Haven School-Workshop	Workshop Improvement (Staffing)	Sec. 13

PRIORITIES PROJECTED FOR 1971 AND LATER

<u>PLANNING AREA</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME OF AGENCY</u>	<u>TYPE OF GRANT</u>	<u>FUNDING AUTHORITY</u>
1. Area 9	Davenport	Area 9 Community College- Vocational Technical School	Establishment (Voca- tional Evaluation Ctr.)	Sec. 2
2. Area 9	Davenport	Undetermined	Establishment (Equipment)	Sec. 2 (Laird)
3. Area 9	Davenport	Undetermined	Construction (Possible Transitional Sheltered Living Facility)	Sec. 12
4. Area 9	Muscatine	Undetermined	Establishment (Equip- ment) Workshop	Sec. 2 (Laird)
5. Area 2	Mason City	Area 2 Community College- Vocational Technical School	Establishment (Voc-Eval Center Services)	Sec. 2
6. Area 4	Sioux City	Goodwill Industries of Sioux City	Construction (Possible Transitional Sheltered Living Facilities)	Sec. 12
7. Area 5	Fort Dodge	DRES Rehabilitation Center	Construction (Possible Transitional Sheltered Living Facilities)	Sec. 12
8. Area 4	Rock Valley	Hope Haven School-Workshop	Workshop Improvement (Staffing)	Sec. 12
9. Area 14	Creston	Southwest Iowa Sheltered Workshop (not established)	Establishment (Equip- ment) Workshop	Sec. 2 (Laird)

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

The definitions given here are to clarify the meaning of this report and in no way are to be construed as authoritative definitions.

ACTIVITY CENTER SERVICES - Community supported purposeful and constructive activities in a supervised setting for the severely handicapped person as yet unable to work in competitive employment or a sheltered workshop. Work and/or personal adjustment services may be utilized as instruments of therapy to the end of motivating and training these individuals. There should be opportunities for periodic re-evaluation of the handicapped person in activity center services.

AMPUTEE CLINIC - This represents a service within a rehabilitation facility which includes testing, fitting and training in the use of prosthetic devices and is generally staffed by a physiatrist and/or an orthopedist, a prosthetist, a physical therapist and a vocational counselor.

ARC - Association of Rehabilitation Centers.

CEP - Concentrated Employment Program, a U.S. Dept. of Labor program for the hard-core unemployed.

CAMPS - Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System.

DISADVANTAGED PERSONS - Any individual disadvantaged in his ability to secure or maintain appropriate employment by reason of physical or mental disability, youth, advanced age, low educational attainment, ethnic or cultural factors, prison or delinquency records, or any other condition, especially in association with poverty, which constitutes a barrier to such employment.

DISEMPLOYED PERSONS - A sub-group of the unemployed

who have never worked. The severely disabled, members of minority groups who lack marketable skills, and inhabitants of the culture of poverty who have not been able to secure a foothold in competitive employment.

DRES - Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services, a division of the Iowa Department of Public Instruction and the state's official vocational rehabilitation agency.

EXTENDED EMPLOYMENT - Employment of a permanent nature or considerable duration under sheltered conditions for the disabled person unable to work in the normal competitive work environment. Production and work methods are adapted to allow maximum production within the limitations of the disabled worker. Periodic re-evaluation is imperative.

EXTENDED WORKSHOP - Provides extended employment and may provide employment to handicapped persons, job ready but awaiting placement.

HALFWAY HOUSES - A short-term supervised residential facility generally accommodating 10-20 persons and providing a phase of rehabilitation needed to help many persons adjust to independent living after being disabled or institutionalized. The halfway house is usually located in urban centers with access to diversified employment, rehabilitation services, medical services, educational and training programs and social activities.

HEW - U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

HIP - Hospital Improvement Program, a Department of HEW training program for institutionalized moderate and severely retarded adolescent and young adults.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE - The incidence of disability is the rate at which people become disabled. The prevalence of disability is the total number of disabled.

JOB FAMILY - A grouping of occupations on the basis of similar job requirements such as tasks performed, work experience, training, skills and knowledge.

JOB PLACEMENT - Finding jobs and placing rehabilitated clients into suitable employment.

JOB TRYOUTS - Work experiences, within the facility or in conjunction with outside industry, to assist the individuals to acquire knowledge, develop skills and/or assess readiness for job placement.

MDTA - Manpower Development Training Act, a Department of Labor program to assist the unemployed and underemployed.

MEDICAL EVALUATION - Services involving medical diagnostic procedures and consultative evaluations.

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT - Services involving the progressive evaluation, treatment and supervision of client medical problems as related in all program areas while in residence or attendance at a facility.

MODEL CITIES (HUD) - A U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development program designed to concentrate public and private resources in a comprehensive five-year program to attack the social, economic, and physical problems of slum and blighted neighborhoods.

NASWHP - National Association of Sheltered Workshops and Homebound Programs.

NPPC - National Policy and Performance Council, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which has established standards for rehabilitation facilities and workshops.

NURSING SERVICES - Medically directed services provided or supervised by registered nurses in the facility or in the residence of a client as related to the client's over-all rehabilitation.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY - Services rendered or supervised by a registered occupational therapist upon referral of a physician, utilizing purposeful activity as treatment of persons with physical or emotional disability coordinated with other medical, para-medical, educational, social and psychological needs of the client in the over-all rehabilitation process.

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING - All organized forms of instruction which provide specific training (the knowledge and skills) essential for performing the tasks involved in employment in a given job.

ORTHOTIC AND PROSTHETIC SERVICES - On the basis of a physicians prescription, the orthotist makes and fits orthopedic braces; the prosthetist makes and fits artificial limbs.

PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT SERVICES - Provides a planned program by facility staff to help handicapped persons understand, accept and remedy conditions, attitudes and behaviors in such a manner as to augment their successful rehabilitation.

PHYSICAL THERAPY - Services provided by or under supervision of a licensed physical therapist upon referral of a physician which include performing certain tests and application of treatment for physical restoration and prevention of disabilities.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

coordinated with the other medical, para-medical, educational, social and psychological needs of the client in the over-all process of rehabilitation.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES - Evaluative and counseling services related to intelligence, visuo-motor perception, basic academic skills, personality characteristics and vocational interests accomplished by an appropriately trained psychologist in cooperation with other rehabilitation specialists.

RECREATIONAL SERVICES - Specifically programmed recreation and leisure time activities planned to meet each client's needs through individual or group activities as an integral part of the rehabilitation program.

REHABILITATION - A process utilizing an interdisciplinary approach (vocational, psychological, medical, and social) through which persons disabled and handicapped are assisted to realize their highest possible levels of self-realization. It includes (habilitation) the utilization of similar services to circumvent vocational, psychological, physical, and social complications which may result in a condition and/or circumstance requiring re-habilitation.

REHABILITATION CENTER - Typically provides medical, para-medical, vocational, social and psychological diagnosis; medical and para-medical treatment, management and consultation; vocational counseling and guidance, vocational exploration, vocational evaluation, work adjustment, on-the-job evaluation and skill training; academic assessment and preparation for selected vocational training programs; clinical and psychological counseling and psychological consultation; social casework services, group work, personal adjustment and recreational services.

Rehabilitation centers also provide highly specialized services not usually available in rehabilitation programs within workshops, schools, and institutions.

Such centers may be primarily oriented toward the vocational, psycho-social or medical aspects of rehabilitation.

The DRES operated rehabilitation centers are vocationally oriented with emphasis on evaluation and adjustment services and providing skill training only when appropriate vocational training is not available elsewhere, or may be more expeditiously provided within the center.

RELEASE CENTER - A pre-release rehabilitation facility utilizing community resources to provide a transitional atmosphere and adjustment program to prepare men being paroled or released from adult male correctional institutions.

RSA - Rehabilitation Services Administration, a division of Social and Rehabilitation Service.

SOCIAL SERVICES - Services to the client, his family and community provided by or supervised by appropriately trained (MSW) social workers using techniques of casework, group work, community organization and administration as a part of the clients over-all coordinated rehabilitation program.

SRS - Social and Rehabilitation Services, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TRANSITIONAL EMPLOYMENT - (1) Employment of a temporary duration while receiving assessment, work adjustment, and in some instances, occupational training in the transitional workshop,

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

or (2) temporary employment of a rehabilitated person awaiting placement in competitive employment. The latter may be provided temporarily in an extended workshop.

TRANSITIONAL AND SHELTERED LIVING FACILITIES -

Supervised residential facilities adapted or constructed to accommodate the disabled. They will generally be located in urban centers with easy access to transportation, diversified employment, sheltered workshops, area vocational training schools, vocational rehabilitation services, medical and para-medical services, and recreation. These facilities can range from a "boarding house" with limited supervision to the residential facility designed and constructed in accordance with all standards to provide housing and social activities for the more severely disabled who require assistance and supervision while attending special education and training programs, and those who can be employed but cannot live independently.

TRANSITIONAL WORKSHOP - The typical transitional workshop, as the name implies, keys on movement of the disabled and handicapped person by means of actual work experience through the workshop into competitive employment, extended employment or if employment potentials are too limited--into an activity center or some other program.

A major part of the movement is dependent upon a staff that is thoroughly familiar and experienced in the work-a-day world; skilled in methods and techniques to modify human behavior; and possessing an ability to control the work environment to meet the needs of the individual.

Work in a transitional workshop must be real work and business oriented with roots in the employer community. Wages must be paid as specified by Labor Department regulations pertaining to sheltered workshops.

The transitional workshop will of necessity be located primarily in the larger community and serve on a regional basis.

Logically, the transitional workshop should have a close working relationship with all rehabilitation agencies, the area vocational technical schools and comply with National Policy and Performance Council standards.

VOCATIONAL COUNSELING SERVICES - Vocational counseling services are designed to assist individuals to make optimum vocational adjustments. Vocational counseling is a learning process, warm and cooperative by nature, by which one appropriately trained person interacts with another to help him come to a fuller realization and utilization of his vocational potentials. Through this planned interaction (counseling) the individual is aided to greater understandings, clearer insights, and the development and implementation of specific plans regarding his vocational goals, capabilities, and opportunities. Although the vocational counseling process is centered on the "counselor-client" interaction, it is closely coordinated with the medical, para-medical, educational, social and psychological aspects of the client's over-all rehabilitation needs.

VOCATIONAL EVALUATION - Services to help the clients determine feasibility and adaptability to specific jobs, job families, or fields of endeavor or work. In a facility setting, this is generally accomplished by an interdisciplinary team of qualified professionals through assessment and appraisal of the client's physical capacities, intelligence, educational level and potential, appraisal of social and work history, and assessment of vocational skills and potentials--utilizing such techniques as achievement, intelligence, vocational and personality tests, interviews, observation, work samples, and actual job

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

tryouts. Vocational evaluation services would generally be provided within a facility where staff such as social workers, vocational counselors, psychologists, therapists, and evaluators skilled in assessing basic educational levels and vocational skills would be readily available. These services should be located in close proximity of the larger transitional workshop which would provide the necessary reality-oriented job sites.

VOCATIONAL EVALUATION CENTER - Services provided by a properly trained staff which includes gathering of work and social history, an assessment of present academic level and potential, assessment of any vocational skills and potential, and vocational interests.

These services would generally be located in a rehabilitation center, an institution, an area school complex, and preferably, near a transitional workshop.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING - Same as Occupational Training.

WEP - Work Experience Program, a Department of HEW program for those persons receiving public assistance--this program has been abandoned and replaced by WIN.

WIN - Work Incentive Program, a Department of Labor program for those persons receiving public assistance.

WORK ACTIVITIES - Provision of therapeutic work activities for those persons whose physical or mental impairment is so severe as to make their productive capacities of minimal consequence; but who may benefit and develop through these efforts in any activity center type program.

WORK ADJUSTMENT - The modification of work habits and behavior that interfere with obtaining and retaining employment through a variety of methods and techniques usually using either real or simulated work. It includes the development of work tolerance--both physical and psychological.

WORK EVALUATION - The appraisal of the individual's capacity including patterns of work behavior, ability to acquire occupational skills, and the selection of appropriate vocational goals. It includes work testing, job tryouts, and self appraisal.

WORK TESTING - The utilization of work, simulated or real, to assess the individual's productive, physical, psychological and social capacities to perform in a work environment.

APPENDIX B

THE PURPOSE, ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PURPOSE

To represent a broad spectrum of Iowans' interests and philosophy regarding the need and utilization of sheltered workshops and rehabilitation facilities.

To advise and assist the Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services Facilities Unit staff in its collection of data to identify patterns of utilization and need for rehabilitation facilities and workshops.

To advise and assist in the development of an Iowa Plan for Rehabilitation Facilities and Workshops.

To advise and assist in interpreting the plan to the people of Iowa and in implementing the plan.

ORGANIZATION

The committee will elect a chairman and vice-chairman to serve two years.

Appointment to the committee is for a period of three years. Vacancies will be filled by appointment with the chairman, vice-chairman and planning director acting as the committee on appointments.

The committee will have direct responsibility to the State Planning for Rehabilitation Facilities and Workshop project, but will coordinate its findings and planning with the staff, committees and task forces for Comprehensive State-wide Planning for Vocational Rehabilitation Services.

The local or regional task force groups on rehabilitation facilities organized under Comprehensive Planning will utilize the Facilities Unit staff as resource personnel and will report

to the committee on State Planning for Rehabilitation Facilities and Workshops as well as Comprehensive Planning.

The committee will be free to establish sub-committees as needed to study needs for and utilization by special disability groups, and/or to establish sub-committees to deal with specific problems relating to rehabilitation facilities and workshops. Resource persons outside the advisory committee may be selected by sub-committee chairmen to assist in the sub-committees' activities.

FUNCTION

To serve as an advisory committee to the Division of Rehabilitation Education and Services policy-making body as it relates to the State Planning for Rehabilitation Facilities and Workshops.

To collect and analyze meaningful data.

To advise the Facilities Planning staff on techniques and methods for identifying patterns of utilization of and need for rehabilitation facilities and workshops.

To promote public interest and develop understanding of the role of the rehabilitation facility and sheltered workshop in the continuum of the rehabilitation process.

Consider criteria for and assist in development of priorities.

To assist in developing standards for workshops in Iowa.

Each committee member will serve as a resource person in the area of his/her expertise and/or special interest.

APPENDIX C

ORIENTATION AND ADJUSTMENT CENTER FOR THE BLIND

The Orientation and Adjustment Center of the Iowa Commission for the Blind is a training facility where any blind adult living in Iowa can receive help in solving the problems of blindness. The Center provides intensive instruction in many areas and in many techniques. This takes place in a setting permeated by the philosophy that the real problem of blindness is not the loss of eyesight, but the misunderstandings that exist about blindness. If a blind person has training and if he has opportunity, his blindness may become merely a physical nuisance.

The approach called for by this underlying philosophy is necessarily a two-pronged attack on the problems of blindness. First it assumes that the physical loss of sight can be overcome by the students' learning the alternative techniques of blindness. To this end, intensive training is given in independent travel, Braille, typing, home economics, personal grooming, shop skills, physical conditioning and class sessions dealing with attitudes about blindness. Various other courses, such as spelling, grammar, mathematics and use of abacus are also regularly available to students.

These classes are all in the pre-vocational category. The newly arrived student at the Center sees other students carrying out these routine activities of living and in a short while he himself begins to return to the mainstream of existence by doing these things. He grows in confidence that he can overcome the physical loss of sight by learning alternative techniques of blindness. The Center's shop course is here a case in point. The student learns that he can run power equipment, design and construct furniture and paint or varnish the finished product. That process helps him to learn that he can also develop alternative techniques and methods for being a salesman, a farmer or a lawyer.

Once the student begins to achieve success in mastering skills, he begins to understand more fully that the real problems he has to face lie in the realm of attitudes about blindness--his as well as the general public's. Every member of the Center staff teaches with this second prong of the attack on the problems of blindness very much in mind. To this end, also, many of the classes are held outside the Center. Students and staff go on field trips, go waterskiing, and utilize all kinds of recreational facilities in the community. Staff and students join in social activities and come to know each other well. This process results in the student's finding himself and knowing that it is respectable to be blind, and that he can move and live in society much more easily if he understands the public attitudes about blindness and how to deal with them.

The problems of blindness can best be attacked from sociological and philosophical points of view. The Center considers that the presence of medical and psychological services in the program would hinder students from looking upon themselves as normal individuals rather than the defective beings they are likely to believe they have become because of blindness. Every student coming to the Center is preceded by his medical history which includes the results of a recent physical examination. Thereafter, he obtains medical or dental services through ordinary channels. During the past eight years of Center operation only five students have availed themselves of psychiatric consultation.

No formal techniques are used for determining admission to the Center. The students undergo no battery of psychological tests and/or evaluations. There are, rather, interviews between prospective student and director. Generally, the student body consists of a group balanced with several factors such as age, sex, educational, and voca-

tional backgrounds in mind. Students enter on an individual, staggered basis. All live at the Center for approximately eight months. They have many opportunities to observe each other in different stages of training and to meet many former students who have gone on to succeed in chosen endeavors. Students and former students have a markedly positive influence on each other.

Graduates of the Center go on into competitive employment, vocational training or return to being housewives. While the Center courses, per se, are pre-vocational, students may take training in switchboard operation, clerical preparation and restaurant and small business operations at the Commission for the Blind facility. Such students go directly to employment. Job placements in the last several years have continued to provide mounting evidence of the practical nature and workability of the philosophy and techniques of the Commission and its Center. Center graduates are now holding jobs as public school teachers, lawyers, rehabilitation counselors, factory machinists, computer programmers, switchboard operators, farmers, salesmen, and electrical engineers. These graduates represent a general cross section of society--some newly blinded, some blind since birth, some recently attending school or college, some who have been working for several years, and some who have on public assistance.

The Commission's Orientation Center has been operating at near capacity for the present staff. Some increase in the number of students who can be served may be accomplished by an expansion of the Center's staff. There seems to be no real need for the establishment of a second center, nor a major expansion of the existing center.

The Commission has recognized the fact that some blind persons cannot come to Des Moines to receive

the intensive training provided by the Center because of additional responsibilities at home or multiple disabilities. It is also recognized that some blind persons prefer to receive basic training in the skills and techniques of blindness in their local communities rather than at the Commission's Des Moines Center. The Commission for the Blind is taking steps to expand its home teacher staff and its field services staff to more adequately meet the needs of these blind persons.

In the cases of individual blind persons, who have multiple disabilities, it may be desirable for the Commission to arrange to use other facilities in the state for training. The Commission foresees no need for a workshop for blind persons. There will be individual blind persons who can benefit from workshops which are serving other disability groups. In these instances, Commission staff will be available to work with workshop or other facility personnel in developing the expertise needed to work effectively with Commission clients. It is anticipated that the workshops and other facilities existing or to be developed in the state will, with Commission staff assistance, be adequate to meet the needs of those blind persons who have additional disabilities beyond blindness and can benefit from these facilities.

APPENDIX D

REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES - BASIC DATA

	AREA 1	AREA 2	AREA 3	AREA 4	AREA 5	AREA 6	AREA 7	AREA 8
Population Density (Per Sq. Mile)	28.14	35.61	30.83	44.99	37.21	41.03	64.28	72.77
Persons Age 0-14	22,006	48,990	33,064	65,497	40,215	29,621	87,450	45,797
Persons Age 15-64	37,574	88,565	57,969	117,093	70,493	57,330	153,123	71,981
Persons Age 65 and Over	9,511	20,377	14,264	26,438	16,679	13,684	26,542	13,188
Property Value Per Person	\$2,055	\$2,867	\$3,066	\$2,307	\$2,972	\$2,643	\$2,067	\$1,822
Property Per Square Mile	\$57,849	\$10,082	\$94,263	\$103,816	\$110,566	\$108,441	\$132,884	\$132,574
Buying Income Per Household*	\$6,694	\$8,261	\$8,083	\$8,750	\$8,878	\$8,478	\$9,333	\$9,377
Retail Sales (Per Capita)	\$1,164	\$1,538	\$1,626	\$1,613	\$1,668	\$1,673	\$1,532	\$1,466
Rehabilitation Centers (Daily Cap.)	15	17	0	465	21	0	563	0
Workshops, Activity Centers (Daily Cap.)	0	32	5	135	19	8	55	20
Custodial, Retirement, Co. Homes (Beds)	311	675	436	549	823	404	821	475
Half-Way Houses (Daily Capacity)	0	0	0	35	12	0	10	0
Nursing Homes (Beds)	394	1,710	752	1,527	1,029	632	1,416	465
General Hospitals (Beds)	224	681	613	1,549	707	412	1,426	932
Doctors (Total)	37	154	81	209	124	85	207	96
Orthopedists	0	4	0	6	2	0	5	4
Ophthalmologists	0	3	0	1	3	4	7	2
Neuro/Neuro Surgeons	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1
Psychiatrists	0	2	1	25	3	3	33	4
Otolaryngologists	0	3	0	1	2	3	2	3
Oto/Ophthalmologists	0	0	0	6	1	0	4	2
Physical Therapists	2	6	3	9	4	3	18	9
Occupational Therapists	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1
Speech and Hearing Clinicians	4	7	8	12	7	10	24	7
Psychologists	4	10	4	12	5	7	28	17
Social Workers	2	6	3	27	5	9	47	24
Public Health Nurses	3	9	5	6	9	11	6	9
Certified Prosthetists	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Certified Orthotists	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Educable Classes-Enrollment	167.04	255.66	158.70	439.69	264.19	298.26	581.40	315.30
Trainable Classes-Enrollment	17.14	33.40	26.30	29.80	44.30	79.70	153.32	44.30
Other Special Classes-Enrollment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.60
Secondary/Work Study Enrollment	45	28	52	95	89	68	155	64
High Schools-Bus., Industrial (Programs)	3	9	10	7	8	7	13	2
High Schools-Agricultural (Programs)	12	21	17	15	18	13	18	4
Adult-Business, Industrial (Programs)	7	11	6	6	20	21	34	5
Adult-Agricultural (Programs)	17	26	23	18	20	22	30	4
Area Schools (Voc-Tech) (Enrollment)	213	254	344	501	352	367	722	0
Private Schools (Enrollment)	0	382	62	1,127	80	140	761	145
Colleges and Universities (Enrollment)	2,000	2,440	1,873	4,954	1,717	3,416	10,688	3,710

APPENDIX D

(Continued)

	AREA 9	AREA 10	AREA 11	AREA 12	AREA 13	AREA 14	AREA 15	AREA 16
Population Density (Per Sq. Mile)	141.40	70.00	100.42	27.55	41.62	18.57	32.63	67.64
Persons Age 0-14	75,958	110,841	158,098	27,203	60,454	14,520	24,287	33,543
Persons Age 15-64	134,690	207,543	307,266	48,397	109,238	31,193	40,648	67,069
Persons Age 65 and Over	24,059	32,226	53,735	13,104	24,496	10,624	84,087	15,646
Property Value Per Person	\$2,112	\$2,220	\$1,963	\$2,874	\$2,216	\$2,529	\$2,023	\$1,959
Property Per Square Mile	\$298,656	\$155,180	\$197,101	\$79,179	\$92,224	\$46,971	\$66,014	\$132,535
Buying Income Per Household*	\$10,421	\$9,767	\$9,986	\$7,937	\$8,393	\$6,516	\$7,676	\$9,084
Retail Sales (Per Capita)	\$1,862	\$1,842	\$1,952	\$1,394	\$1,302	\$1,279	\$1,424	\$1,634
Rehabilitation Centers (Daily Cap.)	83	842	2,779	0	1,724	0	0	363
Workshops, Activity Centers (Daily Cap.)	92	56	98	0	0	0	20	36
Custodial, Retirement, Co. Homes (Beds)	831	1,132	2,186	415	500	300	894	392
Half-Way Houses (Daily Capacity)	0	7	96	0	0	0	0	0
Nursing Homes (Beds)	1,349	1,380	2,720	508	1,530	665	1,376	596
General Hospitals (Beds)	1,220	1,749	2,255	521	984	278	981	922
Doctors (Total)	206	462	607	75	151	43	138	122
Orthopedists	5	28	11	1	1	0	3	2
Ophthalmologists	5	42	10	0	4	0	2	3
Neuro/Neuro Surgeons	2	33	6	0	2	0	0	0
Psychiatrists	7	39	26	0	12	0	2	7
Otolaryngologists	1	26	6	1	1	0	0	3
Oto/Ophthalmologists	5	3	5	0	1	1	3	2
Physical Therapists	6	54	40	2	6	0	8	10
Occupational Therapists	2	20	9	0	0	0	1	1
Speech and Hearing Clinicians	21	48	36	6	7	2	6	3
Psychologists	10	41	80	0	12	0	7	17
Social Workers	19	77	116	0	21	1	8	13
Public Health Nurses	23	24	39	0	11	3	10	12
Certified Prosthetists	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Certified Orthotists	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Educable Classes-Enrollment	603.21	737.47	1,277.23	122.15	304.50	49.97	350.70	383.20
Trainable Classes-Enrollment	69.50	144.94	150.44	30.33	26.57	8.50	48.70	53.30
Other Special Classes-Enrollment	42.50	10.00	217.90	0	16.00	0	14.40	24.00
Secondary/Work Study Enrollment	72	214	260	39	51	6	61	72
High Schools-Bus., Industrial (Programs)	8	16	29	4	6	2	9	6
High Schools-Agricultural (Programs)	6	19	22	15	20	14	18	7
Adult-Business, Industrial (Programs)	25	51	69	9	18	10	18	12
Adult-Agricultural (Programs)	7	28	29	17	21	18	32	8
Area Schools (Voc-Tech)(Enrollment)	517	497	622	0	239	81	571	279
Private Schools (Enrollment)	1,476	1,104	3,733	35	139	0	206	140
Colleges and Universities (Enrollment)	4,886	21,884	28,119	791	1,240	1,523	4,681	2,066

APPENDIX E

SELECTED DATA REPORTED BY 14 IOWA WORKSHOP FACILITIES ON A TOTAL OF 772 PERSONS SERVED IN F.Y. 1967-68

TABLE 1 DISABLING CONDITIONS	
Nature of Disability	Percentage
A-Visual Impairments	5%
B-Hearing Impairments	2%
C-Functional Impair/Ortho Deformities . . .	17%
D-Absence/Loss-Major, Minor Members . . .	2%
E-Mental, Psycho. & Personality Disorders .	16%
F-Mental Retardation	42%
G-Speech Impairments	1%
H-Epilepsy	5%
I-Cardiac & Circulatory Conditions	2%
J-Other Disabling Diseases, Conditions and Special Health Problems	8%
TOTAL	100%

TABLE 2 AGE DISTRIBUTION	
Ages	Percentage
Under 17.	6%
17 Through 19	16%
20 Through 34	38%
35 Through 44	12%
45 Through 50	10%
51 Through 64	15%
65 and Older	3%
TOTAL	100%

TABLE 3 MARITAL STATUS	
Status	Percentage
Married	29%
Separated	2%
Widowed	5%
Divorced	9%
Never Married	55%
TOTAL	100%

TABLE 4 HIGHEST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	
Grade	Percentage
Special Education	29%
No Grades Completed	2%
4 Grades Completed	9%
5 Through 7 Grades Completed	9%
8 Grades Completed	10%
9 Through 11 Grades Completed	15%
12 Grades Completed	12%
13 Through 15 Grades Completed	2%
16 Grades and Over	1%
Not Reported	11%
TOTAL	100%

TABLE 5 DISTRIBUTION BY SEX	
Male and Female	Percentage
Male	49%
Female	51%
TOTAL	100%

TABLE 6 MAJOR PORTION OF SUPPORT (INCOME)	
Source of Support	Percentage
Own Earnings and Resources	26%
Family and Friends	41%
Public Assistance	17%
Social Security	10%
Workmen's Compensation	--
Unemployment Benefits	--
Other	1%
Not Reported	5%
TOTAL	100%

TABLE 7 DISTANCE TRAVELED TO WORKSHOP FACILITY (12 Facilities Reporting - 461 Persons)	
Distance From Facility	Percentage
Within City Limits.	78%
Within 5 Miles of City Limits	11%
Between 5 & 10 Miles of City Limits	3%
Between 10 & 15 Miles of City Limits.	--
Between 15 & 25 Miles of City Limits.	4%
Between 25 & 40 Miles of City Limits.	3%
More Than 40 Miles.	1%
TOTAL	100%

TABLE 8 TRANSPORTATION TO WORKSHOP FACILITIES (12 Facilities Reporting - 461 Persons)	
Means Used by Clientele	Percentage
Walked.	10%
Drove Car Themselves.	15%
Driven by Relatives or Friends.	26%
Bus, Public	37%
Bus, Auto, Etc.-Facility Operated	10%
Taxi.	1%
Other(Motor Bike,Powered Wheelchair,Etc.)	1%
TOTAL	100%

TABLE 9 DISPOSITION OF CLIENTS SERVED (12 Workshop Facilities Reporting - 461 Persons)	
Disposition	Percentage
Discharged-unsuccessful	10%
Discharged-homebound employment	2%
Discharged-homemaking in own home	5%
Discharged-to Activity Center program	1%
Discharged-Extended Workshop.	2%
Discharged-for further vocational trng.	7%
Discharged-competitive employment	17%
Discharged-other(moved,deceased,etc.)	6%
Carried over into new fiscal year	50%
TOTAL	100%

TABLE 10 WAGE SCALE - WORKSHOP CLIENTELE (12 Workshop Facilities Reporting - 417 Persons) Reporting Covers Last Quarter Only	
Wage Scale	Percentage
\$0.00 - \$0.39 per hour.	32%
\$0.40 - \$0.79 per hour.	21%
\$0.80 - \$1.59 per hour.	39%
\$1.60 and above	8%
TOTAL	100%

SELECTED DATA REPORTED BY 14 IOWA WORKSHOP FACILITIES REGARDING SERVICES, PROCEDURES, AND ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 11 HOUSING FOR CLIENTELE	
	Percentage
1. Housing considered a significant problem in providing services for clients.	71%
2. Have persons in their designated geographic areas who would benefit from services if housing were available.	78%
3. Assist clients coming into the facility secure room rentals	50%
4. Have own housing facilities.	0
5. Working on plans to alleviate housing problems	71%

TABLE 12 IMPROVING PROGRAMS AND SERVICES	
	Percentage
1. Within the scope of present budget, program and services there are areas of program that can be improved.	71%
2. Services presently provided that should be expanded	86%
3. Services not presently provided that should be provided.	93%
4. Added services would not conflict or duplicate any services provided or planned by other agencies.	93%

TABLE 13	
INTAKE AND ADMISSION PROCEDURES	Percentage
1. Have written criteria and procedures for admission of clientele. . . .	86%
2. Have a system for screening referrals received.	93%
3. Require the following work-ups and histories at admission:	
A. Social	57%
B. Educational.	64%
C. Medical.	100%
D. Psychological.	100%
4. Provide a specific orientation program to acquaint all new clients with policies, programs & services. . .	64%
5. Have a system for orientation of the client's family	50%

TABLE 14	
STAFF PERSONNEL PRACTICES	Percentage
1. Have written personnel policies covering working hours, vacations, sick leave, termination procedures, etc.	71%
2. Staff members are covered by workmen's compensation	93%
3. Provide an in-service training program for staff.	64%
4. Facility annually budgets funds for staff training	64%
5. Have written guidelines or qualification standards for employment of staff.	64%
6. Have established salary ranges for staff positions.	71%

TABLE 15	
FACILITIES GOVERNING BODY	
1. Boards with a special orientation plan for new board members	42%
2. Boards with a specific person responsible for orientation of new board members.	42%
3. Boards with printed material or a manual of agency purposes distributed to each new board member	85%
4. Boards whose meetings are open to the public.	78%
5. Facilities reporting incorporated as a non-profit organization under Iowa law	93%
6. Facilities reporting possession of tax exemption certificate from the U. S. Internal Revenue Service	100%
7. Facilities who keep minutes of board meetings in permanent form . . .	93%
8. Facilities with specific standing committees	57%
9. Facilities where the chief executive attends all board meetings regularly .	86%
10. Facilities whose by-laws comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964	100%
11. Average number of board members authorized by by-laws.	22
12. Average number of board members presently serving	19
13. Average number of board members who attend meetings regularly.	13
14. Average number of board meetings held during the year	10
15. Average number of months present board chairmen have served	21

APPENDIX F

FEDERAL PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO REHABILITATION FACILITIES

PROGRAM		TYPES OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED					FUNDS	REFERENCES	
Vocational Rehabilitation	New Construction	Acquisition of Existing Buildings	Expansion Remodeling Alteration	Equipment	Staff	Special Consultation	Matching rate (fed. share)	V.R. Act as amended by P.L.90-391	Federal Regulations Vol. No.
SECTION 2							33 1/3%-		401.59
Construction Establishment	X	X	X	X	X		66 2/3% 80%	2 2	401.74 401.73
SECTION 3							90%-3 yrs. 75%-last 2 years	3	401.130- .138
Innovation	X	X	X	X	X				
SECTION 4									403.1-
Expansion				X	X		90%	4a 2A	.14
SECTION 12									404 -
Construction Initial Staffing	X	X	X	X			50%-50% 75%-15 mos. 65%, 45% 30% (next 3 years)	12 12f	Subpart C 404 - Subpart D
Project Development									404 -
					X	X	90%	12(g)(2)	Subpart B
SECTION 13									404 -
Training Services Facility Improvement Technical Assistance				X	X	X	90%	13a	Subpart H 404 -
				X	X	X	90%	13b	Subpart E 404 -
						X	100%	13c	Subpart F
HILL-BURTON	X		X	X			33 1/3%- 66 2/3%	P.L.88-443	PHS Regs. Part 53
MENTAL RETARDATION									Under
Construction Initial Staff	X	X	X	X	X		50%-50% 75%-15 mos. 60%, 45% 30% (next 3 years)	P.L.88-164 P.L.88-164	Revision Under Revision

APPENDIX G

REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GRANTS IN IOWA

FISCAL YEAR '67 '68 '69			NAME OF FACILITY AND LOCATION	TYPE OF GRANT	PURPOSE OF GRANT	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
X			Goodwill Industries, Des Moines	Establishment	Equipment	\$ 63,000	\$ 84,000
	X		Goodwill Industries, Des Moines	Training Services	Trng. Program	145,148	161,276
		X	Goodwill Industries, Des Moines	Training Services	Trng. Program	145,147	161,275
X			Goodwill Industries, Iowa City	Establishment	Equipment	30,000	40,000
	X		Goodwill Industries, Iowa City	Establishment	Equipment	30,012	40,017
		X	Goodwill Industries, Iowa City	Establishment	Equip. & Remodel	39,472	43,589
	X		Skyline Rehab. Center, Clinton	Establishment	Staff & Equipment	18,135	24,180
X			Mid-Iowa Workshop, Marshalltown	Establishment	Equipment	8,250	11,000
	X		Easter Seal Workshop, Mason City	Establishment	Equipment	27,000	36,000
X			Tenco Workshop, Inc., Ottumwa	Establishment	Equipment	11,442	15,256
X			Tenco Workshop, Inc., Ottumwa	Workshop Improvement	Staff & Equipment	18,040	20,044
	X		Tenco Workshop, Inc., Ottumwa	Workshop Improvement	Staff & Equipment	12	13
		X	Tenco Workshop, Inc., Ottumwa	Workshop Improvement	Staff	11,378	17,505
	X		West Central Iowa Workshop, Denison	Establishment	Equipment	10,975	14,634
		X	West Central Iowa Workshop, Denison	Establishment	Equipment	4,998	6,665
		X	Hope Haven Workshop, Rock Valley	Establishment	Equipment	8,009	10,678
		X	Hope Haven Workshop, Rock Valley	Establishment	Equipment	10,380	13,840
X			Goodwill Industries, Waterloo	Workshop Improvement	Staff & Equipment	45,828	50,920
	X		Goodwill Industries, Waterloo	Workshop Improvement	Staff & Equipment	42,243	52,804
		X	Goodwill Industries, Waterloo	Workshop Improvement	Staff & Equipment	36,674	52,392
X			United Comm. Service, Cedar Rapids	Project Development	Planning	5,876	6,528
	X		Northwest Ia. Workshop Development Committee, Emmetsburg	Project Development	Planning	4,950	5,501
		X	Camp Sunnyside, Des Moines	Establishment	Remodeling	32,361	43,148
X			Univ. of Iowa, Oakdale	Establishment	Remodel & Equip	165,216	235,408
	X		Area X Comm. College, Cedar Rapids	Establishment	Equipment	36,443	48,592
		X	Area X Comm. College, Cedar Rapids	Establishment	Staff & Equipment	47,649	63,532
		X	Area XV, Iowa Tech, Ottumwa	Establishment	Remodel & Equip	172,016	235,501
27 GRANTS			GRANTS IN PENDING STATUS		TOTAL VALUE ALL GRANTS (RSA)		\$1,494,297

X	Univ. of Iowa Hospital School, Iowa City	Establishment	Equipment	7,188	9,588
X	Alcoholics Halfway House, Davenport	Establishment	Remodel & Equip	4,500	6,000
					\$15,588

NOTE: Technical Assistance Grants--100% federally financed, have been received by Tenco Workshop, Inc. of Ottumwa (1) in fiscal 1967, and by the Easter Seal Workshop in Mason City (2) in fiscal 1968.

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