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East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission
AREA CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 provided for federal government assistance to states and their local units of government to strengthen and improve the Criminal Justice System through action efforts.

The following plan is intended to describe to and assist the Iowa Crime Commission in the preparation of an overall Criminal Justice Plan for the state of Iowa. It is also a reference document of existing resources and statistical activities combined with various methods of attack for alleviation of existing problems within the Criminal Justice System in this area.

The plan of action has been prepared with consideration given to those administrators responsible for utilization of the tax dollar.

The plan has been prepared in four basic sections: The Profile Section containing statistical data on criminal activity, the Existing Resources Section containing available assets to combat the criminal problem, the Action Section containing descriptions and needs to upgrade our existing resources, and a Communications Section as it concerns compliance of the East Central Iowa Area to the new State of Iowa Tele-Communications Plan for law enforcement.

Although the Communications Plan is an action program, it is given its own section because of its high priority to the area that will extend over the next several years.

It is felt that the plan contains a good overall representation of the area problems and corrective measures; however, the recommended measures far exceed anticipated block grant funding and therefore, priorities have been established.

It must be noted that facility and building costs have not been included in the Action Section because of the complete uncertainty of federal funds becoming available for this purpose. This however does not reduce the interest and importance of this type of effort within the area. With due consideration given to time and inflationary projections, this effort would increase our federal asking by no less than four million dollars.

The plan has been prepared with considerable assistance from many individuals, local/county and state agencies and it is the hope that the information contained in this plan can be used as reference material by not only those people but by individuals or agencies other than those directly involved in the financial assistance of LEAA funding.

With the foregoing considered, the FY-75 Area Criminal Justice Plan of the East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission is respectfully submitted.

NOTE: This book utilizes one side page printing to facilitate insertion of revision pages.

REVISIONS & ADDENDA

Page

Description

AREA ORGANIZATION AND REPRESENTATIVE COUNTIES

Area Organization and Representative Counties

The East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission is composed of 7 counties with 22 commission members or representatives. The membership is established with 2 representatives from each county for the first 25,000 population or fraction thereof plus one representative for each additional 25,000 population or fraction thereof. Therefore, county membership is as follows:

Benton County	2
Cedar County	2
Iowa County	2
Johnson County	4
Jones County	2
Linn County	8
Washington County	2
	<hr/>
	22

The representative members are appointed from their respective county crime commissions.

The Executive Committee is composed of one representative from each county.

The current membership is as follows:

BENTON COUNTY

*Sheriff Kenneth W. Popenhagen
P. O. Box 546 (Chairman)
Vinton, Iowa 52349
(319) 472-2337

Morris Eckhart
Assistant County Attorney
218 W. 4th Street
Vinton, Iowa 52349
(319) 472-4711

CEDAR COUNTY

*Sheriff Eugene R. Hancock
Cedar County Courthouse
Tipton, Iowa 52772
(319) 886-2121

Keith L. Whitlatch
Chief of Police
City Hall
Tipton, Iowa 52772
(319) 886-6187

IOWA COUNTY

*Robert C. Gunzenhauser
Civil Defense Director
Box 246
Marengo, Iowa 52301
(319) 642-3151

Sheriff William J. Spurrier
Box 167
Marengo, Iowa 52301
(319) 642-5613

JOHNSON COUNTY

Carl J. Goetz
Johnson County Attorney
114 E. Prentiss
Iowa City, Iowa 52240
(319) 338-3132

*Ray Wells
City Manager
Iowa City Civic Center
Iowa City, Iowa 52240
(319) 354-1800

Richard Bartel
County Supervisor
Johnson County Board of
Supervisors Office
Iowa City, Iowa 52240
(319) 338-2321

J. Patrick White, Attorney
204 N. Mt. Vernon Drive
Iowa City, Iowa 52240
(319) 338-7968

JONES COUNTY

*Edward J. Ruley
Box 234
Oxford Junction, Iowa 52323
(319) 486-2841

JONES COUNTY CONT.

Ben A. Marlenee
R. R. #2
Anamosa, Iowa 52205
(319) 462-2734

LINN COUNTY

George H. Bowler
Bowler Construction Company
93 North Center Point Road
Hiawatha, Iowa 52233
(319) 393-1701

Sheriff Walter H. Grant
Linn County Courthouse
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401
(319) 398-3521

August F. Honsell
District Court Judge
Linn County Courthouse
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401
(319) 398-3451

Larry Martin
2402 10th Avenue
Marion, Iowa 52302
(319) 377-2321

John D. Oberthien
164 Westview Drive N.W.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52405
(319) 364-7729

*Harold G. Schaefer (Vice-Chairman)
Commissioner of Finance
City Hall
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401
(319) 398-5002

Richard N. Sorci
Parole Board Liaison Officer
2249 16th Street N.W.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52405
(319) 365-9850

LINN COUNTY CONT.

George W. Turner
441 9th Avenue S.W.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52404
(319) 362-8582

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Bernard Dawson
Judicial Magistrate
Washington County Courthouse
Washington, Iowa 52353
(319) 653-4914

*Sheriff Donald R. Robertson
Washington County Courthouse
Washington, Iowa 52353
(319) 653-2621

*Executive Committee members

The staff of the East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission is as follows:

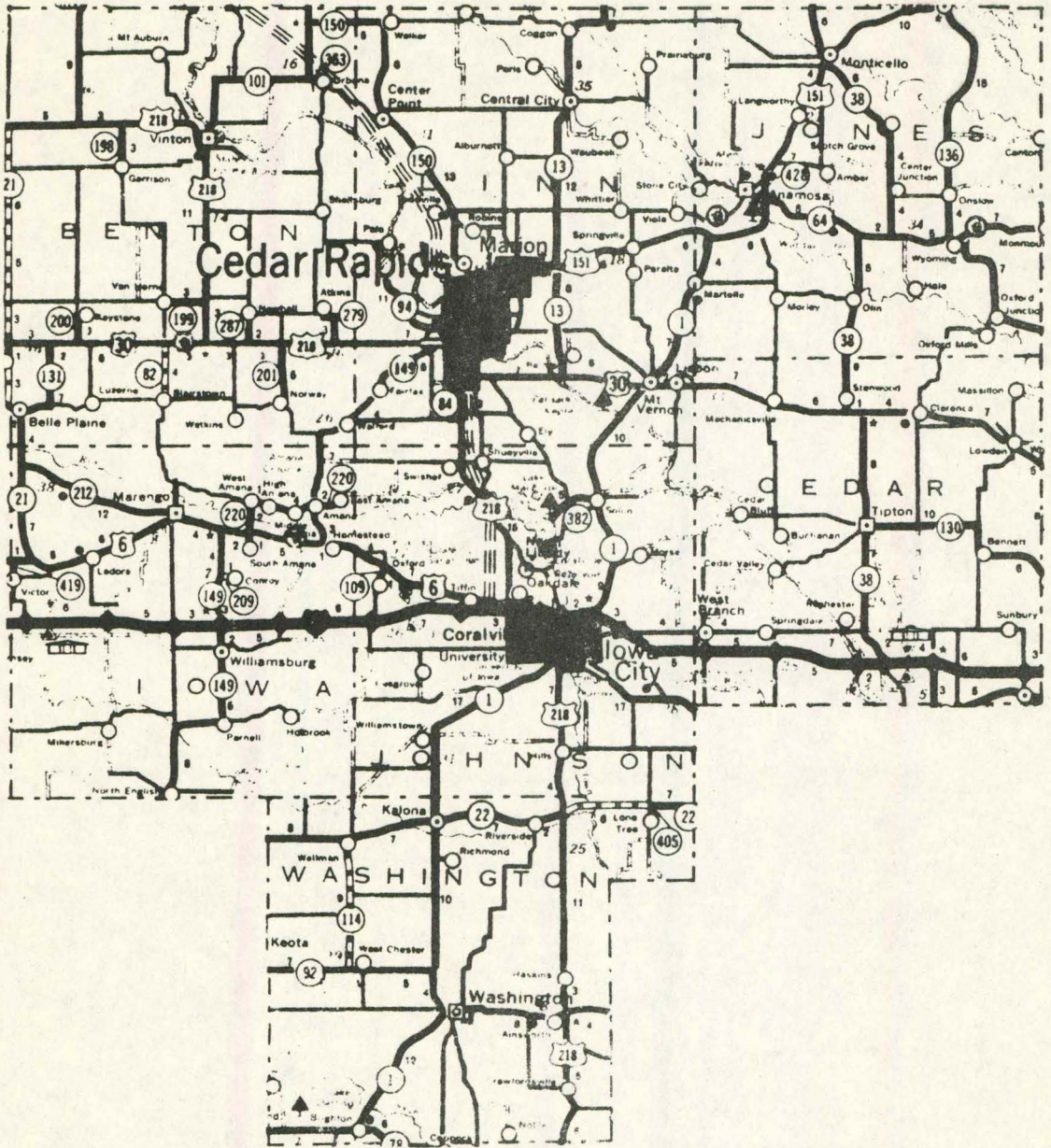
Staff members: John R. Kellogg, Director
Gerald S. May, Fiscal Officer/Grant Administrator
Stephen J. Neal, Planner/Program Assistant
Gerry M. Wheeler, Secretary

Office Address: East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission
215 Executive Plaza Building
4403 First Avenue S.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402
(319) 393-9507

EAST CENTRAL AREA

Area (sq. mi.)	4,349
Population (1974 projected).	342,351
Population/sq. mi.	78
Population/sq. mi., State of Iowa (avg.)	50
% of Iowa's Population Represented by East Central Area. . .	12.0%
Road Miles: In excess of 11,000 miles, exclusive of any and all city and town street mileage.	

CHART 1



BENTON COUNTY

Area (sq. mi.)	720
Population (1974 Projected)	23,025
Cities and Towns	13,709
Rural.	9,316
Road Miles: In excess of 1,650 miles, exclusive of any and all city and town street mileage.	

NOTE: This county contains primary highways used for direct travel to and from Waterloo, Minneapolis, Cedar Rapids, Ames, Des Moines, and future I-380 travel. The county seat (Vinton) is located off-center to the north, making Sheriff response to the south (where the general county population is more dense) considerably more time consuming.

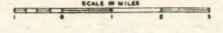
BLACK HAWK CO R-12W R-11W BLACK HAWK CO BUCHANAN CO R-10W R-9W BUCHANAN CO

GENERAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION M

BENTON COUNTY IOWA

PREPARED BY THE IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

DATA OBTAINED FROM HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEYS DEPARTMENT



1970



LEGEND

COUNTY LINE	---
CIVIL TOWNSHIP	---
COMPOSITION LINE	---
SECTION LINE	---
PERMANENT STREAM	---
INTERMITTENT STREAM	---
NARROW STREAM	---
WIDE STREAM	---
HIGHWAY BRIDGE SMALL	---
HIGHWAY BRIDGE LARGE	---
RAILROAD SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY	---
RAILROAD SECTION	---
RAILROAD BELOW OVERHEAD	---
RAILROAD OVER SUBWAY	---
RAILROAD ELECTRIC	---
CENTER OF CITIES	---
CENTER OF COUNTY SEAT	---
RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING	---
DELIMITING AREA (GENERALIZED)	---
STATE OR FEDERAL PROPERTY (NAMED)	---

LEGEND

FARM UNIT	---
DWELLING OTHER THAN FARM	---
ROWS OR GROUPS OF DWELLINGS	---
STORE OR OTHER SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT	---
SCHOOL OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	---
CHURCH OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION	---
CEMETERY	---
QUARRY	---
TRIANGULATION STATION	---
HIGHWAY GARAGE	---
GAGING OR PUMPING STATION	---
UNITED STATES HIGHWAY	---
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM	---
COUNTY TRUNK SYSTEM	---
UNIMPROVED ROAD (RURAL)	---
GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD	---
METAL SURFACED ROAD	---
BITUMINOUS SURFACED ROAD	---
PAVED ROAD	---
FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM	---
POINTS BETWEEN WHICH DISTANCES ARE MEASURED	---
HIGHWAY WITH PARTIAL CONTROL OF ACCESS	---
AUTO JUMP YARD	---



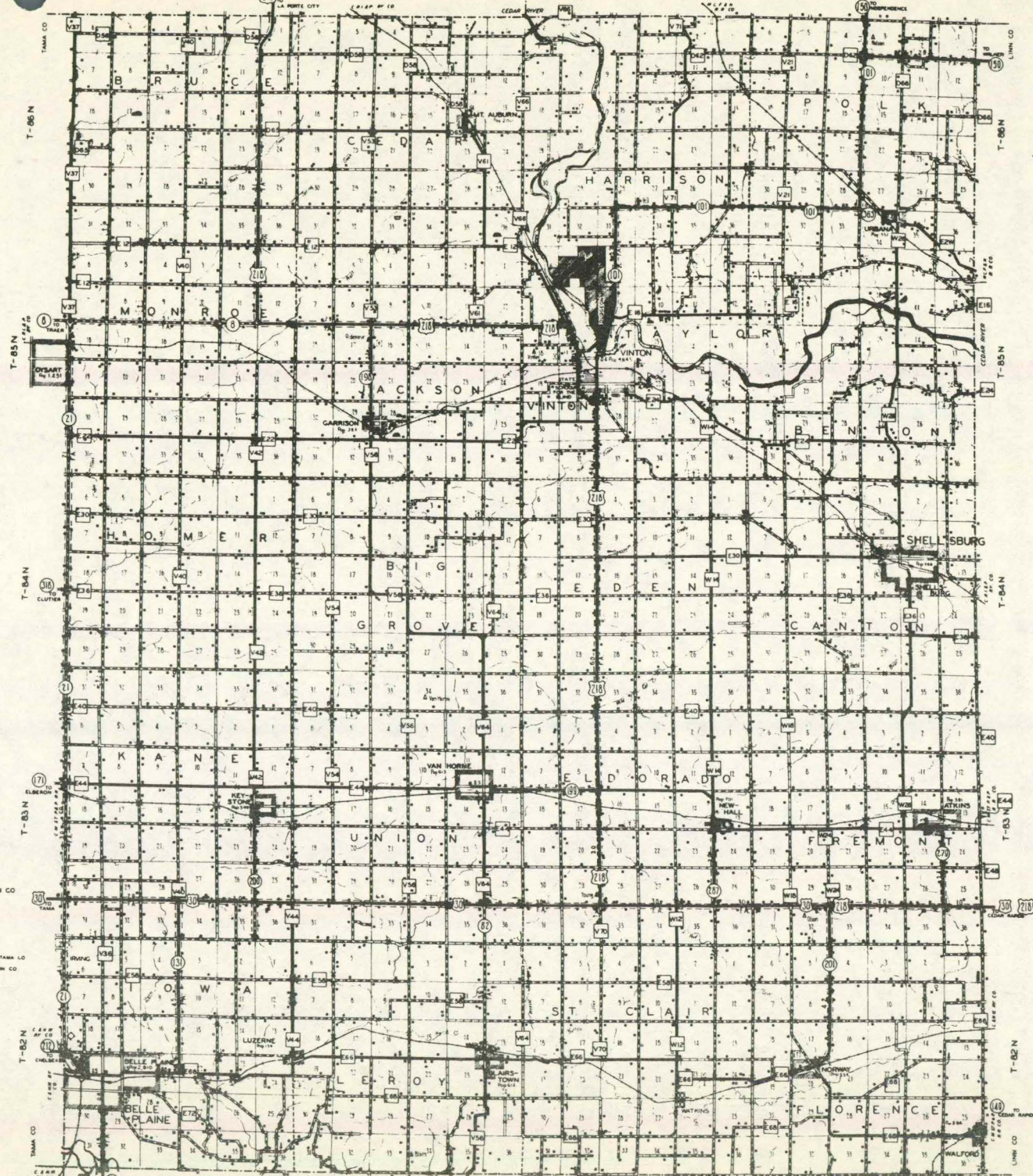
SEC 44 110 100M TRIP T-84N R-9W ENLARGED 5 TIMES

CHART 2

BENTON COUNTY

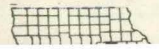


WATKINS SEC 11 110 100M TRIP T-84N R-10W ENLARGED 4 TIMES



-11-

TAMA CO BENTON CO
IRVING
SEC 1 SALT CREEK TRIP TAMA CO
T-82N R-12W
SEC 4 100M TRIP BENTON CO
T-84N R-12W
ENLARGED 5 TIMES



CEDAR COUNTY

Area (sq. mi.)	576
Population (1974 Projected).	18,072
Cities and Towns.	9,593
Rural	8,479
Road Miles: In excess of 1,350 miles, exclusive of any and all city and town street mileage.	

NOTE: Two major highways carrying river traffic through the area are located in this county. The Illinois state line is approximately forty miles from Cedar County's eastern border. This can constitute a serious problem for peace officers throughout the county. Durant, a major Cedar County community, is located in the southwestern edge of the county. Continuous coverage and adequate emergency response time is a problem due to the distance factor involved here. Also, the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site at West Branch attracts a large number of persons each year. This is an additional responsibility of local authorities.

CHART 3

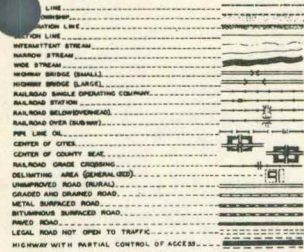
GENERAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION MAP
CEDAR COUNTY
IOWA

PREPARED BY THE
IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
DATA OBTAINED FROM
HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEYS DEPARTMENT

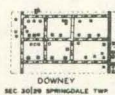
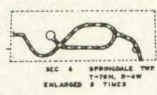
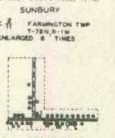
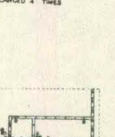
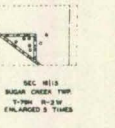
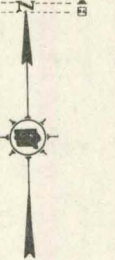
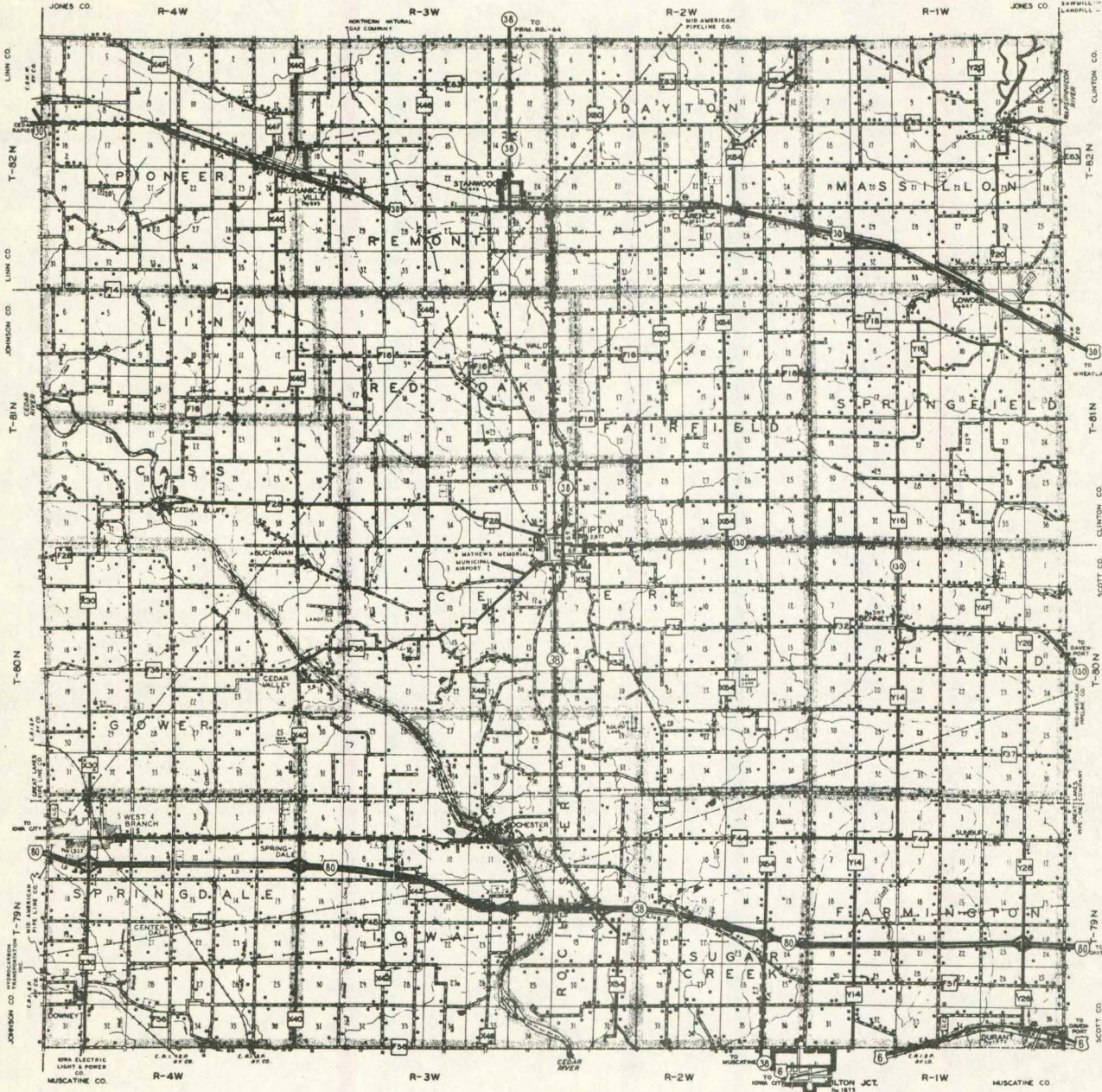
SCALE IN MILES

1972

LEGEND



LEGEND



ROAD CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1973
POLYCONIC PROJECTION

IOWA COUNTY

Area (sq. mi.)	576
Population (1974 Projected).	15,419
Cities and Towns.	9,376
Rural	6,043
Road Miles: In excess of 1,400 miles, exclusive of any and all city and town street mileage.	

NOTE: This county contains a substantial number of heavily traveled road interchanges. The Sheriff is responsible for problems occurring as a function of this system, and additional enforcement and patrol is necessary in the area. Seven interchanges on I-80 contain service stations, restaurants, motels, souvenir shops, etc. These facilities naturally attract a large number of tourists. In addition, the Amana colonies are a popular area for persons traveling through the state.

CHART 4

GENERAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION MAP

IOWA COUNTY IOWA

PREPARED BY THE IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION DATA OBTAINED FROM HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEYS DEPARTMENT

1972

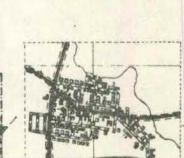
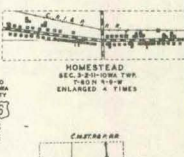
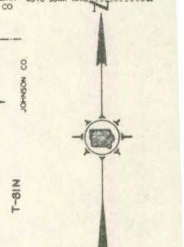
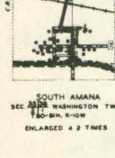
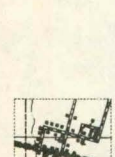
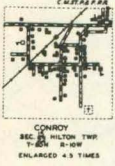
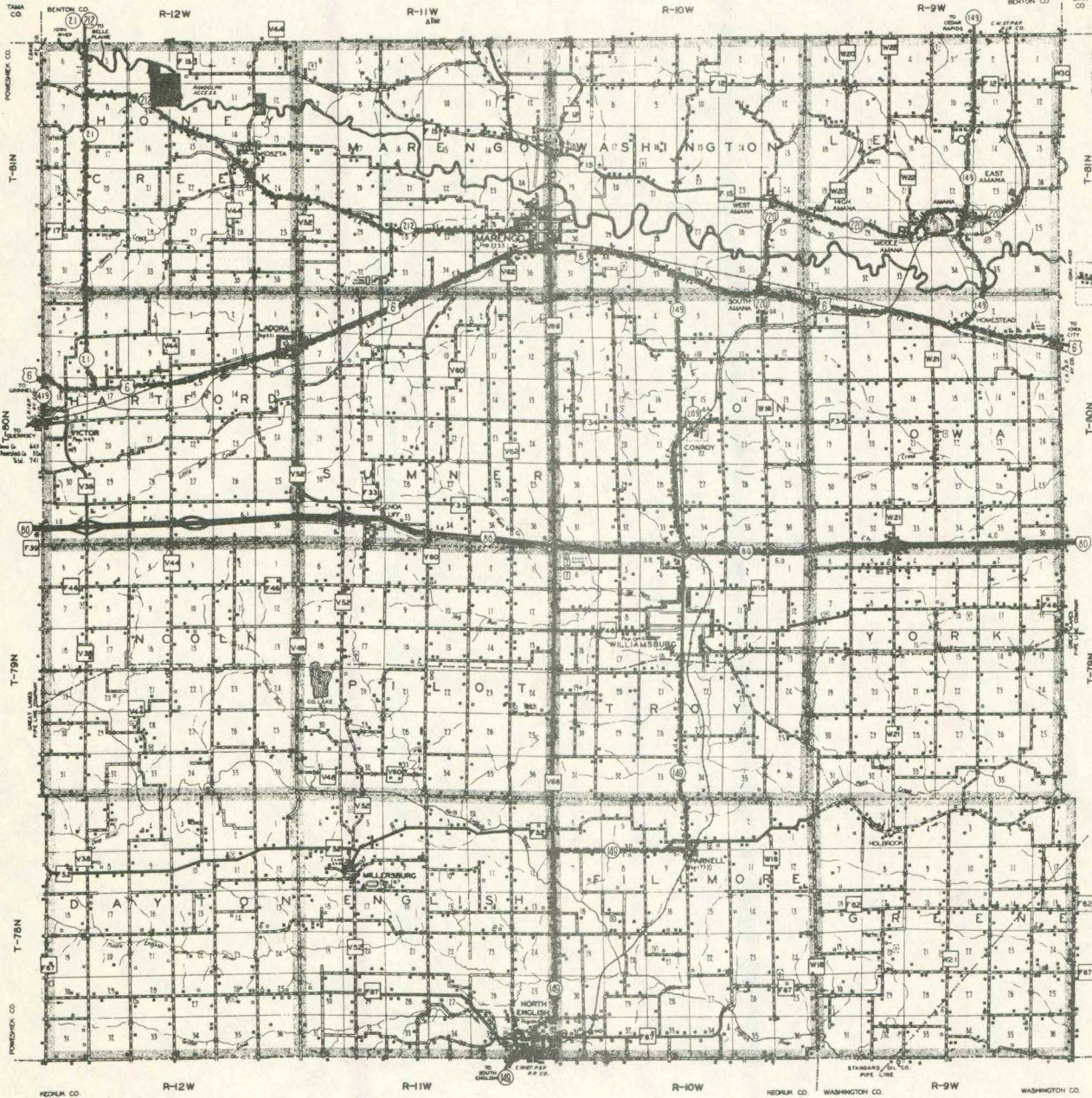
LEGEND

- LINE
CIVIL TOWNSHIP
CONGRESSIONAL LINE
SECTION LINE
INTERMITTENT STREAM
MAJOR STREAM
ROADWAY BRIDGE SMALL
ROADWAY BRIDGE LARGE
RAILROAD SINGLE TRACKING COMPANY
RAILROAD STATION
RAILROAD BELOW OVERPASS
RAILROAD OVER SUBWAY
PIPE LINE GAS
CENTER OF COUNTY SEAT
RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING
DELIMITING AREA (GENERALIZED)
WIRE STREAM
UNITED STATES HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
COUNTY TRUNK SYSTEM
HIGHWAY WITH PARTIAL CONTROL OF ACCESS

LEGEND

- PIECE OF LAND
WELLING OTHER THAN PUMP
STONE OR SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
CHAPEL OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION
SCHOOL OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
CENTRE
TRANSLATION STATION
GAGE OR PUMPING STATION
HIGHWAY GARAGE
FACTORY
GRAVEL PIT
COUNTY HOME
TRANSLATION STATION
TANK OR POND
SOIL SURFACED ROAD
UNIMPROVED ROAD RURAL
GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
METAL SURFACED ROAD
BITUMEN SURFACED ROAD
PRIVATE ROAD
FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM
POINTS BETWEEN WHICH DISTANCES ARE MEASURED
LEGAL ROAD NOT OPEN TO TRAFFIC
ROBBER STATION
PLAYGROUND, BALLFIELD, ETC
LANDING AREA OR STRIP
CLUB HOUSE OR COUNTRY CLUB
LAWN AUTO JUMP VEHICLE

SCALE IN MILES



ROAD CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1972
POLYCONIC PROJECTION



JOHNSON COUNTY

Area (sq.mi.)	616
Population (1974 Projected)	77,000
Cities and Towns	64,281
Rural.	12,719
Road Miles: In excess of 1,590 miles, exclusive of any and all city and town street mileage.	

NOTE: This county experienced the largest percentage increase (34%) in population of all Iowa counties from 1960 to 1970. The Iowa Security Medical Facility and the University of Iowa complex are located here. The Coralville Reservoir and Lake MacBride recreation areas demand special law enforcement activity, and the Sheriff's Department is forced to devote an inordinate amount of time to these areas throughout the year.

GENERAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION MAP JOHNSON COUNTY IOWA

PREPARED BY THE
IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
DATA OBTAINED FROM
HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEYS DEPARTMENT

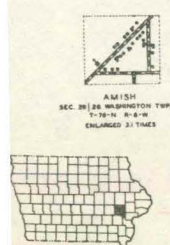
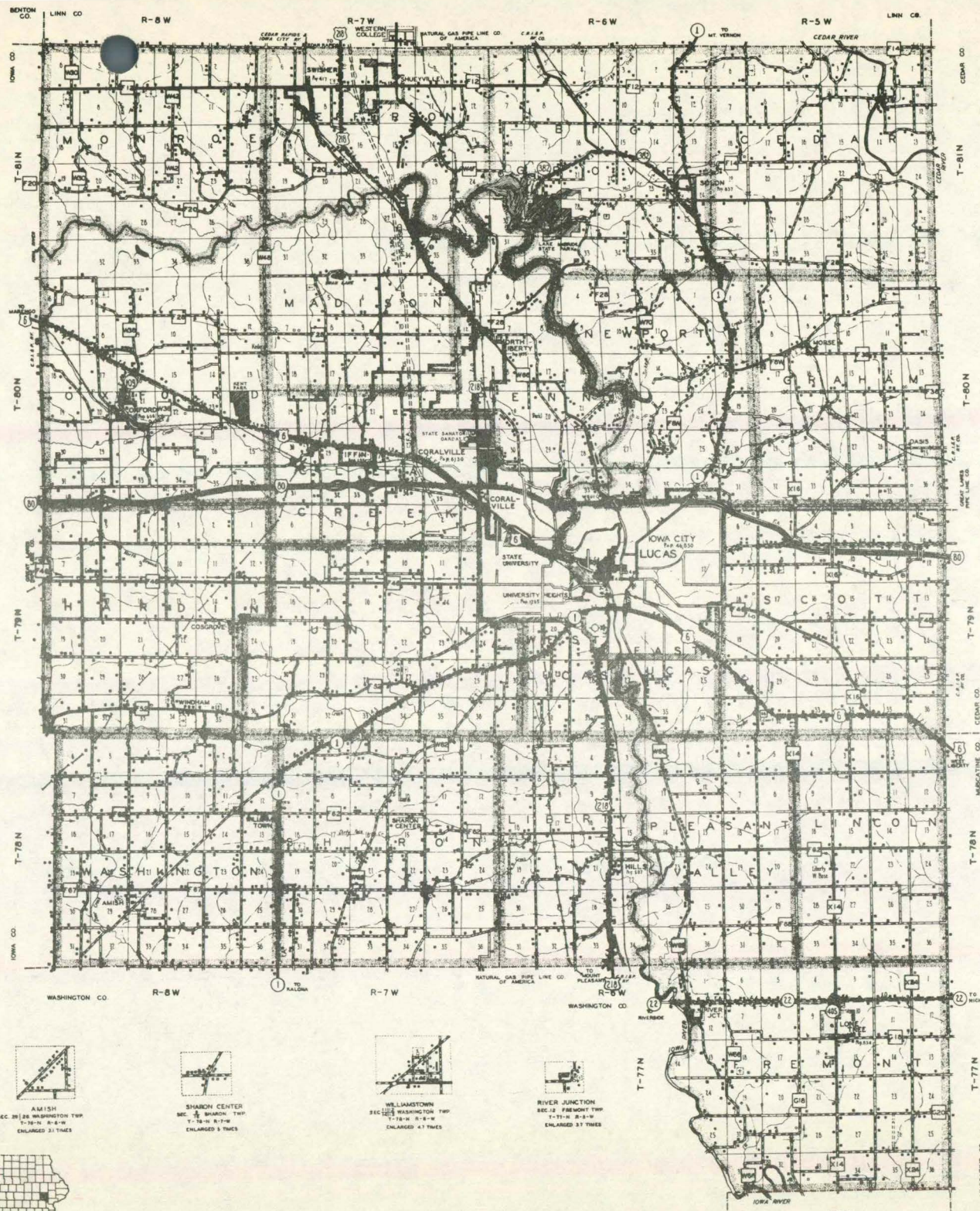
1972



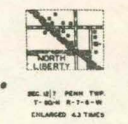
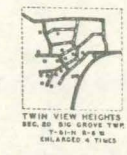
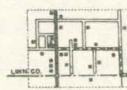
LEGEND

COUNTY LINE	NOT IN USE
CIVIC TOWNSHIP	NOT IN USE
CORPORATION LINE	NOT IN USE
SECTION LINE	NOT IN USE
INTERMITTENT STREAM	NOT IN USE
NARROW STREAM	NOT IN USE
WIDE STREAM	NOT IN USE
HIGHWAY BRIDGE (SMALL)	NOT IN USE
HIGHWAY BRIDGE (LARGE)	NOT IN USE
RAILROAD SINGLE TRACKING	NOT IN USE
RAILROAD STATION	NOT IN USE
RAILROAD BELOW GRADE	NOT IN USE
RAILROAD OVER (GRUBBY)	NOT IN USE
RAILROAD ELECTRIC	NOT IN USE
PIPE LINE GAS	NOT IN USE
PIPE LINE OIL	NOT IN USE
CENTER OF CITIES	NOT IN USE
CENTER OF COUNTY SEAT	NOT IN USE
RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING	NOT IN USE
POLE OR LINE	NOT IN USE
STATE OR FEDERAL PROPERTY (DASHED)	NOT IN USE
RELATING AREA (GENERALIZED)	NOT IN USE
FARM UNIT	NOT IN USE
SHEDLINE OTHER THAN FARM	NOT IN USE
ROAD OR GROUP OF BELLINES	NOT IN USE
STORE OR SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT	NOT IN USE
CHURCH OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION	NOT IN USE
SCHOOL OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	NOT IN USE
CEMETERY	NOT IN USE
SECTION LINE	NOT IN USE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE INTERMEDIATE LEARNING FIELD	NOT IN USE
SOLY SHEDS OR COUNTRY CLUB	NOT IN USE
PLANNING STATION	NOT IN USE
ROCK QUARRY	NOT IN USE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ROAD TOWER	NOT IN USE
TRIANGULATION STATION	NOT IN USE
TOWNHILL OR COMMUNITY HALL	NOT IN USE
HOSPITAL	NOT IN USE
COAL MINE	NOT IN USE
UNITED STATES HIGHWAY	NOT IN USE
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM	NOT IN USE
COUNTY TRUNK SYSTEM	NOT IN USE
JURIMINED ROAD (GENERAL)	NOT IN USE
GRADED AND DRAINAGE ROAD	NOT IN USE
METAL SURFACED ROAD	NOT IN USE
BITUMINOUS SURFACED ROAD	NOT IN USE
PAVED ROAD	NOT IN USE
FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM	NOT IN USE
POINTS BETWEEN WHICH DISTANCES ARE MEASURED	NOT IN USE
SOIL SURVEYS	NOT IN USE
LEGAL ROAD NOT OPEN TO TRAFFIC	NOT IN USE
HIGHWAY WITH PARTIAL CONTROL OF ACCESS	NOT IN USE
4 LAKE HIGHWAY	NOT IN USE
DIVIDED HIGHWAY	NOT IN USE
ADVISORY ROAD	NOT IN USE

CHART 5



AMISH SEC 28 28 WASHINGTON TWP T-78-N R-6-W ENLARGED 31 TIMES	SHARON CENTER SEC 36 36 WASHINGTON TWP T-78-N R-7-W ENLARGED 3 TIMES	WELLSINGTON SEC 12 12 WASHINGTON TWP T-78-N R-6-W ENLARGED 41 TIMES	RIVER JUNCTION SEC 4 4 FREMONT TWP T-77-N R-5-W ENLARGED 31 TIMES
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JONES COUNTY

Area (sq. mi.)	576
Population (1974 Projected).	19,868
Cities and Towns.	12,552
Rural	7,316
Road Miles: In excess of 1,400 miles, exclusive of any and all city and town street mileage.	

NOTE: In addition to regular enforcement duties, Jones County authorities must devote some additional attention to the presence of the Iowa Men's Reformatory at Anamosa.

CHART 6

GENERAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION MAP
JONES COUNTY
IOWA

PREPARED BY THE
IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
DATA OBTAINED FROM
HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEYS DEPARTMENT

1972

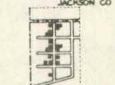
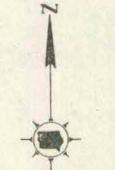
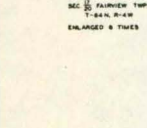
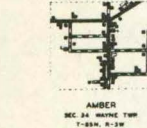
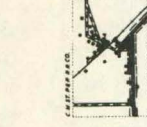
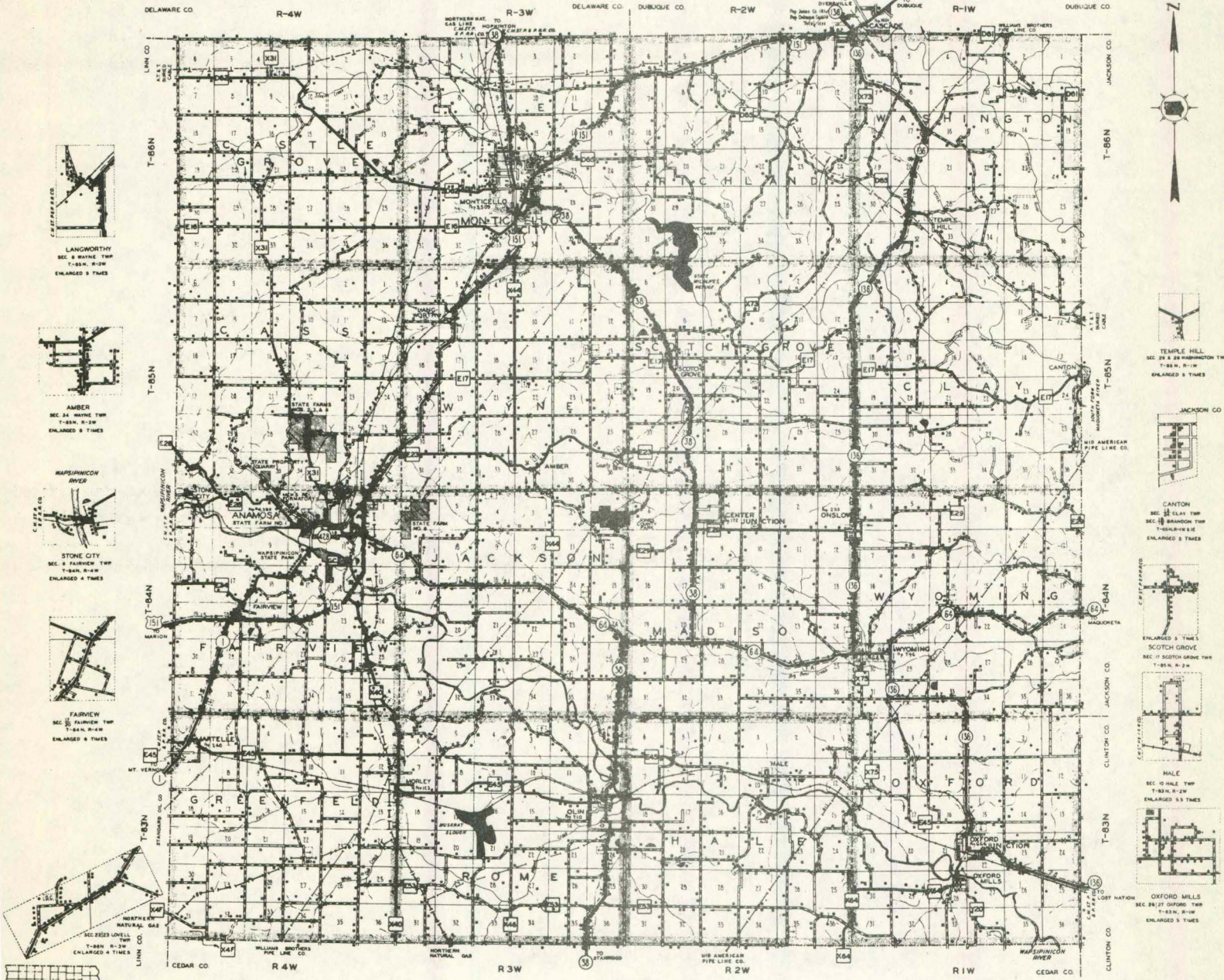
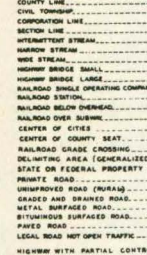
SCALE IN MILES

LEGEND

COUNTY LINE	---
CIVIL TOWNSHIP	---
CORPORATED LINE	---
SECTION LINE	---
INTERMITTENT STREAM	---
NARROW STREAM	---
WIDE STREAM	---
HIGHWAY BRIDGE SMALL	---
HIGHWAY BRIDGE LARGE	---
RAILROAD SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY	---
RAILROAD STATION	---
RAILROAD BELT OPENING	---
RAILROAD OVER BURNING	---
CENTER OF CITIES	---
CENTER OF COUNTY SEAT	---
RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING	---
DELIMITING AREA (GENERALIZED)	---
STATE OR FEDERAL PROPERTY (NAMED)	---
PRIVATE ROAD	---
UNIMPROVED ROAD (BURIAL)	---
GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD	---
METAL SURFACED ROAD	---
BITUMINOUS SURFACED ROAD	---
PAVED ROAD	---
LEGAL ROAD NOT OPEN TRAFFIC	---
HIGHWAY WITH PARTIAL CONTROL OF ACCESS	---
BURIED CABLE	---

LEGEND

PAVE LIGHT	---
DEWELLING OTHER THAN PINE	---
STORE OR SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT	---
SCHOOL OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	---
CHAURON OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION	---
CENTER	---
GOLF COURSES OR COUNTRY CLUBS	---
HIGHWAY GARAGE	---
HOSPITAL	---
CORREL. PVE.	---
HOSE QUARRY	---
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION	---
STOCK YARDS	---
COUNTY FARM	---
POST OFFICE	---
UNITED STATES HIGHWAY	---
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM	---
COUNTY TRUNK SYSTEM	---
FEDERAL AIR HIGHWAY SYSTEM	---
END OF FEDERAL AID DESIGNATED ROUTE	---
POINTS BETWEEN WHICH DISTANCES ARE MEASURED	---
LANDING AREA OR STRIP	---
RADIO STATION	---
SHIP HULL	---
POWER PLANT	---
PIPE LINE (DIL)	---
AUTO JUMP YARD	---



ROAD CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1973
POLYCONIC PROJECTION

LINN COUNTY

Area (sq. mi.)	720
Population (1974 Projected).	170,000
Cities and Towns.	151,738
Rural	18,262

Road Miles: In excess of 1,720 miles, exclusive of any and all city and town street mileage.

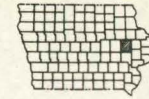
NOTE: This is the East Central Area's most populous county. Iowa's second largest city, Cedar Rapids, is located in this county. Cedar Rapids and Linn County experienced the highest number of crimes in 1972 in the East Central Area. The convergence of major roadways and recent construction of an expressway (I-380) hamper emergency response time in the city/county area.

GENERAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION MAP

LINN COUNTY

IOWA

PREPARED BY THE IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

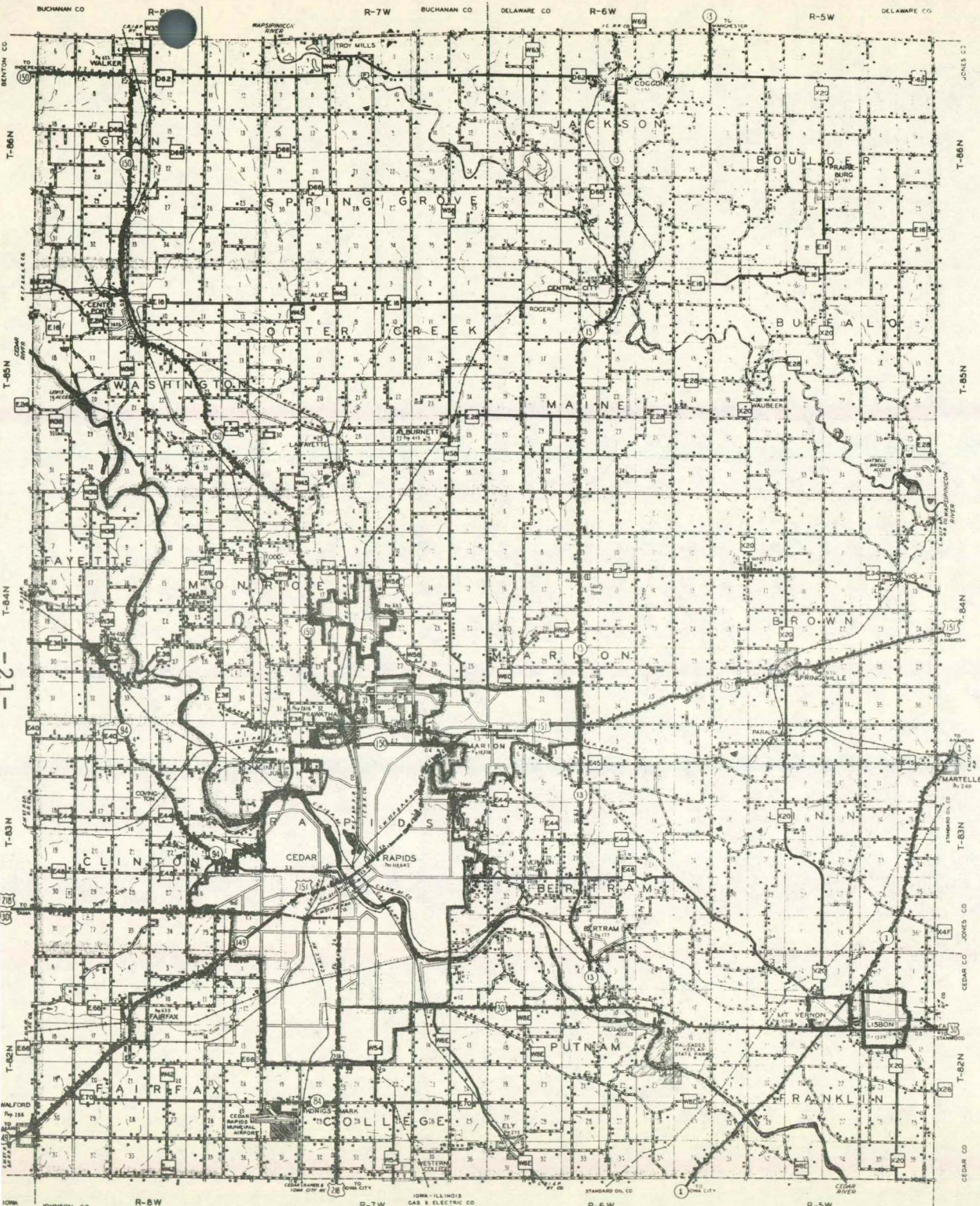
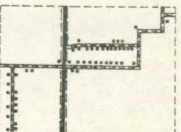
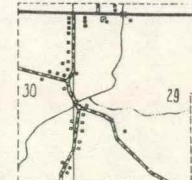


DATA OBTAINED FROM HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEYS DEPARTMENT

SCALE IN MILES

1971

Legend table with symbols for various road types (unimproved, graded, metal surfaced, paved), bridges, streams, railroads, and landmarks like schools and churches.



21



WASHINGTON COUNTY

Area (sq. mi.)	565
Population (1974 Projected).	18,967
Cities and Towns.	11,114
Rural	7,853
Road Miles: In excess of 1,400 miles, exclusive of any and all city and town street mileage.	

NOTE: The volume of traffic passing through Washington County represents a special problem for authorities in the area. Washington County also contains several border communities which are difficult to patrol effectively because of the distance factor involved. Also, a large state park is located in the extreme southwest area of the county.

CHART 8

GENERAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION MAP
WASHINGTON COUNTY
IOWA

PREPARED BY THE
IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
DATA OBTAINED FROM
HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEYS DEPARTMENT

1968

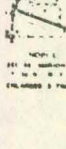
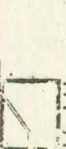
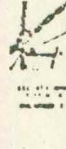
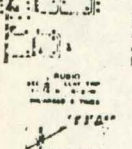
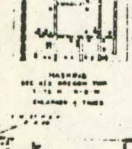
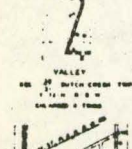
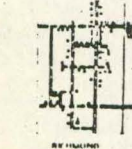
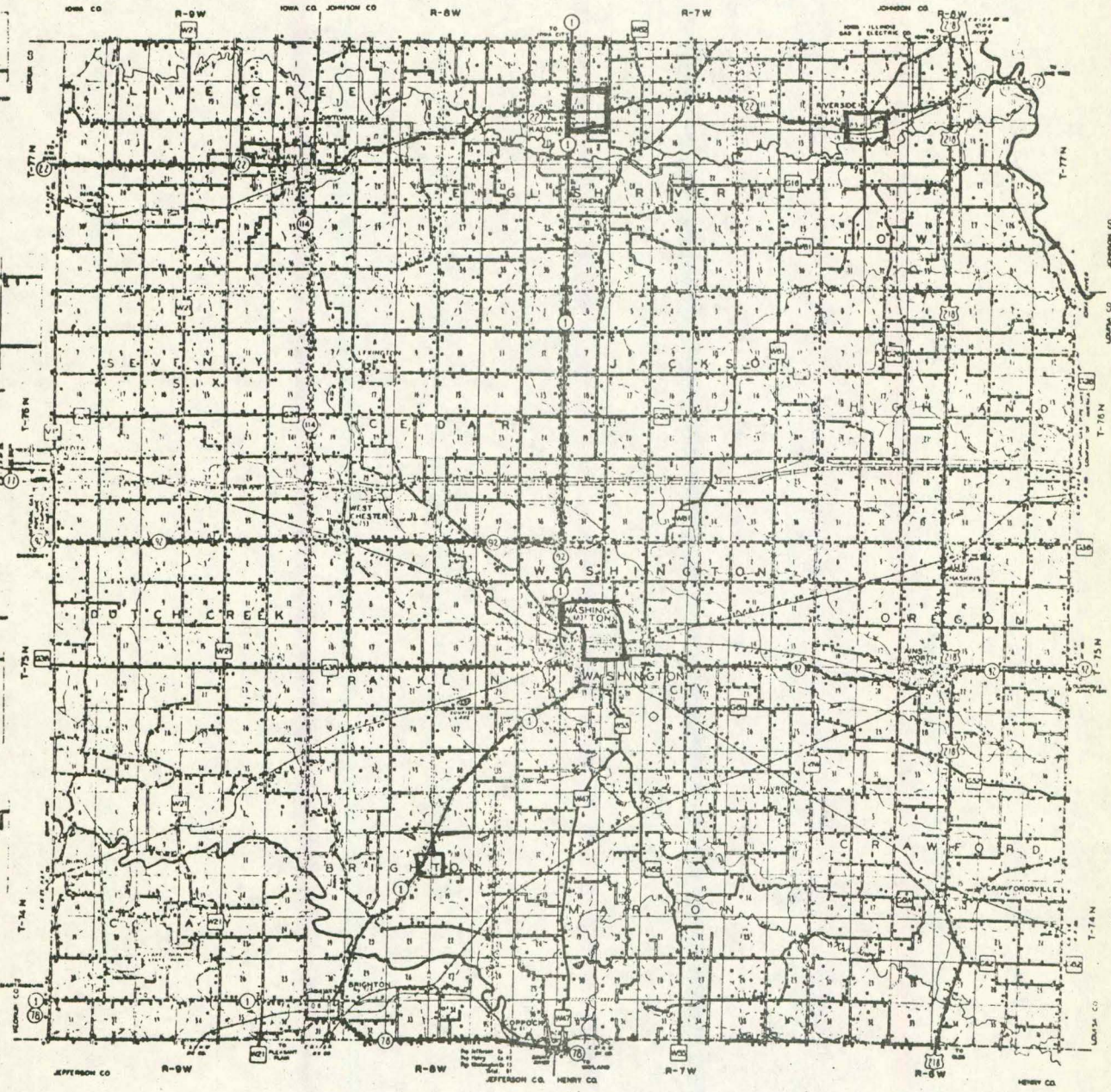
LEGEND

1	Interstate Highway
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LEGEND

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SCALE IN MILES



THIS SHEET IS JANUARY 1, 1968
POLYCONIC PROJECTION

EAST CENTRAL AREA

Crime Profile

Unreported Crime Twice As High

(continued from page 1)

holds and businesses in each of the eight cities participating in LEAA's High Impact Anticrime Program—Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Newark, Dallas, St. Louis, Denver, and Portland, Ore.

The National Crime Panel is a long-range \$10 million-per-year program that will furnish on a regular basis statistics on the incidence of crime, its costs, the characteristics of the criminal event and the victim, estimates of unreported crime, and an assessment of why people fail to report crime. National data will be provided on a quarterly basis.

The panel will gather the in-depth information on crime and its victims in 26 major American cities. Hundreds of smaller areas in the nation are also being surveyed to provide a national picture of crime.

"Test studies have shown in the past that substantial amounts of crime go unreported," said LEAA Administrator Donald E. Santarelli. "This study confirms those surveys.

"THIS is a landmark study that presents an unparalleled statistical profile of crime and its victims," Mr. Santarelli said. "The comprehensiveness of the study, plus its detail, gives criminal justice planners a solid yardstick with which they can measure crime, break it down into its various categories, then implement a planning process and action program to deal more effectively with crime.

"The criminal justice system must now redouble its efforts to restore the public's confidence in the police and our judicial and enforcement process," he said.

LEAA, Mr. Santarelli, said, is responding to that need by creating a program stressing citizenship involvement — ranging from telling citizens how they can better protect themselves against crime to how they can join together in responsible citizen action programs.

"There are many relatively simple, inexpensive steps citizens can take," said Mr. Santarelli. "And the LEAA effort to help citizens—to bring them into the system, to meet their needs—is going to be a high priority item for LEAA.

"The statistics have uncovered in minute detail the sobering fact that a great many people do not report crime

Statistical Profile

By Offense	Reported	Estimated
Total, all offenses	409,208	913,800
Rape	3,090	8,600
Aggravated assault	24,095	37,600
Robbery	34,274	78,100
Burglary	119,984	325,600
Larceny \$50+	60,714	140,700
Larceny \$50	101,085	259,500
Auto theft	65,966	65,700

By City	Reported	Estimated
Total, all cities	409,208	913,800
Atlanta	42,104	98,700
Baltimore	69,554	151,100
Cleveland	48,921	118,900
Dallas	64,876	166,500
Denver	47,704	139,800
Newark	35,423	49,300
Portland, Ore.	35,736	93,700
St. Louis	64,890	95,800

Test Studies

The crime figures listed above are for the eight High Impact cities. The figures in the first column are serious crimes reported to police and published in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports. The second column shows serious crime incidents not reported to police but estimated on the basis of LEAA's National Crime Panel Survey of the eight Impact cities.

because they are turned off by the criminal justice system and its clanking process," said Mr. Santarelli.

"It shows that there is an obvious need to turn the citizen on to the criminal justice system through citizen action programs like the one LEAA is now advocating," he said.

Encourage Citizens

"THAT PROGRAM must contain plans that encourage citizens who are the victims of crime or a witness of crime to go to the police, report the crime, and stand ready to become a willing participant in any subsequent action.

"The criminal justice system, in turn, must operate to serve the people, organize itself so it meets the wishes and preferences of the public, and set up convenient administrative processes that aid, not hinder, the public's participation.

"When citizen interest and participation become an integral part of the criminal justice system, then the nation will begin to make a real impact on crime," said Mr. Santarelli.

(continued on page 11)

Area Overview

In 1973, the East Central Area experienced a 27% overall increase in the number of reported Part I crimes. One reason for this increase apparently centers around the fact that a more thorough compilation of crime data was accomplished for the FY-75 area crime profile. Primary source for these figures is the Uniform Crime Reports although standardized data collection forms for the smaller police departments in all counties were prepared and distributed by the East Central staff. For two counties, Iowa and Jones, the percentage increase in reported offenses was in excess of 100% between 1972 and 1973. Smallest percentage increase was in Johnson county (7%) and in no case did a county report a decreased number of crimes. However, it must be emphasized that the reporting systems presently utilized by these agencies do not contain an accurate representation of total criminal activity in a given area and during a given time period.

In 1973 the percent of total crimes in the East Central Area decreased for Benton, Cedar and Johnson counties. These decreases are relatively insignificant although Johnson county's percent of the total decreased from 27.3% in 1972 to 23.0% in 1973. Alternative methods of reporting, unavailability of complete records, lack of standardized recording procedures, etc. throughout the various jurisdictions are factors in the interpre-

tation of county totals; and these problems must be considered in evaluating the total crime rate for each county and the area as a whole. In some cases the statistics and percentages per se are not an appropriate basis on which to prepare interpretations or speculate on crime patterns and trends in the area. As previously stated, the percent of total area crimes for Benton, Cedar and Johnson counties decreased but the number of reported offenses increased in each of these counties during this time.

Percentage increases in reported larceny offenses occurred in every East Central county for the two year period. The largest increase, 168%, was in Jones county, with Iowa and Washington counties experiencing 94% increases in this offense classification. In terms of robbery offenses, each of four counties (Cedar, Johnson, Linn and Washington) reporting changes in this classification had percentage increases with no change in the remaining counties. This is a relatively uncommon crime among the rural counties in the area. Five East Central counties had increased burglary offenses while the remaining two (Benton and Johnson) reported decreases. In some cases the percentage increases appear to be unusually large (e.g. 1000% increase in Jones county auto theft); however, the numerical change is relatively small in most of these instances. For example, crime

statistics, as recorded by the various law enforcement agencies in Jones county in 1973, revealed a total of ten reported auto theft incidents. There were no known auto thefts in 1972 in Jones county; hence, the 1000% increase. It is possible, however, that a number of auto thefts did, in fact, occur in 1972 but were unrecorded. It is also possible that such offenses were not reported to law enforcement agencies at the time they occurred although this is rather unlikely in a smaller, primarily rural county.

The county and area statistics should generally provide a more detailed, thorough and comprehensive analysis of criminal activity than the FBI standardized system because of the greater number of agencies contributing data and input to the East Central crime profile.

Index of Crime: The East Central Area has a 1973 crime index of 3,157 offenses per 100,000 persons. This is a 27% increase from the previous year, as indicated in the following table:

	East Central Area Index of Crime 1971 - 1973 (Per 100,000 Population)			% of Change 1972 - 1973
	<u>1971*</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	
<u>Total Index of Crime</u>	2601.8	2482.4	3157.6	27.1%
Murder	1.5	.9	4.8	43.3%
Rape	12.7	14.2	15.7	10.5%
Robbery	14.8	17.2	26.9	56.3%
Assault	128.4	149.9	143.8	(4.0%)
Burglary	439.8	501.6	631.5	25.9%
Larceny	1835.9	1590.2	2097.6	31.8%
Auto Theft	168.7	208.4	236.5	13.4%

*NOTE: Index figures for 1971 include only larceny over \$50 and aggravated assault for the following counties: Benton, Cedar, Iowa, Jones, and Washington.

A review of crime incidence represented by these figures indicates that two Part I offenses (larceny and burglary) represent the vast majority of crime occurring in the East Central Area. The percentage in relation to the total Part I crime reported in 1973 (with a 1972 comparison) are as follows:

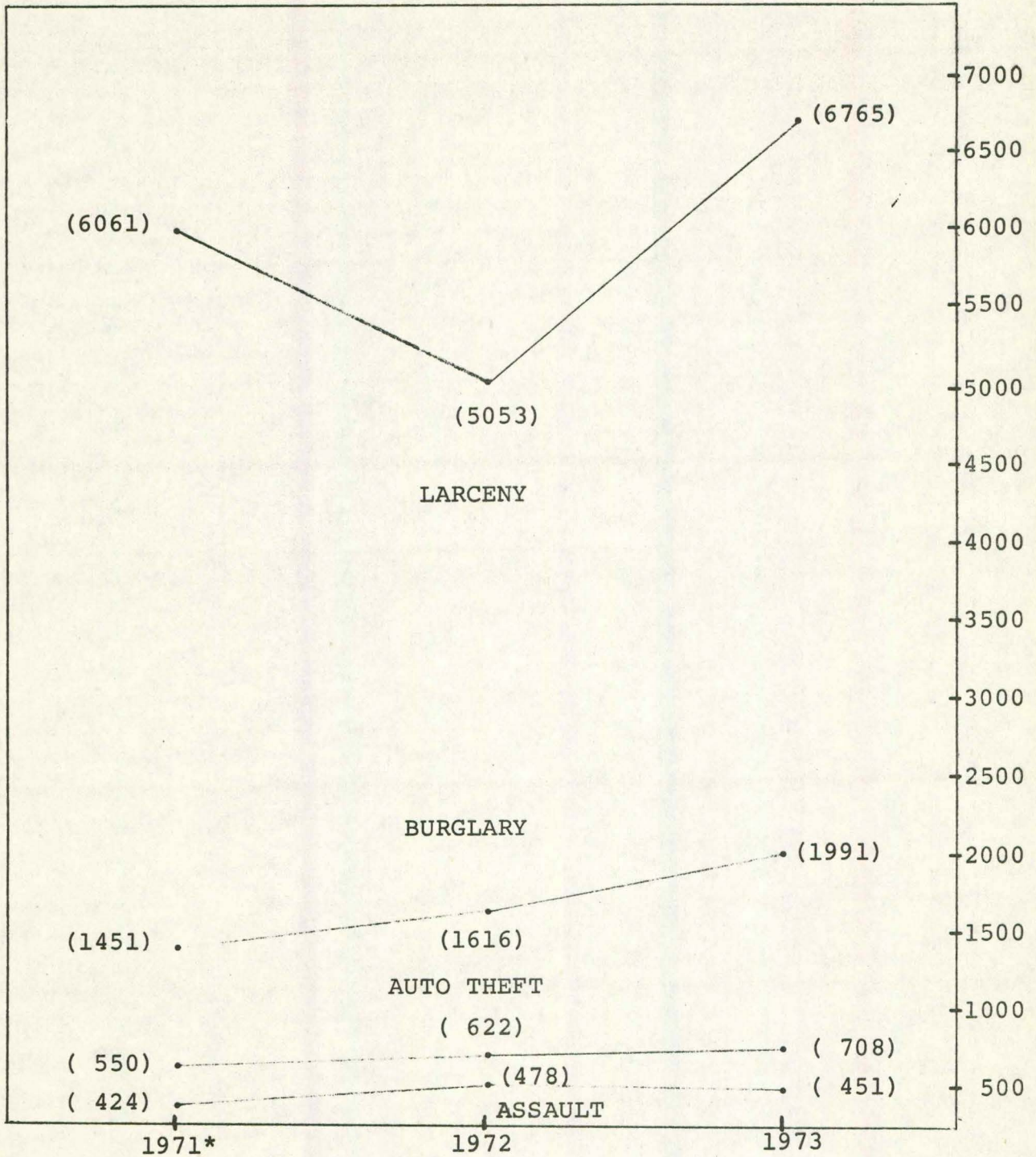
<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u>% of Total Part I Offenses</u>	
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Larceny	64.0	66.4
Burglary	20.2	20.0
Auto Theft	8.3	7.4
Assault	6.0	4.6
Robbery	.6	.8
Rape	.5	.4
Murder	<u>.3</u>	<u>.1</u>
	100.0%	100.0%

These statistics reveal a 2.4% increase in the larceny percentage of total Part I offenses. The auto theft and assault percentages decreased slightly while the other classifications remained basically the same as 1972. It is obvious that larceny and burglary are the primary offenses; these two classifications alone represent 86.4% of the total.

The following graph emphasizes the trends indicated by these statistics over the past three years, plotting the actual incidence of crime committed under the categories of larceny, burglary, auto theft, and assault. These four offenses represent 98.6% of the East Central's total 1973 crime problem. This is virtually unchanged from 1972; however, the graph reveals increases in three of the four offense classifications that are listed. Largest percentage increases in actual offenses were in larceny (33.8%) and burglary (23.2%). Auto thefts increased by 13.8% and the number of actual assaults recorded showed a decrease during this time.

CHART 9

East Central Area
Actual Offenses Reported
Comparing 1971, 1972, 1973



*NOTE: The 1971 figures include only larceny over \$50 and aggravated assault for the following counties: Benton, Cedar, Iowa, Jones, and Washington.

East Central Area's Location of Crime: The 1973 crime profile shows 10,423 reported Part I offenses. This averages out to 1,489 Part I offenses per county, a 27% increase over 1972. Analysis of actual occurrences by county is represented on a following map. Those areas which stand out as areas of high crime incidence/law enforcement activity are as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>County's Major City</u>	<u>Index of Crime</u>	
		<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Linn	Cedar Rapids	3122	4061
Johnson	Iowa City	3104	3333

The Linn county crime index increased 30% and the Johnson county index 7.3%. The above listed counties accounted for 86.6% of the East Central Area's total 1973 volume of crime, with the remaining 13.4% spread throughout the other five counties.

CHART 10

EAST CENTRAL AREA

1973 Reported Crime Incidence

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u>State Of Iowa</u>	<u>East Central Area</u>	<u>% of Iowa's Crime Incidence in the East Central Area</u>
Murder		16	
Rape		52	
Robbery		89	
Assault		475	
Burglary		2,085	
Larceny		6,925	
Auto Theft		781	
TOTAL		10,423	

¹ 1974 Projected Population of Iowa	2,853,675
1974 Projected Population of East Central Iowa	342,351
% of Iowa's Projected Population in East Central Area	12.0%

¹Source of the 1974 projected population figures for Linn County and the State of Iowa is the "Linn County Population and Employment" report prepared for the Linn County Regional Planning Commission and dated January, 1973.

CHART 11

EAST CENTRAL AREA

1973 - 1972 Comparison

¹1974 Projected Population - Reported Crime Incidence

County	1974 Projected Population		Reported Crime Incidence				
	#	%	#		% of Change	% of Total	
			1972	1973	1972-1973	1972	1973
Benton	23,025	6.7%	184	224	21%	2.2%	2.1%
Cedar	18,072	5.3%	184	203	10%	2.2%	1.9%
Iowa	15,419	4.5%	110	233	117%	1.3%	2.2%
Johnson	77,000	22.5%	2,239	2,404	7%	27.3%	23.0%
Jones	19,868	5.8%	132	337	155%	1.6%	3.2%
Linn	170,000	49.7%	5,096	6,629	30%	62.1%	63.6%
Washington	18,967	5.5%	252	393	56%	3.0%	3.8%
AREA TOTAL	342,351	100.0%	8,197	10,423	27%	100.0%	100.0%

¹These figures are estimates that are being submitted in order to provide a more current representation of the county population since the 1970 census was completed.

CHART 12
BENTON COUNTY

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u>Reported Incidences</u>			<u>% of Change 1972-1973</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	
Murder	--	--	--	---
Rape	--	1	3	200%
Robbery	1	1	1	---
Assault (all)	2	1	31*	3000%
Burglary	49	90	55	(39%) ¹
Larceny (all)	92	84	123	46%
Auto Theft	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	57%
TOTALS	156	184	224	21%

*Estimate

¹Numbers in parentheses represent % decreases

1973 Property Loss Valuation Due to Part I Crime: \$30,276.39

1973 Livestock Theft Valuation: \$14,964.00

CHART 13
CEDAR COUNTY

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u>Reported Incidences</u>			<u>% of Change 1972-1973</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	
Murder	--	1	--	(100%) ¹
Rape	1	3	1	(66.7%)
Robbery	1	--	1	100%
Assault (all)	2	12	3	(75%)
Burglary	27	48	74	54.1%
Larceny (all)	28	105	116	10.4%
Auto Theft	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>	(46.7%)
TOTALS	65	184	203	10.3%

¹Numbers in parentheses represent % decreases

1973 Property Loss Valuation Due to Part I Crime: \$51,462.00

1973 Livestock Theft Valuation: \$16,470.00

CHART 14
IOWA COUNTY

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u>Reported Incidences</u>			<u>% of Change 1972-1973</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	
Murder	--	--	--	---
Rape	--	--	1	100%
Robbery	--	--	--	---
Assault (all)	1	3	43	1333%
Burglary	38	34	47	38.2%
Larceny (all)	28	69	134	94.2%
Auto Theft	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	700%
TOTALS	71	107	233	117%

1973 Property Loss Valuation Due to Part I Crime: \$56,513.67

1973 Livestock Theft Valuation: N/A

CHART 15
JOHNSON COUNTY

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u>Reported Incidences</u>			<u>% of Change 1972-1973</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	
Murder	--	1	1	---
Rape	27	29	24	(17%) ¹
Robbery	11	15	21	40%
Assault (all)	92	109	110	.09%
Burglary	328	506	460	(9%)
Larceny (all)	1,472	1,400	1,636	17%
Auto Theft	<u>129</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>152</u>	(15%)
TOTALS	2,059	2,240	2,404	7%

¹Numbers in parentheses represent % decreases

1973 Property Loss Valuation Due to Part I Crime: \$414,143.41

1973 Livestock Theft Valuation: N/A

CHART 16
JONES COUNTY

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u>Reported Incidences</u>			<u>% of Change 1972-1973</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	
Murder	--	--	--	---
Rape	--	--	--	---
Robbery	--	--	--	---
Assault (all)	10	--	4	400%
Burglary	51	28	44	57%
Larceny (all)	96	104	279	168%
Auto Theft	<u>2</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>10</u>	1000%
TOTALS	159	132	337	155%

1973 Property Loss Valuation Due to Part I Crime: \$52,040.40

1973 Livestock Theft Valuation: \$18,567.00

CHART 17

LINN COUNTY

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u>Reported Incidences</u>			<u>% of Change 1972-1973</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	
Murder	5	3	15	400%
Rape	18	14	22	57%
Robbery	37	41	53	29%
Assault (all)	304	340	268	(21%) ¹
Burglary	917	870	1,319	52%
Larceny (all)	4,279	3,357	4,388	31%
Auto Theft	<u>433</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>564</u>	20%
TOTALS	5,993	5,096	6,629	30%

¹Numbers in parentheses represent % decreases

1973 Property Loss Valuation Due to Part I Crime: \$1,124,881.49

1973 Livestock Theft Valuation: N/A

CHART 18
WASHINGTON COUNTY

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u>Reported Incidences</u>			<u>% of Change 1972-1973</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	
Murder	--	--	--	---
Rape	--	--	1	100%
Robbery	--	--	13	1300%
Assault (all)	13	30	16	(46%) ¹
Burglary	41	80	86	7%
Larceny (all)	66	128	249	94%
Auto Theft	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>28</u>	100%
TOTALS	125	252	393	56%

¹Numbers in parentheses represent % decreases

1973 Property Loss Valuation Due to Part I Crime: \$36,922.00

1973 Livestock Theft Valuation: \$22,480.00

CHART 19

EAST CENTRAL AREA - 1973

Actual Number of Part I Offenses by County

BENTON 224 CBA: 6.7%	LINN 6,451 CBA: 30%	JONES 337 CBA: 14.2%
IOWA 225 CBA: 15.5%	JOHNSON 2,238 CBA: 16.4%	CEDAR 203 CBA: 8.7%
	WASHINGTON 372 CBA: 38.1%	

NOTE: CBA = Percent
Cleared by arrest.

CHART 20

EAST CENTRAL AREA - 1973

Actual Number of Larcenies

BENTON 123 CBA: 3.7%	LINN 4,292 CBA: 24%	JONES 279 CBA: 13%
IOWA 131 CBA: 13.7%	JOHNSON 1,576 CBA: 15%	CEDAR 116 CBA: 4.3%
	WASHINGTON 248 CBA: 32%	

CHART 21

EAST CENTRAL AREA - 1973

Actual Number of Burglaries

BENTON 55 CBA: 3.6%	LINN 1,296 CBA: 34%	JONES 44 CBA: 15.9%
IOWA 46 CBA: 8.7%	JOHNSON 407 CBA: 10%	CEDAR 74 CBA: 4.0%
	WASHINGTON 69 CBA: 42%	

CHART 22

EAST CENTRAL AREA - 1973

Actual Number of Auto Thefts

BENTON 11* CBA: 33%	LINN 521 CBA: 28%	JONES 10 CBA: 20%
IOWA 5 CBA: 100%	JOHNSON 128 CBA: 19%	CEDAR 8 CBA: 62.5%
	WASHINGTON 25 CBA: 33%	

*Estimate

CHART 23

EAST CENTRAL AREA - 1973

Actual Number of Assaults

BENTON 31* CBA: 94%*	LINN 262 CBA: 92%	JONES 4 CBA: 75%
IOWA 42 CBA: 16.7%	JOHNSON 93 CBA: 58%	CEDAR 3 CBA: 100%
	WASHINGTON 16 CBA: 100%	

*Estimate

CHART 24

EAST CENTRAL AREA - 1973

Actual Number of Robberies

BENTON 1 CBA: 0.0%	LINN 51 CBA: 65%	JONES 0
IOWA 0	JOHNSON 18 CBA: 33%	CEDAR 1 CBA: 0.0%
	WASHINGTON 13 CBA: 69%	

CHART 25

EAST CENTRAL AREA - 1973

Actual Number of Rapes

BENTON 3 CBA: 100%	LINN 21 CBA: 86%	JONES 0
IOWA 1 CBA: 100%	JOHNSON 15 CBA: 33%	CEDAR 1 CBA: 100%
	WASHINGTON 1 CBA: 100%	

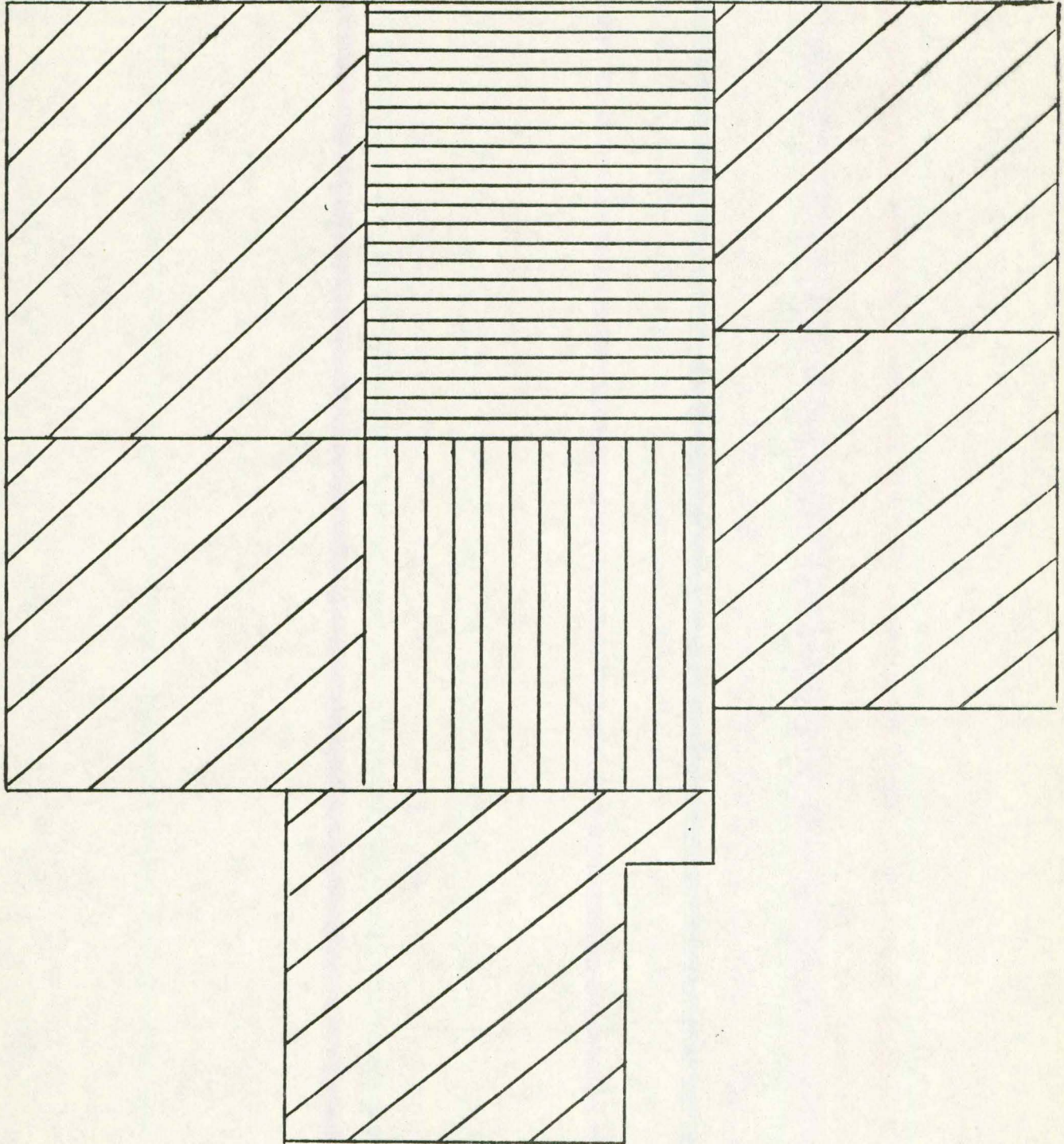
EAST CENTRAL AREA - 1973

Actual Number of Murders

BENTON 0	LINN 8 CBA: 87.5%	JONES 0
IOWA 0	JOHNSON 1 CBA: 0.0%	CEDAR 0
	WASHINGTON 0	

CHART 27

EAST CENTRAL - COMPARATIVE CRIME INCIDENCE



The East Central planning staff has selected the following localities, focusing attention on each in an endeavor to further set out the specific areas requiring special attention:

	<u>1974 Projected Population</u>	<u>% of State's Population</u>	<u>Index of Crime</u>	<u>% of State's Index Of Crime</u>
Cedar Rapids	115,952	4.1%	5,252	-
Iowa City	50,036	1.8%	3,547	-
Marion	18,893	.7%	1,142	-

Cedar Rapids: Cedar Rapids comprises East Central's largest SMSA. This SMSA alone accounted for 55.7% of all 1973 Part I offenses reported in the East Central Area. A comparison of 1971, 1972, and 1973 crime indices for Cedar Rapids is as follows:

<u>SMSA</u>	<u>Index of Crime</u>		
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Cedar Rapids	4744	3949	5252

The 1973 index represents a 33% increase over 1972 and a 10% increase from 1971.

The city's populace is comprised of the following elements as indicated by the 1974 projected figures.

<u>Age</u>	<u>1974 Projected Population</u>	<u>% of Populace</u>
Under 5	10,897	9.4%
5 - 14	23,249	20.1%
15 - 24	20,538	17.7%
25 - 34	15,507	13.4%
35 - 44	12,888	11.1%
45 - 54	12,418	10.7%
55 - 64	9,466	8.2%
65 - 74	6,379	5.5%
75 - 84	3,646	3.1%
85 +	<u>964</u>	<u>.8%</u>
	115,952	100.0%

Uniform Crime Reports indicate that the 15 - 24 age group is the most crime prone group nationwide. The city's male and female populace is as follows:

	<u>1974 Projected Population</u>	<u>% of Populace</u>
Male	55,113	47.5%
Female	<u>60,839</u>	<u>52.5%</u>
	115,952	100.0%

Uniform Crime Reports for the past three years provide the following tabulation of Part I offenses for Cedar Rapids:

of Part I Offenses

<u>Year</u>	<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Larceny</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Total</u>
1971	5	11	35	283	693	3,844	378	5,249
1972	3	11	39	324	642	2,924	427	4,370
1973	14	11	49	259	1,070	3,900	508	5,811

The following data emphasizes the 1973 Part I offenses, providing percentages for each in relation to the city's total crime:

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u># of Offenses</u>	<u>% of Offenses</u>
Larceny	3,900	67.1%
Burglary	1,070	18.4%
Auto Theft	508	8.7%
Assault	259	4.4%
Robbery	49	.8%
Murder	14	.2%
Rape	<u>11</u>	<u>.1%</u>
	5,811	100.0%

The primary offenses of larceny and burglary comprise 85.5% of the total crime problem in this city. In the entire East Central Area, larceny and burglary represented 86.4% of the total offenses, as previously stated.

Cedar Rapids Summary

Increased larceny and burglary incidences during 1973 are primarily responsible for the 33% overall increase in reported crimes in this city. Of these two classifications, burglary represented the largest percentage increase while the largest numerical increase was in the number of larceny offenses. These crimes represented approximately 81% of the total in 1972 and in 1973 this increased to 85%. Auto theft and robbery also showed substantial percentage increases during the 1972-1973 period.

In terms of 1973 larceny offenses, the monthly chart for this crime reveals an interesting trend. From January - May, 1973, the number of larcenies remains somewhat stable. Offenses declined in June and then began a sharp increase, peaking in September. October and November declined and, again, there occurred an increase as the holiday season approached. The monthly average for larceny offenses was approximately 319 during 1973. However, the breakdown of larcenies by month and valuation (over \$50 and under \$50) reveals that the average number of offenses increased markedly from August through December. During the last five months of 1973, larcenies averaged 428 per month. These increases are apparent for both larceny over \$50 and under \$50. A portion of the increase can be attributed to the category of "bicycle theft" during August, September, and October which is consistent with the opening of the fall school year. A major increase in the "other" category from August through December is also apparent.

The graphic illustration of burglary offenses reveals a pattern similar to larceny during this time period. However, the burglary increase begins in April rather than June. Residential and non-residential offenses follow roughly the same pattern throughout the twelve month period. Residential burglaries were higher in every month except April and both categories increased after July. 67% of these crimes occurred during the period of August through December, 1973.

There was no distinct pattern or trend in auto theft incidences during this time except that the months of September, October, and November each averaged over 60 offenses while the monthly average for the entire year was around 39.

Robbery occurrences fluctuated during 1973 in Cedar Rapids with no discernible pattern during the twelve month period. The largest number of robberies occurred during the peak holiday season in December.

The assault classification presents perhaps the most unusual pattern, in terms of monthly fluctuations, of any Part I offense. The vast majority of assaults (89.0%) were non-aggravated offenses. The monthly totals fluctuated substantially from January through July while October and November each reflected a similar number of offenses.

The incidence maps provide further insight into the crime problem in the City of Cedar Rapids. The larceny incidence map documents a total of 3,854 offenses of which 1,042 (27%) occurred

from 12:00 to 6:00 P.M. and 1,796 (47%) occurred from 6:00 to 12:00 P.M. The time period of 6:00 to 12:00 P.M. was used if the time of occurrence was unknown on the departmental report. These two chronological categories accounted for 74% of all larcenies. Cedar Rapids' south side, containing the southeast and southwest quadrants, experienced 59% of the larceny offenses during 1973, according to the incidence map. This compares to 35% for the north side (northeast and northwest quadrants).

Chronology is unlisted on the burglary incidence map but it is evident that the south portion of the city experienced considerably over half (62%) of these crimes. There is no simple explanation for these statistics; however, it should be noted that the southeast section of the city contains a relatively large number of expensive homes, and the majority of the burglaries in this quadrant were residential offenses.

In terms of auto thefts, the incidence map reveals that 56% of these crimes occurred during the time period of 6:00 to 12:00 P.M. The chronological category containing the second largest number of offenses was 12:00 to 6:00 A.M. Obviously the night-time hours help to conceal the activities of the auto thief. It is again apparent from the auto theft incidence map that the majority of offenses seems to be centered on the southern portion of the city. 56% of the auto thefts were reported from the southwest and southeast quadrants while 13% occurred in the downtown or loop area.

Commercial robberies and robberies of persons were almost evenly divided during 1973 (44% and 56%, respectively). The southwest, southeast and loop areas accounted for 74% of these crimes while the two northern quadrants experienced 26%.

Aggravated assault incidences follow a pattern similar to the trend apparent for other Part I offenses. 45% of the aggravated assaults were identified in the 6:00 to 12:00 P.M. category and 35% in the 12:00 to 6:00 P.M. category. In addition, the south side of Cedar Rapids was the geographical location for 65% of these assaults.

The rape and murder offenses do not appear to contain any trend or pattern in terms of chronology or location of crime. Consequently, these two classifications deviate from the other offenses because they are not associated with a given geographical area or time period.

It will be noted that statistical data appearing on the incidence maps is not entirely consistent with information taken from the Uniform Crime Reports prepared by this department. Discrepancies exist due to variations in reporting procedures during the period under consideration. It is probably reasonable to assume that the larger totals given on the Part I incidence maps are a more accurate reflection of the crime problem than the Uniform Crime Report figures.

CHART 28

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u>Reported Incidences</u>			<u>% of Change 1972-1973</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	
Murder	5	3	14*	366%
Rape	11	11	11	---
Robbery	35	39	49	25%
Assault (all)	283	324	259	(20%) ¹
Burglary	693	642	1,070	66%
Larceny (all)	3,844	2,924	3,900	33%
Auto Theft	<u>378</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>508</u>	19%
TOTALS	5,249	4,370	5,811	33%

¹Numbers in parentheses represent % decrease

*Includes 10 fatal traffic accidents

CHART 29

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Comparing 1971, 1972, 1973

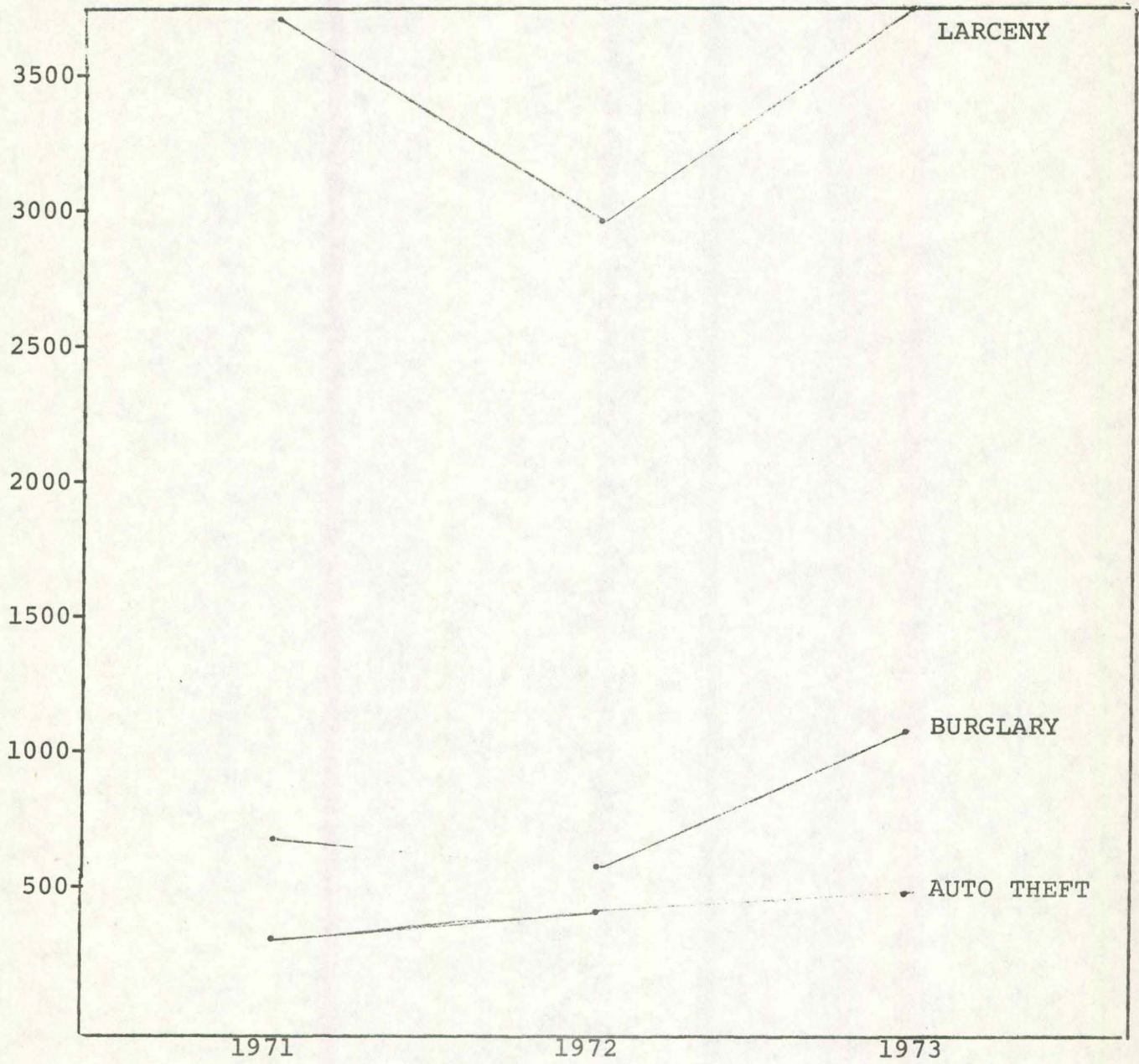


CHART 30

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT
1973 Actual Reported Larceny Incidence (all)

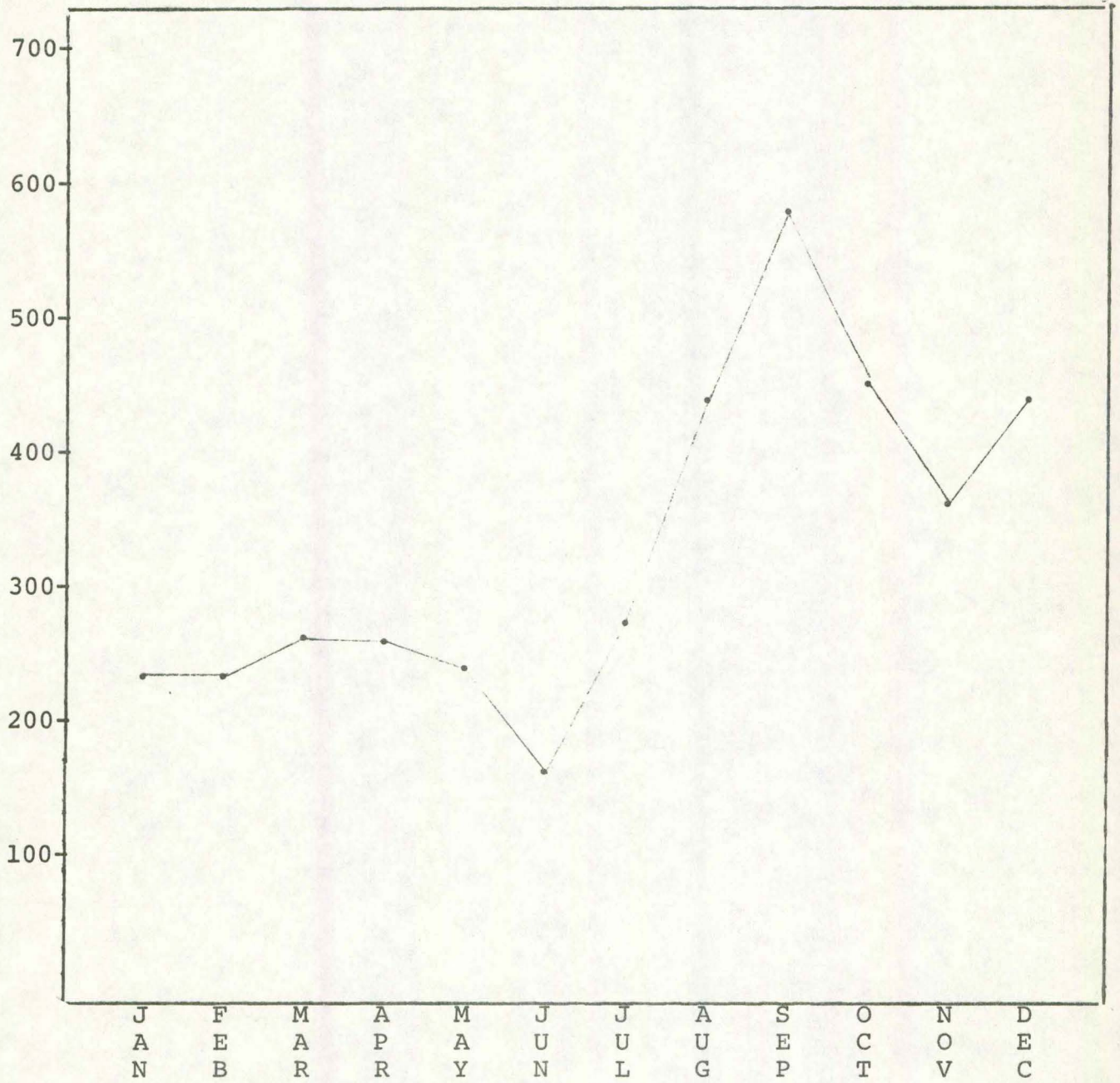


CHART 31

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Larceny Incidence (Over \$50)

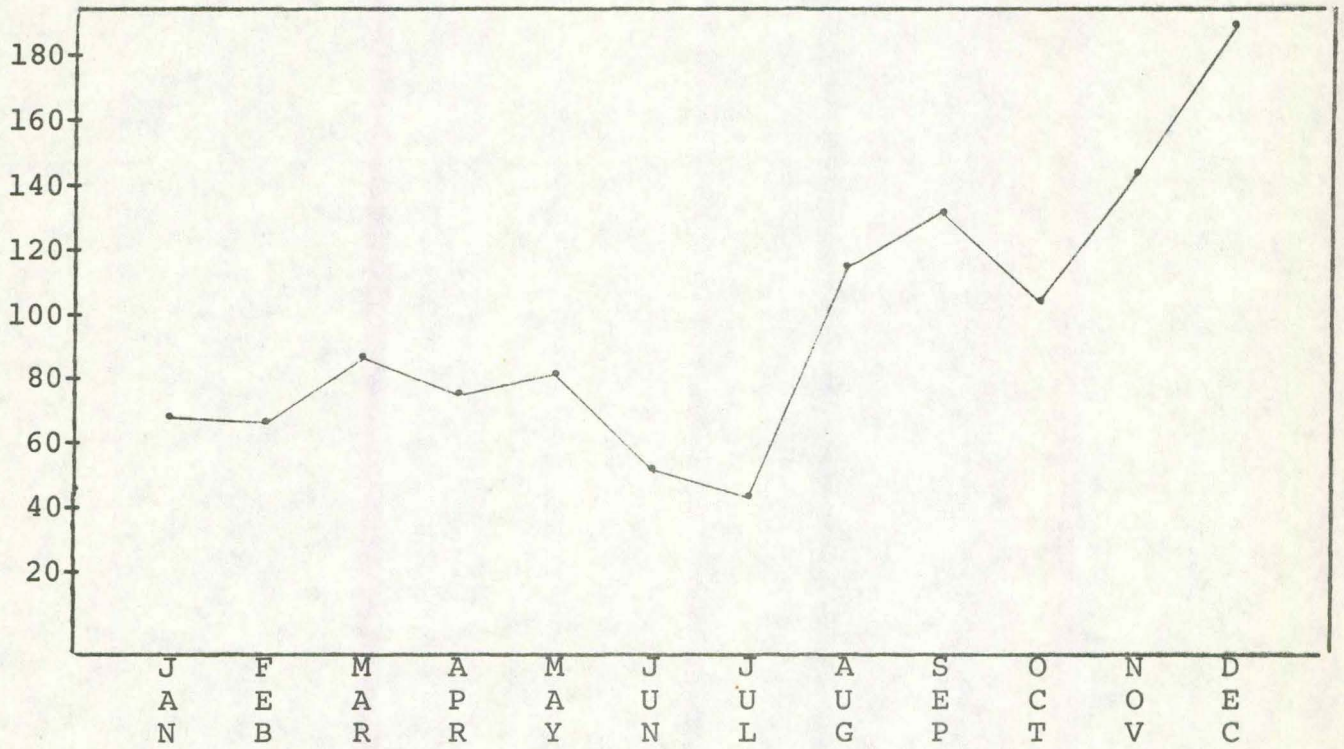


CHART 32

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Larceny Incidence (Under \$50)

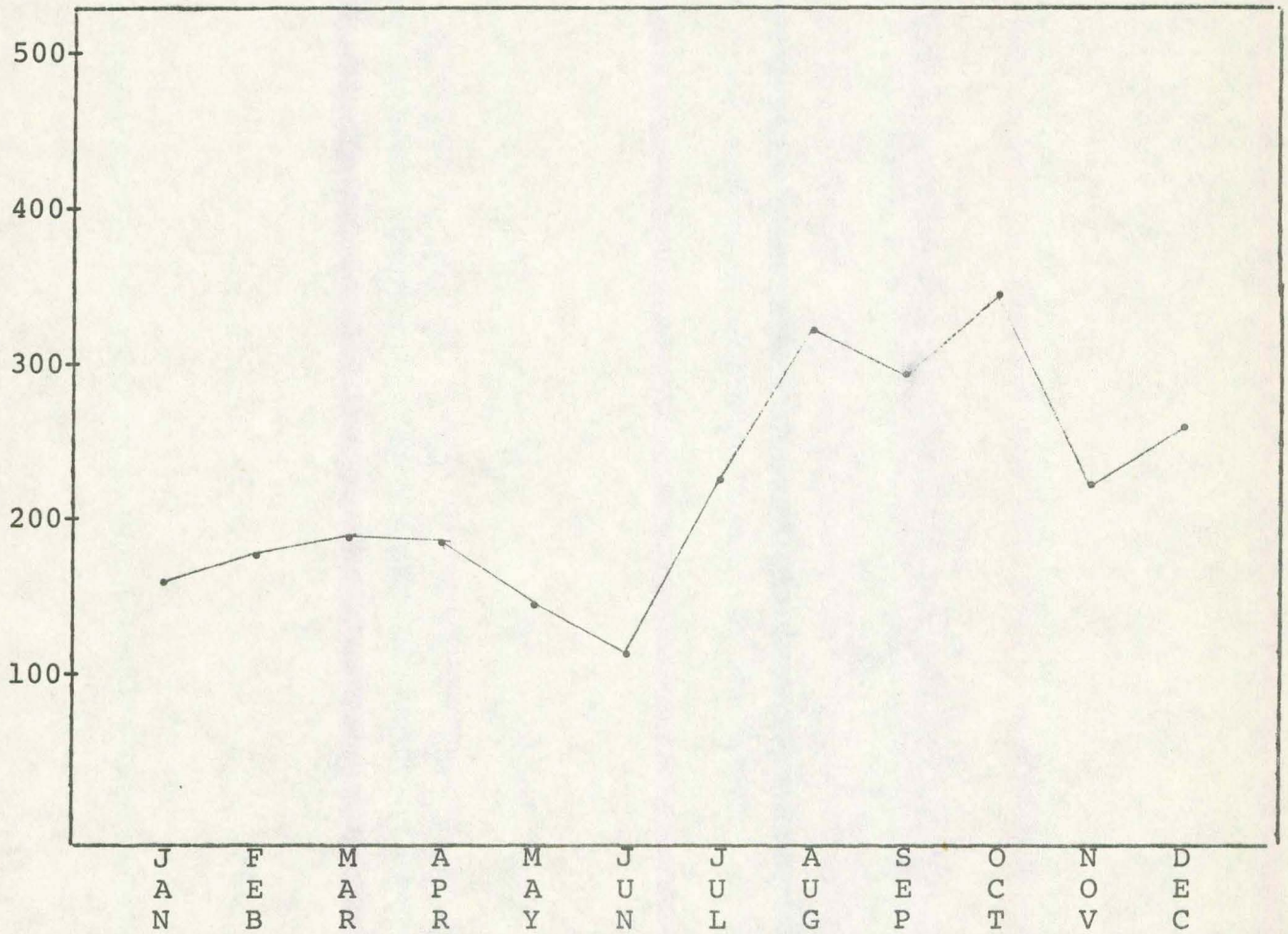


CHART 33

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Larceny Analysis

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>		<u>\$ Valuation</u>	
	<u>Over \$50</u>	<u>Under \$50</u>	<u>Over \$50</u>	<u>Under \$50</u>
January	70	166	12,313.00	2,633.00
February	65	171	7,025.00	2,641.00
March	85	189	9,338.00	3,081.00
April	78	182	11,021.00	3,068.00
May	81	159	10,917.00	2,512.00
June	54	110	7,405.00	3,069.00
July	43	230	7,522.00	4,495.00
August	117	324	25,398.00	13,355.00
September	136	294	29,247.00	13,004.00
October	107	346	14,883.00	9,402.00
November	142	223	29,970.49	6,306.76
December	189	264	25,188.00	3,916.00

CHART 34

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Larceny Analysis

	A	B	C	D	E				
	Pocket	Purse	Shoplifting	From Autos	Auto Parts				
	Picking	Snatching		(Except E)	& Accessories				
	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>				
	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Valuation</u>				
January			24	273.00	36	1,558.00	17	503.00	
February		1	11.00	44	659.00	51	851.00	18	489.00
March		1	11.00	32	2,730.00	75	4,119.00	22	1,147.00
April			51	351.00	65	3,984.00	25	1,855.00	
May			22	123.00	50	2,603.00	18	849.00	
June			42	287.00	39	1,923.00	22	926.00	
July			26	319.00	47	1,600.00	38	1,279.00	
August		1	5.00	45	268.00	53	5,164.00	42	2,923.00
September		5	211.00	33	541.00	62	7,395.00	39	3,093.00
October			39	224.00	64	4,957.00	52	4,029.00	
November		2	117.00	48	338.30	51	5,574.73	43	2,988.55
December			53	386.00	100	1,597.00	63	3,027.00	

CHART 34 (CONTINUED)

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

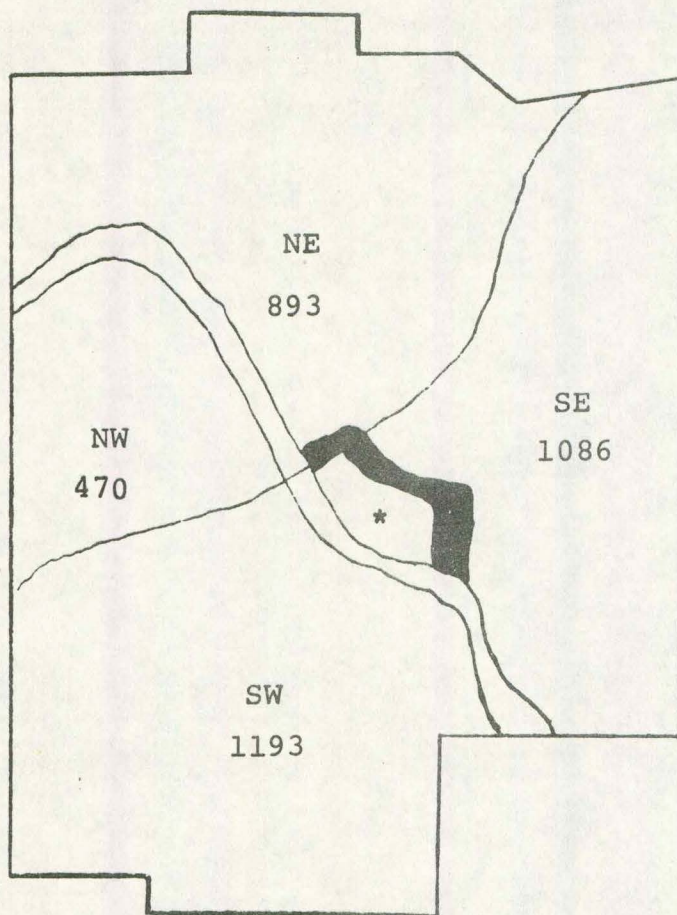
1973 Larceny Analysis

	F Bicycles		G From Building (Except C & H)		H Coin Machines		I Other		Total	
	<u>#</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Valuation</u>
January	9	165.00	64	6,722.00	2	16.00	84	5,709.00	236	14,946.00
February	9	161.00	42	3,098.00	4	33.00	67	4,378.00	236	9,680.00
March	34	72.00	50	2,919.00			60	3,878.00	274	14,876.00
April	41	690.00	50	3,049.00			28	4,160.00	260	14,089.00
May	40	1,200.00	82	6,400.00	6	95.00	22	2,159.00	240	13,429.00
June	15	169.00	27	3,010.00	14	159.00	5	4,000.00	164	10,474.00
July	65	1,320.00	40	2,274.00	3	62.00	54	5,163.00	273	12,017.00
August	165	10,422.00	28	4,576.00	1	37.00	106	15,358.00	441	38,753.00
September	151	10,272.00	40	5,997.00	2	93.00	249	14,649.00	581	42,251.00
October	152	8,717.00	32	3,365.00	5	300.00	109	2,693.00	453	24,285.00
November	72	3,712.00	35	506.86	2	135.00	112	22,904.81	365	36,277.25
December	18	1,223.00	103	7,079.00	6	822.00	102	14,970.00	445	29,104.00

CHART 35

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Larceny



* Downtown (Loop Area): 212

CHART 36

Larceny Incidence Breakdown: Location and Chronology

<u>Area</u>	<u>Chronology</u>	<u># of Offenses</u>
Northeast Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	144
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	79
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	250
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	<u>420</u>
		893
Northwest Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	93
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	45
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	92
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	<u>240</u>
		470
Southwest Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	189
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	111
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	349
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	<u>544</u>
		1,193
Southeast Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	154
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	154
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	269
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	<u>509</u>
		1,086
Downtown (Loop Area)	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	18
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	29
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	82
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	<u>83</u>
		212

<u>Chronological Recap¹</u>			<u>Geographical Recap</u>		
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
12:00- 6:00 A.M.	598	15%	Northeast	893	23%
6:00-12:00 A.M.	418	11%	Northwest	470	12%
12:00- 6:00 P.M.	1,042	27%	Southwest	1,193	31%
6:00-12:00 P.M.	<u>1,796</u>	<u>47%</u>	Southeast	1,086	28%
	<u>3,854</u>	<u>100%</u>	Downtown (Loop Area)	<u>212</u>	<u>6%</u>
				<u>3,854</u>	<u>100%</u>

¹6:00-12:00 P.M. was used when time was unknown.

CHART 37

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 \$ Valuation
Stolen/Recovered Property

	<u>STOLEN</u>	<u>RECOVERED</u>	<u>%</u>
January	52,020.00	36,322.00	70%
February	48,412.00	37,272.00	77%
March	55,359.00	38,186.00	69%
April	46,690.00	29,399.00	63%
May	38,859.00	21,716.00	55%
June	30,910.00	11,703.00	38%
July	60,042.00	44,597.00	74%
August	92,689.00	34,719.00	37%
September	156,459.00	70,164.00	45%
October	108,247.00	35,122.00	32%
November	118,432.16	60,525.07	51%
December	<u>108,081.00</u>	<u>39,412.00</u>	36%
TOTALS	916,200.16	459,137.07	52%

CHART 38

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Burglary Incidence

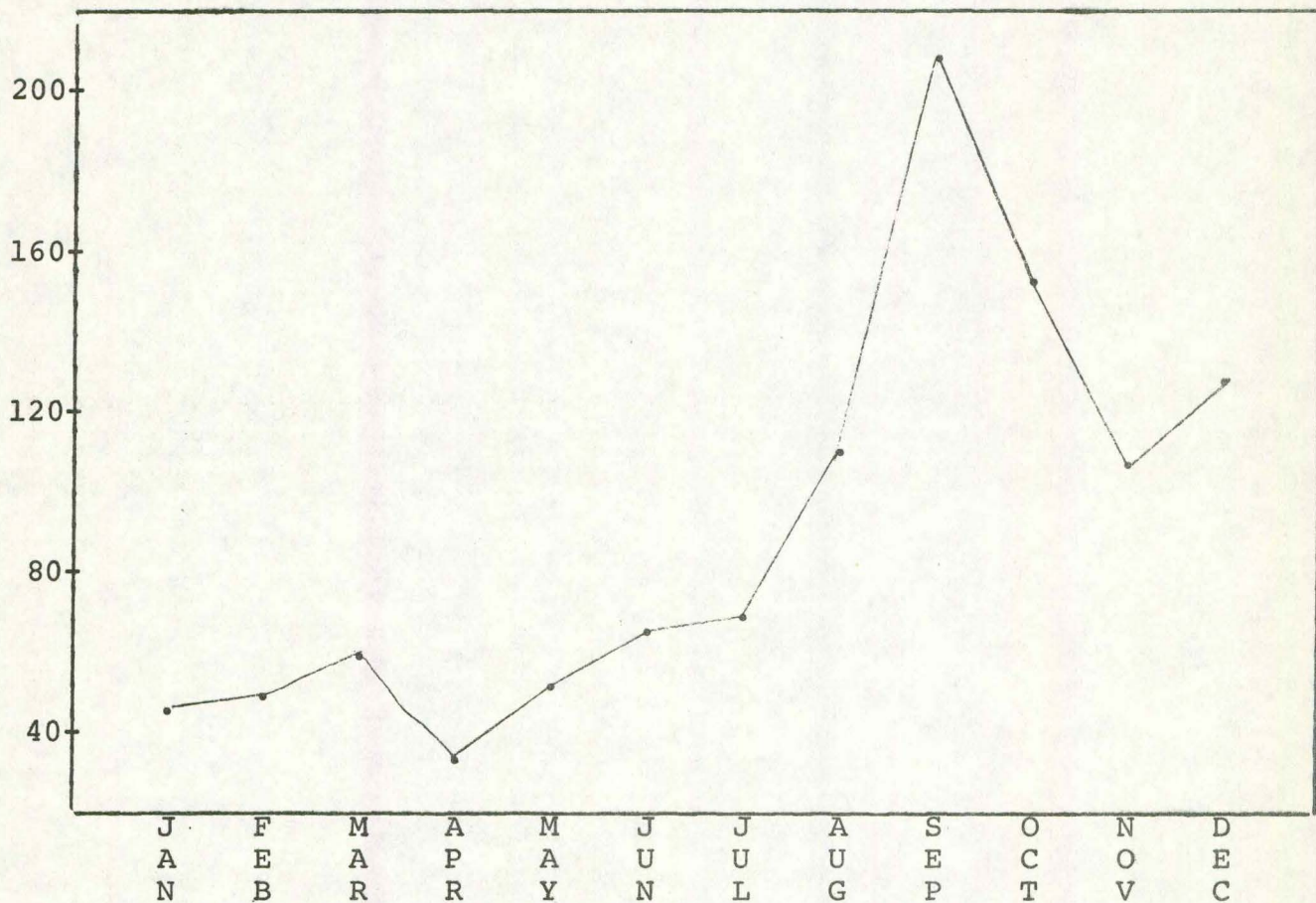


CHART 39

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Residential Burglary

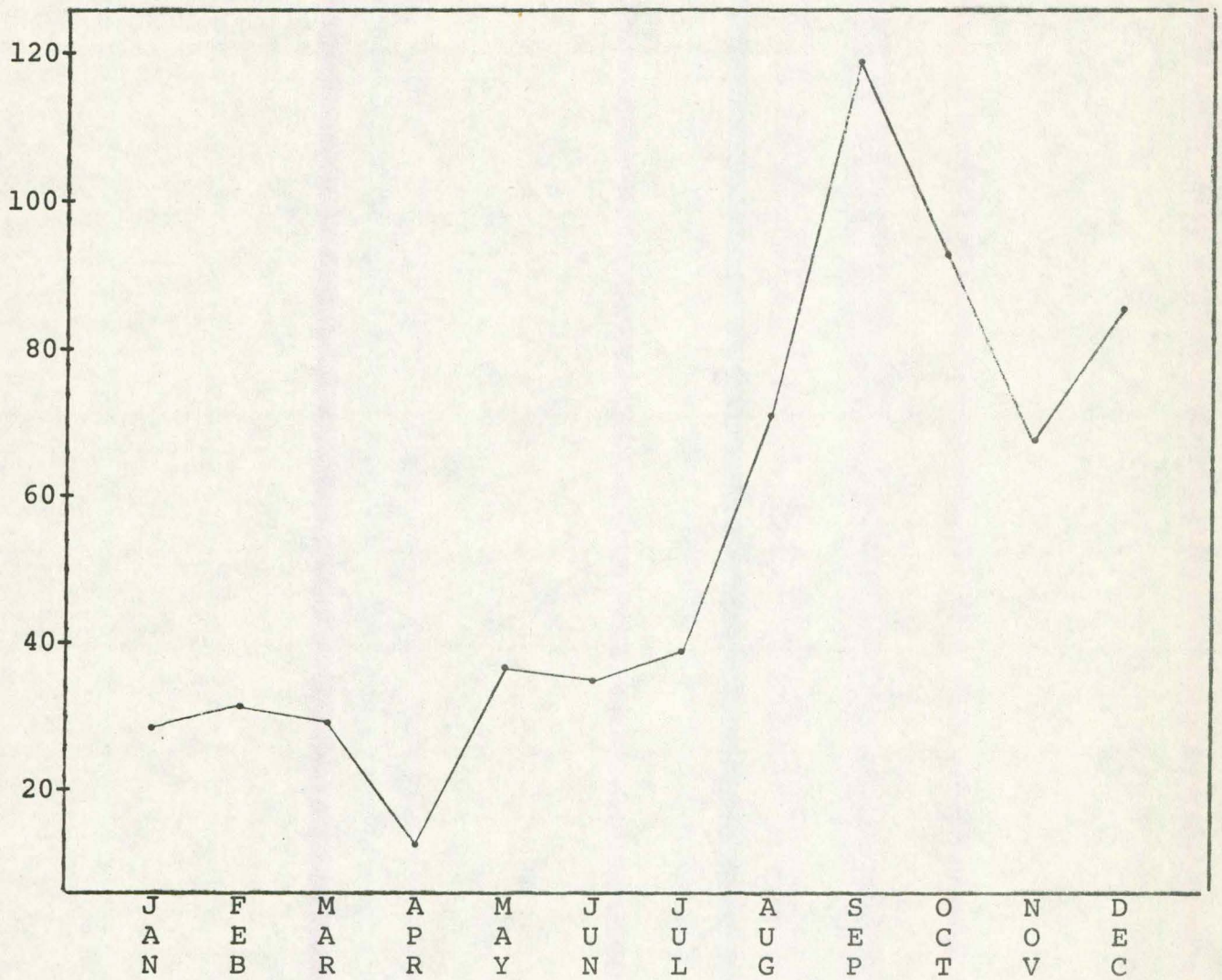


CHART 40

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Non-Residential Burglary

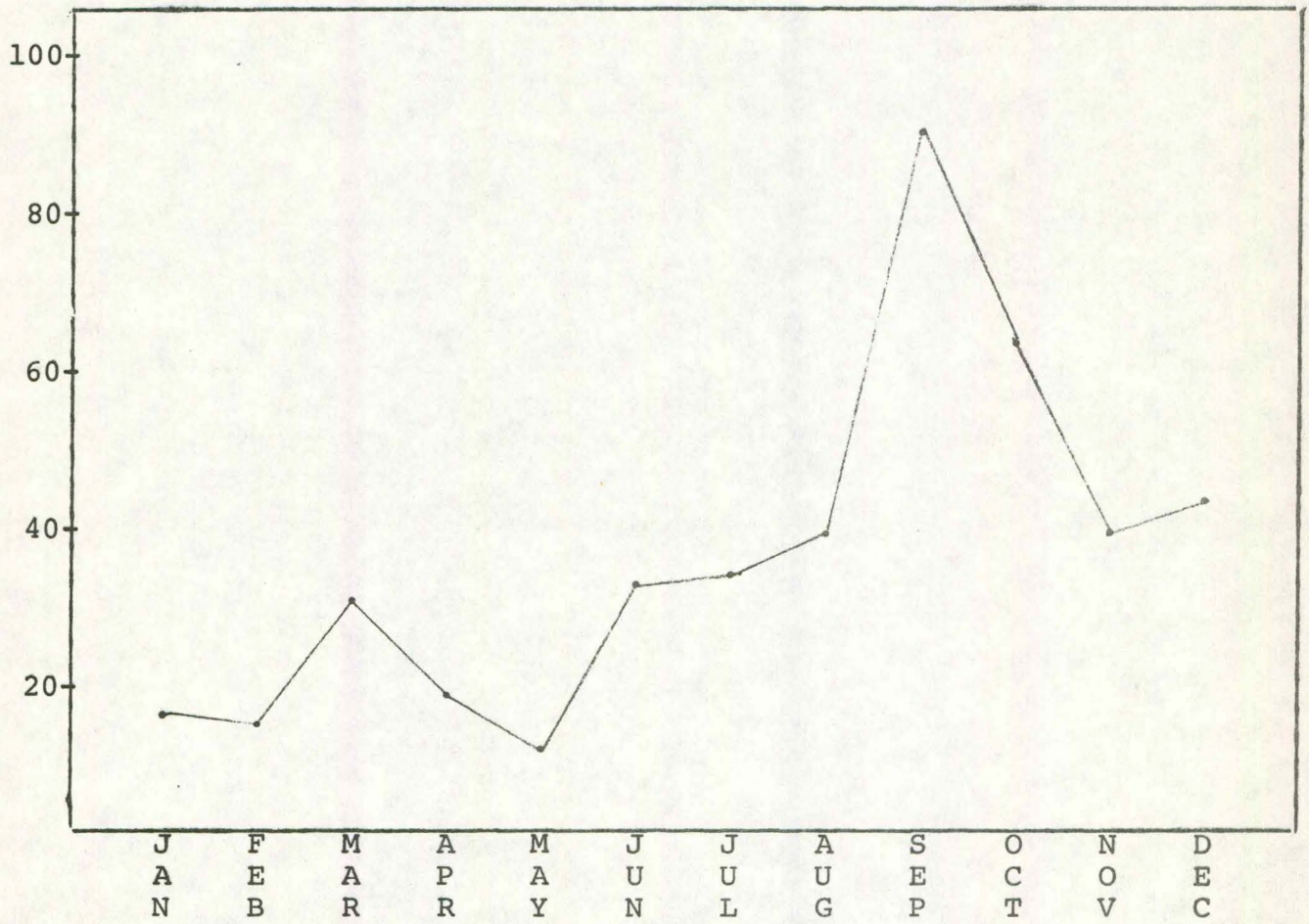


CHART 41

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Burglary Analysis
(January thru June)

<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Residence Totals	28	31	28	12	35	33
Night	2	28	26	11	34	21
Day	26	3	2	1	1	12
Unknown						
Non-Residence Totals	16	15	26	17	12	28
Night	16	15	26	17	12	27
Day						1
Unknown						
TOTAL	44	46	54	29	47	61

Value of Stolen Property

Residence Totals	4,077.00	6,522.00	2,726.00	4,162.00	1,636.00	5,734.00
Night	3,995.00	6,175.00	1,626.00	3,940.00	1,620.00	3,508.00
Day	82.00	347.00	1,100.00	222.00	16.00	2,226.00
Unknown						
Non-Residence Totals	2,016.00	2,950.00	9,794.00	1,090.00	4,867.00	3,177.00
Night	2,016.00	2,950.00	9,794.00	1,090.00	4,867.00	2,677.00
Day						500.00
Unknown						
TOTAL	6,093.00	9,472.00	12,520.00	5,252.00	6,503.00	8,911.00

CHART 41 (CONTINUED)

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

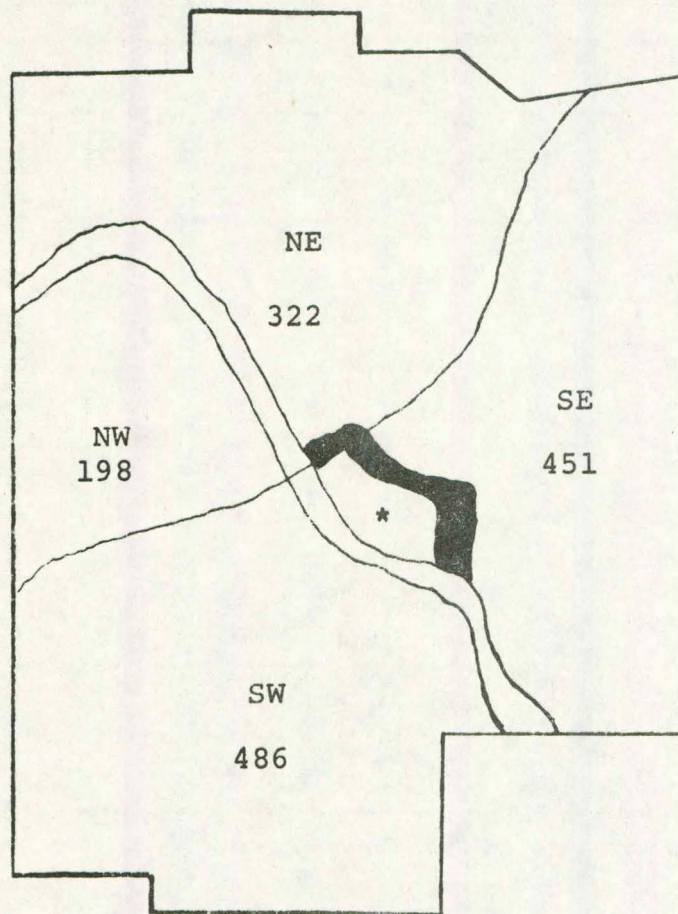
1973 Burglary Analysis
(July thru December)

<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Residence Totals	39	70	119	94	67	82
Night	31	47	87	67	21	55
Day	8	23	32	27	46	27
Unknown						
Non-Residence Totals	29	39	87	63	38	42
Night	27	37	84	61	38	41
Day	2	2	3	2		1
Unknown						
TOTAL	68	109	206	157	105	124
 <u>Value of Stolen Property</u>						
Residence Totals	3,889.00	11,735.00	34,371.00	24,602.00	9,454.71	18,979.00
Night	3,031.00	688.00	21,437.00	8,099.00	2,935.21	9,650.00
Day	858.00	11,047.00	12,934.00	16,503.00	6,519.50	9,329.00
Unknown						
Non-Residence Totals	2,222.00	4,769.00	10,754.00	2,758.00	3,159.20	9,695.00
Night	2,077.00	4,709.00	10,630.00	2,685.00	3,159.20	9,678.00
Day	145.00	60.00	124.00	73.00		17.00
Unknown						
TOTAL	6,111.00	16,504.00	45,125.00	27,360.00	12,613.91	28,674.00

CHART 42

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Burglary



* Downtown (Loop Area): 52

CHART 43

Burglary Incidence Breakdown: Location and Target Analysis

<u>Area</u>	<u># and Classification of Offenses</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Res. Attempt</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Comm. Attempt</u>	
Northeast Quadrant	162	21	126	13	322
Northwest Quadrant	121	19	54	4	198
Southwest Quadrant	269	18	168	31	486
Southeast Quadrant	324	20	93	14	451
Downtown (Loop Area)	15	1	27	9	<u>52</u>
					1,509

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<u>Geographical Recap</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Northeast	322	21%
Northwest	198	13%
Southwest	486	32%
Southeast	451	30%
Downtown (Loop Area)	<u>52</u>	<u>4%</u>
	1,509	100%

<u>General Target Recap</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Residential	891	59%
Residential Attempts	79	5%
Commercial	468	31%
Commercial Attempts	<u>71</u>	<u>5%</u>
	1,509	100%

The following code system is used to identify specific burglary targets:

<u>CODE</u>	<u>#</u>
Taverns	1
Gas Stations, Oil Companies	2
Pharmacies, Physician's Office.	3
Hotels and Motels	4
Supermarkets and Grocery Stores	5
Jewelry	6
Schools	7
Churches.	8
Department Stores	9
Business and Industrial10
Miscellaneous11
Entertainment Centers, Stereos, Radio, TV's, Clubhouses, Drive-in Theaters.12
Construction, Warehouses.13
Restaurants, Concession Stands.14

CHART 43

CODE #	<u>Northeast</u>		<u>Northwest</u>		<u>Southwest</u>		<u>Southeast</u>		<u>Loop Area</u>	
	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Attempts</u>	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Attempts</u>	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Attempts</u>	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Attempts</u>	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Attempts</u>
(1)	3	3			3		2	1	1	
(2)	15		8		26	3	9	1	2	
(3)	5	1	1	1	2	1	8	1	1	
(4)	1				4				2	
(5)	6				6		4	1		
(6)										
(7)	19		6		16	1	17			
(8)	15		1		3		1			
(9)	1						3		2	2
(10)	32	3	25	3	86	6	39	6	11	6
(11)	9		1		4		3			
(12)	11	1	4		3		1	3	5	
(13)	4	1	8		11		3	1	1	
(14)	6	3			4	2	3		2	1

CHART 44

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Auto Theft Incidence

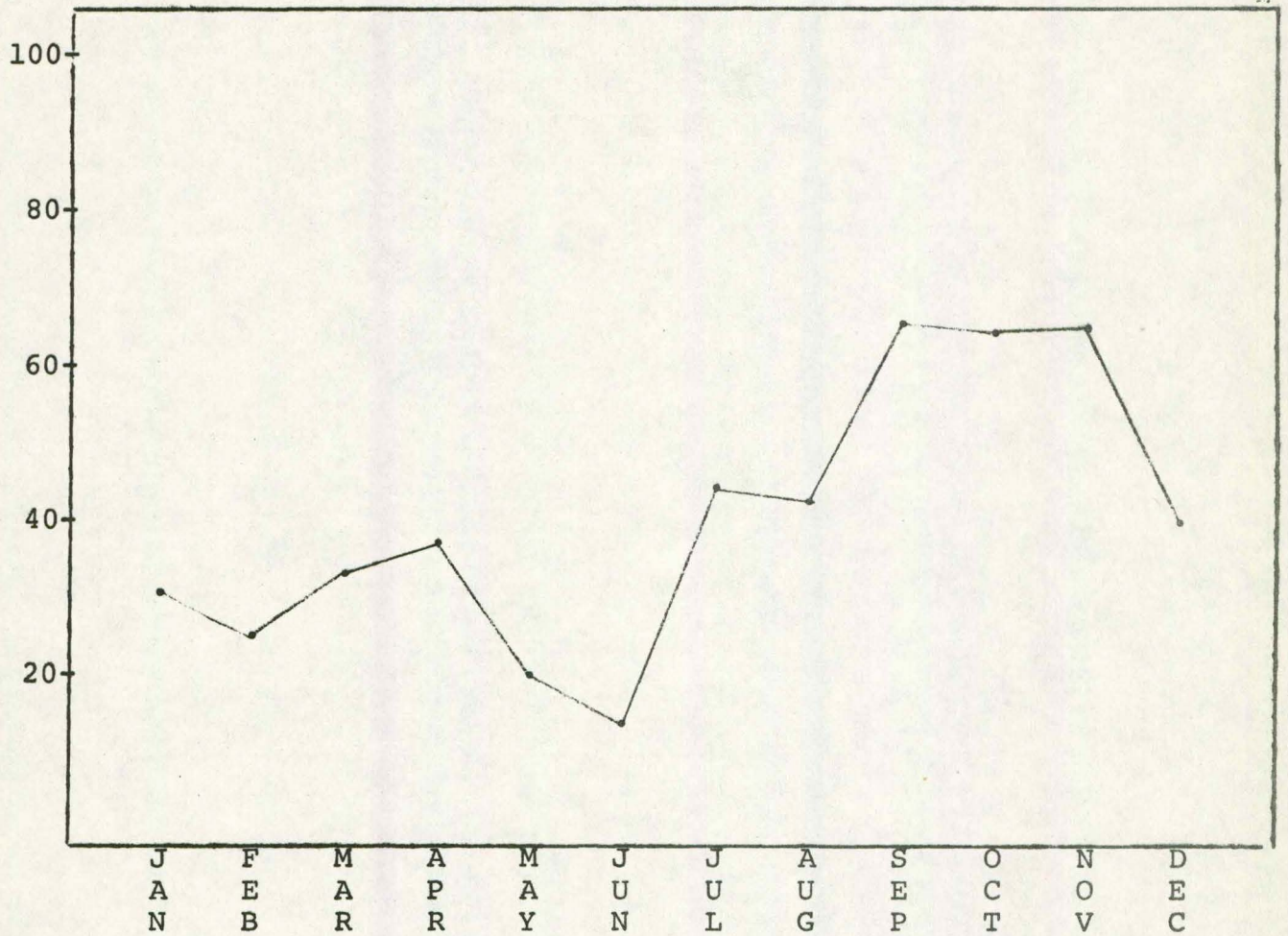


CHART 45

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

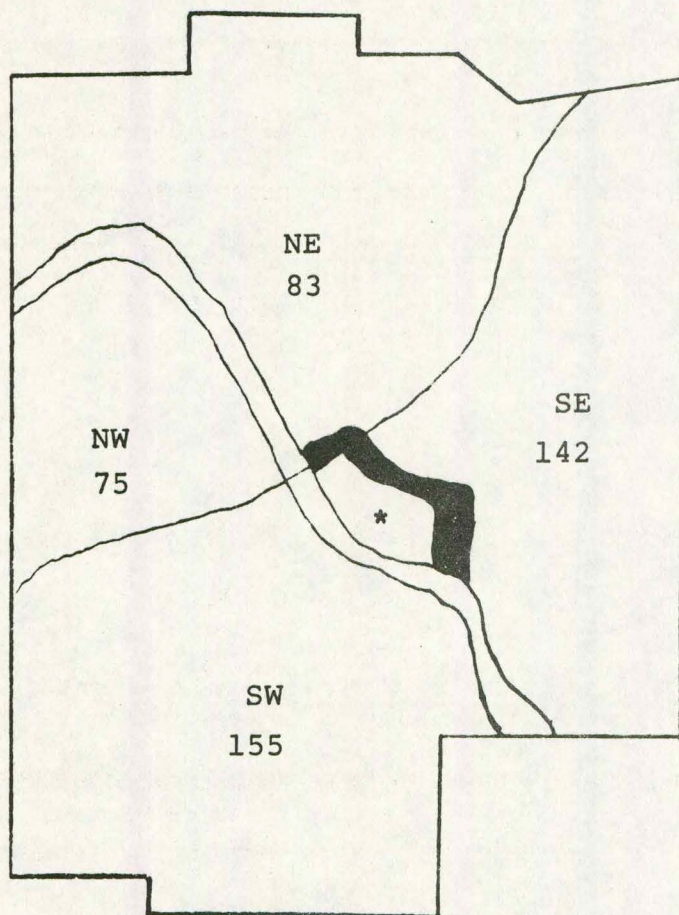
1973 Auto Theft Analysis

	<u>TOTAL STOLEN</u>	<u>\$ VALUATION</u>	<u>STOLEN LOCALLY RECOVER LOCALLY</u>	<u>STOLEN LOCALLY RECOVERED OTHER</u>	<u>STOLEN OTHER RECOVERED LOCALLY</u>
January	29	\$30,700.00	24	1	3
February	24	\$29,035.00	14	1	2
March	30	\$30,335.00	23	3	2
April	36	\$27,149.00	26	2	1
May	20	\$18,877.00	12	-	-
June	17	\$11,525.00	13	-	-
July	44	\$41,525.00	33	5	2
August	41	\$35,990.00	31	3	-
September	63	\$66,320.00	48	5	-
October	61	\$55,160.00	16	3	-
November	62	\$67,288.00	40	7	-
December	39	\$48,070.00	26	-	3

CHART 46

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Auto Theft



* Downtown (Loop Area): 72

CHART 47

Auto Theft Incidence Breakdown: Location and Chronology

<u>Area</u>	<u>Chronology</u>	<u># of Offenses</u>
Northeast Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	13
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	15
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	7
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	<u>48</u>
		83
Northwest Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	16
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	7
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	4
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	<u>48</u>
		75
Southwest Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	44
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	6
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	24
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	<u>81</u>
		155
Southeast Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	27
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	21
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	20
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	<u>74</u>
		142
Downtown (Loop Area)	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	9
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	10
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	11
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	<u>42</u>
		72

<u>Chronological Recap¹</u>			<u>Geographical Recap</u>		
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
12:00- 6:00 A.M.	109	20%	Northeast	83	16%
6:00-12:00 A.M.	59	11%	Northwest	75	14%
12:00- 6:00 P.M.	66	12%	Southwest	155	29%
6:00-12:00 P.M.	<u>293</u>	<u>56%</u>	Southeast	142	27%
	527	100%	Downtown (Loop Area)	<u>72</u>	<u>13%</u>
				527	100%

¹6:00-12:00 P.M. was used when time was unknown.

CHART 48

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Robbery Incidence

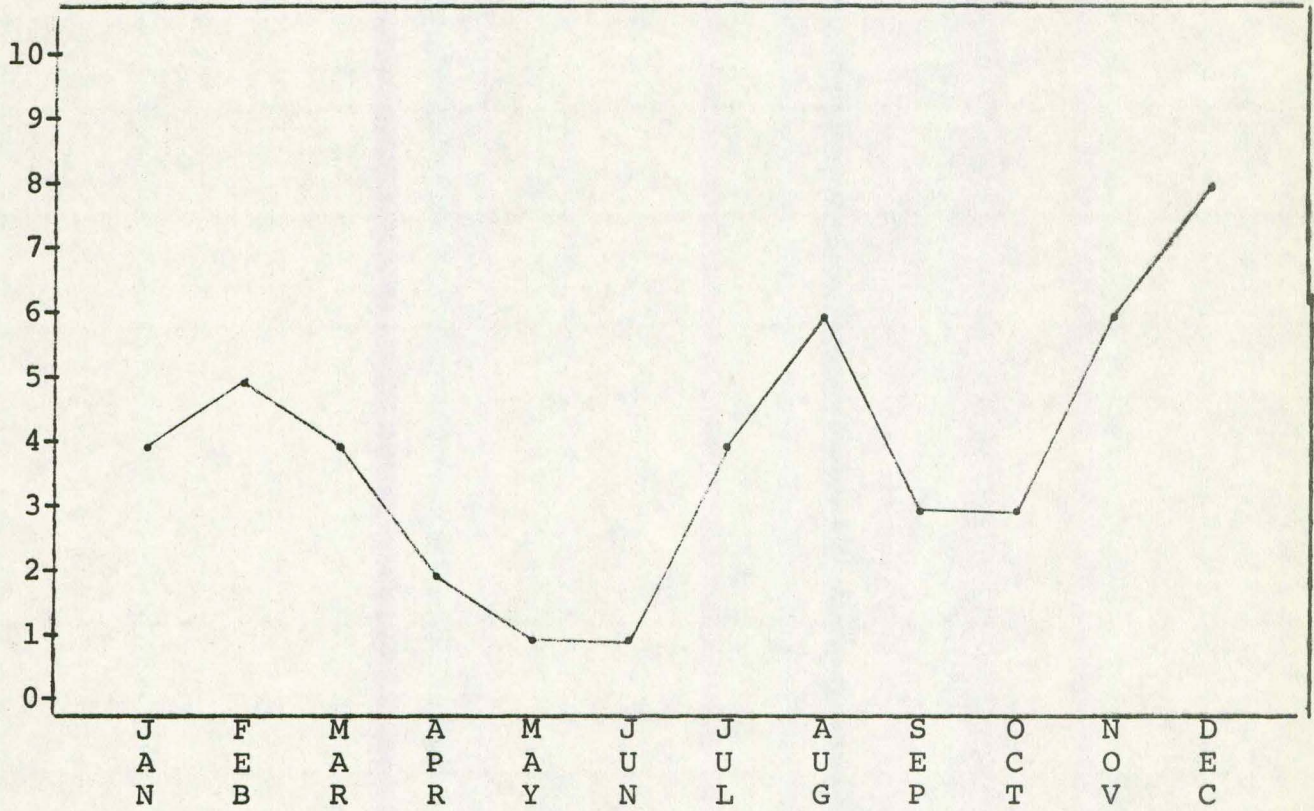


CHART 49

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Robbery Analysis
(January thru June)

<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Highway (Streets, alleys, etc.)	1	1	2	2		
Commercial (Except C,D,F)	1	3	1			1
Gas or Service Station	2		1			
Chain Store						
Residence		1			1	
Bank						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL	4	5	4	2	1	1

Value of Stolen Property

Highway (Streets, alleys, etc.)	11.00	9.00	40.00	200.00		
Commercial (Except C,D,F)	110.00	30.00				
Gas or Service Station	160.00		45.00			
Chain Store						
Residence		200.00			50.00	
Bank						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL	281.00	239.00	85.00	200.00	50.00	

CHART 49 (CONTINUED)

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Robbery Analysis
(July thru December)

<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Highway (Streets, alleys, etc.)	4		2		3	3
Commercial (Except C,D,F)			1	3	1	
Gas or Service Station						
Chain Store					2	4
Residence		6				
Bank						
Miscellaneous						1
TOTAL	4	6	3	3	6	8

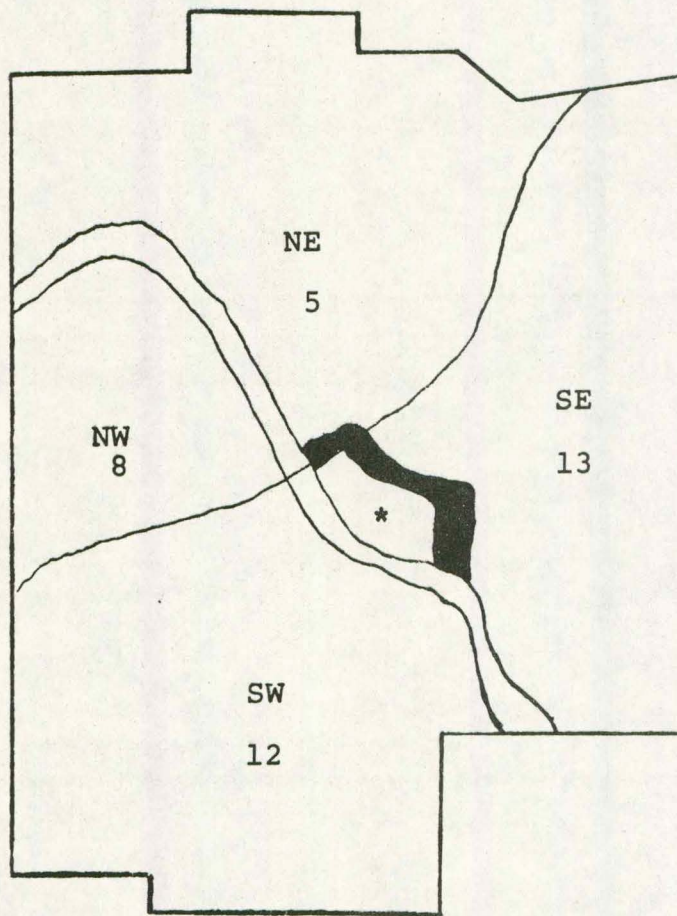
Value of Stolen Property

Highway (Streets, alleys, etc.)	389.00		2,763.00		198.00	35.00
Commercial (Except C,D,F)				1,442.00	55.00	
Gas or Service Station						
Chain Store					2,000.00	2,188.00
Residence		1,442.00				
Bank						
Miscellaneous						10.00
TOTAL	389.00	1,442.00	2,763.00	1,442.00	2,253.00	2,233.00

CHART 50

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Robbery



* Downtown (Loop Area): 12

CHART 51

Robbery Incidence Breakdown: Location and Target Analysis

and Classification of Offenses

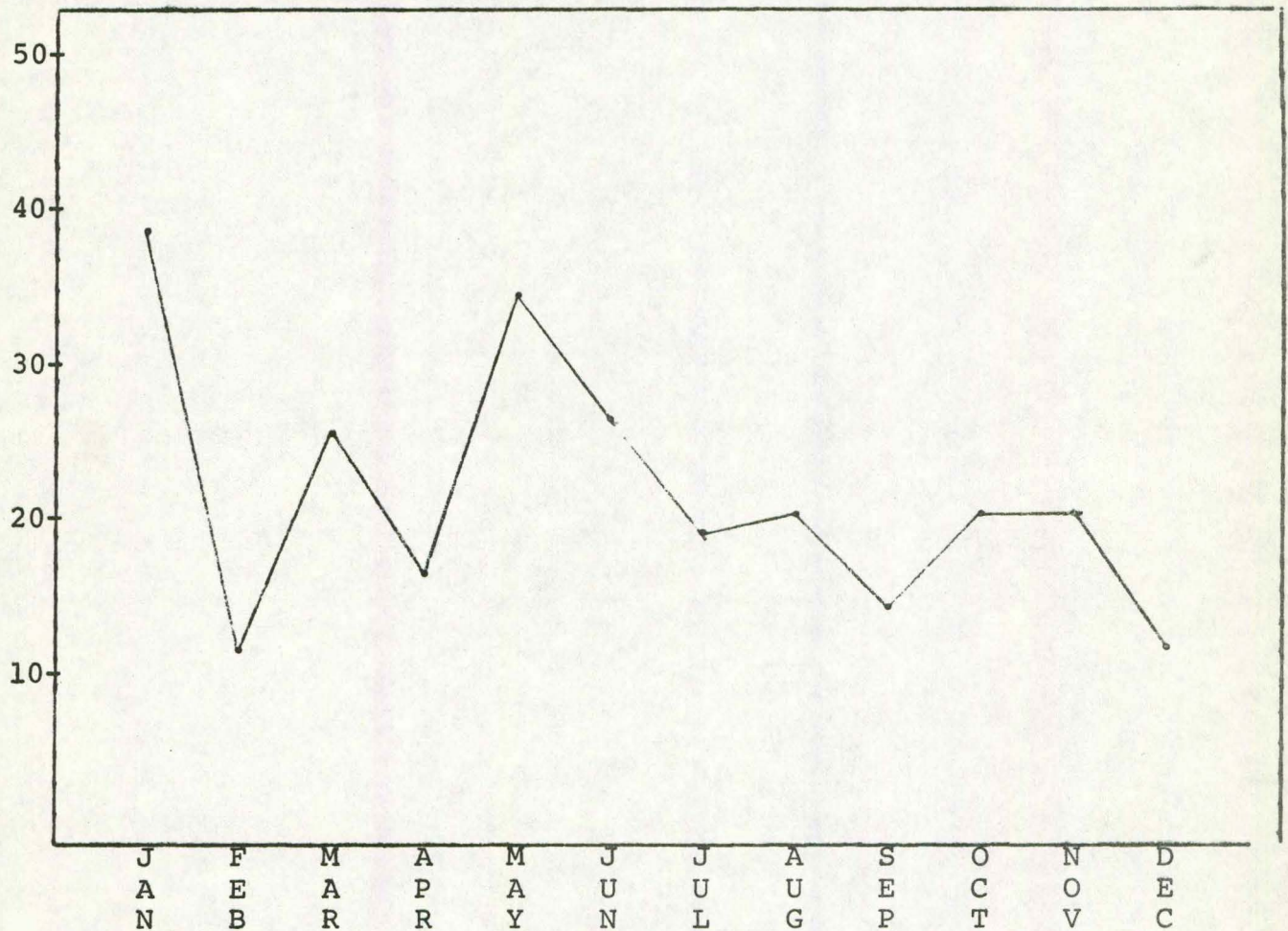
<u>Area</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Per Attempt</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Comm. Attempt</u>	<u>Total</u>
Northeast Quadrant	3	-	2	-	5
Northwest Quadrant	5	-	3	-	8
Southwest Quadrant	6	-	6	-	12
Southeast Quadrant	5	1	6	1	13
Downtown (Loop Area)	8	-	2	2	<u>12</u>
					50

<u>Geographical Recap</u>			<u>General Target Recap</u>		
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Northeast	5	10%	Robbery of Persons	27	54%
Northwest	8	16%	Attempted Robbery of Persons	1	2%
Southwest	12	24%	Commercial Robbery	19	38%
Southeast	13	26%	Attempted Commercial Robbery	<u>3</u>	<u>6%</u>
Downtown (Loop Area)	<u>12</u>	<u>24%</u>		50	100%
	50	100%			

CHART 52

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Assault Incidence (all)



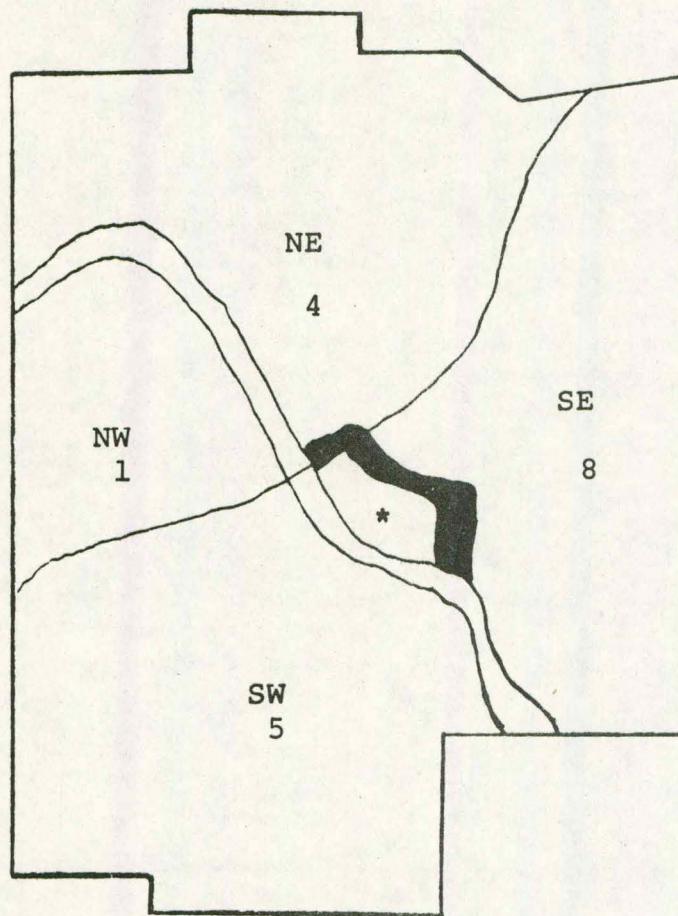
Classification:

Gun	1.6%
Knife or Cutting Instrument	2.0%
Other Dangerous Weapon	2.8%
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated	4.4%
Other Assaults - Not Aggravated	89.0%
	<u>100.0%</u>

CHART 53

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Aggravated Assault



* Downtown (Loop Area): 2

CHART 54

Aggravated Assault Incidence Breakdown: Location and Chronology

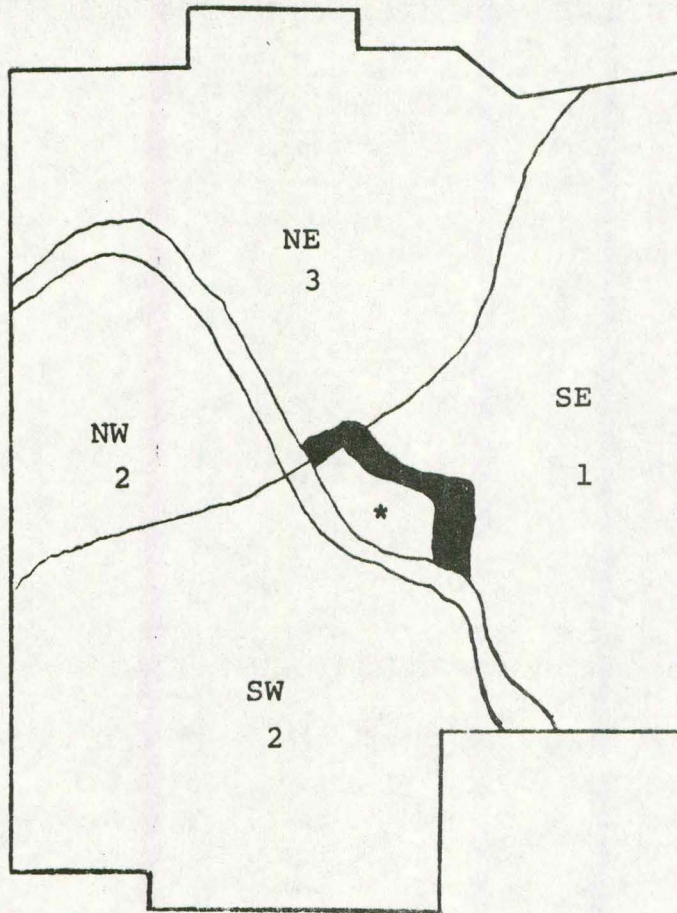
<u>Area</u>	<u>Chronology</u>	<u># of Offenses</u>
Northeast Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	1
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	1
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	2
		<hr/> 4
Northwest Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	-
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	1
		<hr/> 1
Southwest Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	-
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	5
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	-
		<hr/> 5
Southeast Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	1
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	-
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	2
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	5
		<hr/> 8
Downtown (Loop Area)	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	1
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	-
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	1
		<hr/> 2

<u>Chronological Recap</u>			<u>Geographical Recap</u>		
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
12:00- 6:00 A.M.	3	15%	Northeast	4	20%
6:00-12:00 A.M.	1	5%	Northwest	1	5%
12:00- 6:00 P.M.	7	35%	Southwest	5	25%
6:00-12:00 P.M.	9	45%	Southeast	8	40%
			Downtown (Loop Area)	2	10%
	20	100%		20	100%

CHART 55

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Rape



* Downtown (Loop Area): 1

CHART 56

Rape Incidence Breakdown: Location and Chronology

<u>Area</u>	<u>Chronology</u>	<u># of Offenses</u>
Northeast Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	1
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	-
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	2
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	-
		<u>3</u>
Northwest Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	-
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	2
		<u>2</u>
Southwest Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	2
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	-
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	-
		<u>2</u>
Southeast Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	-
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	1
		<u>1</u>
Downtown (Loop Area)	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	1
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	-
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	-
		<u>1</u>

<u>Chronological Recap</u>			<u>Geographical Recap</u>		
	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
12:00- 6:00 A.M.	4	44%	Northeast	3	33%
6:00-12:00 A.M.	-	-	Northwest	2	22%
12:00- 6:00 P.M.	2	22%	Southwest	2	22%
6:00-12:00 P.M.	3	33%	Southeast	1	11%
			Downtown (Loop Area)	1	11%
	9	100%		9	100%

CHART 57

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Murder

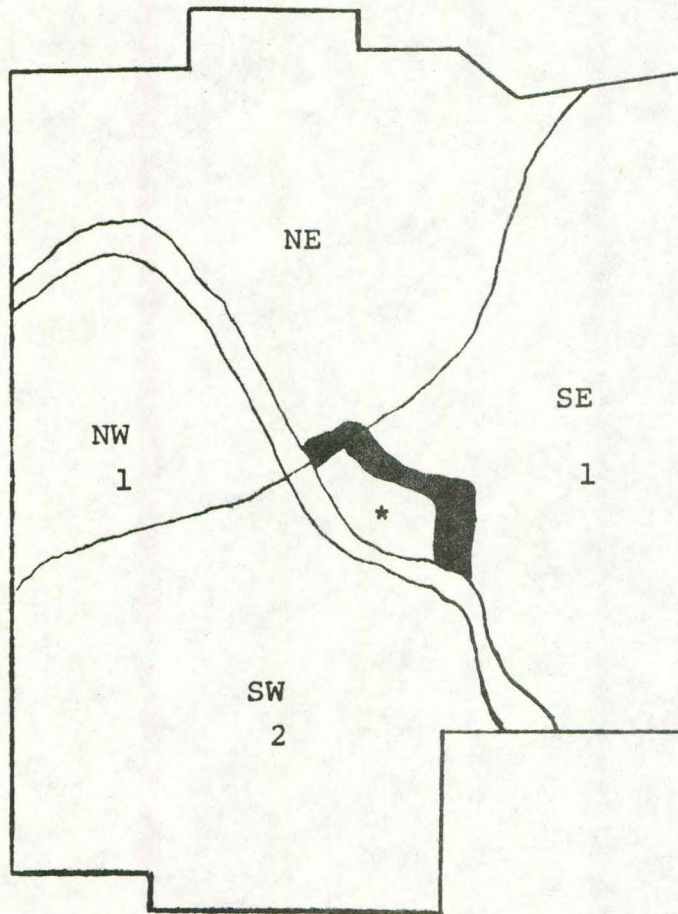


CHART 58

Murder Incidence Breakdown: Location and Chronology

<u>Area</u>	<u>Chronology</u>	<u># of Offenses</u>
Northeast Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	-
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	-
		<hr/>
Northwest Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	1
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	-
		<hr/>
Southwest Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	1
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	-
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	1
		<hr/>
Southeast Quadrant	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	-
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	1
		<hr/>
Downtown (Loop Area)	12:00- 6:00 A.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 A.M.	-
	12:00- 6:00 P.M.	-
	6:00-12:00 P.M.	-
		<hr/>

<u>Chronological Recap</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Geographical Recap</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
12:00- 6:00 A.M.	1	25%	Northeast	-	-
6:00-12:00 A.M.	1	25%	Northwest	1	25%
12:00- 6:00 P.M.	-	-	Southwest	2	50%
6:00-12:00 P.M.	2	50%	Southeast	1	25%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	Downtown (Loop Area)	-	-
	4	100%		<hr/>	<hr/>
				4	100%

CHART 60

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Part I Arrests
Breakdown by Sex, Age & Race

	<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>						<u>RACE</u>					
		<u>Under</u>											
		<u>10</u>	<u>11-12</u>	<u>13-14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Other</u>
Murder	Male												
	Female												
Rape	Male												
	Female												
Robbery	Male	1	2	2	2	5	2						
	Female							6	7		1		
Assault	Male	2	12	17	7	5	6						
	Female	2	3	10	6	1	4	70	5				
Burglary	Male	5	13	34	35	25	19						
	Female	1		4	5	5	3	145	3		1		
Larceny	Male	37	86	119	77	77	51						
	Female	10	18	79	38	30	37	638	21				
Auto Theft	Male		4	14	24	23	11						
	Female			1		1	1	76	2		1		

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Iowa City:

<u>SMSA</u>	<u>Index of Crime</u>		
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Iowa City	3863	3803	3547

The above figures represent a 6.7% decrease in the crime index from 1972 - 1973 and a 8.1% decrease from 1971 - 1973. The city's populace is comprised of the following elements as indicated by the 1974 projected population estimates.

<u>Age</u>	<u>1974 Projected Population</u>	<u>% of Populace</u>
Under 5	4,173	8.3%
5 - 14	6,600	13.2%
15 - 24	18,762	37.5%
25 - 34	7,700	15.4%
35 - 44	3,805	7.6%
45 - 54	3,120	6.2%
55 - 64	2,592	5.2%
65 - 74	1,919	3.8%
75 - 84	1,056	2.1%
85 +	309	.6%
	50,036	100.0%

Uniform Crime Reports indicate that the 15-24 age group is the most crime prone group nationwide. The city's male and female populace is as follows:

	<u>1974 Projected Population</u>	<u>% of Populace</u>
Male	24,318	48.6%
Female	25,718	51.4%

Uniform Crime Reports for the past three years provide the following tabulation of Part I offenses for Iowa City:

<u>Year</u>	<u># of Part I Offenses</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Larceny</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	
1971	-	25	8	97	255	1,284	141	1,810
1972	-	25	8	77	369	1,169	134	1,782
1973	1	14	13	78	288	1,157	111	1,662

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u># of Offenses</u>	<u>% of Offenses</u>
Larceny	1,157	69.6%
Burglary	288	17.3%
Auto Theft	111	6.7%
Assault	78	4.7%
Rape	14	.8%
Robbery	13	.7%
Murder	<u>1</u>	<u>.1%</u>
	1,662	100.0%

The primary offenses are larceny and burglary in this city and these crimes represent 86.9% of the total. This compares to 86.4% for the entire East Central Area in these two classifications.

Iowa City Summary

Statistical data recorded for Iowa City reveals a 6.7% decrease in reported incidences from 1972 - 1973. The larceny incidence chart indicates that the number of monthly offenses fluctuated very little until October, when a sharp increase was noted. November and December larcenies were somewhat higher than the previous months. Larceny of bicycles during the month of October helps to explain the unusual increase at that period. The larceny analysis table, delineating the number of offenses by valuation, reveals an increase in both larceny over \$50 and under \$50 during October, 1973.

Burglary offenses fluctuated widely in 1973 in this city. Two months, July and December, exceeded 30 burglaries. The monthly average for the twelve month period was 22 burglaries. 57% of the total were residential crimes and 43% non-residential. Non-residential incidents exceeded residential during the months of April, May and July, while the August data reveals 9 burglaries under both categories. June property loss valuation was significantly higher than any of the other months.

Auto theft during 1973 shows no identifiable pattern or trend. While the monthly average is slightly over 8 offenses, March and July are considerably higher with 14 and 13 auto thefts, respectively. The auto theft table reveals an average monthly loss valuation of \$8,876.44. The month of March, with 14 offenses,

had the highest loss valuation --- \$14,125.00.

The robbery analysis table covers the time period of July through December, 1973, since departmental records indicate that no offenses occurred during the period of January through June. It will be noted that the Iowa City summary table indicates 13 robberies were committed in 1973. The reason for this is that several robbery offenses were not recorded during this time.

CHART 61

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u>Reported Incidences</u>			<u>% of Change 1972-1973</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	
Murder	--	--	1	100%
Rape	25	25	14	(44%) ¹
Robbery	8	8	13	62.5%
Assault (all)	97	77	78	1.2%
Burglary	255	369	288	(22%)
Larceny (all)	1,284	1,169	1,157	(1%)
Auto Theft	<u>141</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>111</u>	(17%)
TOTALS	1,810	1,782	1,662	(6.7%)

¹Numbers in parentheses represent % decreases

CHART 62

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Comparing 1971, 1972, 1973

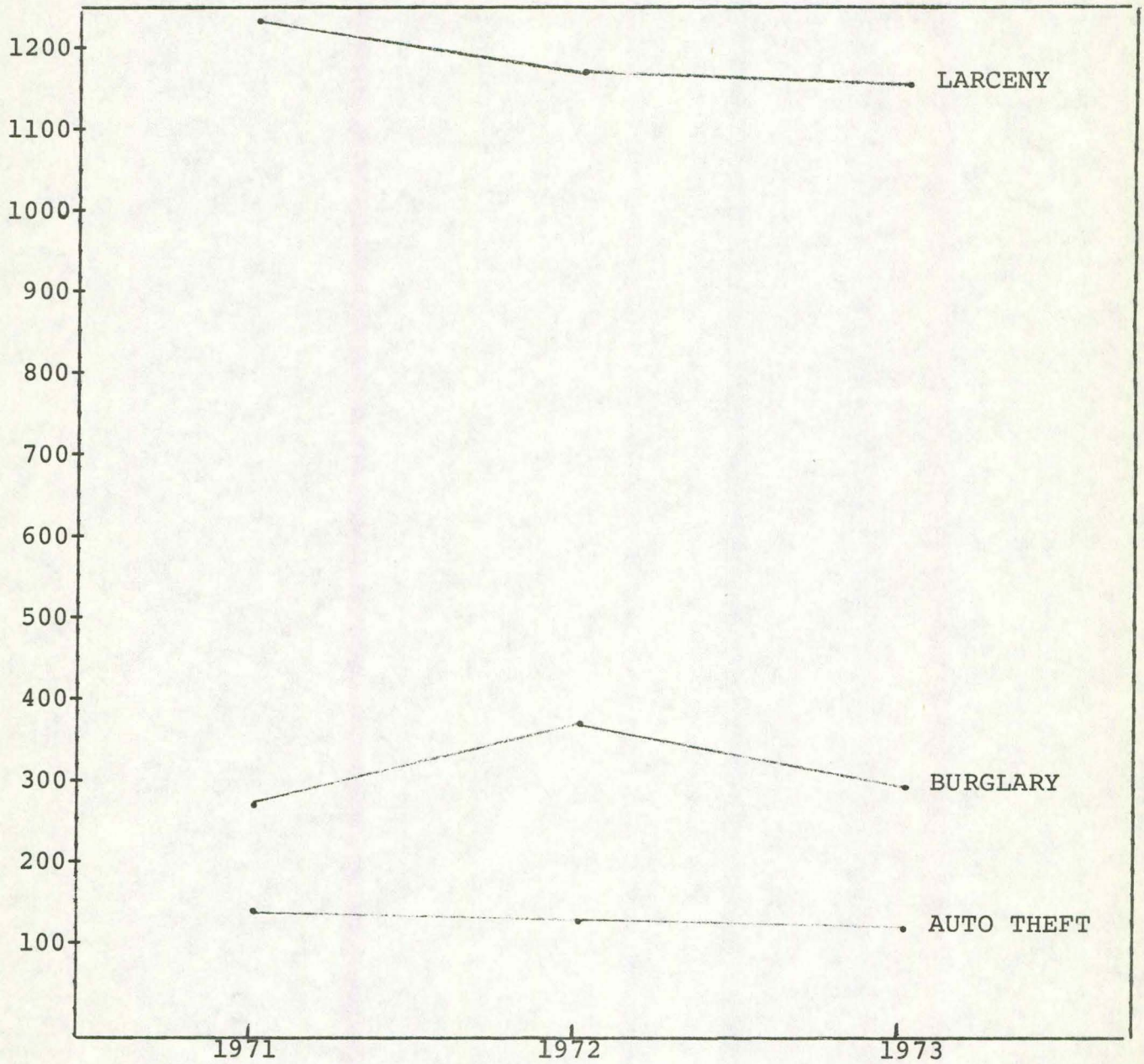


CHART 63

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Larceny Incidence (all)

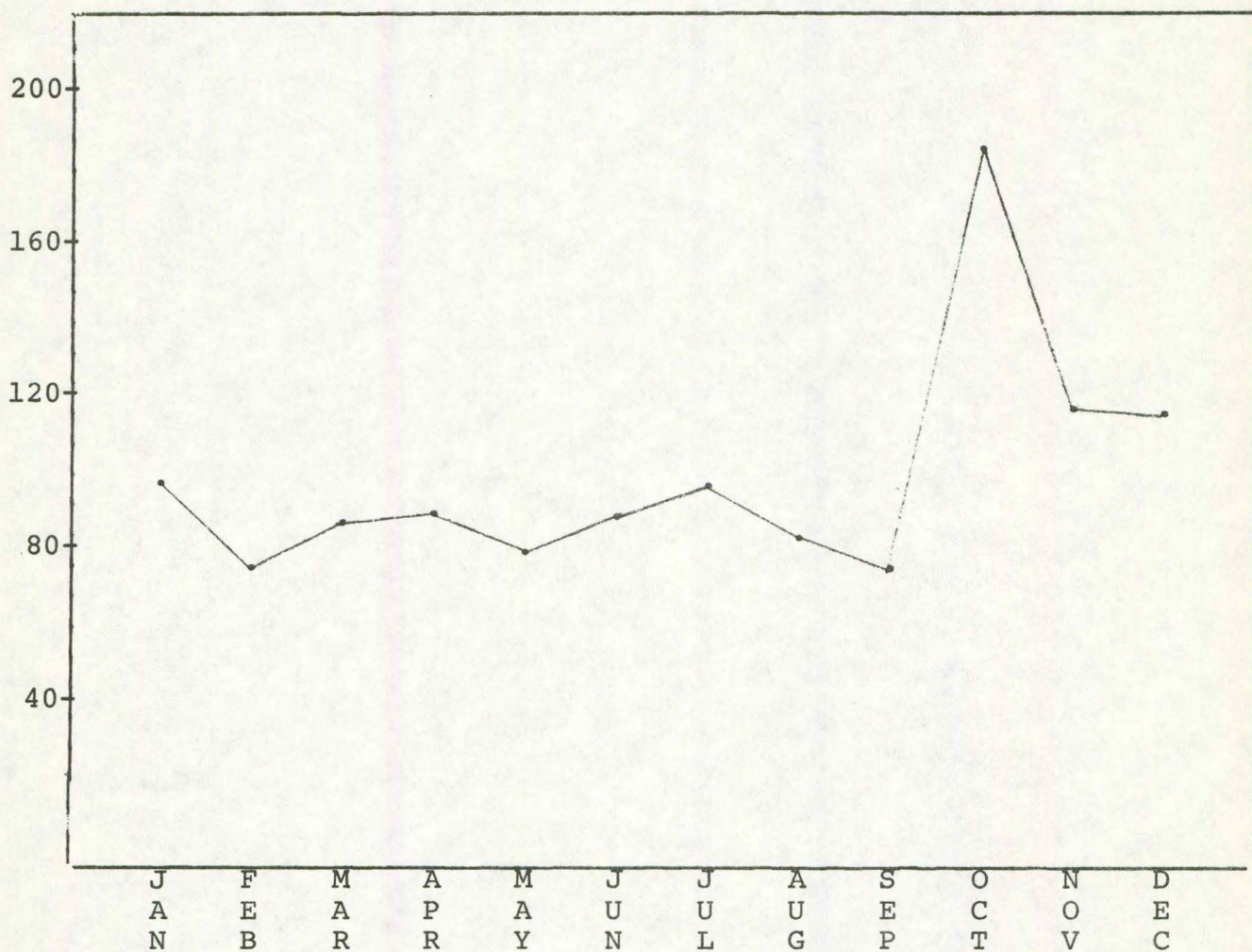


CHART 64

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Larceny Incidence (Over \$50)

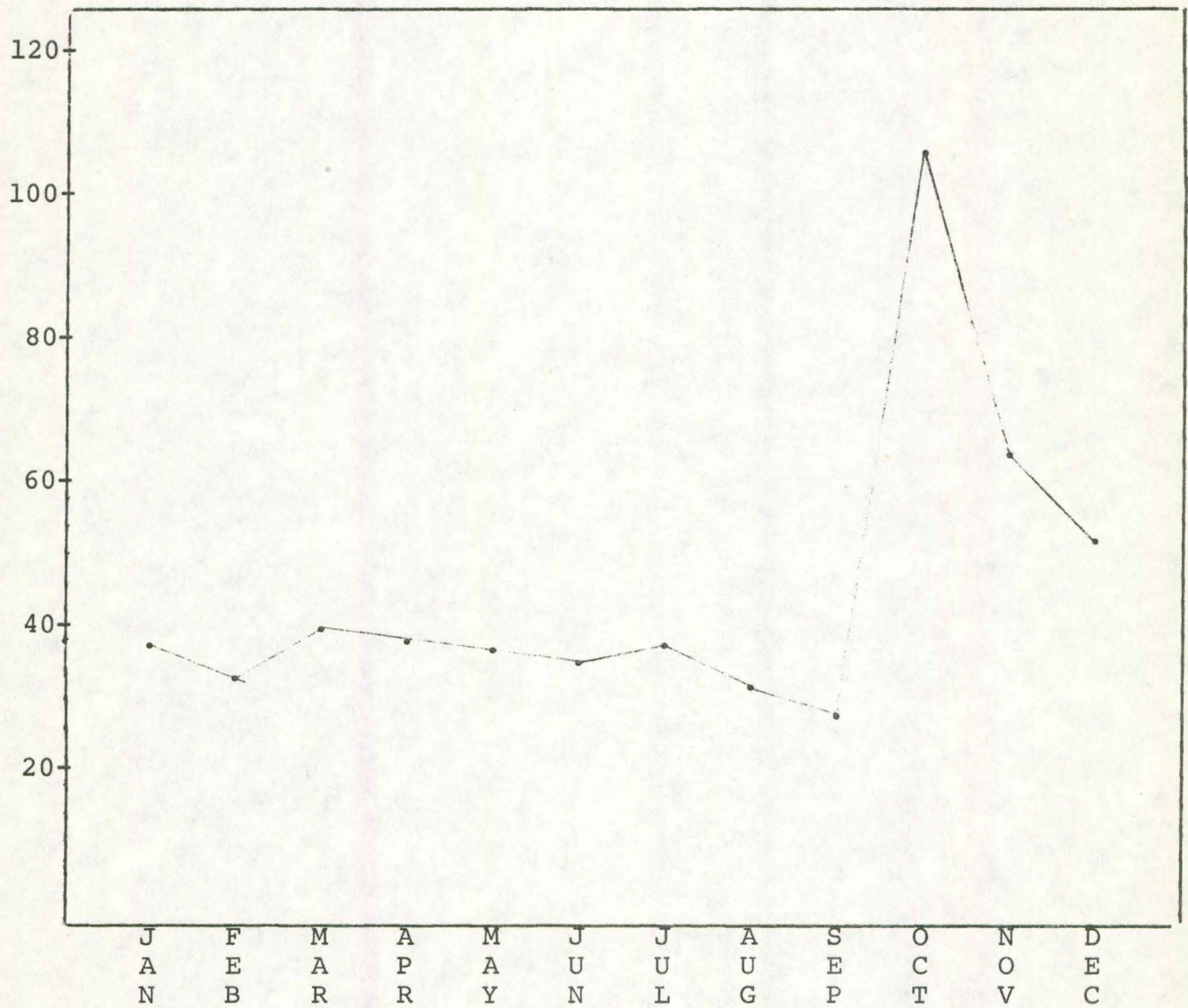


CHART 65

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Larceny Incidence (Under \$50)

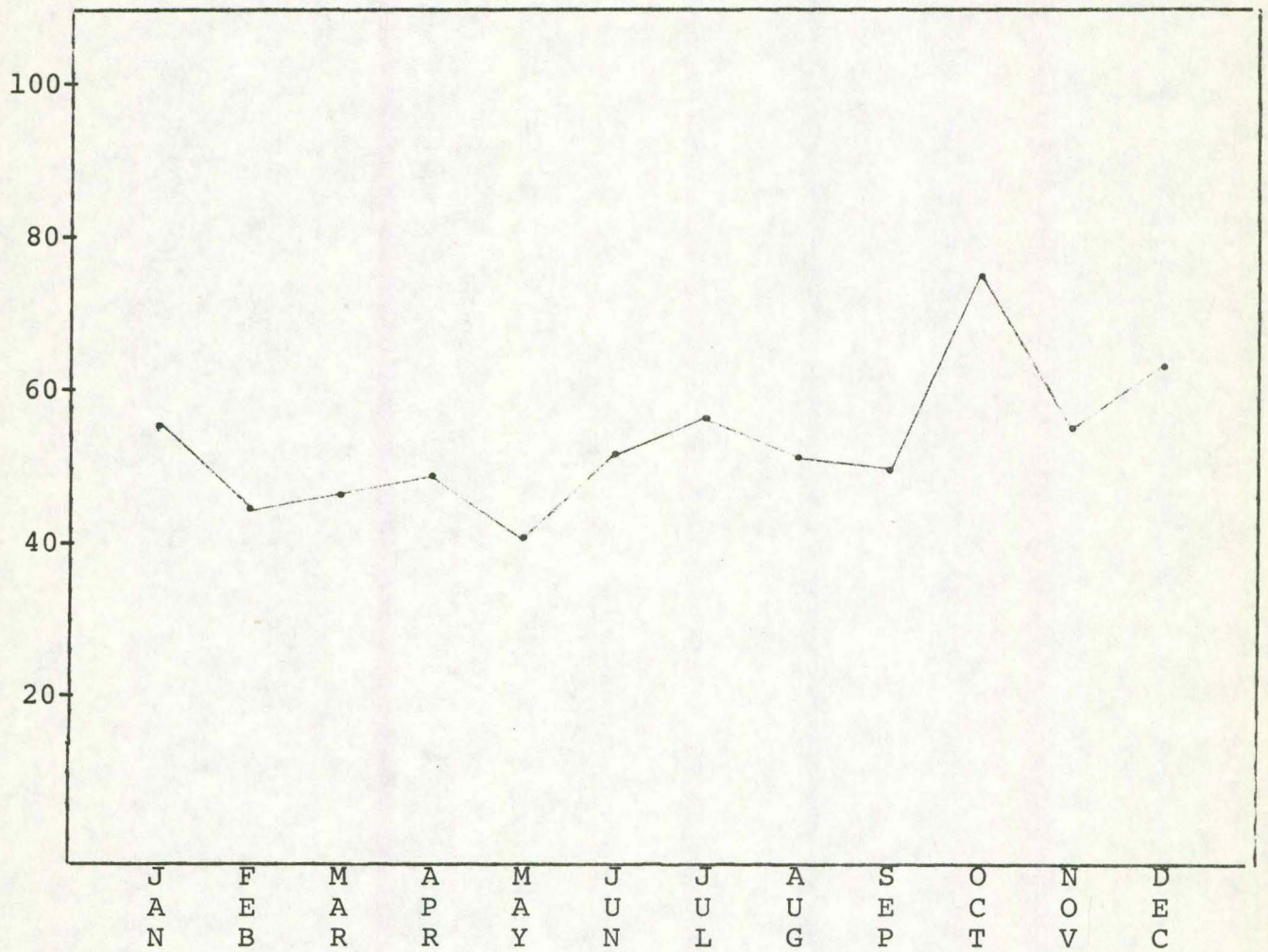


CHART 66

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Larceny Analysis

	<u>Number of Offenses</u>		<u>\$ Valuation</u>	
	<u>OVER \$50</u>	<u>UNDER \$50</u>	<u>OVER \$50</u>	<u>UNDER \$50</u>
January	38	55	9,309.00	890.50
February	32	43	6,948.32	564.36
March	39	44	6,127.83	597.80
April	38	46	6,748.74	741.34
May	37	40	7,763.71	1,018.52
June	34	49	8,652.10	763.64
July	37	55	10,293.50	1,019.63
August	31	47	6,067.58	1,113.77
September	29	46	6,923.88	844.35
October	106	73	14,771.95	1,692.47
November	62	52	10,796.46	1,240.53
December	51	61	8,645.50	883.43

CHART 67

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Larceny Analysis

	A Pocket Picking		B Purse Snatching		C Shoplifting		D From Autos (Except E)		E Auto Parts & Accessories	
	<u>#</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Valuation</u>
January					16	869.15	20	1,925.50		
February					23	195.82	13	1,128.19		
March					19	145.80	26	2,683.00		
April					21	236.09	21	1,592.00		
May	1	23.00			10	83.29	14	2,104.00	1	30.00
June					12	81.19	11	362.00	2	30.00
July					6	176.41	5	775.00	10	755.00
August	1	500.00			8	128.32	10	674.00	12	496.95
September					19	119.55	11	1,918.90	8	251.00
October					13	115.79	25	2,268.00	3	80.00
November					11	1,063.28	17	2,759.00	5	330.00
December					16	122.03	23	2,746.50	5	370.00

CHART 67 (CONTINUED)

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Larceny Analysis

	F	G	H	I						
	<u>#</u>	<u>Bicycles</u> <u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>From Building</u> <u>(Except C & H)</u> <u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Coin</u> <u>Machines</u> <u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Valuation</u>
January			46	6,717.35			11	687.70	93	10,199.70
February			36	5,116.67			3	1,072.00	75	7,512.68
March			32	3,483.83			6	413.00	83	6,725.63
April			33	5,055.74			9	606.25	84	7,490.08
May			42	6,081.44			9	460.50	77	8,782.23
June			45	7,238.39	1	400.00	12	1,304.16	83	9,415.74
July			40	8,147.91			31	1,458.81	92	11,313.13
August			28	4,342.08			19	1,535.00	78	7,676.35
September			22	4,418.98			15	1,059.80	75	7,768.23
October	85	6,034.00	40	6,917.63	2	49.00	11	1,000.00	179	16,464.42
November	31	2,080.00	27	2,915.21	1	70.00	22	2,819.50	114	12,036.99
December	11	989.00	29	2,261.00	1	150.00	27	2,890.40	112	9,528.93

CHART 68

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 \$ Valuation
Stolen/Recovered Property

	<u>STOLEN</u>	<u>RECOVERED</u>	<u>%</u>
January	\$18,136.19	\$ 1,128.02	6%
February	14,876.68	10,789.39	72
March	21,315.02	10,050.80	47
April	24,985.08	2,821.09	11
May	29,935.77	13,038.24	43
June	22,586.47	13,958.69	62
July	39,224.05	20,685.29	53
August	14,413.30	1,224.02	8
September	19,002.23	6,487.53	34
October	23,638.92	7,942.79	34
November	21,699.49	6,023.28	28
December	22,078.09	2,806.69	13
	<u>\$271,891.29</u>	<u>\$96,955.83</u>	

CHART 69

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Burglary Incidence

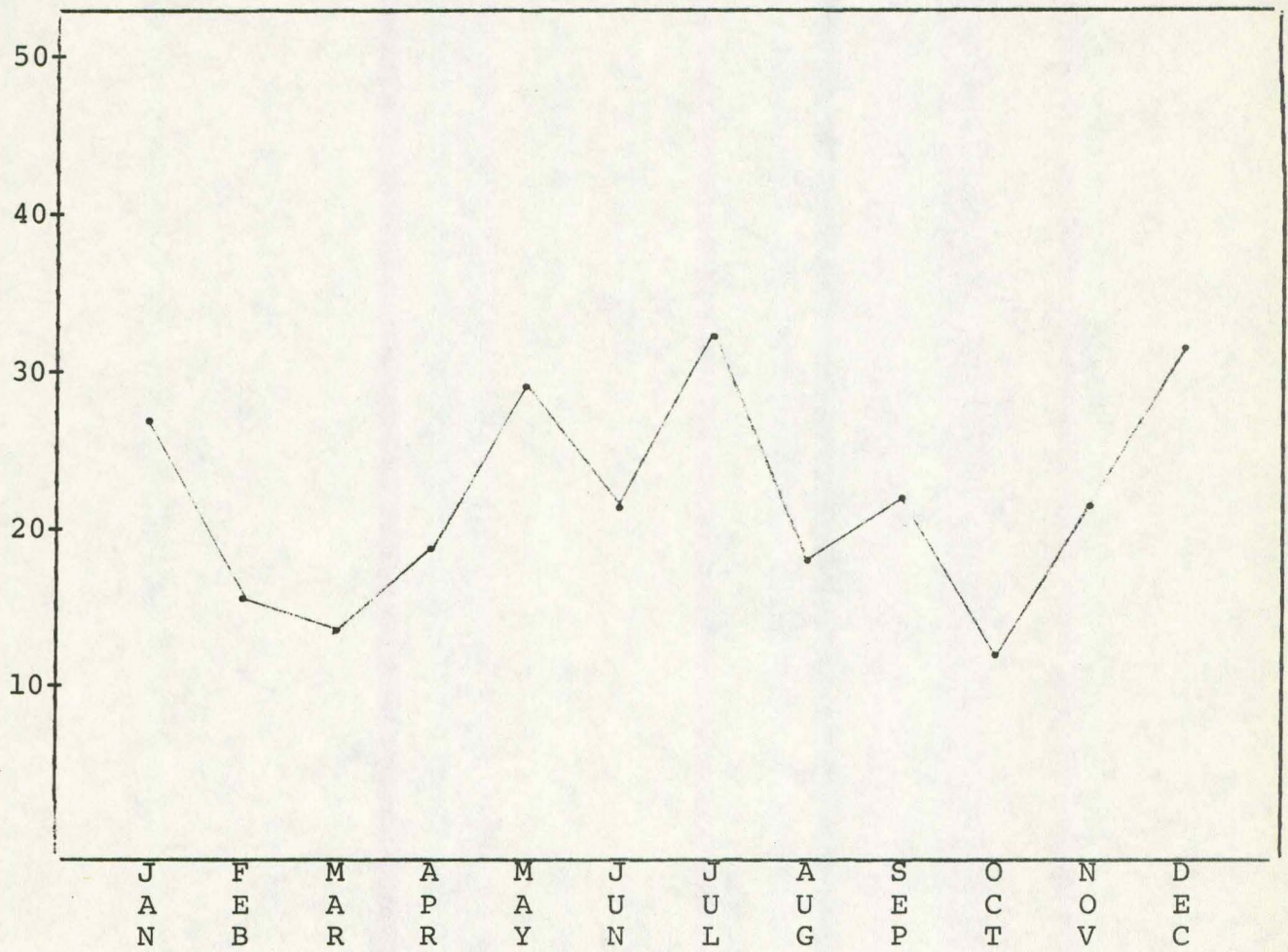


CHART 70

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Non-Residential Burglary

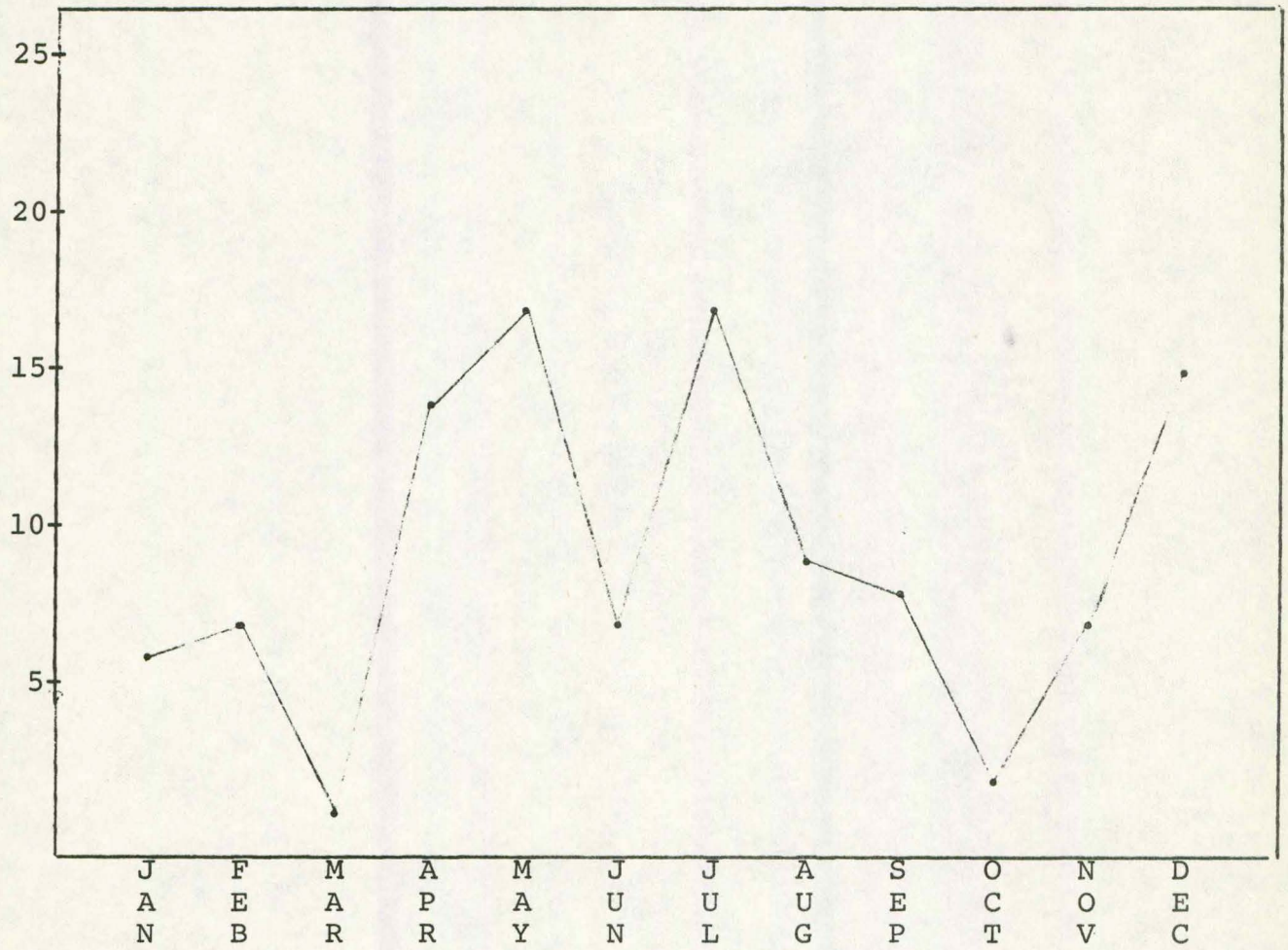


CHART 71

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Residential Burglary



CHART 72

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Burglary Analysis
(January thru June)

<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Residence Totals	21	9	9	5	12	14
Night					1	4
Day						
Unknown	21	9	9	5	11	10
Non-Residence Totals	6	7	5	14	17	7
Night			1		2	1
Day				1	3	1
Unknown	6	7	4	13	12	5
TOTAL	27	16	14	19	29	21

Value of Stolen Property

Residence Totals	6,061.49	849.00	226.39	1,420.00	881.74	2,325.12
Night						250.00
Day						
Unknown	6,061.49	849.00	226.39	1,420.00	881.74	2,075.12
Non-Residence Totals	1,875.00	190.00	238.00	5,900.00	7,371.80	10,845.61
Night					650.30	450.00
Day				2,050.00	711.05	9,523.61
Unknown	1,875.00	190.00	238.00	3,850.00	6,010.45	872.00
TOTAL	7,936.49	1,039.00	464.39	7,320.00	8,253.54	13,170.73

CHART 72 (CONTINUED)

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Burglary Analysis
(July thru December)

<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Residence Totals	16	9	14	10	14	17
Night	1	1	3	3	3	8
Day	8	3	5	3	2	1
Unknown	7	5	6	4	9	8
Non-Residence Totals	17	9	8	2	7	15
Night	11	8	4	2	6	13
Day	2	1	1			
Unknown	4		3		1	2
TOTAL	33	18	22	12	21	32

Value of Stolen Property

Residence Totals	1,152.50	1,344.00	2,466.00	2,575.50	3,216.50	3,634.00
Night			437.00	460.00	800.00	629.00
Day	899.50	530.00	1,565.00	8.00	159.50	1,285.00
Unknown	253.00	814.00	464.00	2,107.50	2,257.00	1,720.00
Non-Residence Totals	15,764.42	717.95	2,568.00		600.00	965.16
Night	15,552.80	714.95	2,377.00		600.00	965.16
Day	11.00	3.00	151.00			
Unknown	200.62		40.00			
TOTAL	16,916.92	2,061.95	5,034.00	2,575.50	3,816.50	4,599.16

CHART 73

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Auto Theft Incidence

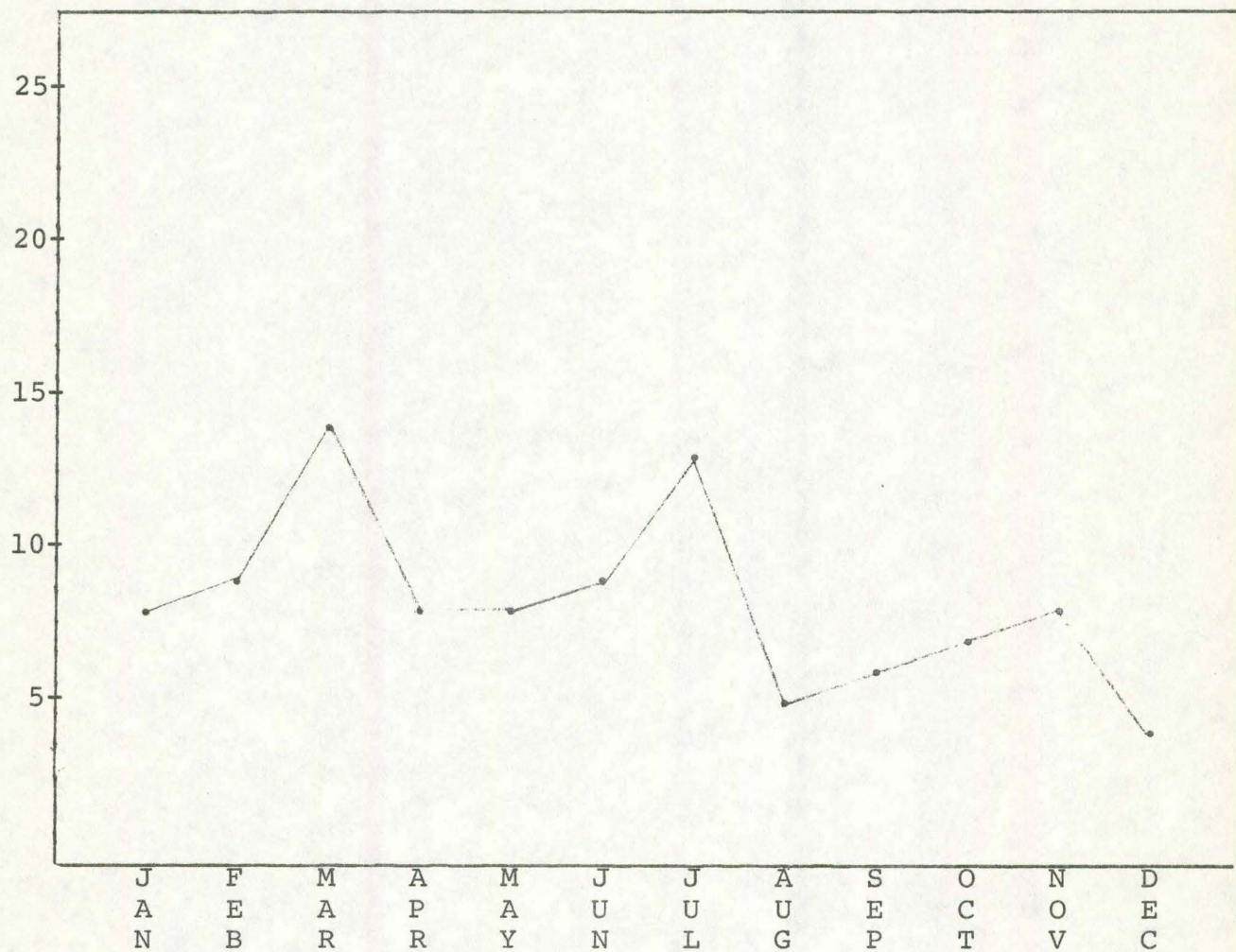


CHART 74

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Auto Theft Analysis

	<u>TOTAL STOLEN</u>	<u>\$ VALUATION</u>	<u>STOLEN LOCALLY RECOVER LOCALLY</u>	<u>STOLEN LOCALLY RECOVERED OTHER</u>	<u>STOLEN OTHER RECOVERED LOCALLY</u>
January	8	\$11,525.00	2	4	-
February	9	6,325.00	4	3	1
March	14	14,125.00	7	3	-
April	8	10,175.00	2	-	-
May	8	12,900.00	6	-	1
June	9	5,665.00	3	2	1
July	13	10,954.00	7	1	-
August	5	4,450.00	2	1	-
September	6	12,802.32	2	1	-
October	7	4,320.00	2	1	-
November	8	5,476.00	1	1	-
December	4	7,800.00	2	1	-

CHART 75

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Robbery Analysis
(July thru December)

NOTE: No robbery occurrences
January thru June, 1973.

<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Highway (Streets, alleys, etc.)	1			1		
Commercial (Except C,D,F)						
Gas or Service Station						
Chain Store		1				
Residence						
Bank						
Miscellaneous		1			1	1
TOTAL	1	2		1	1	1

Value of Stolen Property

Highway (Streets, alleys, etc.)						
Commercial (Except C,D,F)	40.00	700.00		279.00		
Gas or Service Station						
Chain Store						
Residence						
Bank						
Miscellaneous		20.00			370.00	150.00
TOTAL	40.00	720.00		279.00	370.00	150.00

CHART 76

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Part I Arrests
Breakdown by Sex, Age & Race

	<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>							<u>Over 50</u>	<u>RACE</u>				
		<u>18-20</u>	<u>21-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>		<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Ind ian</u>	<u>Chi nese</u>	<u>Japa nese</u>
Murder	Male													
	Female													
Rape	Male													
	Female													
Robbery	Male	2	1	1				1						
	Female								4					1
Assault	Male	11	10	1	6	3	1	1	1					
	Female			1		1				35	1			
Burglary	Male	4	2	3	1	1			1					
	Female								10	2				
Larceny	Male	18	20	4	6	1	2	1	4					
	Female	22	13	7	1	2	1		1	101	2			
Auto Theft	Male	2	3		1									
	Female								5	1				

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CHART 77

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Part I Arrests
Breakdown by Sex, Age & Race

	<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>						<u>RACE</u>					
		<u>Under 10</u>	<u>11-12</u>	<u>13-14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Japa nese</u>	<u>Other</u>
Murder	Male												
	Female												
Rape	Male												
	Female												
Robbery	Male												
	Female												
Assault	Male	4	1	4		1	1	11					
	Female												
Burglary	Male		5	7	6	2	1	21					
	Female												
Larceny	Male	6	18	17	6	7	8	91	3				
	Female	4	4	11	5	6	2						
Auto Theft	Male		1	3	2	3	3	15					
	Female			1		1	1						

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Marion:

<u>City</u>	<u>Index of Crime</u>		
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Marion	1103	1281	1142

These statistics reveal a 10.8% decrease in the crime index from 1972 - 1973 and a 3.5% increase from 1971 - 1973. The city's populace is comprised of the following elements as indicated by the 1974 projected population figures.

<u>Age</u>	<u>1974 Projected Population</u>	<u>% of Populace</u>
Under 5	2,155	11.4%
5 - 14	4,542	24.0%
15 - 24	2,863	15.2%
25 - 34	3,288	17.4%
35 - 44	2,203	11.7%
45 - 54	1,545	8.2%
55 - 64	1,044	5.5%
65 - 74	677	3.6%
75 - 84	443	2.3%
85 +	<u>133</u>	<u>.7%</u>
	18,893	100.0%

Uniform Crime Reports indicate that the 15-24 age group is the most crime prone group nationwide. The city's male and female populace is as follows:

	<u>1974 Projected Population</u>	<u>% of Populace</u>
Male	9,237	48.9%
Female	9,656	51.1%

Uniform Crime Reports for the past three years provide the following tabulation of Part I offenses for Marion:

<u># of Part I Offenses</u>								
<u>Year</u>	<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Larceny</u>	<u>Auto Theft</u>	<u>Total</u>
1971	-	-	-	-	27	157	15	199
1972	-	-	1	2	46	167	15	231
1973	-	1	1	3	56	130	15	206

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u># of Offenses</u>	<u>% of Offenses</u>
Larceny	130	63.1%
Burglary	56	27.1%
Auto Theft	15	7.2%
Assault	3	1.4%
Rape	1	.4%
Robbery	1	.4%
Murder	-	-
	<u>206</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Combining larceny and burglary, it is noted that these crimes amount ot slightly over 90% of the total offenses. In the East Central Area larceny and burglary represent 86.4% of the total.

Marion Summary

During 1973 the volume of crime appears to have decreased in the city of Marion. A 22% decrease in total larceny is substantial and does not conform to the 1971 and 1972 trend. Burglary continued to increase while the number of reported auto thefts remained the same, according to departmental records.

The combined larceny chart (over \$50 and under \$50) reveals sporadic fluctuations in monthly offenses. There is no steady or consistent increase or decrease in the number of larcenies, except possibly during October, November and December. Separate charts for offenses involving valuations over \$50 and under \$50 also show substantial monthly variations. There appears to be no consistency between the two charts in terms of monthly frequency of larcenies. It is also apparent from the larceny analysis table that more offenses are documented than appear on this city's summary table. Apparently a number of offenses were not fully recorded during the twelve month period under consideration. The average number of larcenies per month during 1973 was slightly less than 12 and three months, February, May and September, deviated from this average in recording less than 10 incidents. 74% of all larceny offenses were contained in the following categories: Item D, "From Autos", (22%); Item G, "From Building", (34%); and Item I, "Other", (18%).

The burglary chart presents a series of minor fluctuations except for the month of August, when burglaries increased greatly. The analysis table for this crime indicates the majority of the August incidences were non-residential offenses that occurred during the night-time hours.

The auto theft analysis table contains no substantial fluctuation during the twelve month period. Average monthly incidence was slightly over one auto theft.

CHART 78

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

<u>Part I Offense</u>	<u>Reported Incidences</u>			<u>% of Change 1972-1973</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	
Murder	--	--	--	---
Rape	--	--	1	100%
Robbery	--	1	1	---
Assault (all)	--	2	3	50%
Burglary	27	46	56	21%
Larceny (all)	157	167	130	(22%) ¹
Auto Theft	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	---
TOTALS	199	231	206	(11%)

¹Numbers in parentheses represent % decreases

CHART 79

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

Comparing 1971, 1972, 1973

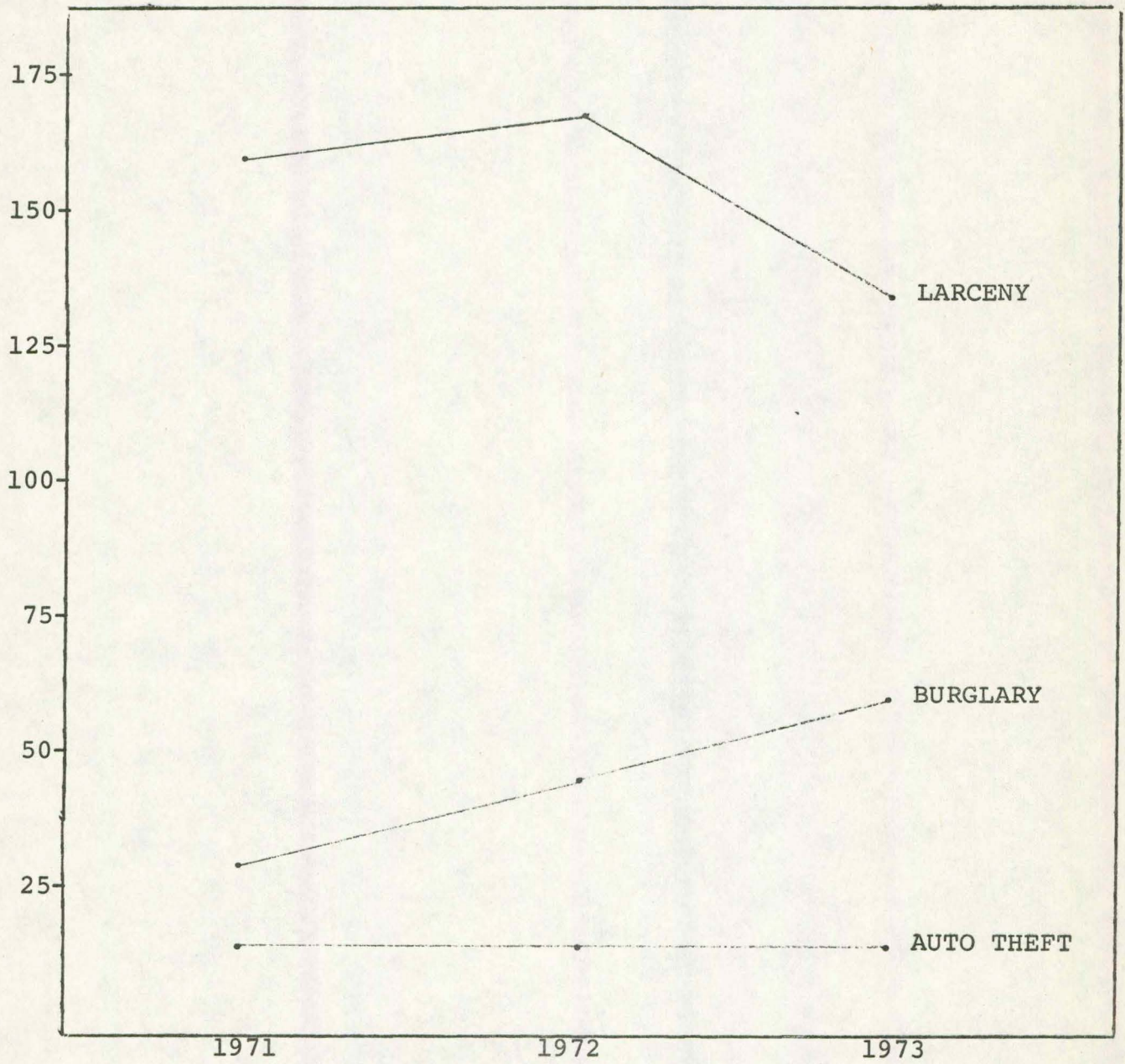


CHART 80

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Larceny Incidence (all)

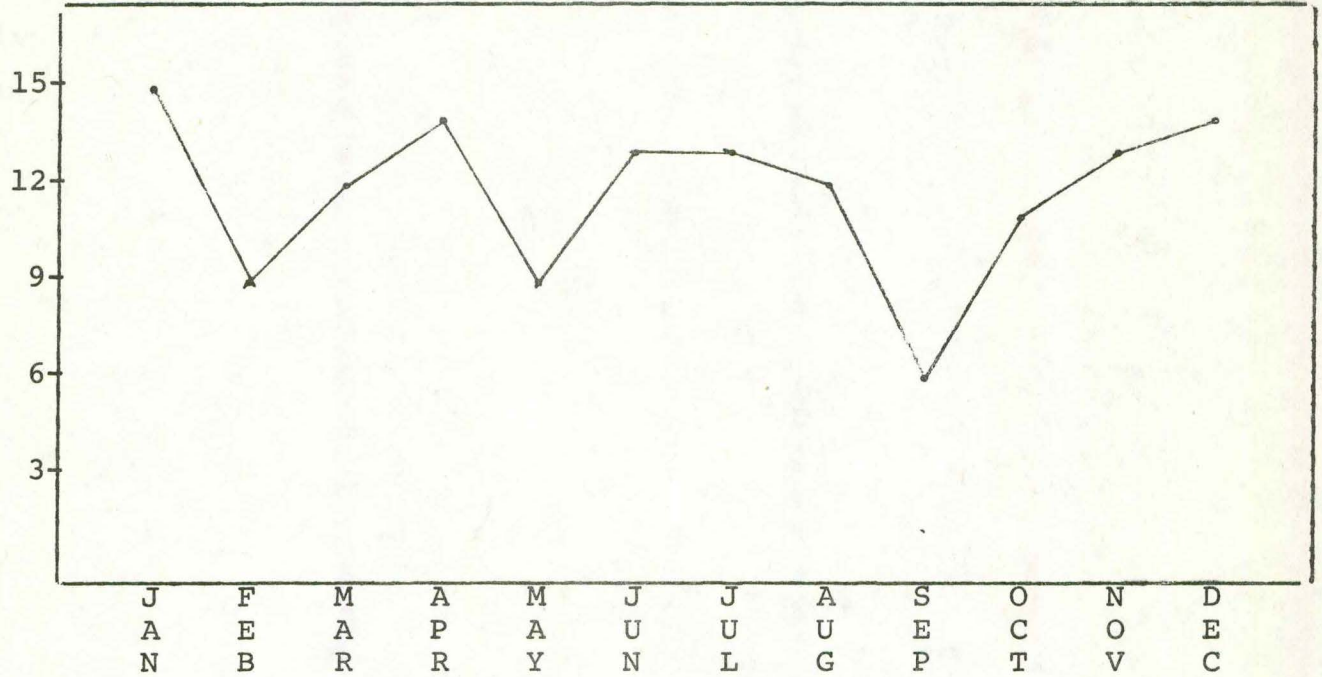


CHART 81

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Larceny Incidence (Over \$50)

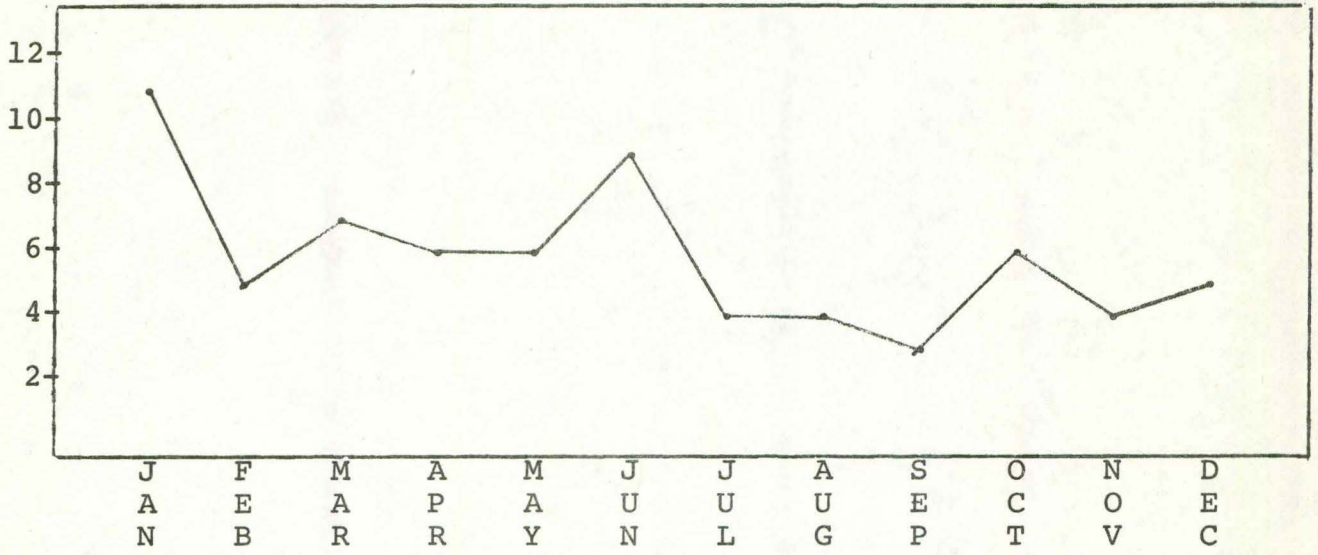


CHART 82

1973 Actual Reported Larceny Incidence (Under \$50)

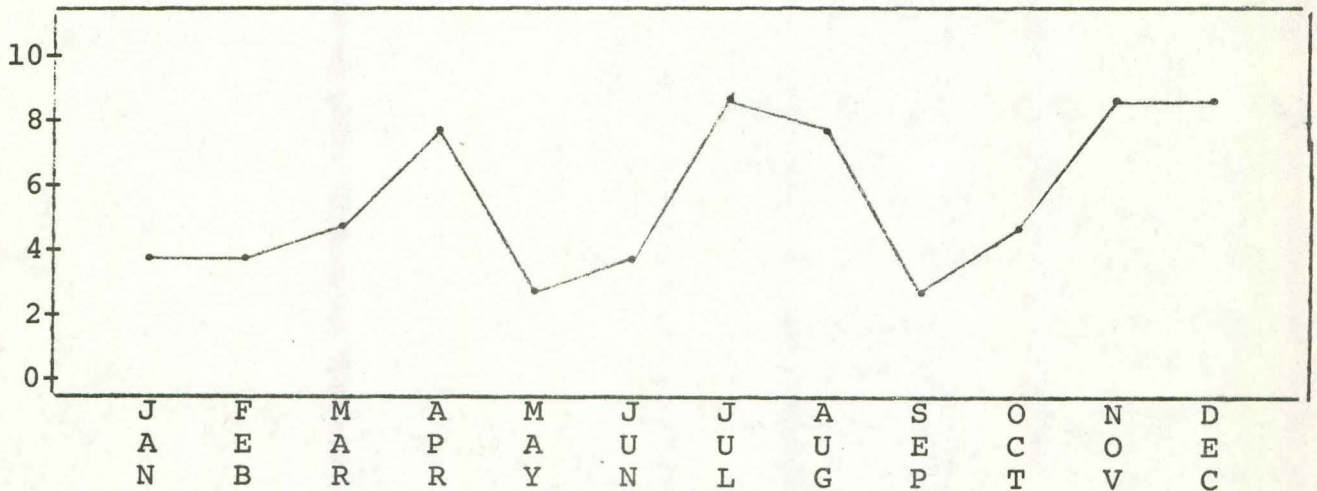


CHART 83

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Larceny Analysis

	Number of Offenses		\$ Valuation	
	<u>OVER \$50</u>	<u>UNDER \$50</u>	<u>OVER \$50</u>	<u>UNDER \$50</u>
January	11	4	1,329.01	81.00
February	5	4	920.50	62.00
March	7	5	2,935.15	94.00
April	6	8	1,246.00	150.00
May	6	3	832.00	50.00
June	9	4	2,086.00	91.00
July	4	9	521.64	208.69
August	4	8	1,805.00	148.41
September	3	3	1,497.00	40.00
October	6	5	2,891.55	149.71
November	4	9	663.91	179.67
December	5	9	1,096.00	213.00

CHART 84

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Larceny Analysis

	A	B	C	D	E
	Pocket	Purse	Shoplifting	From Autos	Auto Parts
	Picking	Snatching		(Except E)	& Accessories
	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>
	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Valuation</u>
January		1 69.00	3 252.01	5 289.00	1 50.00
February			1 7.00	3 288.50	
March				3 1,180.00	1 32.00
April			1 55.00	4 415.00	1 15.00
May				1 400.00	4 265.00
June				4 701.00	1 25.00
July			1 3.49	1 5.00	
August			1 2.51	2 70.00	1 10.00
September				2 209.00	
October			3 328.15		
November			3 60.78	3 56.80	3 115.00
December				3 253.00	1 36.00

CHART 84 (CONTINUED)

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Larceny Analysis

	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>					
	<u>Bicycles</u>	<u>From Building</u>	<u>Coin</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>				
	<u>#</u>	<u>(Except C & H)</u>	<u>Machines</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>Valuation</u>				
	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Valuation</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>#</u>				
January		2	90.00	2	605.00	1	55.00	15	1,410.01
February		3	172.00	1	15.00	1	500.00	9	982.50
March		5	860.15	1	50.00	2	907.00	12	3,029.15
April		5	770.00			3	141.00	14	1,396.00
May		1	75.00			3	142.00	9	882.00
June		4	670.00			4	781.00	13	2,177.00
July	3	260.00	5	384.84		3	77.00	13	730.33
August		6	1,670.90			2	200.00	12	1,953.41
September		3	1,318.00			1	10.00	6	1,537.00
October	1	100.00	6	1,113.11		1	1,500.00	11	3,041.26
November		2	431.00			2	180.00	13	843.58
December		6	466.00	1	18.00	3	536.00	14	1,309.00

CHART 85

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 \$ Valuation
Stolen/Recovered Property

	<u>STOLEN</u>	<u>RECOVERED</u>	<u>%</u>
January	\$ 8,532.26	\$5,763.00	67%
February	3,420.50	N/A	-
March	5,629.15	52.00	9%
April	10,934.00	5,157.00	47%
May	4,503.25	3,616.25	80%
June	4,249.75	315.00	7%
July	3,427.48	182.49	5%
August	3,852.13	615.00	16%
September	3,243.00	1,050.00	32%
October	12,403.06	4,300.00	35%
November	3,732.58	881.87	24%
December	<u>2,688.60</u>	<u>756.00</u>	28%
TOTAL	\$66,615.76	\$22,688.61	34%

CHART 86

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Actual Reported Burglary Incidence

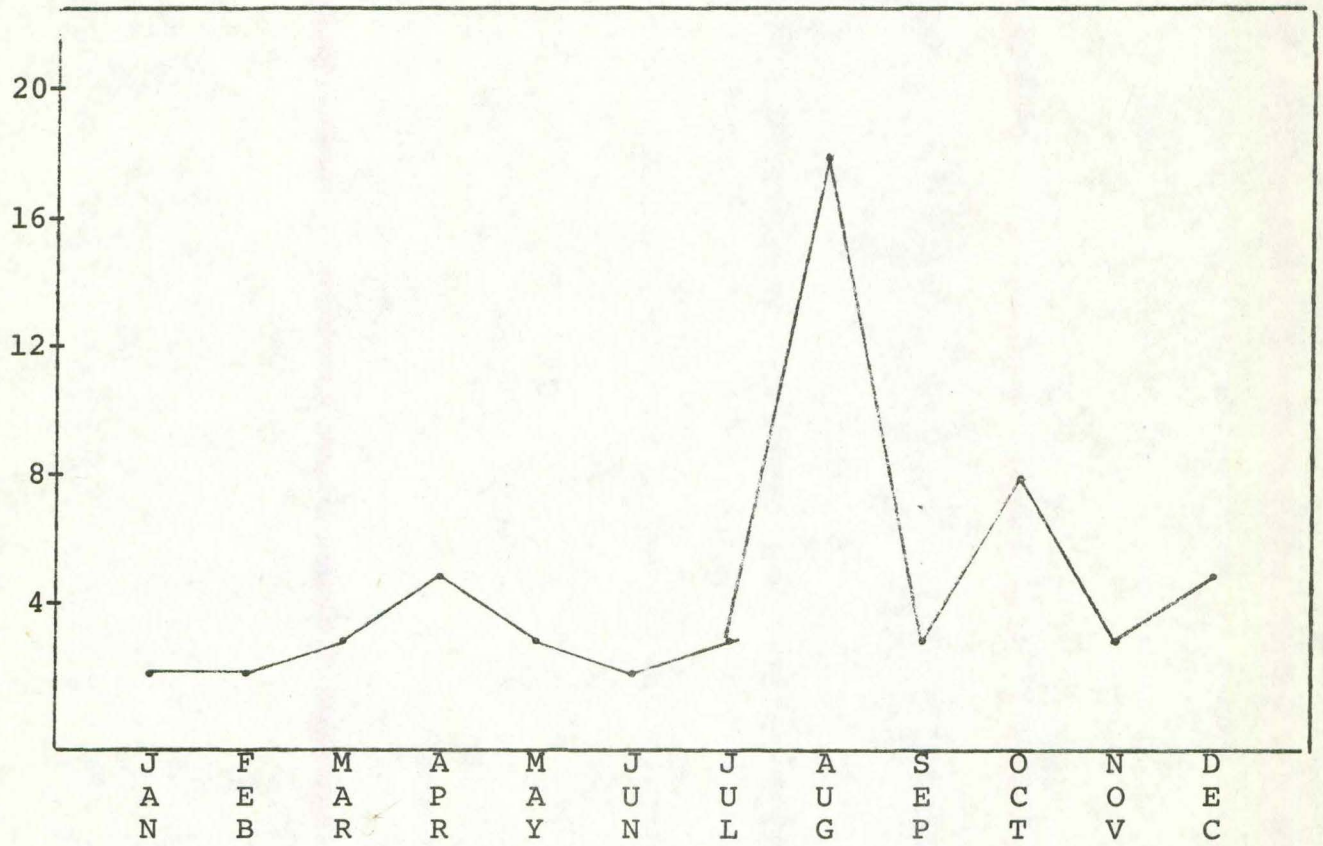


CHART 87

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Burglary Analysis
(January thru June)

<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Residence Totals	1	1		2	2	1
Night	1	1		2	2	
Day						
Unknown						1
Non-Residence Totals	1	1	3	3	1	1
Night	1					
Day		1	3	3	1	1
Unknown						
TOTAL	2	2	3	5	3	2
 <u>Value of Stolen Property</u>						
Residence Totals	20.00	2,420.00		637.00	530.00	1,692.75
Night	20.00	2,420.00		637.00	530.00	
Day						
Unknown						1,692.75
Non-Residence Totals	2.25	18.00	300.00	3,545.00	2,691.25	5.00
Night	2.25	18.00	300.00	3,545.00	2,691.25	5.00
Day						
Unknown						
TOTAL	22.25	2,438.00	300.00	4,182.00	3,221.25	1,697.75

CHART 87 (CONTINUED)

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Burglary Analysis
(July thru December)

<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Residence Totals	2	6	1	6	2	1
Night	1	5		3	1	1
Day		1	1	1		
Unknown	1			2	1	
Non-Residence Totals	1	12	2	2	1	4
Night	1	12	2	2		3
Day						
Unknown					1	1
 TOTAL	 3	 18	 3	 8	 3	 5

Value of Stolen Property

Residence Totals	2,633.65	672.50		5,575.90	1,799.00	600.00
Night	2,582.65	482.50		4,538.00	1,459.00	600.00
Day		190.00		429.90		
Unknown	51.00			608.00	340.00	
Non-Residence Totals	63.50	726.22	506.00	585.90	165.00	79.60
Night	63.50	726.22	506.00	585.90		79.60
Day						
Unknown					165.00	
 TOTAL	 2,697.15	 1,398.72	 506.00	 6,161.80	 1,964.00	 679.60

CHART 88

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Auto Theft Analysis

	<u>TOTAL STOLEN</u>	<u>\$ VALUATION</u>	<u>STOLEN LOCALLY RECOVER LOCALLY</u>	<u>STOLEN LOCALLY RECOVERED OTHER</u>	<u>STOLEN OTHER RECOVERED LOCALLY</u>
January	2	7,100.00	2	-	-
February	-	---	-	-	-
March	1	2,300.00	-	1	3
April	2	5,350.00	1	-	-
May	1	400.00	-	1	1
June	1	375.00	-	1	-
July	-	---	-	-	-
August	1	500.00	-	1	1
September	3	1,200.00	-	3	-
October	2	3,200.00	-	2	-
November	2	925.00	1	1	-
December	1	700.00	-	1	-

CHART 89

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Part I Arrests
Breakdown by Sex, Age & Race

	<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>							<u>Over 50</u>	<u>RACE</u>				
		<u>18-20</u>	<u>21-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>		<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Ind ian</u>	<u>Chi nese</u>	<u>Japa nese</u>
Murder	Male													
	Female													
Rape	Male			1						1				
	Female													
Robbery	Male													
	Female													
Assault	Male	1	2	2										6
	Female					1								
Burglary	Male	3	2		1		1							7
	Female													
Larceny	Male	7	3	1	1									16
	Female	2					1			1				
Auto Theft	Male	1												1
	Female													

CHART 90

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 Part I Arrests
Breakdown by Sex, Age & Race

	<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>						<u>RACE</u>					
		<u>Under 10</u>	<u>11-12</u>	<u>13-14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Indian</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Japa nese</u>	<u>Other</u>
Murder	Male												
	Female												
Rape	Male												
	Female												
Robbery	Male						1			1			
	Female												
Assault	Male			1						1			
	Female												
Burglary	Male		1	3		3	1						
	Female					1	1		10				
Larceny	Male	1	5	3	8	10	4						
	Female				2	1			34				
Auto Theft	Male			1	1	2	1		5				
	Female												

EAST CENTRAL AREA

Offender Profile

The Offender: Analysis of available data on those individuals committed by the courts to state correctional institutions during FY-73 provides limited insight into the criminal element in the East Central Area.

Adult Offenders: The following table contains the ages of those adult offenders in the East Central Area committed to state correctional institutions during FY-73. A comparison of data recorded for FY-72 is also included per the SPA Area Plan Guidelines.

Age	OFFENDERS							
	Male		Female		Total		%	
	FY-72	FY-73	FY-72	FY-73	FY-72	FY-73	FY-72	FY-73
20 or less	7	19	-	1	7	20	16.7%	29.0%
21 thru 30	22	37	2	3	24	40	57.1%	57.9%
31 thru 45	9	7	-	-	9	7	21.4%	10.1%
46 & over	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4.8%</u>	<u>3.0%</u>
	40	65	2	4	42	69	100.0%	100.0%

Of the offenders committed in FY-73, 94.2% were male, 5.8% were female and the age group of 30 years or less represented 86.9% of all offenders. 86.1% of the males and 100% of the females were 30 years of age or less.

Comparing FY-72 and FY-73 data, there occurred a 64% increase in the total number of adults committed to state correctional institutions. This percentage resulted primarily from

the large numerical increase (25) in males committed during the period under consideration.

Educational Level: The educational level of adult offenders committed during FY-73 is shown in the following table. Comparison is also made with the previous twelve month period to indicate a two year trend.

EAST CENTRAL AREA
ADULT OFFENDERS
COMMITTED TO STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

<u>Years of School</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>%</u>	
	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>
7 or less	1	2	-	1	1	3	2.3%	4.4%
8	10	5	1	-	11	5	26.1%	7.2%
9 - 11	17	33	1	-	18	33	42.8%	47.9%
12	8	21	-	2	8	23	19.0%	33.3%
Some College	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9.5%</u>	<u>7.2%</u>
	40	65	2	4	42	69	100.0%	100.0%

These statistics reveal that 59.4% of the adult offenders committed to state correctional institutions in FY-73 had an educational level of 11th grade or less. 40.6% of these offenders completed 12 years of school or more.

Major Offense: The primary offenses committed by the offender groups for FY-73 are revealed in the following table. It will

be noted that the FY-72 data is also included for comparison purposes.

CHART 91

ADULT OFFENDER

Offense	Male		Female		Total		%	
	FY-72	FY-73	FY-72	FY-73	FY-72	FY-73	FY-72	FY-73
Murder	1	1	-	1	1	2	2.3%	2.9%
Manslaughter	1	-	-	-	1	-	2.3%	-
Rape ¹	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	4.3%
Assault ²	6	3	-	-	6	3	13.9%	4.3%
Burglary	6	8	-	-	6	8	13.9%	11.5%
Robbery	6	7	-	-	6	7	13.9%	10.1%
Larceny	4	3	-	-	4	3	9.3%	4.3%
Larceny Motor Vehicle	2	4	-	-	2	4	4.6%	5.8%
Forgery	3	4	2	-	5	4	11.6%	5.8%
Morals Crime	1	-	-	-	1	-	2.3%	-
O.M.V.I.	1	-	-	-	1	-	2.3%	-
O.M.V.W.O.C.	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	5.8%
Arson	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1.4%
Controlled Substances violations	6	3	-	1	6	4	13.9%	5.8%
Carrying Concealed Weapon	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1.4%
False Check	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2.9%
Conspiracy	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1.4%
Escape	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	30.4%
Kidnaping	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1.4%
Miscellaneous	4	-	-	-	4	-	9.3%	-
	41	65	2	4	43	69	100.0%	100.0%

¹Includes assault to rape

²FY-72 figure includes rape

Location: A look at committing counties of offenders reveals the distribution throughout the East Central Area. The following map reflects the number of offenders committed by county and also compares this information with the offender profile data for the year ending June 30, 1972.

CHART 92

EAST CENTRAL AREA
Adult Offenders Committed to State
Correctional Institutions by County

<p>BENTON</p> <table><tr><td>$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{1}$</td><td>$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{2}$</td></tr></table>	$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{1}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{2}$	<p>LINN</p> <table><tr><td>$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{23}$</td><td>$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{34}$</td></tr></table>	$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{23}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{34}$	<p>JONES</p> <table><tr><td>$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{2}$</td><td>$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{15}$</td></tr></table>	$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{2}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{15}$
$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{1}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{2}$							
$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{23}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{34}$							
$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{2}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{15}$							
<p>IOWA</p> <table><tr><td>$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{0}$</td><td>$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{0}$</td></tr></table>	$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{0}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{0}$	<p>JOHNSON</p> <table><tr><td>$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{12}$</td><td>$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{14}$</td></tr></table>	$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{12}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{14}$	<p>CEDAR</p> <table><tr><td>$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{1}$</td><td>$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{0}$</td></tr></table>	$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{1}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{0}$
$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{0}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{0}$							
$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{12}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{14}$							
$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{1}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{0}$							
<p>WASHINGTON</p> <table><tr><td>$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{3}$</td><td>$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{4}$</td></tr></table>		$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{3}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{4}$					
$\frac{\text{FY-72}}{3}$	$\frac{\text{FY-73}}{4}$							

The counties committing the largest number of offenders are listed below:

<u>County</u>	<u>OFFENDERS</u>							
	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>%</u>	
	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>
Linn	21	32	2	2	23	34	53.4%	49.2%
Jones	2	15	-	-	2	15	4.6%	21.7%
Johnson	12	12	-	-	12	14	27.9%	20.2%
	35	59	2	2	37	63	85.9%	91.1%

The unusually large number of offenders listed for Jones county is apparently associated with the presence of the men's reformatory located at Anamosa. Of the 15 offenders in Jones county, 13 (or 86.7%) were committed for escape, one person (6.6%) for larceny and one person for kidnaping. 91.3% of all offenders committed in FY-73 from the East Central Area were from the three counties listed above.

Juvenile Offenders: The following table reflects the ages of juveniles committed to correctional institutions during the year ending June 30, 1973, and compares this information with the FY-72 data:

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>%</u>	
	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	3	-	3	-	16.6%	-
14	1	-	-	-	1	-	5.5%	-
15	3	3	-	-	3	3	16.6%	20%
16	6	7	1	1	7	8	38.8%	53%
17	2	3	1	-	3	3	16.6%	20%
18	1	-	-	-	1	-	5.5%	-
	13	14 ¹	5	1	18	15	100.0%	93%

¹Age of one male commitment unknown, FY-73 percentage table does not total 100% for this reason.

The combines ages of 15, 16, and 17 represent 100% of the juvenile offenders committed in FY-73. Most of these were in age group 16. Of those committed, males represent 93.3%; females, 6.7%. There occurred a substantial decrease in female commitments between the two twelve month periods under consideration. Also, the FY-72 statistics reveal that 72% of juveniles commitments were in the 15, 16, and 17 age groups while the FY-73 figure increased to 100% as indicated above. There was a 16.7% overall decrease in the total number of juveniles committed during this time.

Educational Level: The level of education for juvenile offenders committed during fiscal year 1973 was as follows:

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

<u>Years of School</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>%</u>	
	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	¹ <u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>
5 - 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 - 8	3	3	-	-	3	-	23.0%	-
9 - 10	9	7	1	-	8	-	61.5%	-
11 - 12	2	1	-	-	1	-	7.7%	-
Special Education	1	1	-	-	1	-	7.7%	-
	15	12	1	1	13	1	100.0%	

¹FY-72 information unavailable for female offenders.

Offense: The offenses committed by the juvenile offenders are reported in the following table:

CHART 93

<u>Offense Committed*</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>%</u>	
	¹ <u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	² <u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>
Truancy or Runaway	-	2		1		3		23.0%
Incorrigible/Uncontrolled	-	2		-		2		15.3%
Auto Theft	3	3		-		3		23.0%
Breaking & Entering	7	2		-		2		15.3%
Robbery or Petty Larceny	1	1		-		1		7.7%
Forgery/False Checks	1	-		-		-		-
Malicious Destruction/Assault	1	-		-		-		-
Sex Offenses	-	-		-		-		-
Other (Drugs, Arson, Shoplifting, Probation Violation)	4	2		-		2		15.3%
	17	12		1		13		100.0%

¹Two FY-72 male commitments had more than one precipitating offense.

²FY-72 information unavailable for female offenders.

*It should be stated that the precipitating offense may not represent the most serious delinquent offense committed by the individual.

Location: The following map provides a visual presentation of the juvenile offenders committed by county.

CHART 94

EAST CENTRAL AREA
Juvenile Offenders Committed to
State Correctional Institutions by County

<p>BENTON</p> <table><tr><td><u>FY-72</u></td><td><u>FY-73</u></td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	0	0	<p>LINN</p> <table><tr><td><u>FY-72</u></td><td><u>FY-73</u></td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr></table>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	8	9	<p>JONES</p> <table><tr><td><u>FY-72</u></td><td><u>FY-73</u></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	1	1
<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>													
0	0													
<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>													
8	9													
<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>													
1	1													
<p>IOWA</p> <table><tr><td><u>FY-72</u></td><td><u>FY-73</u></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	1	2	<p>JOHNSON</p> <table><tr><td><u>FY-72</u></td><td><u>FY-73</u></td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	5	1	<p>CEDAR</p> <table><tr><td><u>FY-72</u></td><td><u>FY-73</u></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	2	1
<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>													
1	2													
<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>													
5	1													
<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>													
2	1													
<p>WASHINGTON</p> <table><tr><td><u>FY-72</u></td><td><u>FY-73</u></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>			<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	1	1								
<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>													
1	1													

The following table compares Linn and Johnson county commitments during FY-72 and FY-73:

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

<u>County</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>%</u>	
	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>
Linn	5	8	3	1	8	9	44.4%	60.0%
Johnson	5	1	-	-	5	1	27.7%	6.7%
	10	9	3	1	13	10	72.1%	66.7%
Other Counties	3	5	2	-	5	5	27.7%	33.3%
	13	14	5	1	18	15	100.0%	100.0%

Female commitments decreased significantly over the two year period, with females comprising only 6.7% of the total commitments in FY-73. FY-72 female commitments comprised 27.7% of the total.

Summary: The following table reflects a combined analysis for adults and juveniles committed to state correctional institutions for Part I crimes during the year ending June 30, 1973. Only limited FY-72 comparisons are possible due to lack of available data.

OFFENDERS¹

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Adults</u>		<u>Juveniles</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>%</u>	
	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>	<u>FY-72</u>	<u>FY-73</u>
Murder	1	2	-	-	2	-	5.5%	-
Rape	2	3	-	-	3	-	8.3%	-
Robbery	4	7	-	-	7	-	19.4%	-
Assault	6	3	-	-	3	-	8.3%	-
Burglary	6	8	2	2	10	2	27.8%	11.1%
Larceny	4	3	1	1	4	2	11.1%	11.1%
Auto Theft	2	4	3	3	7	3	19.4%	19.4%
	25	30	6	6	36	6	100.0%	100.0%

¹FY-72 data is incomplete.

Of the Part I offenders in FY-73, 30 (83%) were adults and 6 (17%) were juveniles. A total of 84 individuals were committed to state correctional institutions from the East Central Area in FY-73; 82% were adults and 18% were juveniles. This is a 38% overall increase in the number of individuals committed during the period under consideration.

EAST CENTRAL AREA

Drug Profile

The 1973 Iowa State Department of Health "Report of Treatment of Persons Addicted to or Dependent Upon Drugs" indicates that a total of 1,391 persons were treated throughout the state. Of this number 205 or 14.7% were listed as residing in one of the East Central counties, with the breakdown as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Persons Treated</u>		<u>% Of East Central Total</u>	
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Benton	4	6	1.4%	2.9%
Cedar	2	1	.5%	.5%
Iowa	2	4	.5%	1.9%
Johnson	68	58	23.9%	28.2%
Jones	3	3	1.0%	1.4%
Linn	202	127	71.1%	61.9%
Washington	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1.0%</u>	<u>2.9%</u>
TOTAL	284	205	100.0%	100.0%

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Persons Treated, State of Iowa:	1,320	1,391
% of Iowa's Total Represented by East Central Area:	21.5%	14.7%

CHART 95

January 1, 1973 - December 31, 1973

<u>County</u>	<u># of Treated Reported</u>	<u>% of Total Areawide</u>	<u>% of Total Statewide</u>
Linn	127	61.9%	9.2%
Johnson	58	28.2%	4.1%
Other Counties	<u>20</u>	<u>9.7%</u>	<u>1.4%</u>
TOTAL	205	100.0%	14.7%

CHART 96

EAST CENTRAL AREA

Persons Treated for Drug Addiction or Dependency
1972 - 1973 Comparison

BENTON		LINN		JONES	
<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
4	6	202	127	3	3
IOWA		JOHNSON		CEDAR	
<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
2	4	68	58	2	1
WASHINGTON					
<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>				
3	6				

CHART 97

EAST CENTRAL AREA

Persons Treated: January 1, 1974 - March 31, 1974

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>%</u>
10-14	-	-	1	10%
15-19	7	24.1%	4	40%
20-24	8	27.6%	3	30%
25-29	5	17.2%	-	-
30-34	2	6.9%	-	-
35-39	1	3.4%	1	10%
40-44	1	3.4%	1	10%
45-49	2	6.9%	-	-
50-54	-	-	-	-
55-59	1	3.4%	-	-
60-64	2	6.9%	-	-
65-69	-	-	-	-
70-74	-	-	-	-
75 & Over	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	29	100.0%	10	100.0%

Of the 39 persons treated during this time, the race of 38 was reported as white (race not given for one 18 year old Linn county male). 74.3% of the patients were male and 25.7% were female.

CHART 98

EAST CENTRAL AREA

January 1, 1974 - March 31, 1974

<u>Type of Drug Used</u>	<u>Reported Usage Frequency</u>
Stimulant	21.9%
Marijuana	18.7%
Hallucinogen	17.2%
Depressant	10.9%
Alcohol	9.4%
Heroin	6.2%
Barbiturate	4.7%
Cocaine	4.7%
Opiates	3.1%
Volatile Substances	1.6%
Other	<u>1.6%</u>
	100.0%

Drug treatment reports for the first quarter, 1974, indicate that a total of 39 persons were treated for addiction to or dependency upon drugs from the East Central Area counties. Of this number, 46.1% were reported as having used several drugs and are therefore identified in the "Poly-Drug" category. This category variously includes hallucinogens, marijuana, stimulants, cocaine, depressants, barbiturates, and alcohol. The analysis of persons

treated by type of drug used is somewhat complicated by the fact that a substantial number of persons are involved with several drugs. Therefore the above percentage figures are calculated on the basis of how frequently the drug was reported as having been used in a given case, whether singly or in connection with other substances (poly-drug).

CHART 99

EAST CENTRAL AREA

Persons Treated for Drug Addiction or Dependency
January 1, 1974 - March 31, 1974

BENTON 1	LINN 19	JONES 1
IOWA 2	JOHNSON 13	CEDAR 1
	WASHINGTON 2	

CHART 100

January 1, 1974 - March 31, 1974

<u>County</u>	<u># of Treated Reported</u>	<u>% of Total Areawide</u>
Linn	19	48.7%
Johnson	13	33.3%
Other Counties	<u>7</u>	<u>17.9%</u>
TOTAL	39	100.0%

CHART 101

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 DRUG ARRESTS

	<u>POSSESSION</u>		<u>POSSESSION WITH INTENT</u>		<u>DELIVERY</u>	
	<u>JUVENILE</u>	<u>ADULT</u>	<u>JUVENILE</u>	<u>ADULT</u>	<u>JUVENILE</u>	<u>ADULT</u>
Heroin & Cocaine	1	8	1	8	1	8
Marijuana & Hashish	38	101	4	55	4	59
All other Drugs	15	69	6	45	6	33

Comments or Additional Information:

The above information on drug arrests will show charges involving a larger number of individuals arrested, since some were charged with multiple charges under Iowa law.

CHART 102

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 DRUG ARRESTS

	<u>POSSESSION</u>		<u>POSSESSION WITH INTENT</u>		<u>DELIVERY</u>	
	<u>JUVENILE</u>	<u>ADULT</u>	<u>JUVENILE</u>	<u>ADULT</u>	<u>JUVENILE</u>	<u>ADULT</u>
Heroin & Cocaine		2				
Marijuana & Hashish	8	39		7		5
All other Drugs		9				

Comments or Additional Information:

CHART 103

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

1973 DRUG ARRESTS

	<u>POSSESSION</u>		<u>POSSESSION WITH INTENT</u>		<u>DELIVERY</u>	
	<u>JUVENILE</u>	<u>ADULT</u>	<u>JUVENILE</u>	<u>ADULT</u>	<u>JUVENILE</u>	<u>ADULT</u>
Heroin & Cocaine						
Marijuana & Hashish	9		1	4	1	4
All other Drugs						

Comments or Additional Information:

CHART 104

CRIMINALISTICS LABORATORY

1973 Exhibits

	<u>MARIJUANA</u>	<u>NARCOTICS</u>	<u>OTHER DRUG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>%</u>
Cedar Rapids	249	27	164	440	88.0%
Iowa City	47	2	9	58	11.6%
Marion	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>.4%</u>
TOTAL	298	29	173	500	100.0%

EAST CENTRAL AREA
Existing Resources

EXISTING RESOURCES

Introduction: The existing resources section describes Criminal Justice System resources in the East Central Area in the areas of enforcement, adjudication, adult corrections, and juvenile corrections. Each section deals with area resources, larger urban area resources, and a summary description of selected county resources.

Law Enforcement: This portion of the East Central Area plan will describe law enforcement agencies therein. Detailed description of major departments is presented. This section should provide a comprehensive picture of law enforcement in the area.

Linn County

Cedar Rapids: Cedar Rapids is Iowa's second largest city with a 1974 projected population of 115,952 and 4.1% of the state's population. The following description of the Cedar Rapids Police Department has been updated for the FY-75 area plan utilizing the 1973 annual public safety report.

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

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

The Cedar Rapids area is also served by the Linn County Sheriff's Department, a DNDE agent and the Marion Police Department. The Cedar Rapids Police Department has also entered into agreements to assist other law enforcement agencies of the city limits in emergency situations.

GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION

1973 was a year for varied accomplishments. Several projects were completed, several projects initiated, and several projects placed on the planning board.

A new emergency generator of greater capacity was installed. This necessitated some remodeling and some new construction; however, the assurance of continued operation under all emergency conditions more than offset the inconvenience of the construction period. New cables were installed on our roof antenna and a second hoist and a new compressor were installed in our garage. A new air conditioner was installed to service the radio room. Additional room was provided for the Crime Prevention Bureau and better facilities made available for the Safety Education Bureau.

Four members of the department received their wings as helicopter pilots and are now involved in helicopter patrol. Since this is a new program, the avenues for application and expansion are being continually explored; however, those areas of traffic control and search that are presently applied have been more productive.

One of the principle functions of the General Services Division is training. During 1973, twenty officers graduated from the department's approved Regional Training Academy. This was a comprehensive ten week course of instruction in law enforcement and

related subjects taught by instructors certified by the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy; including professionals in the fields of law, humanities, and science. In addition to our recruits, the Linn County Sheriff's Office, the Iowa City Police Department, the Tama Police Department, the Mt. Vernon Police Department, the Mechanicsville Police Department, and town of Fairfax had officers in attendance.

During 1973 new audio visual aids were acquired to aid in the instruction given at our academy. Since the Academy's conception in 1962, 159 officers have successfully completed the recruit course of instruction. Not only was heavy emphasis placed on our in-service and roll call training programs, but several officers received specialist training at out-of-state schools. Four of our officers graduated with a BA degree from Mt. Mercy and many others continued their college level academic pursuits at both Mt. Mercy and Kirkwood Community College.

Additional equipment was purchased for our range in 1973 and plans are underway to make 1974 the most productive year in the department's history with reference to proficiency in the handling of firearms, not only for the safety of the officers, but for the security of the citizens.

The General Services Division continued to work closely with the East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission to explore areas of Federal funding to assist in combating local crime problems.

Maintenance of Police Headquarters and the department's motor

vehicle fleet is another function of General Services. A highly competent staff attends to these activities and provides the department with a well kept facility and reliable transportation.

Several projects are in the planning stage for future development among which are plans for a complete rejuvenation of our records system and the enlargement of our recruit training program. These projects will be reported as they are implemented.

CHART 105

GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION

1973

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

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

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

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

The number of criminal offenses reported to the Police Department during the year of 1973 were 10,881 as compared to 8,184 in 1972; this indicates an increase of 2,697. During this same time period, the number of arrests increased from 2,983 in 1972 to 4,463 in 1973. When considering the increase in the number of reported crimes, we must keep in

mind that possibly more crimes were committed or possibly crimes were committed on more citizens who were concerned enough to report them rather than choosing to ignore them.

The use of drugs and their related needs caused a majority of burglaries and break-ins where thefts occurred. During this year, 351 were arrested for the crime of Burglary and B & E. The Metro-Narcotics Unit composed of personnel from the Linn County Sheriff's Department and the Cedar Rapids Police Department, whose goal is to curtail drug traffic in this area through the arrests of dealers in narcotics, and all dangerous illegal drugs, made 253 arrests, although they were understaffed.

The Youth Bureau investigated 3,127 cases, clearing 2,529 cases by arrests of 2,431 youths under the age of 18. The theory of the Youth Bureau is that apprehension of an offender and the proper guidance can be a great deterrent from a life of crime.

CHART 106

DETECTIVE BUREAU

A statistical crime report for the year 1973 is herewith submitted. Shown below are the number of offenses reported in each category, the number of offenses cleared by arrest, and the number of persons arrested. Traffic and motor vehicle violations are not included.

<u>OFFENSES</u>	<u>ACTUAL OFFENSES REPORTED</u>	<u>CLEARED BY ARREST</u>	<u>PERSONS ARRESTED</u>
Murder	4	4	3
Manslaughter	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	9	10	10
Robbery	46	30	35
Aggravated Assault	20	20	21
Burglary--Breaking and Entering	1,050	351	181
Residence (638)			
Non-Residence (412)			
Larceny, Grand(except auto theft)	2,104	275	235
Larceny, Petty	1,723	522	485
Auto Theft	455	96	64
Other Assaults	211	174	179
Forgery and False Uttering	2,875	710	118
Embezzlement and Fraud	20	20	21
Receiving Stolen Property	58	58	56
Weapons, Carrying or Possession	45	45	43
Prostitution	1	1	2
Sex Offenses (Except forcible rape and prostitution)	21	21	21
Narcotic and Drug Laws	253	253	249
Liquor and Beer Laws	40	40	39
Drunkenness and Intoxication	773	773	773
Disorderly Conduct	58	58	58
Vagrancy	0	0	0
Gambling and Possession	0	0	0
OMVI	36	36	36
All others	<u>1,079</u>	<u>966</u>	<u>912</u>
Totals	10,881	4,463	3,541

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

CHART 107

DETECTIVE BUREAU

1973

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

	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
Missing Persons Reported	28	28	252	351
Located or Returned Home	21	20	252	351

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

CHART 108

YOUTH BUREAU

1973

	<u>Cases Inves.</u>	<u>Cases Cleared</u>	<u>Juveniles Boys----Girls</u>	
Arson	14	14	14	2
Assault & Battery	103	61	49	26
Beer & Liquor Laws, Vio. of	83	83	60	15
Breaking & Entering	371	227	132	17
Curfew Violation	208	208	105	39
Disorderly Conduct	6	6	4	3
Disturbing the Peace	38	38	34	9
Firearms/Fireworks Ord.,Vio.of	22	22	23	0
Forgery	25	22	18	7
Glue Sniffing Ord.,Vio. of	2	2	2	0
Larceny, Grand	285	164	135	11
Larceny, Petty	525	438	314	199
Larceny Motor Vehicle	95	85	76	3
Malicious Damage	269	139	183	15
Missile Ordinance, Vio. of	23	23	28	0
Poss. of & Receiving Stolen Property	46	46	34	8
Resisting an Officer	49	49	11	5
Robbery	10	10	14	0
Trespassing	41	41	38	6
Uncontrolled	693	693	245	389
Uniform Controlled Sub.Act. Violation of	96	96	75	24
All Others	<u>123</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>12</u>
 Total	 3,127	 2,529	 1,641	 790

The total number of individuals involved in the foregoing offenses was 2,431 consisting of 790 girls and 1,641 boys, of which several juveniles were involved in more than one offense.

DISPOSITIONS

Juveniles referred to the Probation Office	1,822
Juveniles referred to their Parents	548
Juveniles referred to other Agencies	<u>61</u>
	2,431

During 1973, the officers of the Youth Bureau conducted 72 tours of the police station consisting of 636 children and 193 adults. The officers of the Youth Bureau also gave 66 talks and films. Several juveniles were contacted, of which no arrests were made, in connection with crime reports received by the police station.

During the year 1973, a total of 2,431 juveniles were arrested. During the year 1972, a total of 2,413 juveniles were arrested. Total increase in juveniles arrested in 1973 as compared with 1972 is 18.

CHART 109

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT
 Numbers of Juveniles Contacted & Processed by the
 Youth Bureau by Months of Different Years

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1943	25	41	44	50	42	46	44	64	57	57	39	25	534
1944	47	45	67	69	56	39	47	50	72	47	39	36	614
1945	39	37	46	57	51	47	38	65	38	67	50	29	564
1946	33	58	60	39	73	57	52	26	39	41	51	41	570
1947	41	28	27	35	49	62	50	46	65	49	20	30	502
1948	26	40	36	70	47	47	65	72	50	55	46	38	592
1949	21	41	32	32	14	52	42	41	20	36	21	28	380
1950	30	30	24	30	46	39	29	40	37	34	30	27	396
1951	33	21	18	37	47	43	53	55	39	50	33	34	463
1952	35	43	32	44	45	49	63	65	25	32	76	40	549
1953	44	41	39	41	28	47	49	27	30	35	22	17	420
1954	22	27	23	51	51	35	46	52	61	56	60	51	535
1955	44	26	40	47	47	25	39	69	50	45	41	38	511
1956	40	58	45	68	89	73	98	93	50	97	49	60	820
1957	55	76	112	134	120	140	121	109	74	84	46	114	1,185
1958	100	77	70	76	81	80	64	73	77	70	62	69	899
1959	95	62	71	79	91	62	79	77	75	69	73	84	917
1960	62	55	56	81	97	102	71	94	86	74	107	55	940
1961	78	78	66	67	79	82	87	66	58	65	80	38	844
1962	44	40	102	90	70	125	104	110	93	93	99	58	1,028
1963	70	59	85	87	86	133	141	88	89	102	91	70	1,101
1964	66	79	107	85	156	144	157	126	98	101	91	83	1,293
1965	96	75	99	137	92	137	238	141	124	65	155	78	1,437
1966	40	83	107	153	110	86	179	172	109	118	111	107	1,375
1967	90	105	123	142	134	103	158	170	128	128	164	155	1,600
1968	135	197	137	133	126	147	204	217	138	153	132	124	1,843
1969	104	142	140	152	106	171	197	167	147	172	179	125	1,802
1970	135	114	209	183	159	177	140	164	149	204	143	147	1,924
1971	90	158	183	213	187	222	216	209	187	177	154	150	2,146
1972	138	201	198	195	211	217	265	254	213	167	187	167	2,413
1973	192	193	234	234	230	216	183	256	171	214	147	161	2,431

CHART 110

YEARLY REPORT OF CHECKS HANDLED DURING THE YEAR 1973

<u>JANUARY</u>	
Total Checks	404
Total Amount	\$9,971.52
Cleared by Recovery	\$4,009.99
Cleared by Arrest	\$3,296.87
Letters Written	123

<u>FEBRUARY</u>	
Total Checks	220
Total Amount	\$5,754.83
Cleared by Recovery	\$2,501.28
Cleared by Arrest	\$ 802.60
Letters Written	84

<u>MARCH</u>	
Total Checks	231
Total Amount	\$6,546.87
Cleared by Recovery	\$1,791.46
Cleared by Arrest	\$2,561.32
Letters Written	100

<u>APRIL</u>	
Total Checks	209
Total Amount	\$6,353.98
Cleared by Recovery	\$1,719.82
Cleared by Arrest	\$ 804.64
Letters Written	62

<u>MAY</u>	
Total Checks	195
Total Amount	\$4,622.80
Cleared by Recovery	\$1,916.89
Cleared by Arrest	\$1,520.47
Letters Written	57

<u>JUNE</u>	
Total Checks	205
Total Amount	\$4,700.82
Cleared by Recovery	\$ 308.32
Cleared by Arrest	\$1,641.55
Letters Written	67

<u>JULY</u>	
Total Checks	270
Total Amount	\$6,990.16
Cleared by Recovery	\$1,254.11
Cleared by Arrest	\$3,340.98
Letters Written	64

<u>AUGUST</u>	
Total Checks	272
Total Amount	\$8,437.81
Cleared by Recovery	\$1,297.07
Cleared by Arrest	\$2,467.66
Letters Written	62

<u>SEPTEMBER</u>	
Total Checks	287
Total Amount	\$9,613.42
Cleared by Recovery	\$2,494.90
Cleared by Arrest	\$4,758.80
Letters Written	80

<u>OCTOBER</u>	
Total Checks	207
Total Amount	\$5,709.08
Cleared by Recovery	\$1,670.92
Cleared by Arrest	\$1,307.86
Letters Written	60

<u>NOVEMBER</u>	
Total Checks	230
Total Amount	\$6,337.41
Cleared by Recovery	\$1,079.93
Cleared by Arrest	\$2,211.03
Letters Written	70

<u>DECEMBER</u>	
Total Checks	145
Total Amount	\$4,688.92
Cleared by Recovery	\$ 631.91
Cleared by Arrest	\$ 728.50
Letters Written	72

CHART 110 (CONTINUED)

TOTALS FOR 1973

Total Checks - 2,875
Total Amount - \$79,727.62
Cleared by Recovery - \$20,676.60

Cleared by Arrest - \$25,442.28
Letters Written - 901

CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU

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

In the first year of Operation Identification, we had 1,500 homeowners involved in the program. As of this time, we have 3,500 and hope to more than double this amount in 1974.

The Crime Prevention Bureau personnel made many security surveys, appearances before civic groups and talks in both junior and senior high schools throughout the year and hope to expand the time spent in the schools in 1974.

Below are listed some of the activities of the Crime Prevention Bureau during 1973:

Security surveys (both homes and businesses)	110
Talks on Crime Prevention to Civic and Private groups	42
Talks to junior and senior school groups	18
Television and radio spots	17
Crime Prevention film showings	13
Speaker at Small Business Administration Seminar	12 hours
All Iowa Fair Booth (Security & Crime Prevention Display)	100 hours

Safety Town (2,000 pre-school children attended a two week program on safety)

Instructed University of Iowa Crime Prevention Seminar 16 hours

Anti-car theft. Lock your car campaign. City-wide.
Cooperation with Insurance Women of Cedar Rapids

Tours of Police Station 16

Pamphlets and publications distributed 60,000

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

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

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

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

UNIFORM DIVISION

Much of the important work which police departments are called upon to perform is of an emergency nature. Some elements of these emergencies, however, are conditions that can be observed and recorded and sometimes eliminated or altered by conscientious, routine police operations. These day to day duties of lessening the likelihood of incidents that require police attention, and of dealing with those that arise, are the function of the patrol force. Actually, the work of the patrol force includes all police functions. Because of their proximity to the place of occurrence, and because of the speedy response of radio-equipped cars, one or more members of the patrol force is usually the first to be observed at the scene of any crime.

The principal objectives of the patrol division are as follows:

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

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

1. Patrol and Observation: Patrol diminishes the potential offender's belief in the existence of an opportunity to violate the law successfully. Observation is the function that most completely describes the patrolman's job; most other duties depend on what he observes.

2. Control of Public Gatherings: The patrolman is frequently assigned to public meetings and assemblies. He may be sent to a regularly scheduled meeting to maintain order, or he may be called upon to handle a spontaneous gathering of citizens at a fire, accident scene, or similar incident.

3. Miscellaneous Field Service: The patrolman performs a wide variety of public services while on duty. Since the patrolman's primary duty is to prevent crime, his first attention should be given to the security of persons and property on his beat. He must inspect the business establishments that are likely to attract burglars or thieves. He must check the security of commercial establishments after closing hours, and homes left temporarily vacant. He has other responsibilities such as caring for persons who are injured or sick; caring for or destroying injured, vicious, or strayed animals; referring sick or destitute persons to welfare agencies. Many of the patrolman's duties are of assistance to other City departments. These might include discovering and reporting fires, fire hazards, leaking water mains, open manholes, failures to obtain licenses and permits, illegal posting of

signs and other advertisements, and improper storage or handling of foodstuffs, garbage, or trash.

4. Answering Calls: The patrolman is dispatched to every conceivable type of emergency, including suicides, illnesses, childbirth, fires, explosion, and any other catastrophe. He must be able to render first aid and any other assistance and, most important, know what is required in any specific situation.

5. Disposing of Minor Complaints: The patrolman is called upon to settle a variety of complaints that are non-criminal in nature. He will be appealed to in neighborhood and family quarrels, in unethical but not criminal business details, and in cases which are grounds for civil but not criminal action in courts.

6. In addition, the patrolman must investigate complaints, collect and preserve physical evidence, arrest offenders, prepare reports, and be prepared to testify effectively in court.

The Uniform Division is composed of the patrol shifts, the Traffic Bureau, the Safety Education Bureau, the Record Section, and the Communication Section. Although assigned primary duties, each officer is capable of performing tasks in any of the areas within the Division.

The operation of a Uniform Division should be designed to increase the deterrent effect in actual and potential police presence. We must strive to produce the impression that the police

are everywhere. Superintendent O. W. Wilson, formerly of the Chicago Police Department, quotes a formula for crime, "The desire, plus the opportunity, equals crime". Additional patrol units permitted more aggressive, conspicuous patrol and more constant surveillance of high-crime potentials. This problem was further overcome by officers working longer hours and days off. Last year the uniformed officers worked 6,375 hours overtime. Preparing this protector and guardian of justice is no small task. Each day our police instructors attempt to pass on the information needed to properly prepare our officers for their complicated assignment in today's society. In addition to that training imparted by our own department, officers have attended a number of specialist schools as well as receiving formal education at Kirkwood College and Mt. Mercy College.

In addition to the primary duties of the Uniform Division--prevention and investigation of crime and detection and apprehension of criminal offenders--these officers perform a variety of services to the public. Some are not proper police functions, but have become part of the police workload because custom and public demand have made them so. A statistical report of some of these services is shown below:

OPEN LOCKED CARS

1,912

Lost car keys or keys inadvertently locked inside of a car present a problem. The police solved this problem frequently in

1973. By using master keys or special unlocking devices, officers and parkettes are able to give this type of public assistance.

OPEN LOCKED BUILDINGS

155

The problem of lost keys or keys locked inside is not confined to motorists. One Hundred and fifty-five businessmen and householders called for and received police assistance in gaining entry to their business or home.

POLICE ESCORTS

244

An out-of-town ambulance enroute to a local hospital, a military convoy, a citizen with a large deposit enroute to a bank, and many other situations indicate the desirability of providing a police escort for security or ease of traffic movement.

VACATION WATCH

2,039

Police security checks of a temporarily unoccupied dwelling serve a two-fold purpose--crime prevention and enhance good public relations. This service is used primarily by householders on vacation.

LODGERS

8

The Police Department, on occasion, provides sleeping accommodations for drifters, hitch-hikers, or other temporarily without a place to sleep for the night, and who are without funds. These quarters are sometimes used voluntarily by husbands involved in

family fights where separation for the night appears to be the only way of maintaining the peace.

UNSECURED BUILDINGS

325

The uniformed officers make frequent security checks of business houses on their beats during the night hours, an important public relations and crime prevention activity. An "unsecured building" indicates that the officers have found an open door or window, the protective safe lights out, merchandise left outside, or some other condition requiring police action.

FAMILY FIGHTS

1,469

Police action was taken on 1,469 domestic quarrels during 1973. Husband and wife arguments are still the most frequent. However, problems with the youth of the household are still prevalent. Social unrest, spiraling costs of living, and frustration over an inability to adjust and cope with those situations arising from an inflationary period are increasingly evident. Normally these problems are settled on the spot, without an arrest, by the use of diplomacy, tact, and common sense upon the part of the responding officer.

CRIMINAL RECORD CHECKS

4,890

"Past performance is related to future performance". This is the basic reason why file searches for police records were made on 4,890 applicants for positions in private industry, the Civil Services, Armed Forces, and other agencies. Prospective "employers"

are becoming increasingly aware of an individual's ability to accept a position of responsibility in his community, since the figure indicates 195 more checks were made in 1973 than were made in 1972.

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

331

To assist officers at the crime scene, the Identification Bureau is frequently called out. In the case of an actual crime, i.e., murder, rape, robbery, etc., photographs are taken and the scene is searched for physical evidence, including latent fingerprints, track marks, tire marks, or other evidence. In the case of automobile accidents, photographs and extensive measurements are taken to determine direction of travel, speed, and point of impact. In 1973 the Identification Bureau was called upon to assist in 331 field investigations. Detectives and selected uniformed officers are proficient in the lifting of latent prints which enables them to handle many of the situations previously requiring the assistance of the Identification Bureau. In 1973 each traffic and patrol unit was equipped with a camera, which hopefully will decrease somewhat more the assistance role of the Bureau.

PERSONS FINGERPRINTED

1,199

Eleven hundred and ninety-nine offenders were fingerprinted during 1973. As a public service, an additional 385 persons were fingerprinted by our Identification Bureau, at their request, for use in procuring a visa or other civil matters.

POLICE FLEET MILEAGE

1,079,366

The department motor fleet includes not only patrol cars, but servi-cycles, solo cycles, 3-wheel cycles, trucksters, and trucks.

POLICE ASSISTANCE CALLS

49,540

A police "call" might be a request for service, an investigation in response to a complaint, or an on-sight arrest--in general, any police action which is recorded.

PARKETTES

164,756

Although parkettes are not sworn personnel nor classified as "officers", they do have police powers for the purpose of issuing tickets for parking violations and provide a valuable assistance in opening locked vehicles. Last year out parkettes issued 164,756 tickets and opened 211 locked vehicles.

COMMUNICATION SECTION

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

RECORDS SECTION

The Records Section is responsible in three primary categories:

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

SAFETY EDUCATION BUREAU

The Safety Education Bureau is probably the only division of any law enforcement agency whose activities are governed solely by the ingenuity of the supervisor. Many of the basic programs are relatively standard programs from city to city, but the concepts, presentation, and effectiveness depend upon the imagination and diligence of the officers involved. Our Safety Education Division consists of two part-time officers under the supervision of one full-time Safety Education Sergeant. From time to time officers may be used for a limited time for a specific program, but this is the exception rather than the rule.

One of the Bureau's primary areas of concern is the supervision of the school Safety Patrol Program. There were 1,700 students involved in the Safety Patrol Program in 1973. 296 meetings were conducted in 34 public and parochial schools on a monthly basis for training purposes and discussion. Daily contact and spot checks were made at the various school crossings throughout the city to maintain maximum efficiency. 36 patrol members attended the Safety Patrol Congress at the Wisconsin Dells for two days. One patrol member attended the Safety Congress held at Washington, D. C. for one week. This was the result of a contest sponsored by AAA. Two radio and television programs were conducted by patrol members and several newspaper

articles were written to promote safety and the Safety Patrol, and to explain and promote related activities.

Another program of vital concern is the Junior Police Corps. The youngsters involved in this area attended 34 meetings at the police station on a weekly basis during the school year and on a monthly basis during school vacation. They received training in many general police activities, to include firearms and first aid. These youngsters are in uniform and assist in supervising all School Patrol activities and entertainment. They assist with pedestrian control at major parades and during the times free movies are presented and help man our Safety Booth at the All Iowa Fair. They assisted with our Second Annual State-Wide Police Pistol School. Since some of the Junior Police may progress through school and possibly college police-related courses, it was felt that some indoctrination into the actual and technical police function might assist them in planning for a possible future in law enforcement. To activate this program, the Junior Police were assigned to ride with regular officers on park patrol through the summer. Throughout the year they have been assigned to our Record Room and observed in the Radio Room on weekends. They assisted the Crime Prevention Bureau in passing out literature and assisted the Traffic Engineering Division with traffic counts. The boys further assisted in the safety fairs, and participated in Our Bicycle reg-

istration program. Hopefully they have gained a new insight into the Police Department.

14,485 bicycle licenses were issued in 1973. 634 bicycles were impounded and processed, and 37 bicycle summonses were issued.

154 bicycles were given to the Jaycee Toy Project at Christmas. Due to increased interest in cycling, greater emphasis was placed on bicycle safety in 1973. A "Talking Bicycle" with a portable P.A. system that actually talks to an audience about bicycle safety and licensing was used in most of the schools, at Cub Scout and Blue Bird meetings, and was put on display at several locations throughout the City. It was well received by the public. In addition, many films were shown on bicycle safety.

68 talks were given to elementary and pre-school children emphasizing traffic safety and that a policeman is your friend.

26 films were shown on traffic safety.

29 surveys were made for school crossing protection. School principals and officials helped in establishing the safety route to and from schools.

80,000 publications of traffic safety, motorcycle safety, pedestrian safety, bicycle safety, and school bus safety were distributed.

32 films were shown to civic clubs and industry safety meetings.

An annual safety workshop was held for all school bus drivers

at Taft Junior High School. Surveys were made for school bus parking. Surveys were also made on the loading and unloading of school buses.

"SAFETY TOWN"

"Safety Town" is a safety course designed for pre-school children. It was held for three weeks during the summer at Kingston Stadium. Instruction was given by police officers on a miniature city plot, laid out with street and sidewalk markings, small buildings, traffic lights, stop signs, and pedal cars. Instruction consisted of how to cross streets safely, how to operate a push button signal, traffic laws, and cooperation and friendliness between children and policemen. 2,100 Tot-Lot and pre-school children attended the course.

CHART 111

TRAFFIC BUREAU

1973

Moving Violation Arrests:

Speeding.....	5,567
Failure to Have Vehicle Under Control.....	161
Failure to Yield Right-of-way.....	197
Disobey Traffic Signal.....	415
Disobey Stop Sign.....	228
Driver's License Violation.....	1,361
Violation of a Safety Standard.....	126
Disobey School Sign or Signal.....	50
Hit and Run.....	307
Reckless Driving.....	36
Improper Lane Change.....	14
Improper Registration.....	267
Elude a Police Officer.....	28
Driving to the Left of the Center Line.....	45
Operating a Motor Vehicle While Intoxicated.....	31
Driving While License Under Suspension.....	111
Permitting an Unauthorized Person to Drive.....	52
Following Too Close.....	27
Disobey Official Traffic Control Device.....	88
Driving Wrong Way on One-Way Street.....	21
Mufflers, Prevention of Noise.....	597
Improper Turn.....	29
Failure to Follow Marked Truck Route.....	28
Disobey Railroad Crossing Signal.....	5
Hitchhikers.....	14
Miscellaneous.....	<u>168</u>
TOTAL.....	9,973

Faulty Equipment Tickets Issued.....	723
Warning Tickets Issued.....	1,810
Courtesy Tickets Issued.....	1,313

Estimated Property Damage for 1973.....	\$2,041,527.00
Estimated Property Damage per Month.....	170,127.25
Estimated Property Damage per Accident.....	443.81

CHART 112

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Part I Crimes Reported and Clearance Rate
1973 - 1972 Comparison

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Reported</u>		<u>%</u>	<u>Cleared</u>	
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>		<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
Criminal Homicide Total	14	3	+366.6	6	3
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	4	3		4	3
Manslaughter by Negligence	10	-		2	-
Rape	11	11	-	10	8
Robbery	49	39	+ 25.6	33	24
Assault Total	259	324	- 20.0	236	298
Aggravated	27	22		22	21
Non-Aggravated	232	302		214	279
Burglary	1,070	642	+ 66.6	396	225
Larceny Total	3,900	2,924	+ 33.3	968	1,020
Over \$50	1,218	799		276	304
Under \$50	2,682	2,125		692	716
Auto Theft	508	427	+ 18.9	128	129
Total Part I Crimes	5,811	4,370	+ 32.9	1,777	1,707
Clearance Rate				30.5	39.0

Iowa City: Iowa City is the East Central Area's second largest city with a 1974 projected population of 50,036. In 1973 the Iowa City Police Department was staffed by 46 full-time officers; at that time all but one had been academy-trained. In February, 1974, this department was awarded a crime commission project to establish a sex crime prevention unit to help control and reduce the number of sex offenses in Iowa City and Johnson County. The project is underway and services of the unit are available to local law enforcement agencies if requested or necessary.

The following pages contain information on the activities of this department during 1973. Source of this data is the 1973 annual report of the Iowa City Police Department.

CHART 113

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Part I Offenses Known to the Police

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Manslaughter by Negligence.....	1	1
Forcible Rape.....	25	8
Rape by Force.....	7	3*
Assault to Rape.....	18	5
Robbery.....	8	7
Assaults.....	73	68
Aggravated.....	52	55
Non-Aggravated.....	21	13
Murder.....	0	0
Burglary.....	355	266
Forcible Entry.....	220	147
Attempted.....	84	82
Unlawful Entry.....	51	37
Larceny.....	1,159	1,145
Over \$50.....	359	534
Under \$50.....	800	611
Auto Theft.....	99	99

*It should be noted that of two of the three rapes known to police to have occurred in Iowa City, both occurred inside homes and both are directly linked to occupants leaving their doors unlocked.

CHART 114

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Persons Arrested (Part I)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Forcible Rape.....	3	1
Robbery.....	7	5
Assaults.....	38	33
Auto Thefts.....	19	21
Larceny.....	359	202
Burglary.....	25	33
Murder.....	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL PART I.....	451	295

Persons Arrested (Part II)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Offenses Against Family.....	0	7
Other Assaults.....	15	14
Forgery & Counterfeiting.....	13	20
Stolen Property: Buying, Possessing, Receiving..	5	12
Sex Offenses.....	5	10
Narcotic Drug Laws.....	48	89
Driving Under Influence.....	67	48
Liquor Laws.....	104	76
Drunkenness.....	251	219
Disorderly Conduct.....	76	68
Vagrancy.....	4	3
Embezzlement.....	3	0
Fraud.....	37	15
Weapons: Carrying, Concealing, etc.....	18	13
Gambling.....	1	1
All Other Offenses.....	205	255
Vandalism.....	<u>33</u>	<u>79</u>
TOTAL PART II.....	885	929
GRAND TOTAL (Part I and II).....	1,336	1,224

CHART 115

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Police Actions*

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Total Calls.....	18,226	21,256
<u>Examples:</u>		
Accidents.....	1,485	1,266
Assists.....	4,386	4,351
Escorts.....	416	400
Investigations.....	7,220	7,457
Open Doors.....	100	116
Sudden Deaths.....	1	6
Suicides.....	1	6
Attempted Suicides.....	23	16

*This includes all instances where a police officer was dispatched to a scene to render aid or conduct an investigation or where an officer on patrol came upon an incident demanding police intervention. Totals not listed include juvenile crimes, runaways, missing persons, mentally disturbed persons, recovered property, injured persons, fire runs, exhibitionists, warrants served, lost persons, loud parties, emergency notifications to persons without telephones, etc.

Iowa City Police Department

Calls Received by Police Desk: During a week long period (August 24 through 31, 1973) 1,933 phone calls requesting aid, information, police protection, etc., were received at the police station. Several things should be noted about this total: 1) This was a relatively slow period of time when many students, faculty and staff were out of town, 2) The police department answered all calls directed into the city between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 8:00 A.M., Monday through Friday, and all day Saturday and Sunday, and 3) Many of these calls are requests for information and for help of a non-criminal service nature relating to other city operations.

Projected over a period of a year, this means the police department answers in excess of 100,000 telephone requests for aid or service per year.

Community Relations: The Iowa City Police Department is charged with the administration of the Salvation Army Service Committee Fund for Johnson County. The fund is designed to aid indigent transients or Johnson County residents who cannot obtain help in any other way. The Iowa City Police Department, through this fund, has provided lodging, transportation, food, clothing, automobile repairs, and communications services for almost 300 people

in 1973. Aid was provided to families, as well as single persons. Transportation was arranged for persons as far west as Montana, and as far east as New York City. It may seem unbelievable to some of the public, but the fact is that in 1973, in Iowa City, some people would literally go without food or shelter were it not for this fund.

A special note of appreciation to Wesley House must be inserted here for their excellent accomplishments in providing shelter for these transients through use of this fund and through their own church funds as well. Special thanks must also be given to the Iowa City Parks Department; to Mr. Bob Lee of the Iowa City Recreation Center; to Ms. Billie Hauber, City Forester; to Mr. John Stasi of Burger Palace; to Mr. Paul Paulsen, of Paul's Texaco; and to Mr. Bernie Barber of the Iowa Employment Security Commission, all of whom have exerted great efforts to help us in obtaining temporary employment for transients and other poor people.

The Johnson county Veterans Affairs Office and the Johnson county Red Cross Chapter were particularly helpful in several instances as well.

The Police Department also made appearances, gave talks, took part in seminars or took part in dialogues with the following groups or portions thereof:

- 1) The University of Iowa College of Law
- 2) The University of Iowa Medical School
- 3) The University of Iowa Department of Sociology
- 4) Mid-Prairie High School
- 5) Slater Hall Dormitory, Hillcrest Dormitory
- 6) Iowa City Ministers Association
- 7) Hillel House
- 8) Campus Ministry Association
- 9) Optimist Club
- 10) Iowa City Chamber of Commerce
- 11) Kalona Boy Scouts Council
- 12) Kiwanis Club
- 13) Lion Club
- 14) University of Iowa School of Journalism

The Iowa City Police Department initiated a citizen's complaint system which assures that all complaints about police personnel or practices made to the department are brought to the attention of the Director. Each complaint is thoroughly investigated and the results thereof are relayed to the complainant. If the complaint investigation indicates that the department must take corrective action or change a practice, that action is taken or that practice is changed. The Iowa City Police Department feels that valid complaints are aids to the administrators and supervis-

ors of the agency. Such complaints help the Department take remedial action where necessary.

A separate, special and appreciative note must be rendered to Rev. Ronald E. Wilson of the First Church of the Nazarene, 1035 Wade Street of Iowa City for his acts of Christian charity and concern and for his attitude of helpfulness and support for the people who have come to the Iowa City Police Department seeking help.

Administration and Personnel Changes: The strength of the department was increased by six personnel during the year. The additions to the staff were necessitated by changed crime levels, increased law enforcement responsibilities and increased social services demands.

Three officers resigned from the department and one officer died in service.

A records bureau and new reporting and records system were instituted.

Three part-time Animal Control Officers were hired in an effort to alleviate the animal control problem in Iowa City.

Equipment Changes: The Iowa City Police Department made some pioneer efforts in the use of closed circuit television to record evidence for court use. This is particularly applicable to cases

where the condition of the defendants and the words of officers might be particularly important. Closed circuit television monitors are also placed in detention cells. Signs warning of the use of these monitors were conspicuously placed underneath this equipment. This was done in order to prevent violation of civil rights of prisoners. The monitors have already proven their worth in that one suicide was averted through their use.

Two additional cars were purchased and all cars were painted a conspicuous black and white. This was done in order to increase the sighting level of police on the street in an attempt to prevent crimes from taking place. Nine portable radios were purchased for use by officers who found themselves away from their car radios. These have proven particularly useful. A mobile radio was installed in the Iowa City Police crime van, making it available for application as a mobile command post. The Johnson County Sheriff's Department has been informed that this van is available for their use should they need it.

A new emergency phone number was instituted in November, 1973. It is found that this number (354-3333) is an improvement over the old one in that it is easier to remember and dial.

A surplus military electrical generator was procured without charge through the services of the Johnson County Civil Defense Office. This generator will enable Iowa City Police and Fire Departments to have emergency electrical power should a general outage occur.

Inter-Agency Cooperation: The Iowa City Police Department takes pride in the high level of inter-agency cooperation that has been maintained during 1973. All Johnson County Law Enforcement Agencies, the Sheriff's Department, University Security, and Coralville Police Department worked together with no friction but with mutual support as an end in mind. We point this out with pride since the American situation of 40,000 different police agencies throughout the country often causes inter-agency friction.

Personnel Selection Procedures: During 1973, significant progress was made in terms of police-candidate selection procedures. For the first time a psychological and physical agility testing and screening procedure was made a part of candidate processing. The procedures were instituted after close consultation with University of Iowa authorities in these fields.

The procedures have already demonstrated their worth through independent verification of the data presented. The procedures have also demonstrated their lack of cultural and sexual bias.

Research and testing progress during the year in the areas of aptitude testing and physical fitness screening have indicated even better approaches. These approaches are being studied now in conjunction with the Iowa City Civil Service Commission and experts at the University of Iowa.

Training: During 1973, in-service training was intensified. Training was undertaken in the following areas:

- 1) Crisis Intervention
- 2) Student Demonstrations
- 3) Report Writing
- 4) Weapons Firing
- 5) Criminal Investigation
- 6) Crowd Control
- 7) Tracis Law
- 8) Constitutional Law
- 9) Pre-sentence Release Procedures
- 10) Court Procedures
- 11) Drug and Alcoholism Problems
- 12) Police Staff Procedures
- 13) Internal Operations

Training was conducted by qualified officers within the department and by the following persons and agencies:

- 1) Iowa City Crisis Center
- 2) Spokesmen from ISPIRG
- 3) Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation
- 4) University of Iowa College of Law
- 5) Community Court Services
- 6) Magistrate Court, Sixth Judicial District
- 7) Problem Drinking Center
- 8) 5041st U.S. Army Reserve School

Officers also attended the following training schools:

- 1) FBI National Academy (12 weeks)

- 2) Federal Narcotics School (10 weeks)
- 3) State of Iowa Weapons Instruction Courses,
Iowa Law Enforcement Academy (1 week)
- 4) Supervisors School, Iowa Law Enforcement
Academy (2 weeks)
- 5) Animal Control School, Douglasville, Ga.
(1 week)

Six officers attended the 10 week training academy at the Cedar Rapids Police Department. One of these officers graduated as top person in a class of 20.

During the course of the year, 16 officers actively engaged in college courses. Breakdown of officers and their accumulated college credits as of December, 1973, are as follows:

1 -	30 Credits	-----	9
31 -	60 Credits	-----	15
61 -	90 Credits	-----	9
91 -	120+Credits	-----	9

CHART 116

IOWA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Part I Crimes Reported and Clearance Rate
1973 - 1972 Comparison

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Reported</u>		<u>%</u>	<u>Cleared</u>	
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>		<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
Criminal Homicide Total	1	1	-	-	-
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter by Negligence	1	1	-	-	-
Rape	14	25	-44.0	1	3
Robbery	13	8	+62.5	5	7
Assault Total	78	77	+ 1.2	42	38
Aggravated	65	56		39	31
Non-Aggravated	13	21		3	7
Burglary	288	369	-21.9	33	50
Larceny Total	1,157	1,169	- .1	214	359
Over \$50	540	365		19	6
Under \$50	617	804		195	353
Auto Theft	111	134	-17.1	21	19
Total Part I Crimes	1,662	1,783	- 6.7	316	476
Clearance Rate				19.0	26.6

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Marion:

The Marion Police Department consists of 18 sworn officers (all academy trained) and 3 part-time officers (non-trained). This department serves a population in excess of 18,028 and co-operates closely with surrounding police departments and the Linn County Sheriff's Department.

CHART 117

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION OF THE MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

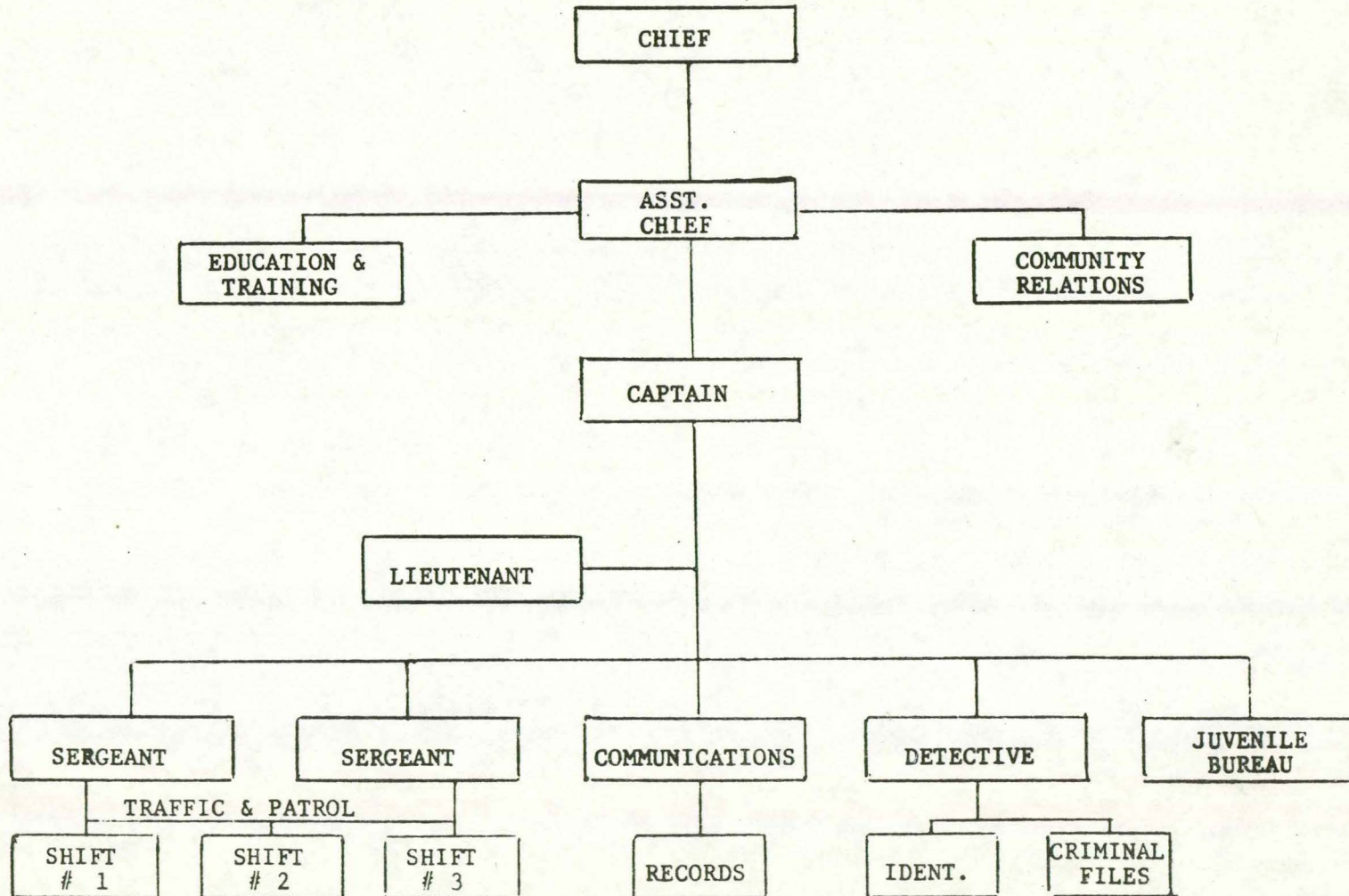


CHART 118

MARION POLICE DEPARTMENT

Part I Crimes Reported and Clearance Rate
1973 - 1972 Comparison

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Reported</u>		<u>%</u>	<u>Cleared</u>	
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>		<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
Criminal Homicide Total	-	-	-	-	-
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	-	-		-	-
Manslaughter by Negligence	-	-		-	-
Rape	1	-	+100.0	1	-
Robbery	1	1	-	-	1
Assault Total	3	2	+ 50.0	1	1
Aggravated	2	2		1	1
Non-Aggravated	1	-		-	-
Burglary	56	46	+ 21.7	4	11
Larceny Total	130	157		24	25
Over \$50	59	42		9	13
Under \$50	71	115		15	12
Auto Theft	15	15	-	6	8
Total Part I Crimes	206	221	- 10.8	36	46
Clearance Rate				17.4	19.9

Linn County Sheriff's Department:

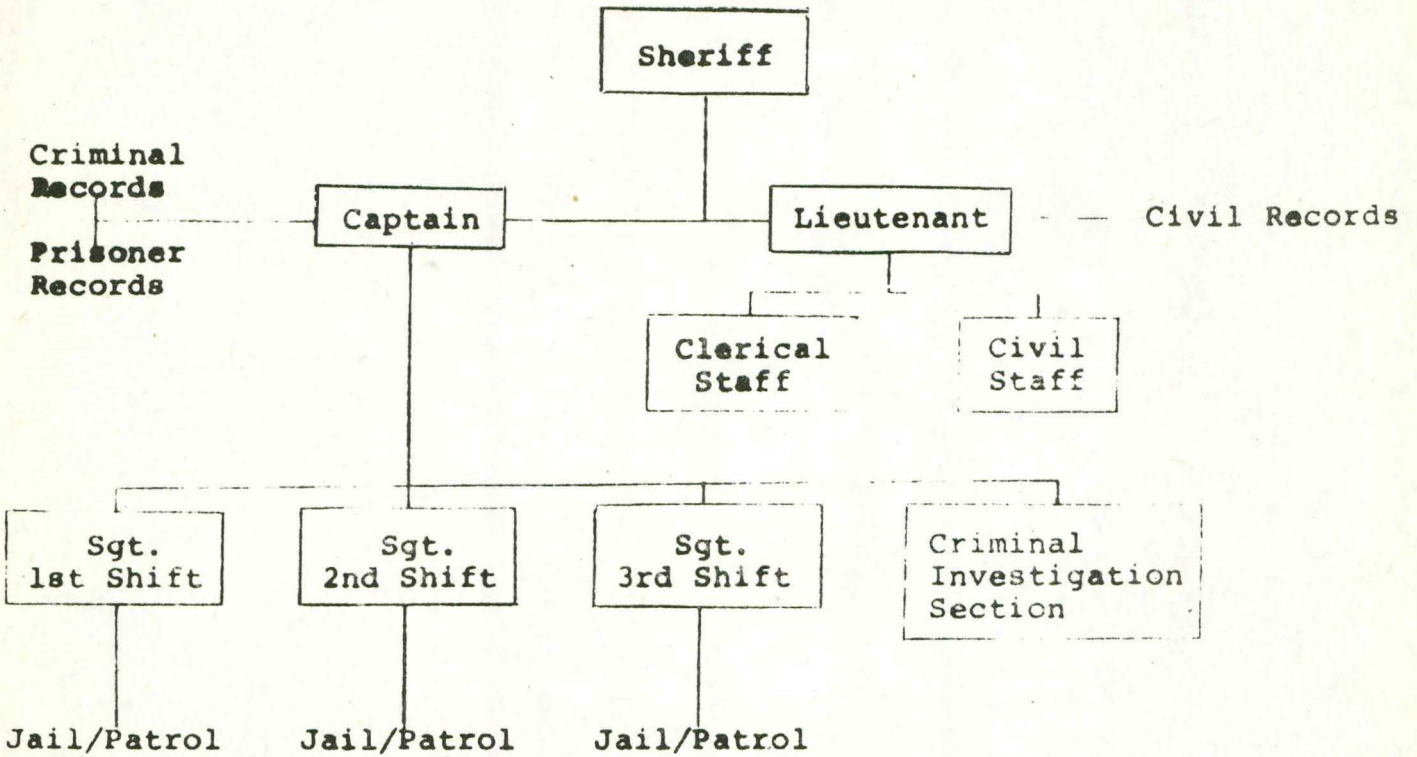
The Linn County Sheriff is an elected official who is responsible to the County Board of Supervisors. This department contains civil and criminal records sections, maintains 24-hour county-wide patrol and operates the jail. Thirty-six deputies are employed in the department.

The following pages contain organizational information and partial activity reports for this agency. It will be noted that the "Sheriff's Activity Report" covers only the period of July through December, 1973, since this is a relatively new form that was not available prior to that time.

CHART 119

LINN COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Linn

COUNTY

IOWA

ZIP # _____

DEPUTYS _____

MONTH _____

A. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

	INV.	ARRESTED	TOTAL DOLLARS	AMOUNT RE-COVERED OR RESTITUTION
1. Homicides -----	1. 1	2. 2	LOST OR STOLEN	
2. Assault -----	3. 3	4. 2		
3. Rapes -----	5. 4	6. 3		
4. Intoxications -----	7. 95	8. 95		
5. Drugs -----	9. 29	10. 43	11. 1,000.00	12. 1,160.00
6. Breaking & Entering -----	13. 95	14. 20	15. 33,764.50	16. 1,430.00
7. Larceny a.) livestock -----	17. 23	18. 1	19. 14,371.00	20. 6,350.00
b.) machinery -----	21. 4	22. 28	23. 2,480.00	24. 11,019.50
c.) others -----	25. 168	26. 28	27. 27,603.00	28. 28.
8. Frauds -----	29. 90	30. 40	31. 2,031.23	32. 269.03
9. Checks a.) Forged or No.Acct. -----	33. 182	34. 35	35. 5,324.04	36. 1,956.60
b.) Insufficient Funds -----	37. 88	38. 8	39. 8,551.00	40. 1,695.00
10. Vandalism -----	41. 1	42. 1	43. 7,500.00	44. 48.
11. Arson -----	45. 1	46. 1	47. 7,500.00	48. 48.
12. Robberys -----	49. 1	50. 1	51. 7,500.00	52. 48.
13. Grand Totals -----	53. 782	54. 275	55. 102,624.77	56. 23,880.13

. TRAFFIC INVESTIGATION

	P.D.	P.I.	FATALS
14. Accident Inv. a.) S.O. Dept. -----	57. 145	58. 106	59. 1
b.) IHP Dept. -----	60. 136	61. 36	62. 1
c.) Both IHP & S.O. -----	63. 136	64. 36	65. 1
15. Summons issued in month -----	66. 1464		
16. Warning Tickets in month -----	67. 301		

CIVIL WORK

	NOTICES	EXECUTIONS	WRITS	OTHERS	TOTAL
17. Papers served -----	68. 3022	69. 961	70. 191	71. 2139	72. 6313

	SHERIFF	DEPUTYS	SP.DEPUTYS	CLERKS	MATRONS
18. Criminal -----	73. 7445	74. 7445	75. 7445	76. 7445	77. 3681
19. Civil -----	78. 11638	79. 11638	80. 11638	81. 11638	82. 185
20. Office Work -----	83. 1156	84. 1094	85. 1094	86. 5269	
21. Patrolling -----	87. 12782	88. 12782	89. 631		
22. On call at home not working -----	90. 50	91. 3076	92. 3076	93. 92	94. 138
23. Overtime(40hr.wk.) -----	93. 50	94. 3076	95. 3076	96. 92	97. 138
24. Total Hours worked in month -----	98. 1206	99. 36035	100. 631	101. 5361	102. 4004

JAIL

	NUMBER
5. Males -----	103. 1324
6. Females -----	104. 122
7. Juveniles -----	105. 175
8. Man days in jail -----	106. 7131
9. Meals served -----	107. 18919

H. LIQUOR VIOLATIONS

	NUMBER
38. Lic. violations -----	118. 18
39. Poss. by minors -----	119. 18
40. Other liq. violations -----	120. 18

I. MISC.

	NUMBER
41. Dog Calls -----	121. 14
42. Escorts -----	122. 12
43. Domestic Fracas -----	123. 103
44. Blood Runs -----	124. 103
45. Drownings -----	125. 79
46. Assisting Towns -----	126. 46
47. Runaways -----	127. 4
48. Death Messages del. -----	128. 212
49. Others -----	129. 493
50. Others -----	130. 493

MILEAGE

	MILES
25. To & From -----	
a.) Corr.Inst's -----	108. 2040
b.) Hosp.Inst's -----	109. 9153
c.) Other jails -----	110. 120
26. Serving Civil Papers -----	111. 83481
27. Patrolling -----	112. 161904
28. & Other -----	113. 30169
29. Total miles trav. -----	114. 286867

OMVUI

	NUMBER
30. By S.O. Dept. -----	115. 9
31. By IHP -----	116. 9
32. By Police Dept. -----	117. 9

REMARKS

Johnson County Sheriff's Department:

The Johnson County Sheriff is an elected official who is responsible to the County Board of Supervisors. His duties include the following: (1) investigating criminal violations; (2) attending the district court; (3) summoning jurors, serving injunctions, etc.; and (4) operating the county jail. Sixteen deputies staff this department.

The following pages contain organizational information and partial activity reports for this agency. It will be noted that the "Sheriff's Activity Report" covers only the period of August through December, 1973, since this is a relatively new form that was not available prior to that time.

CHART 121

JOHNSON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

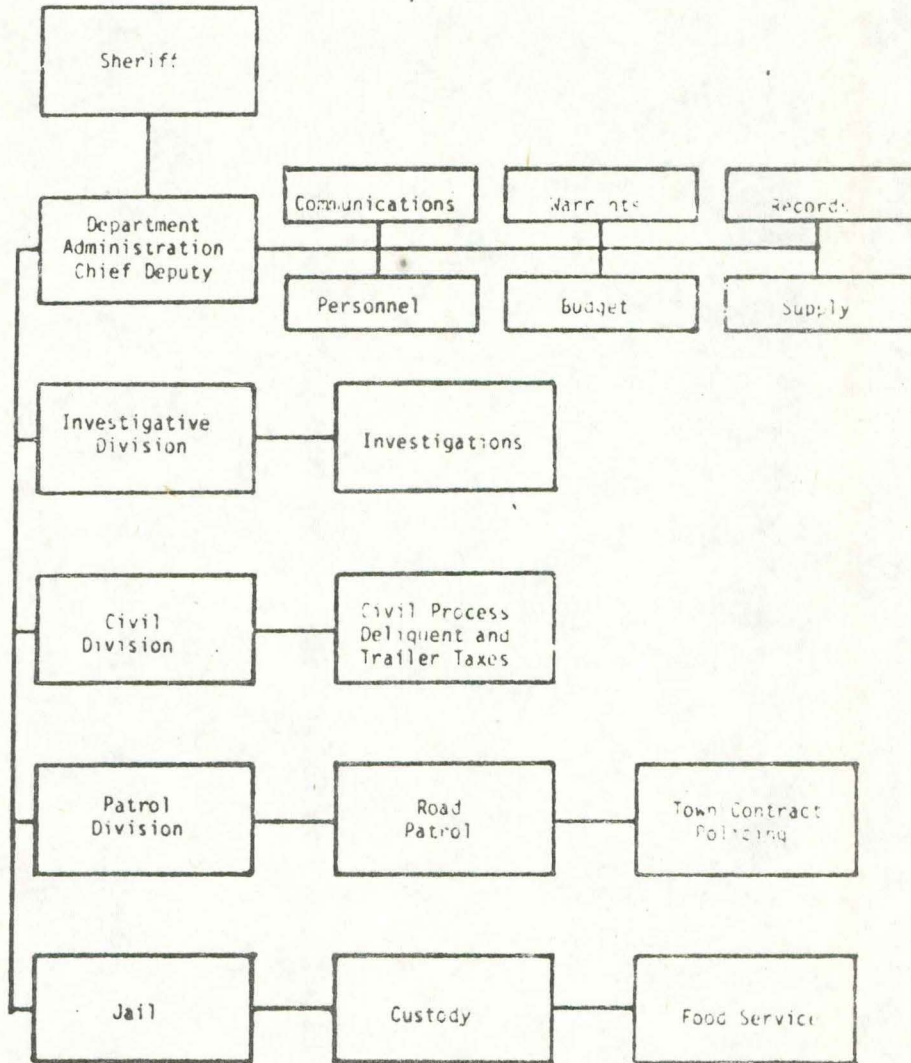


CHART 122

Johnson

COUNTY

IOWA

ZIP #

DEPUTYS

MONTH

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION		INV.	ARRESTED	TOTAL DOLLARS	AMOUNT RE-
				LOST OR	COVERED OR
				STOLEN	RESTITUTION
1. Homicides	-----	1.	2.		
2. Assault	-----	3. 3	4. 2		
3. Rapes	-----	5. 2	6. 1		
4. Intoxications	-----	7. 2	8. 2		
5. Drugs	-----	9. 4	10. 2	11.	12.
6. Breaking & Entering	-----	13. 33	14. 2	15. 10,378.50	16. 300.00
7. Larceny	a.) livestock-----	17. 8	18.	19. 4,813.00	20.
	b.) machinery -----	21. 11	22. 2	23. 5,295.00	24. 3,900.00
	c.) others -----	25. 96	26. 1	27. 20,725.00	28. 5,505.00
8. Frauds	-----	29.	30.	31.	32.
9. Checks	a.) Forged or No.Acct.	33. 3	34. 1	35. 250.89	36.
	b.) Insufficient Funds	37.	38.	39.	40.
10. Vandalism	-----	41. 69	42. 5	43. 4,345.00	44. 1,685.00
11. Arson	-----	45.	46.	47.	48.
12. Robberys	-----	49.	50.	51.	52.
13. Grand Totals	-----	53. 231	54. 18	55. 45,807.39	56. 11,390.00

TRAFFIC INVESTIGATION		P.D.	P.I.	FATALS
14. Accident Inv.	a.) S.O. Dept.-----	57. 47	58. 8	59.
	b.) IHP Dept. -----	60. 68	61. 35	62. 5
	c.) Both IHP & S.O. -----	63.	64. 4	65. 1
15. Summons issued in month	-----	66. 185		
16. Warning Tickets in month	-----	67. 212		

CIVIL WORK	NOTICES	EXECUTIONS	WRITS	OTHERS	TOTAL
17. Papers served	68. 487	69. 115	70. 99	71. 316	72. 1017

HOURS WORKED	SHERIFF	DEPUTYS	SP. DEPUTYS	CLERKS	MATRONS
18. Criminal	73. 285	74. 1,383½	75. 37	76.	77. 550 ½
19. Civil	78. 13	79. 2,098½	80.	81.	82.
20. Office Work	83. 370	84. 4,120½	85. 18	86. 3862	
21. Patrolling	87. 160	88. 5,483½	89. 548		
22. On call at home not working	90.	91. 69	92.		
23. Overtime (40hr.wk.)	93. 347	94. 2,252½	95.	96. 359	97.
24. Total Hours worked in month	98. 1175	99. 15,406½	100. 603	101. 4221	102. 550½

JAIL	NUMBER
25. Males	103. 249
26. Females	104. 15
27. Juveniles	105. 52
28. Man days in jail	106. 1573
29. Meals served	107. 4312

LIQUOR VIOLATIONS	NUMBER
38. Lic. violations	118.
39. Poss. by minors	119. 2
40. Other liq. violations	120. 24

MILEAGE	MILES
30. To & From	
a.) Corr. Inst's	108. 708
b.) Hosp. Inst's	109. 1310
c.) Other jails	110. 2832
31. Serving Civil Papers	111. 16771
32. Patrolling	112. 84009
33. Inv. & Other	113. 27482
34. Total miles trav.	114. 133,112

MISC.	NUMBER
41. Dog Calls	121. 71
42. Escorts	122. 22
43. Domestic Fracas	123. 49
44. Blood Runs	124.
45. Drownings	125.
46. Assisting Towns	126. 5
47. Runaways	127. 7
48. Death Messages del.	128. 5
49. Others	129. 162
50. Others	130. 59

OMVUI	NUMBER
35. By S.O. Dept.	115.
36. By IHP	116. 4

REMARKS

CHART 123

Law Enforcement Summary - Towns Under 10,000:

County: BENTON

<u>Town</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u># on Force</u>		<u>Police Chief</u>	<u>Marshal</u>	<u>Other</u>
		<u>FT</u>	<u>PT</u>			
Atkins	581		2		X	
Belle Plaine	2,810	4		X		
Blairstown	641	1			X	
Garrison	383					
Keystone	549	1			X	
Luzerne	134					
Mt. Auburn	200		1		X	
New Hall	721		1		X	
Norway	554		1		X	
Shellsburg	740		1		X	
Urbana	552		1		X	
Van Horne	613		1		X	
Vinton	4,945	6		X		
Walford	286					

CHART 124

BENTON COUNTY

DISTRIBUTION OF PEACE OFFICERS

F = Full-time
P = Part-time
SO = Sheriff's Office

N = No Law Enforcement
C = Contract Enforcement
NOTE: This chart excludes state level enforcement personnel.

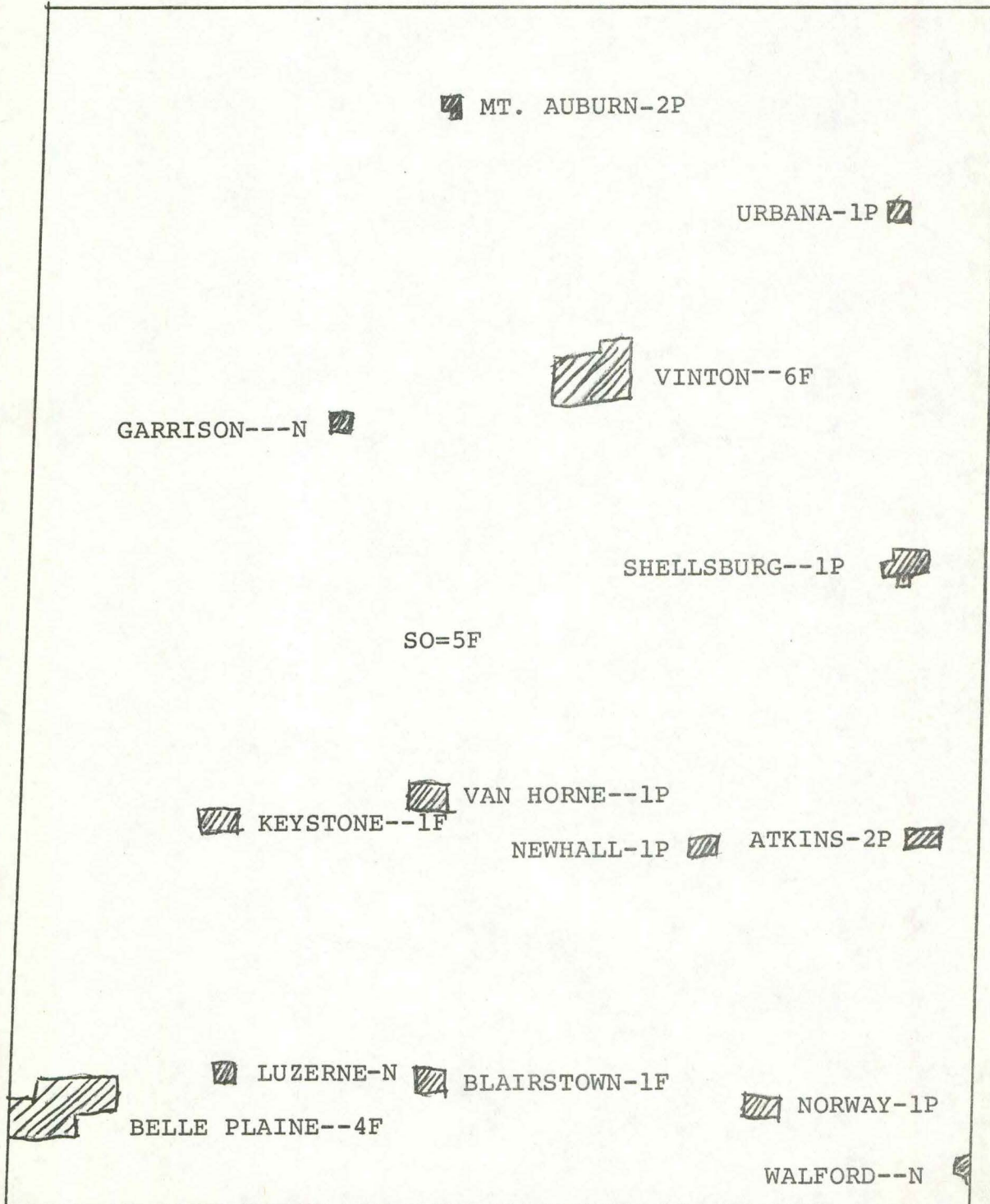


CHART 125

Law Enforcement Summary - Towns Under 10,000:

County: CEDAR

<u>Town</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u># on Force</u>		<u>Police Chief</u>	<u>Marshal</u>	<u>Other</u>
		<u>FT</u>	<u>PT</u>			
Bennett	400		1		X	
Clarence	961	1	2		X	
Durant	1,472	2	1	X		
Lowden	674					X(Contract)
Mechanicsville	1,001	1	1	X		
Stanwood	668		1		X	
Tipton	2,963	4		X		
West Branch	1,454	1	1	X		

CHART 126

CEDAR COUNTY

DISTRIBUTION OF PEACE OFFICERS

F = Full-time
P = Part-time
SO = Sheriff's Office

N = No Law Enforcement
C = Contract Enforcement
NOTE: This chart excludes state level enforcement personnel.

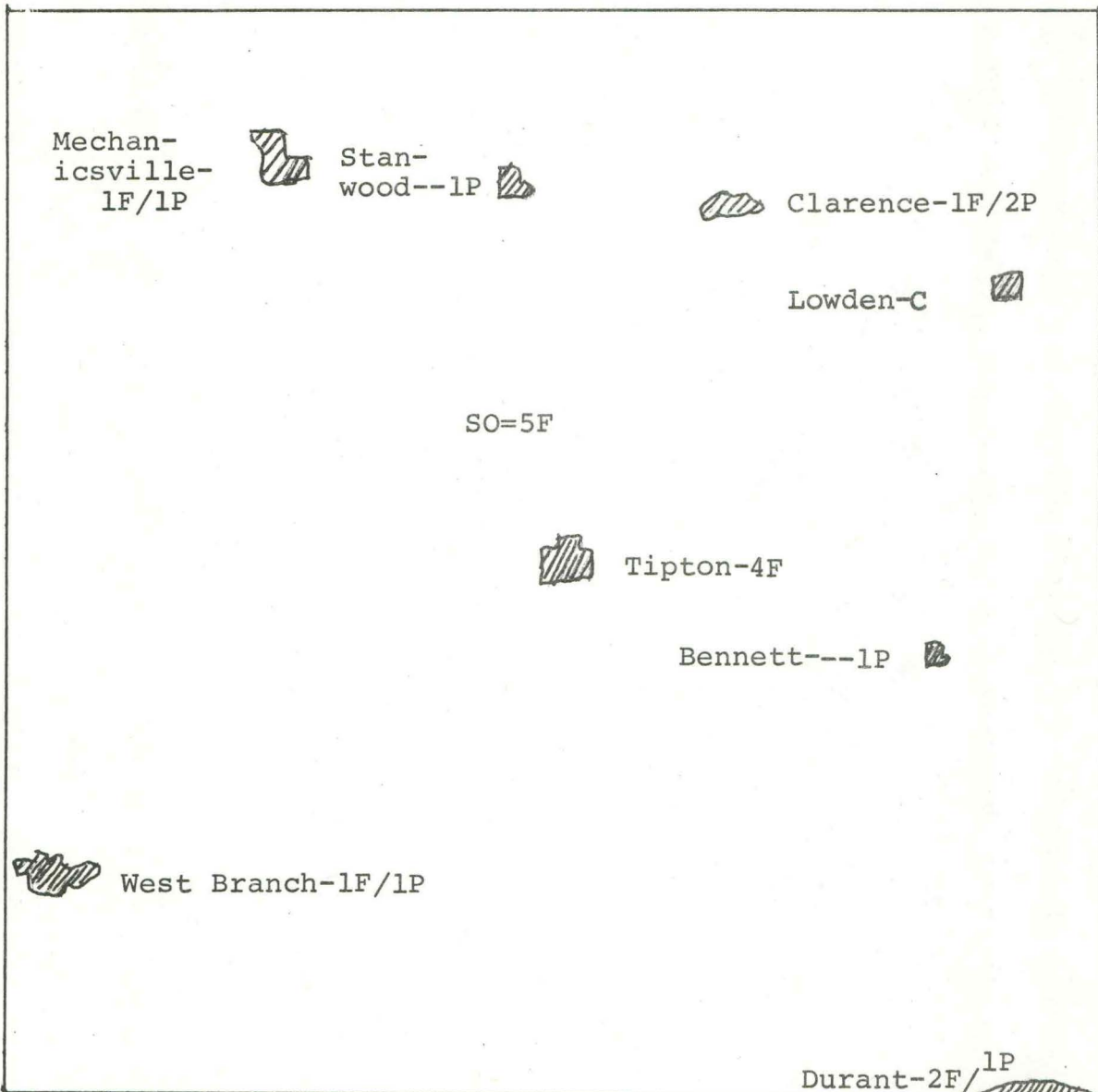


CHART 127

Law Enforcement Summary - Towns Under 10,000:

County: IOWA

<u>Town</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	# on Force		<u>Police</u>	<u>Marshal</u>	<u>Other</u>
		<u>FT</u>	<u>PT</u>	<u>Chief</u>		
Ladora	321		1		X	
Marengo	2,235	3	1	X		
Millersburg	187					
North English	965	1	1		X	
Parnell	175		1		X	
Victor	949	1	1		X	
Williamsburg	1,544	3		X		

CHART 128

IOWA COUNTY

DISTRIBUTION OF PEACE OFFICERS

F = Full-time
P = Part-time
SO = Sheriff's Office

N = No Law Enforcement
C = Contract Enforcement
NOTE: This chart excludes state level enforcement personnel.

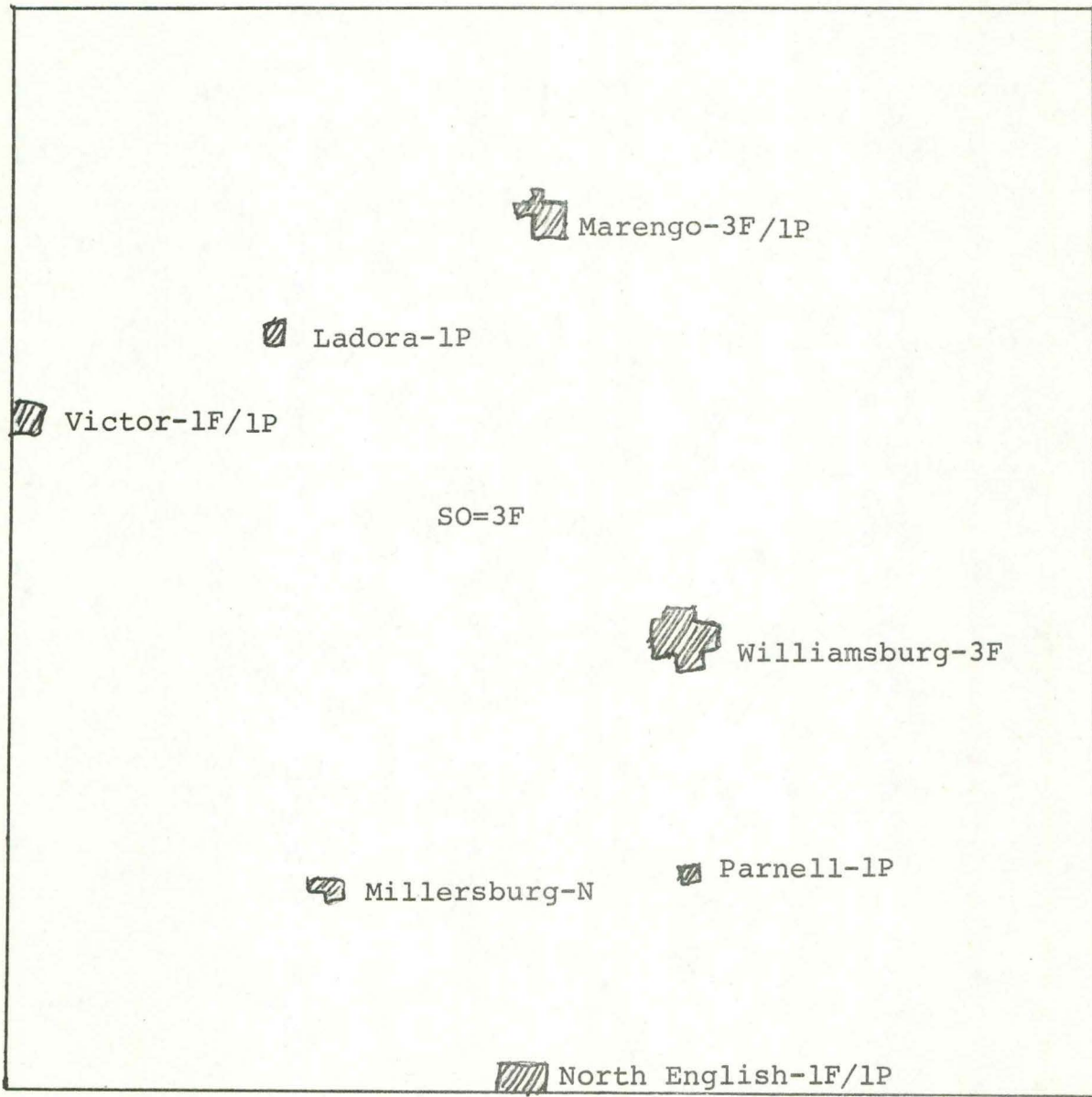


CHART 129

Law Enforcement Summary - Towns Under 10,000:

County: JOHNSON

<u>Town</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u># on Force</u>		<u>Police</u>	<u>Marshal</u>	<u>Other</u>
		<u>FT</u>	<u>PT</u>	<u>Chief</u>		
Coralville	6,547	7	4	X		
Hills	541					X(Contract)
Lone Tree	891					X(Contract)
North Liberty	1,772					X(Contract)
Oxford	711					X(Contract)
Solon	894					X(Contract)
Swisher	445		1		X	
Tiffin	319					X(Contract)
University Hts.	2,125					X(Contract)

CHART 130

JOHNSON COUNTY

DISTRIBUTION OF PEACE OFFICERS

F = Full-time
P = Part-time
SO = Sheriff's Office

N = No Law Enforcement
C = Contract Enforcement
NOTE: This chart excludes state level enforcement personnel.

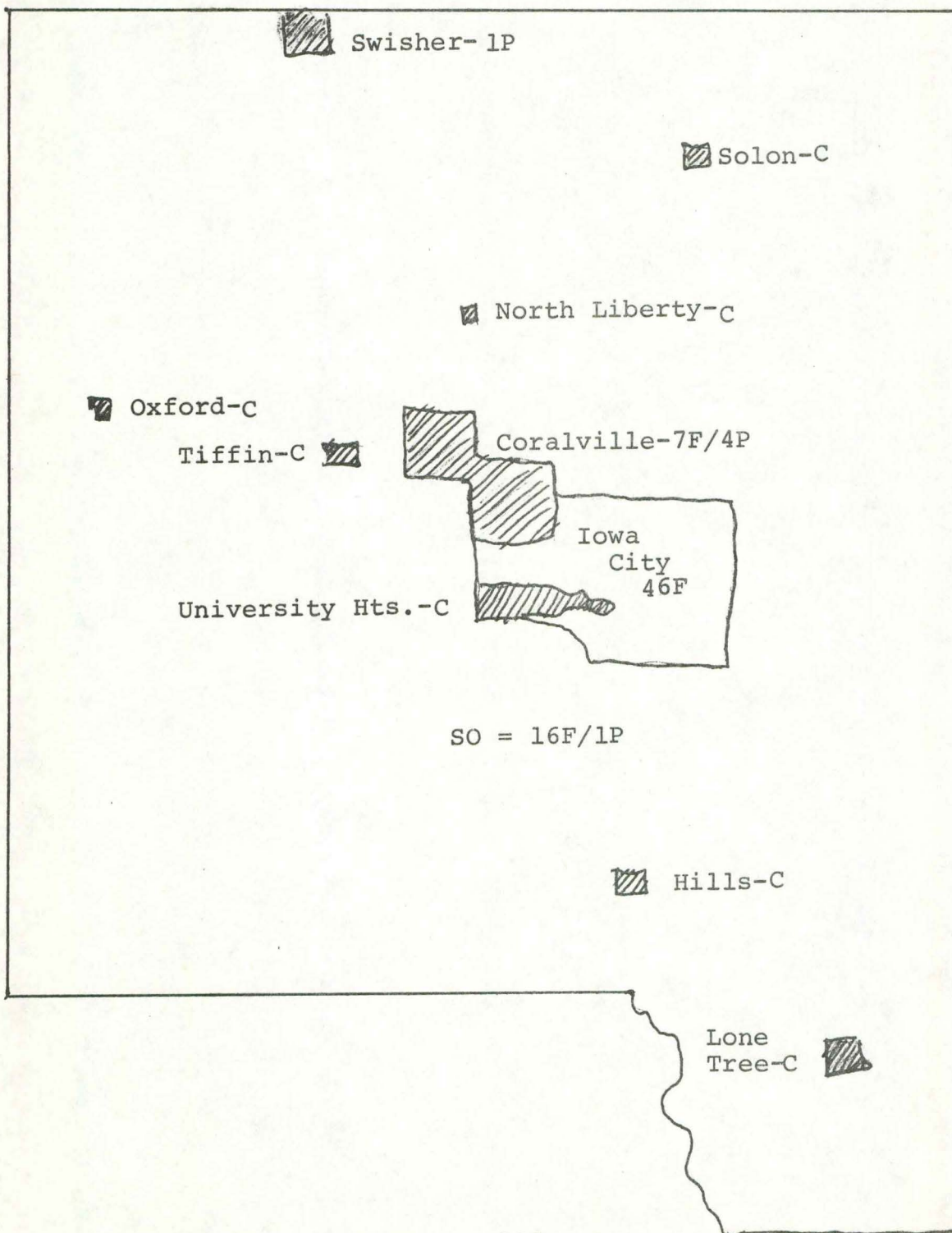


CHART 131

Law Enforcement Summary - Towns Under 10,000:

County: JONES

<u>Town</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u># on Force</u>		<u>Police</u>	<u>Marshal</u>	<u>Other</u>
		<u>FT</u>	<u>PT</u>	<u>Chief</u>		
Anamosa	4,389	5	2	X		
Cascade	1,744	3		X		
Center Jct.	172					
Martelle	240		2		X	
Monticello	3,509	5		X		
Morley	123					
Olin	710	1	1		X	
Onslow	253					
Oxford Jct.	666	1	1		X	
Wyoming	746	1	1		X	

CHART 132

JONES COUNTY

DISTRIBUTION OF PEACE OFFICERS

F = Full-time
P = Part-time
SO = Sheriff's Office

N = No Law Enforcement
C = Contract Enforcement
NOTE: This chart excludes state level enforcement personnel.

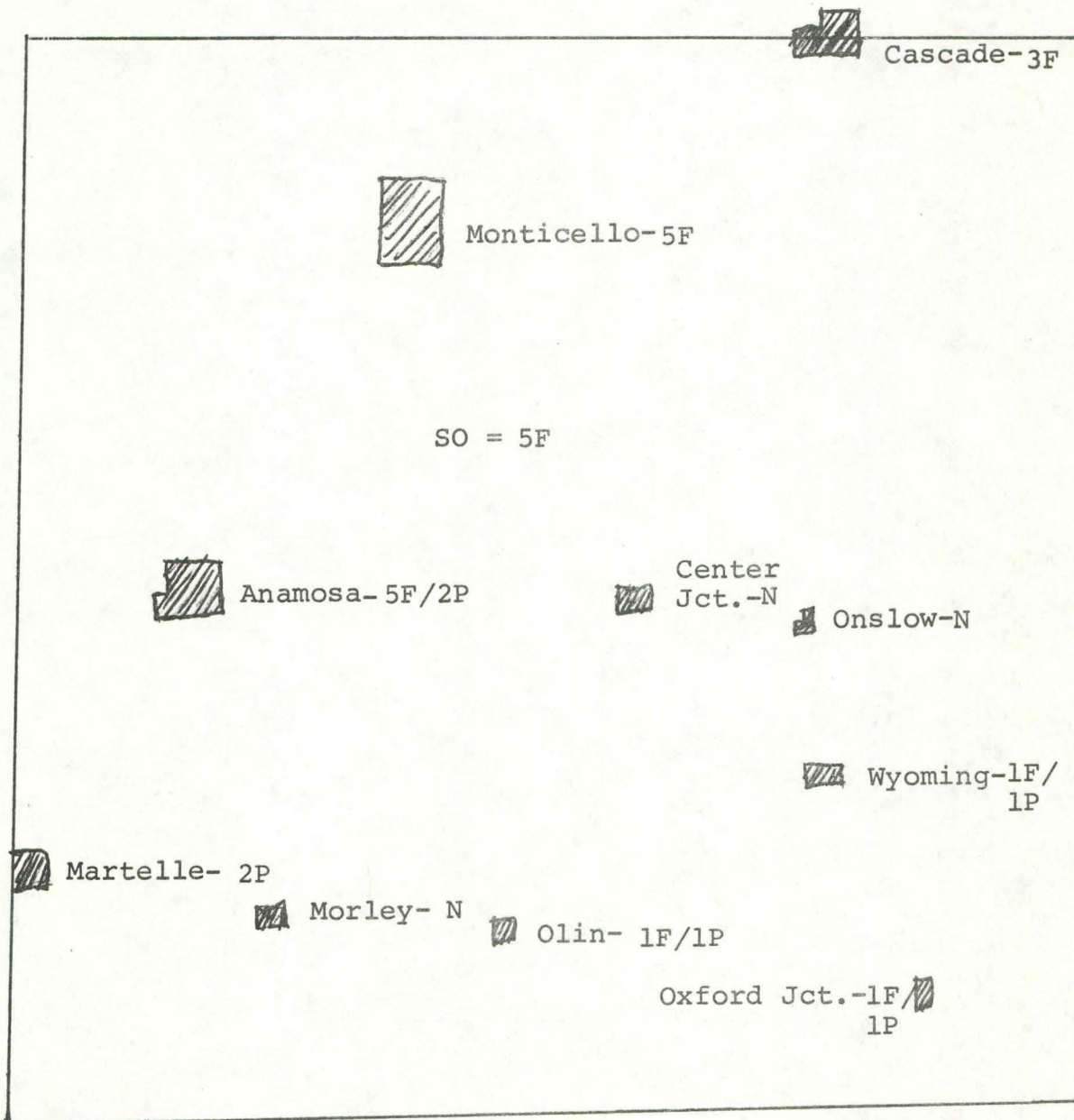


CHART 133

Law Enforcement Summary - Towns Under 10,000:

County: LINN

<u>Town</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u># on Force</u>		<u>Police</u>	<u>Marshal</u>	<u>Other</u>
		<u>FT</u>	<u>PT</u>	<u>Chief</u>		
Alburnett	438					
Bertram	262					
Center Point	2,155					X(Contract)
Central City	1,652					X(Contract)
Coggon	687		1		X	
Ely	288					X(Contract)
Fairfax	665					
Hiawatha	2,532		3	X		
Lisbon	1,967	1		X		
Mt. Vernon	3,163	1		X		
Palo	451		2		X	
Prairieburg	269		1		X	
Robbins	695		2		X	
Springville	1,017					X(Contract)
Walker	652		1		X	

CHART 134

LINN COUNTY

DISTRIBUTION OF PEACE OFFICERS

F = Full-time
P = Part-time
SO = Sheriff's Office

N = No Law Enforcement
C = Contract Enforcement
NOTE: This chart excludes state level enforcement personnel.

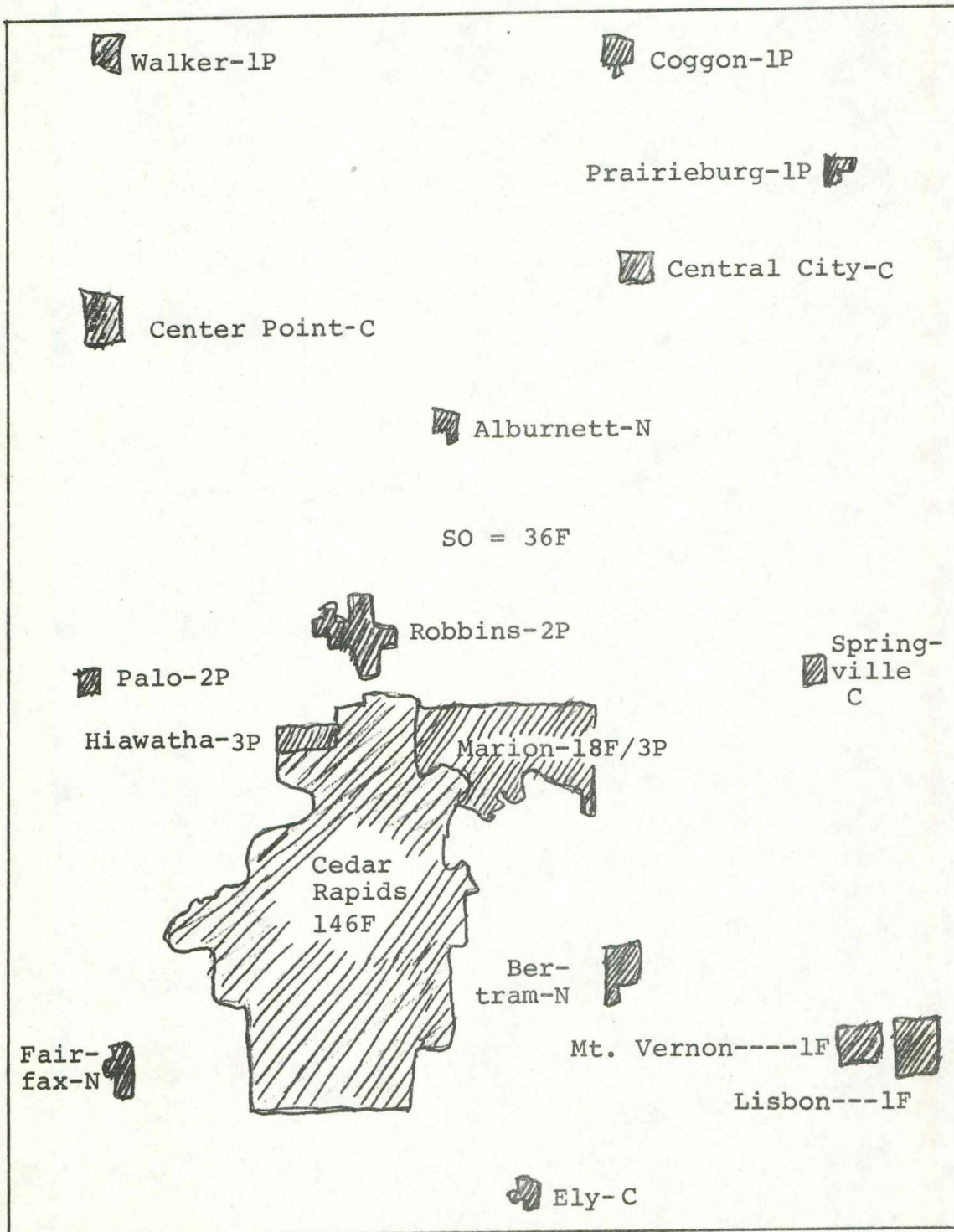


CHART 135

Law Enforcement Summary - Towns Under 10,000:

County: WASHINGTON

<u>Town</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u># on Force</u>		<u>Police</u>	<u>Marshal</u>	<u>Other</u>
		<u>FT</u>	<u>PT</u>	<u>Chief</u>		
Ainsworth	455	1			X	
Brighton	632	1	1		X	
Crawfordville	288		1		X	
Kalona	1,488	1			X	
Riverside	758		1		X	
Washington	6,317	7		X		
Wellman	977	1			X	
West Chester	199					

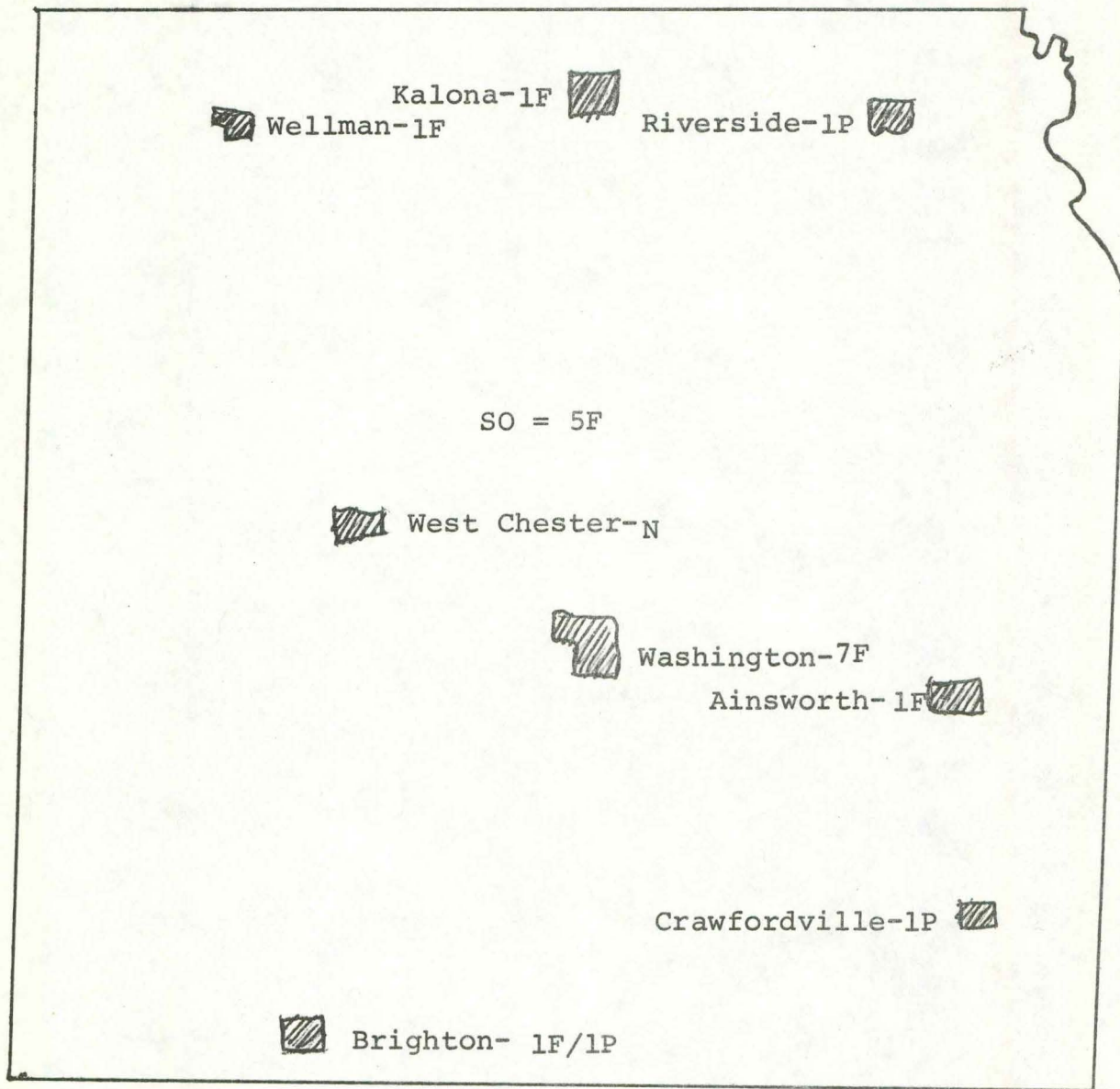
CHART 136

WASHINGTON COUNTY

DISTRIBUTION OF PEACE OFFICERS

F = Full-time
P = Part-time
SO = Sheriff's Office

N = No Law Enforcement
C = Contract Enforcement
NOTE: This chart excludes state level enforcement personnel.



In accordance with SPA Area Plan Guidelines, the training status of law enforcement agencies in the East Central Area was surveyed in connection with the development of the Existing Resources section of the plan. The personnel levels, and therefore the training status information for law officers, was current only at the time of the survey and is subject to change at any time. Most of the information was collected during March and April, 1974. This type of data is very difficult to maintain on a current basis although it is felt that any available information is useful in the planning process.

The following charts depict the training status of various law enforcement agencies:

COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS

	<u>Full-Time</u>		<u>Part-Time</u>	
	<u>Trained</u>	<u>Non-Trained</u>	<u>Trained</u>	<u>Non-Trained</u>
Benton	4	-	-	-
Cedar	3	2	-	-
Iowa	2	1	-	-
Johnson	14	2	-	1
Jones	3	2	-	-
Linn	24	12	-	-
Washington	5	-	-	-

POLICE DEPARTMENTS

	<u>Full-Time</u>		<u>Part-Time</u>	
	<u>Trained</u>	<u>Non-Trained</u>	<u>Trained</u>	<u>Non-Trained</u>
Anamosa	5	-	1	1
Cascade	1	2	-	-
Coralville	7	-	-	4
Iowa City	45	1	-	-
Marengo	3	-	-	-
Marion	18	-	-	3
Monticello	3	2	-	-
Mt. Vernon	2	1	-	2
North English	1	-	-	-
Washington	4	3	-	-
Williamsburg	2	1	-	-
Victor	1	-	-	2

Adjudication: The Sixth Judicial District comprises the following counties: Benton, Iowa, Johnson, Jones, Linn and Tama. This district operates with a District Court Administrator program based in Linn County. Two East Central Area counties, Cedar and Washington, are not located in the Sixth Judicial District.

The following forms, entitled "1973 Yearly Report of Judicial Business", provide important data on the number of civil and criminal cases processed by this judicial district. The figures for civil cases filed during 1973 indicate that Linn County accounted for 58.6% of all civil filings. Linn and Johnson counties combined accounted for 79.7% of the civil caseload. Of the smaller counties, Benton had the largest percentage (6%) of the total.

In terms of criminal filings, Linn County comprised slightly over half (53%) of the total, while the Johnson County caseload represented 21%. Jones County led the smaller counties with 113 cases, followed closely by Cedar with 112.

Combining civil and criminal caseload statistics, the "Report of Judicial Business" reveals that Linn County civil and criminal filings during 1973 represented 57% of a total district caseload of 6,196. Johnson County, with 1,308 cases, accounted for 21% of the activity. This is to be expected since these two counties contain approximately 71% of the East Central Area's total population.

CHART 137

1973 YEARLY REPORT OF JUDICIAL BUSINESS
BENTON COUNTY 6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT

<u>CIVIL AND CRIMINAL</u>	<u>PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR</u>	<u>FILED DURING YEAR</u>	<u>DISPOSED OF</u>			<u>PENDING END OF YEAR</u>	<u>AGE OF CASES PENDING</u>	
			<u>BY TRIAL TO JURY</u>	<u>BY CONTESTED TRIAL TO COURT</u>	<u>WITHOUT CONTESTED TRIAL OR TRANSFERRED*</u>		<u>1 YEAR OR LESS</u>	<u>MORE THAN 1 YEAR</u>
1. Civil	255	265	1	40	210	269	129	140
2. Criminal	52	102	2	--	96	56	18	38
TOTAL	<u>307</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>178</u>

3. *Number of civil cases transferred to small claims docket: 2
 4. Number of regular civil cases assigned to associate judges for disposition: --
 5. Number of indictable misdemeanors assigned to associate judges for disposition: --

<u>PROBATE</u>	<u>OPENED</u>	<u>CLOSED</u>	<u>CLOSED WITHIN</u>		
			<u>1 YEAR</u>	<u>1-3 YEAR</u>	<u>OVER 3 YEARS</u>
6. Trusteeships	12	10			
7. Guardianships and Conservatorships	36	40			
8. Estates	201	154	32	84	38
9. Contested trials in probate by jury		--	by court	5	

<u>JUVENILE</u>	<u>FILED</u>	<u>ASSIGNED TO ASSOC. JUDGE</u>	<u>HELD BY DIST. JUDGE</u>	<u>HELD BY REFEREE</u>	<u>HELD BY ASSOC. JUDGE</u>
10. Petitions	18	3	X	X	X
11. Formal Hearings	X	X	9	---	5

	<u>PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR</u>	<u>FILED</u>	<u>DISPOSED OR TRANSFERRED</u>	<u>PENDING END OF YEAR</u>	<u>ASSIGNED TO JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE</u>
12. <u>SMALL CLAIMS</u>	--	193	108	85	35

13. *Number of small claim actions transferred to regular civil docket: --

CHART 138

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF
PART TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES

Year ending Dec. 31, 1973 6th Judicial District Benton County
Number of part time magistrates allotted 3

<u>CASES DOCKETED</u>		<u>QUARTER</u>				<u>ANNUAL</u>
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Preliminary informations (indictable)	Pending			33	27	60
	1st of yr. _____			17	9	26
	End of yr. <u>8</u>			6	20	26
2. Nonindictable cases	Pending			377	393	770
	1st of yr. _____			1	2	3
	a) State			16	11	27
	End of yr. <u>61</u>			296	383	679
	b) Ordinance			132	182	314
3. Search Warrants	Pending					
	1st of yr. _____					
	End of yr. <u>19</u>			3	12	15
				115	165	280
4. Miscellaneous actions						
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	End of yr. <u>88</u>					Docketed <u>1,154</u>

CASES NOT TO BE DOCKETED

5. Small claims	Pending			9	26	35
	1st of yr. _____			9	14	23
	End of yr. <u>7</u>				5	5
GRAND TOTAL(1-5)	End of yr. <u>95</u>					Docketed and assigned <u>1,189</u>

OTHER CRITERIA

6. Population Latest available figure 22,800
Current census figure 22,885
Temporary or seasonal changes _____ mo. per year.
- Adjustment of population not included in current census figure -85
7. Geographical area served 718 sq. mi.

CHART 139

1973 YEARLY REPORT OF JUDICIAL BUSINESS
CEDAR COUNTY 7th JUDICIAL DISTRICT

<u>CIVIL AND CRIMINAL</u>	PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR	FILED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED OF			PENDING END OF YEAR	AGE OF CASES PENDING	
			BY TRIAL TO JURY	BY CONTESTED TRIAL TO COURT	WITHOUT CONTESTED TRIAL OR TRANSFERRED*		1 YEAR OR LESS	MORE THAN YEAR
1. Civil	215	116	2	10	164	155	99	56
2. Criminal	54	112	5	2	122	37	29	8
TOTAL	269	228	7	12	286	192	128	64

3. *Number of civil cases transferred to small claims docket: --
4. Number of regular civil cases assigned to associate judges for disposition: --
5. Number of indictable misdemeanors assigned to associate judges for disposition: --

<u>PROBATE</u>	OPENED	CLOSED	CLOSED WITHIN		
			1 YEAR	1-3 YEAR	OVER 3 YEARS
6. Trusteeships	2	0			
7. Guardianships and Conservatorships	19	25			
8. Estates	155	153	66	66	21
9. Contested trials in probate by jury		--	by court	7	

<u>JUVENILE</u>	FILED	ASSIGNED TO	HELD BY	HELD BY	HELD BY
		ASSOC. JUDGE	DIST. JUDGE	REFEREE	ASSOC. JUDGE
10. Petitions	26	--	X	X	X
11. Formal Hearings	X	X	36	--	--
	PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR	FILED	DISPOSED OR TRANSFERRED	PENDING END OF YEAR	ASSIGNED TO JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE
12. <u>SMALL CLAIMS</u>	--	111	72	39	22

13. *Number of small claim actions transferred to regular civil docket: --

CHART 140

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF
PART TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES

Year ending Dec. 31, 1973 7th Judicial District Cedar County
 Number of part time magistrates allotted 4

<u>CASES DOCKETED</u>			QUARTER				ANNUAL
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Preliminary informations (indictable)	Pending	Docketed	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	1st of yr. _____	Formal hearing	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	End of yr. _____	Without hearing	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Nonindictable cases	Pending	Docketed	_____	_____	<u>392</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>791</u>
	1st of yr. _____	Trial to Jury	_____	_____	<u>1</u>	_____	<u>1</u>
a) State	End of yr. <u>56</u>	Trial to Court	_____	_____	<u>75</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>140</u>
		Without Trial	_____	_____	<u>289</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>594</u>
b) Ordinance	Pending	Docketed	_____	_____	<u>63</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>117</u>
	1st of yr. _____	Trial to Jury	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	End of yr. <u>1</u>	Trial to Court	_____	_____	<u>35</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>56</u>
		Without Trial	_____	_____	<u>27</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>60</u>
3. Search Warrants		Applied for	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		Hearing Held	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. Miscellaneous actions			_____	_____	_____	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	End of yr. <u>57</u>		_____	_____	_____	Docketed	<u>910</u>

CASES NOT TO BE DOCKETED

5. Small claims	Pending	Assigned	_____	_____	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>24</u>
	1st of yr. _____	Trial to Court	_____	_____	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>21</u>
	End of yr. <u>3</u>	Without Trial	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
GRAND TOTAL(1-5)	End of yr. <u>60</u>		_____	_____	_____	Docketed and assigned	<u>934</u>

OTHER CRITERIA

6. Population	Latest available figure	<u>17,900</u>	
	Current census figure	<u>17,655</u>	
	Temporary or seasonal changes	_____	_____ mo. per year.
	Adjustment of population not included in current census figure	<u>+245</u>	
7. Geographical area served		<u>585</u>	sq. mi.

CHART 141

1973 YEARLY REPORT OF JUDICIAL BUSINESS
IOWA COUNTY 6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT

<u>CIVIL AND CRIMINAL</u>	<u>PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR</u>	<u>FILED DURING YEAR</u>	<u>DISPOSED OF</u>			<u>PENDING END OF YEAR</u>	<u>AGE OF CASES</u>	<u>PENDING MORE THAN</u>
			<u>BY TRIAL TO JURY</u>	<u>BY CONTESTED TRIAL TO COURT</u>	<u>WITHOUT CONTESTED TRIAL OR TRANSFERRED*</u>		<u>1 YEAR OR LESS</u>	<u>YEAR</u>
1. Civil	96	78	2	--	93	79	43	36
2. Criminal	14	78	4	--	59	29	28	1
TOTAL	<u>110</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>37</u>

3. *Number of civil cases transferred to small claims docket: --
4. Number of regular civil cases assigned to associate judges for disposition: --
5. Number of indictable misdemeanors assigned to associate judges for disposition: --

<u>PROBATE</u>	<u>OPENED</u>	<u>CLOSED</u>	<u>CLOSED WITHIN</u>		
			<u>1 YEAR</u>	<u>1-3 YEAR</u>	<u>OVER 3 YEARS</u>
6. Trusteeships	7	--			
7. Guardianships and Conservatorships	24	19			
8. Estates	146	140	89	40	11
9. Contested trials in probate by jury		--	by court	--	

<u>JUVENILE</u>	<u>FILED</u>	<u>ASSIGNED TO ASSOC. JUDGE</u>	<u>HELD BY DIST. JUDGE</u>	<u>HELD BY REFEREE</u>	<u>HELD BY ASSOC. JUDGE</u>
10. Petitions	4	--	X	X	X
11. Formal Hearings	X	X	2	--	--

	<u>PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR</u>	<u>FILED</u>	<u>DISPOSED OR TRANSFERRED</u>	<u>PENDING END OF YEAR</u>	<u>ASSIGNED TO JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE</u>
12. <u>SMALL CLAIMS</u>	--	56	47	9	12

13. *Number of small claim actions transferred to regular civil docket: --

CHART 142

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF
PART TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES

Year ending Dec. 31, 1973 6th Judicial District Iowa County
 Number of part time magistrates allotted 2

<u>CASES DOCKETED</u>			<u>QUARTER</u>				<u>ANNUAL</u>
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Preliminary informations (indictable)	Pending						
	1st of yr.	_____			33	19	52
	End of yr.	<u>11</u>	Formal hearing	_____	1	_____	1
			Without hearing	_____	29	11	40
2. Nonindictable cases	Pending						
	1st of yr.	_____	Docketed	_____	377	329	706
	End of yr.	<u>1</u>	Trial to Jury	_____	2	_____	2
	a) State		Trial to Court	_____	37	21	58
			Without Trial	_____	338	307	645
	b) Ordinance	Pending		Docketed	_____	18	29
	1st of yr.	_____	Trial to Jury	_____			
	End of yr.	<u>2</u>	Trial to Court	_____		2	2
3. Search Warrants			Without Trial	_____	18	25	43
			Applied for	_____		2	2
			Hearing Held	_____		2	2
4. Miscellaneous actions							
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	End of yr.	<u>14</u>			Docketed		<u>807</u>

CASES NOT TO BE DOCKETED

5. Small claims	Pending		Assigned	_____	4	8	12
	1st of yr.	_____	Trial to Court	_____	3	6	9
	End of yr.	<u>2</u>	Without Trial	_____		1	1
GRAND TOTAL(1-5)	End of yr.	<u>16</u>			Docketed and assigned		<u>819</u>

OTHER CRITERIA

6. Population Latest available figure 15,500
 Current census figure 15,419
 Temporary or seasonal changes _____ mo. per year.
- Adjustment of population not included in current census figure +81
7. Geographical area served 584 sq. mi.

CHART 143

1973 YEARLY REPORT OF JUDICIAL BUSINESS
JOHNSON COUNTY 6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL	PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR	FILED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED OF			PENDING END OF YEAR	AGE OF CASES PENDING	
			BY TRIAL TO JURY	BY CONTESTED TRIAL TO COURT	WITHOUT CONTESTED TRIAL OR TRANSFERRED*		1 YEAR OR LESS	MORE THAN 1 YEAR
1. Civil	1,040	920	5	78	836	1,041	449	592
2. Criminal	227	388	7	70	342	196	118	78
TOTAL	1,267	1,308	12	148	1,178	1,237	567	670

3. *Number of civil cases transferred to small claims docket: 11
 4. Number of regular civil cases assigned to associate judges for disposition: --
 5. Number of indictable misdemeanors assigned to associate judges for disposition: --

PROBATE	OPENED	CLOSED	CLOSED WITHIN		
			1 YEAR	1-3 YEAR	OVER 3 YEARS
6. Trusteeships	16	9			
7. Guardianships and Conservatorships	63	47			
8. Estates	229	226	76	108	42
9. Contested trials in probate by jury		--	by court	2	

JUVENILE	FILED	ASSIGNED TO ASSOC. JUDGE	HELD BY DIST. JUDGE	HELD BY REFEREE	HELD BY ASSOC. JUDGE
10. Petitions	72	30	X	X	X
11. Formal Hearings	X	X	71	--	47
12. <u>SMALL CLAIMS</u>	--	494	258	236	129

13. *Number of small claim actions transferred to regular civil docket: 5

CHART 144

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF
PART TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES

Year ending Dec. 31, 1973 6th Judicial District Johnson County
Number of part time magistrates allotted 3

<u>CASES DOCKETED</u>		<u>QUARTER</u>				<u>ANNUAL</u>	
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
1. Preliminary informations (indictable)	Pending						
	1st of yr. _____	Formal hearing	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	End of yr. _____	Without hearing	_____	_____	_____	_____	
2. Nonindictable cases	Pending						
	1st of yr. _____	Docketed	_____	507	479	986	
	a) State	End of yr. <u>71</u>	Trial to Jury	_____	<u>1</u>	_____	<u>1</u>
			Trial to Court	_____	17	36	53
			Without Trial	_____	367	494	861
b) Ordinance	Pending						
	1st of yr. _____	Docketed	_____	1343	996	2,339	
	End of yr. <u>472</u>	Trial to Jury	_____	_____	_____	_____	
		Trial to Court	_____	20	66	86	
		Without Trial	_____	822	959	1,781	
3. Search Warrants		Applied for	_____	_____	_____	_____	
		Hearing Held	_____	_____	_____	_____	
4. Miscellaneous actions			_____	_____	_____	_____	
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	End of yr. <u>543</u>			Docketed		<u>3,325</u>	

CASES NOT TO BE DOCKETED

5. Small claims	Pending					
	1st of yr. _____	Assigned	_____	_____	_____	_____
	End of yr. _____	Trial to Court	_____	_____	_____	_____
		Without Trial	_____	_____	_____	_____
GRAND TOTAL (1-5)	End of yr. <u>543</u>			Docketed and assigned		<u>3,325</u>

OTHER CRITERIA

6. Population	Latest available figure	<u>73,900</u>	
	Current census figure	<u>72,127</u>	
	Temporary or seasonal changes	_____	_____ mo. per year.
Adjustment of population not included in current census figure <u>+1,773</u>			
7. Geographical area served		<u>617</u> sq. mi.	

CHART 145

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF
FULL TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES

Year ending Dec. 31, 1973 6th Judicial District Johnson County
Number of full time magistrates 1

<u>CASES DOCKETED</u>		QUARTER				ANNUAL	
		1	2	3	4	TOTAL	
1. Preliminary informations (indictable)	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. <u>76</u>	Docketed Formal hearing Without hearing	_____	_____	161 43 54	130 30 88	291 73 142
2. Nonindictable cases	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. <u>135</u>	Docketed Trial to Jury Trial to court Without trial	_____	_____	450 _____	239 17	689 30
a) State	End of yr. <u>135</u>	Trial to court Without trial	_____	_____	13 300	17 224	30 524
b) Ordinance	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. <u>168</u>	Docketed Trial to Jury Trial to court Without trial	_____	_____	800 _____	497 2	1,297 2
3. Search warrants		Applied for Hearing held	_____	_____	10 9	7 6	17 15
4. Miscellaneous actions			_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	End of yr. <u>379</u>					Docketed	<u>2,294</u>
<u>CASES NOT TO BE DOCKETED</u>							
5. Small claims	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. <u>13</u>	Assigned Trial to court Without trial	_____	_____	62 25 17	67 64 10	129 89 27
TOTAL (1 to 5)	End of yr. <u>392</u>					Docketed and assigned	<u>2,423</u>
6. Regular civil	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. _____	Assigned Trial to Jury Trial to court Without trial	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. Indictable misdemeanors	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. _____	Assigned Trial to Jury Trial to court Without trial	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL (6+7)	End of yr. _____					Assigned	_____
GRAND TOTAL(1-7)	End of yr. _____					Docketed and assigned	_____
8. Juvenile cases		Assigned Formal hearing	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

CHART 146

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF
ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Year ending Dec. 31, 1973 6th Judicial District Johnson County
 Number of Associate Judges 1

<u>CASES DOCKETED</u>			<u>QUARTER</u>				<u>ANNUAL</u>
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Preliminary informations (indictable)	Pending	Docketed					
	1st of yr. _____	Formal hearing	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	End of yr. _____	Without hearing	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Nonindictable cases	Pending	Docketed					
a) State	1st of yr. _____	Trial to Jury	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	End of yr. _____	Trial to court	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		Without trial	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
b) Ordinance	Pending	Docketed					
	1st of yr. _____	Trial to Jury	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	End of yr. _____	Trial to court	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		Without trial	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. Search warrants		Applied for	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		Hearing held	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. Miscellaneous actions			_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	End of yr. _____			Docketed			_____
<u>CASES NOT TO BE DOCKETED</u>							
5. Small claims	Pending	Assigned					
	1st of yr. _____	Trial to court	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	End of yr. _____	Without trial	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL (1 to 5)	End of yr. _____			Docketed and assigned			_____
6. Regular civil	Pending	Assigned					
	1st of yr. _____	Trial to Jury	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	End of yr. _____	Trial to court	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		Without trial	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. Indictable misdemeanors	Pending	Assigned					
	1st of yr. _____	Trial to Jury	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	End of yr. _____	Trial to court	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		Without trial	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL (6+7)	End of yr. _____			Assigned			_____
GRAND TOTAL(1-7)	End of yr. _____			Docketed and assigned			_____
8. Juvenile cases		Assigned			13	17	30
		Formal hearing			9	38	47

CHART 147

1973 YEARLY REPORT OF JUDICIAL BUSINESS
JONES COUNTY 6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT

<u>CIVIL AND CRIMINAL</u>	<u>PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR</u>	<u>FILED DURING YEAR</u>	<u>DISPOSED OF</u>			<u>PENDING END OF YEAR</u>	<u>AGE OF CASES PENDING</u>	
			<u>BY TRIAL TO JURY</u>	<u>BY CONTESTED TRIAL TO COURT</u>	<u>WITHOUT CONTESTED TRIAL OR TRANSFERRED*</u>		<u>1 YEAR OR LESS</u>	<u>MORE THAN 1 YEAR</u>
1. Civil	232	215	1	15	216	215	114	101
2. Criminal	29	113	4	8	92	38	26	12
TOTAL	261	328	5	23	308	253	140	113

3. *Number of civil cases transferred to small claims docket: 1
 4. Number of regular civil cases assigned to associate judges for disposition: --
 5. Number of indictable misdemeanors assigned to associate judges for disposition: --

<u>PROBATE</u>	<u>OPENED</u>	<u>CLOSED</u>	<u>CLOSED WITHIN</u>		
			<u>1 YEAR</u>	<u>1-3 YEAR</u>	<u>OVER 3 YEARS</u>
6. Trusteeships	7	6			
7. Guardianships and Conservatorships	31	41			
8. Estates	162	193	60	90	43
9. Contested trials in probate by jury		--	by court --		

<u>JUVENILE</u>	<u>FILED</u>	<u>ASSIGNED TO ASSOC. JUDGE</u>	<u>HELD BY DIST. JUDGE</u>	<u>HELD BY REFEREE</u>	<u>HELD BY ASSOC. JUDGE</u>
10. Petitions	13	7	X	X	X
11. Formal Hearings	X	X	16	--	5

	<u>PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR</u>	<u>FILED</u>	<u>DISPOSED OR TRANSFERRED</u>	<u>PENDING END OF YEAR</u>	<u>ASSIGNED TO JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE</u>
12. <u>SMALL CLAIMS</u>	--	156	89	67	38

13. *Number of small claim actions transferred to regular civil docket: 1

CHART 148

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF
PART TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES

Year ending Dec. 31, 1973 6th Judicial District Jones County
 Number of part time magistrates allotted 2

<u>CASES DOCKETED</u>			QUARTER				ANNUAL	
			1	2	3	4	TOTAL	
1. Preliminary informations (indictable)	Pending							
	1st of yr.	_____			16	8	24	
	End of yr.	_____	Formal hearing	_____	_____	2	2	
			Without hearing	_____	_____	16	6	
							22	
2. Nonindictable cases	Pending							
	1st of yr.	_____	Docketed	_____	_____	120	101	221
	End of yr.	<u>8</u>	Trial to Jury	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	a) State		Trial to Court	_____	_____	9	13	22
			Without Trial	_____	_____	103	88	191
b) Ordinance	Pending							
	1st of yr.	_____	Docketed	_____	_____	76	97	173
	End of yr.	_____	Trial to Jury	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
			Trial to Court	_____	_____	5	15	20
			Without Trial	_____	_____	71	82	153
3. Search Warrants			Applied for	_____	_____	2	1	3
			Hearing Held	_____	_____	2	1	3
4. Miscellaneous actions								
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	End of yr.	<u>8</u>					Docketed	<u>421</u>

CASES NOT TO BE DOCKETED

5. Small claims	Pending		Assigned	_____	_____	10*	11	21
	1st of yr.	_____	Trial to Court	_____	_____	3	9	12
	End of yr.	_____	Without Trial	_____	_____	7	2	9
GRAND TOTAL(1-5)	End of yr.	<u>8</u>					Docketed and assigned	<u>442</u>

OTHER CRITERIA

6. Population	Latest available figure	<u>20,000</u>	
	Current census figure	<u>19,868</u>	
	Temporary or seasonal changes	_____	_____ mo. per year.
Adjustment of population not included in current census figure <u>+132</u>			
7. Geographical area served		<u>585</u>	sq. mi.

* Inventory Correction 9/31/73

CHART 149

1973 YEARLY REPORT OF JUDICIAL BUSINESS
LINN COUNTY 6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT

<u>CIVIL AND CRIMINAL</u>	<u>PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR</u>	<u>FILED DURING YEAR</u>	<u>DISPOSED OF</u>			<u>PENDING END OF YEAR</u>	<u>AGE OF CASES PENDING</u>	
			<u>BY TRIAL TO JURY</u>	<u>BY CONTESTED TRIAL TO COURT</u>	<u>WITHOUT CONTESTED TRIAL OR TRANSFERRED*</u>		<u>1 YEAR OR LESS</u>	<u>MORE THAN 1 YEAR</u>
1. Civil	1,449	2,550	22	87	1,866	2,024	983	1,041
2. Criminal	185	982	15	35	812	305	269	36
TOTAL	<u>1,634</u>	<u>3,532</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>2,678</u>	<u>2,329</u>	<u>1,252</u>	<u>1,077</u>

3. *Number of civil cases transferred to small claims docket: 987
 4. Number of regular civil cases assigned to associate judges for disposition: 87
 5. Number of indictable misdemeanors assigned to associate judges for disposition: 388

<u>PROBATE</u>	<u>OPENED</u>	<u>CLOSED</u>	<u>CLOSED WITHIN</u>		
			<u>1 YEAR</u>	<u>1-3 YEAR</u>	<u>OVER 3 YEARS</u>
6. Trusteeships	41	22			
7. Guardianships and Conservatorships	165	127			
8. Estates	895	560	244	252	64
9. Contested trials in probate by jury		--	by court	--	

<u>JUVENILE</u>	<u>FILED</u>	<u>ASSIGNED TO ASSOC. JUDGE</u>	<u>HELD BY DIST. JUDGE</u>	<u>HELD BY REFEREE</u>	<u>HELD BY ASSOC. JUDGE</u>
10. Petitions	139	139	X	X	X
11. Formal Hearings	X	X	53	--	86

	<u>PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR</u>	<u>FILED</u>	<u>DISPOSED OR TRANSFERRED</u>	<u>PENDING END OF YEAR</u>	<u>ASSIGNED TO JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE</u>
12. <u>SMALL CLAIMS</u>	--	2,274	1,783	491	381

13. *Number of small claim actions transferred to regular civil docket: 1

CHART 150

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF
PART TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES

Year ending Dec. 31, 1973 6th Judicial District Linn County
 Number of part time magistrates allotted 4

<u>CASES DOCKETED</u>			<u>QUARTER</u>				<u>ANNUAL</u>
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Preliminary informations (indictable)	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. <u>3</u>	Docketed Formal hearing _____ Without hearing _____	_____	_____	_____	7	7
2. Nonindictable cases	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. <u>303</u>	Docketed Trial to Jury _____ Trial to Court _____ Without Trial _____	_____	_____	1097	831	1,930
a) State			_____	_____	63	46	109
b) Ordinance	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. <u>165</u>	Docketed Trial to Jury _____ Trial to Court _____ Without Trial _____	_____	_____	2127	2301	4,428
3. Search Warrants		Applied for Hearing Held _____	_____	_____	1803	2167	3,970
4. Miscellaneous actions			_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	End of yr. <u>471</u>					Docketed	<u>6,365</u>

CASES NOT TO BE DOCKETED

5. Small claims	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. _____	Assigned Trial to Court _____ Without Trial _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
GRAND TOTAL(1-5)	End of yr. <u>471</u>					Docketed and assigned	<u>6,365</u>

OTHER CRITERIA

6. Population Latest available figure 167,500
 Current census figure 163,213
 Temporary or seasonal changes _____ mo. per year.
- Adjustment of population not included in current census figure +4,287
7. Geographical area served 713 sq. mi.

CHART 151

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF
FULL TIME JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES

Year ending Dec. 31, 1973 6th Judicial District Linn County
 Number of full time magistrates 1

<u>CASES DOCKETED</u>			QUARTER				ANNUAL
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Preliminary informations (indictable)	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. <u>2</u>	Docketed Formal hearing _____ Without hearing _____	_____	_____	_____	3	3
2. Nonindictable cases	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. <u>18</u>	Docketed Trial to Jury _____ Trial to court _____ Without trial _____	_____	_____	327	297	624
a) State	_____	_____	_____	_____	21	5	26
b) Ordinance	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. <u>126</u>	Docketed Trial to Jury _____ Trial to court _____ Without trial _____	_____	_____	306	274	580
3. Search warrants	_____	Applied for Hearing held _____	_____	_____	430	409	839
4. Miscellaneous actions	_____	_____	_____	_____	5	31	36
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	End of yr. <u>146</u>	_____	_____	_____	305	372	677
<u>CASES NOT TO BE DOCKETED</u>							
5. Small claims	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. _____	Assigned Trial to court _____ Without trial _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL (1 to 5)	End of yr. <u>146</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	Docketed and assigned	<u>1,466</u>
6. Regular civil	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. _____	Assigned Trial to Jury _____ Trial to court _____ Without trial _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. Indictable misdemeanors	Pending 1st of yr. _____ End of yr. _____	Assigned Trial to Jury _____ Trial to court _____ Without trial _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL (6+7)	End of yr. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Assigned	_____
GRAND TOTAL (1-7)	End of yr. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Docketed and assigned	_____
8. Juvenile cases	_____	Assigned Formal hearing _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

CHART 153

1973 YEARLY REPORT OF JUDICIAL BUSINESS
WASHINGTON COUNTY 8th JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL	PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR	FILED DURING YEAR	DISPOSED OF			PENDING END OF YEAR	AGE OF CASES PENDING	
			BY TRIAL TO JURY	BY CONTESTED TRIAL TO COURT	WITHOUT CONTESTED TRIAL OR TRANSFERRED*		1 YEAR OR LESS	MORE THAN 1 YEAR
1. Civil	161	205	--	8	216	142	108	34
2. Criminal	21	72	3	8	65	17	14	3
TOTAL	182	277	3	16	281	159	122	37

- 3. *Number of civil cases transferred to small claims docket: 34
- 4. Number of regular civil cases assigned to associate judges for disposition: --
- 5. Number of indictable misdemeanors assigned to associate judges for disposition: --

PROBATE	OPENED	CLOSED	CLOSED WITHIN		
			1 YEAR	1-3 YEAR	OVER 3 YEARS
6. Trusteeships	11	4			
7. Guardianships and Conservatorships	45	43			
8. Estates	159	168	67	75	26
9. Contested trials in probate by jury		--	by court	--	

JUVENILE	FILED	ASSIGNED TO ASSOC. JUDGE	HELD BY DIST. JUDGE	HELD BY REFEREE	HELD BY ASSOC. JUDGE
10. Petitions	11	--	X	X	X
11. Formal Hearings	X	X	4	--	--

	PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR	FILED	DISPOSED OR TRANSFERRED	PENDING END OF YEAR	ASSIGNED TO JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE
12. SMALL CLAIMS	--	360	305	55	61

- 13. *Number of small claim actions transferred to regular civil docket: --

Magistrate Courts: Equipment Needs

In terms of equipment needs of magistrates, an attempt was made in the area to determine such needs for the FY-75 plan. Of 20 memos mailed to area magistrates requesting the information, 4 were returned to the area office. The following list summarizes the equipment cited by these magistrates as necessary for efficient operation:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Adding Machine
2	Electric Typewriters
1	Desk
1	Chair
1	File Cabinet
2	Tape Recorders

Undoubtedly this is not a complete equipment list and other requirements exist in the area. However, this is the only information that was available at the time the FY-75 plan was assembled and printed.

With regard to local capabilities to meet these needs, one magistrate explained that the requested equipment (electric typewriter, tape recorder) was unavailable through local sources. Another magistrate stated that the local unit of government most likely could purchase some of the requested equipment (electric recording equipment). The other magistrates who responded to the

memo did not address the question of local capability to secure
the equipment.

Adult Corrections:

County Jails

The 1973 State Jail Report indicates that 4,435 adults (male and female) were confined for a total of 19,839 days in the East Central Area counties. 85.2% of those confined were in the Linn and Johnson county jails during this time. In terms of days spent in jail, Linn and Johnson counties represented 87.7% of a total 19,839 days. Males comprised 91.9% of those confined during 1973 and females, 8.1%.

The data reveals that five of the East Central counties recorded increases in the number of males confined in 1973, compared to the previous year.

CHART 155

County Jails

Benton County:

Year	Adults Confined		Time Spent In Jail (Days)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1970	182	0	1,048	0
1971	118	0	878	0
1972	91	0	351	0
1973	157	0	469	0

Cedar County:

Year	Adults Confined		Time Spent In Jail (Days)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1970	105	4	280	8
1971	125	3	452	3
1972	96	0	187	0
1973	159	5	575	8

Iowa County:

Year	Adults Confined		Time Spent In Jail (Days)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1970	94	0	303	0
1971	133	0	422	0
1972	99	0	229	0
1973	150	0	701	0

Johnson County:

Year	Adults Confined		Time Spent In Jail (Days)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1970	702	54	6,259	141
1971	693	42	4,175	88
1972	618	49	4,323	185
1973	593	32	3,723	69

CHART 155 (CONTINUED)

Jones County:

Year	Adults Confined		Time Spent In Jail (Days)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1970	85	0	190
1971	97	2	275	2
1972	117	1	419	1
1973	101	0	393	0

Linn County:

Year	Adults Confined		Time Spent In Jail (Days)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1970	1,867	140	15,496
1971	1,832	223	9,949	393
1972	1,928	284	9,147	460
1973	2,843	313	13,128	485

Washington County:

Year	Adults Confined		Time Spent In Jail (Days)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1970	90	4	574
1971	87	7	497	16
1972	63	4	269	8
1973	74	8	277	11

Adults Confined:

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
State of Iowa Reported Total:	24,106	27,423
% of State Total represented by East Central Area:	13.8%	16.1%

Time Spent in Jail:

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
State of Iowa Reported Total:	173,332	172,519
% of State Total represented by East Central Area:	8.9%	11.4%

Jail Work Release Program:

Information on the Linn and Johnson county jail work release programs was also obtained.

During 1973 in Linn county, a total of 31 persons were involved in the work release program. Two individuals working in 1973 were granted work releases in 1972. 29 individuals working in 1973 were granted work releases in 1973. Of those working in 1973, work release privileges were revoked on 9 individuals.

One person escaped, one became a federal prisoner without causing any disciplinary problems and seven were involved in disciplinary matters.

During 1973 in Johnson county, a total of 5 inmates were involved in the work release program. They spent the following number of days in this program: 1) 65 days, 2) 69 days, 3) 19 days, 4) 14 days, and 5) 9 days. One of the five individuals walked away from his job. Johnson county has a dormitory area on the third floor of the jail to house work release inmates and trusties, and this area has a normal capacity of five prisoners.

Community-Based Corrections Programs:

Sixth Judicial District Community Court Services Project - Cedar Rapids:

Introduction

The Sixth Judicial District Community Court Services project has been created to serve as an administrative framework for the coordination, integration, and development of a community-based correctional program, comprehensive in its design and yet tailored to mesh with all facets of the criminal justice system.

Initially, the project will consist of three integrated programs: Pre-trial release without supervision; pre-trial release with supervision; county probation. Such integration welds the separate functional units into a single structure allowing a unique comprehensive program of assistance and control at the community level. The uniqueness stems from the program's structural ability to offer alternative methods of dealing with the age old problems of isolation, institutionalization, and stigma which so often develop of life style for those plucked from the community and subjected to the conventional method of control and attempted rehabilitation.

The ultimate purpose of the Bureau of Adult Correction Services is to have developed, by July, 1974, in every judicial district in Iowa, a program whereby pre-trial release, probation, residential treatment centers, and parole services are available to

every community to aid in working with those persons charged or convicted of a felony in order to maintain or return such persons to the community. Reviewing the philosophy, structure, and objectives of the individual divisions of the Community Court Services project will reveal the overall goal we strive to attain.

Pre-Trial Release Unit

The operational philosophy of the Pre-Trial Release Unit is that offenders are incarcerated prior to trial only to assure their appearance for trial, and that the purpose of posting bond is to assure appearance.

Structurally, the criteria utilized to determine "safe risk" release prior to trial is fashioned after the Vera-Manhattan project point system. Selection criteria consist of developing points to a total of five earned by such data as length of present residence (1 to 3), number and type of family ties (1 to 3), length of residence in county (10 years or more = 1 point), length of present employment (1 to 4), and number of prior convictions (minus 1 to 2). Such criteria is aimed at the citizen who has few savings or other assets to pay for a cash bond, but does have significant, solid, family and community ties sufficient to guarantee his appearance in Court.

The Pre-Trial Release interviewers conduct interviews in the city and county jails. Standardized interview forms, encompassing the above delineated point system, are utilized. Individuals who

have been arrested and formally charged are interviewed. However, those charged with intoxication, failure to appear, federal offenses, non-indictable traffic offenses, juveniles, or those being held on a "Hold" order, are not interviewed.

Subsequent to the interview, the information is verified, usually by telephone. Police records are checked. Following verification of information, and assuming a minimum of five points, recommendation is made to the judge or magistrate that the defendant be released on his own recognizance. If this recommendation is accepted, a bail bond form is completed and signed by the accused as principal and surety. The bond, together with recommendations of the unit, are filed with the Clerk of Court.

At the time of release, the accused is presented by the unit with a card informing him of the charge(s) filed against him, and the date and time of his future appearance in Court. Three days prior to scheduled appearance, a letter will be sent by Pre-Trial Release to the defendant reminding him of his upcoming Court appearance.

A binding over of the defendant to the grand jury does not affect the status of the defendant's release on recognizance bond.

If the defendant does not appear in Court, an attempt is made by the project to contact the defendant. If it is determined that the defendant consciously neglected his appearance in Court, the Pre-Trial bond is revoked. Additionally, re-arrest of the defendant

on a felony charge while he is released will result in revocation of the bond.

The revocation is taken by the Pre-Trial staff to the Clerk of Court, after obtaining judge's signature, and the Clerk of Court issues a bench warrant for the accused's arrest.

Release on Recognizance with Supervision

Periodically, there will appear an individual who cannot muster the required points under Vera-Manhattan, or who, for various other reasons, may not be a fit candidate for Pre-Trial Release with no supervision. Release on recognizance under supervision would then be effected. The procedure would be similar to that used for release on recognizance, except a set of rules, as outlined by the Court and the project in the form of an agreement is signed by the client prior to release.

Continuation of the bond, is dependent upon a level of positive performance achieved and maintained by the client. Such supervision, with the development of an individual program, is more likely to affect the favorable disposition of the defendant's case by demonstrating to the Court that the client is willing to tackle his problems.

The goals of this unit of the project are: To release the maximum number of persons consonant with public safety, to assist in developing community roots, good work records, and stable family ties. Additionally, to assist the client to become qualified

for probation as a final disposition in the event of conviction.

County Probation Unit

Presently, under existing code, the Bureau of Adult Correction Services can only assume probationary supervision of those sentenced to a state penal institution. In addition to precluding professional probationary services in those felony cases which the Court may deem better handled as a county jail sentence, this existing code also precludes the extending of professional services in all cases of indictable misdemeanor.

One community level answer to this problem has been Court Orders placing adjudicated cases under the supervision of private citizens within the community. While this is an honorable and selfless service by those agreeing to undertake such supervision it is a gesture that all too often results in something less than adequate assistance, to either the client or the community.

The probation unit of the Community Court Project will resolve many of the problems inherent in the above described situation. The probation unit offers professional probationary supervision. It offers services at the basic community level for felony or misdemeanor cases. Furthermore, this unit plays an integrative role between the various units of the Project; and, more basic, between the client and the community.

Procedurally, the probation unit begins operation with the receipt of Court Order placing the client under the supervision of

the Project. The probationer is ordered by the Court to appear immediately at the probation office to submit to supervision.

Upon appearance, the proper forms to initiate supervision are completed. The probation contract is completed and the rules are fully explained to the client. The client's signature on this probation contract indicates understanding and acceptance of the conditions of probation.

The probationary period is multi-functional in scope. Attention is given to basic conduct of the probationer and any indication of further criminality. But the supervising agent acts also as counselor and community liaison to those placed under his supervision. His attention is directed to family problems, economic problems, problems of drug or alcohol abuse, psychiatric, medical, and other immediate and chronic areas of maladjustment. The various community resources are utilized as available and needed, and a basic goal is employment that will allow the client to become self-supporting.

In the event a crisis develops, and a major condition of probation has been violated by the probationer, the probation officer sends a "Report of Violations Memorandum" to the sentencing judge within twenty-four hours. If apprehension is imperative prior to the written report, the probation officer notifies the project director and/or the probation agent's immediate supervisor. Within forty-eight hours, a written report is made to the sentencing judge

by the probation agent outlining the violations and recommending a certain course of action concerning the probationer. The final decision, of course, rests with the Court.

At the end of the period of supervision or when the probation agent feels that the probationer is ready for release the agent files a request, through his supervisor, with the Court. The County Attorney is given a copy of this request. Upon discharge by the Court of any further liability in this case, proper steps of application are taken to restore to the probationer his full civil rights. A letter of closure is given to the probationer by the Court, all files are officially closed, and the probationer is released from the supervision of the probation unit of the Sixth Judicial District Court Services Project.

Conclusion

As a statement of fact, release on recognizance is already an on-going entity. The project realizes that few defendants remain in jail today for the complete pre-trial period. But this fact does not, in itself, relieve the problems inherent in the present method of pre-trial release. In 1971, Linn County utilized release on recognizance in less than 24 percent of its cases. Additionally, in a study of 76 cases, over 26 percent of those arrested were not released prior to trial. Finally, 50 percent were released on some form of monetary bond. Iowa Code 763.17 and .1 specifies that "all bailable defendants" shall be released on

recognizance or unsecured appearance bond. In spite, then of the seeming magnitude of utilization of pre-trial release, it is employed in less than one quarter of the cases.

The problem, most often, is not one of refusal to utilize the statute so much as it is a problem of not knowing when to use it. Too often, judges are faced with making a decision in the application for release on only the most parsimonious knowledge of the individual before them. This can result in one of two wrong decisions; retaining an individual who, in fact, should be on pre-trial release, or releasing an individual who should not be released.

The District Community Court Project will attempt to alleviate the number of such occurrences by interviewing those jailed on charges, verifying the information given the Project, and presenting this information to the Court. Secondly, where in the past the Court may have shown a reluctance to release in those cases exhibiting placement problems, the Project will be available for pre-trial supervision and as a channel back to the Court through post-trial probation supervision.

The overall purpose of this Project, as a framework for the three units described, is the utilization of community resources in an attempt to reintegrate those members of the community who have acted out their deviant behavior in a criminal fashion. The Project believes that proceeding thus is safer to society, less expensive to the community, and more humanistic as a culture.

Special Problems Center - Cedar Rapids:

The following description of Special Problems Center (SPC) was updated for the FY-75 Area Plan using information taken from a public information brochure entitled "Special Problems Center" which was published in March, 1974. The brochure was prepared by Special Problems Center staff members. The organizational chart has also been revised to give a more accurate picture of the staffing and organization of the Special Problems Center.

Purpose: Special Problems Center (SPC) is a service organization designed to help members with substance abuse or substance abuse related problems on a residential or out-patient basis.

It is important to realize that a program the nature of SPC's is not just for heroin addicts. Services are offered for a great variety of substance abuse and related problems. It is a goal of the outpatient department to reach people before very serious drug involvement begins, and to do counseling work with resident and outpatient members. Thus, there is a need for viable high school and junior high school contacts, job development, education and outreach programs. The resident facility can be seen as an alternative to incarceration for members involved in drug related crimes as well as service for completely voluntary members who are self-motivated for change. What SPC offers is counseling for a diversified clientele.

Outpatient Program: Outreach is a major theme of SPC's outpatient department. This reaching out has a two-pronged purpose; to act as a liaison for resident members in their community functions and to provide general outpatient counseling and education program for the Cedar Rapids Community and the seven county area.

The outpatient staff operates a job development program to aid resident and outpatient members in finding and keeping jobs, helping establish work records and aligning training and apprenticeship programs leading to meaningful employment.

The outpatient staff is also responsible for a certain number of hours in coverage at the resident facility during each week. This time is used to facilitate job readiness and other groups and to become better acquainted with the individual members who will become outpatients in the immediate future.

Keeping in touch with the community includes; speaking engagements on drug education, values clarification and other topics; and consultations with probation and parole officers, social service field workers, and the Joint County School System concerning clients with drug related problems. These particular communications are in compliance with federal and state confidentiality laws.

The program is responsible for a seven-county area, e.g. Iowa, Johnson, Linn, Benton, Jones, Cedar and Washington. This is a large area and a great deal of effort has been put forward in these counties. Various programs have begun with the closest counties of necessity being given the initial effort. The drug

abuse education consultants for the Joint County School System have aided in establishing school contacts and the staff has made contacts with Probation officers, sheriffs, and local drug and alcohol abuse organizations.

Institutional inreach is another staff activity. These include Mitchelville, Eldora, Rockwell City Women's Reformatory, Anamosa Men's Reformatory and County jails. The staff works closely with social service field workers and the psychologists at these facilities.

The outpatient staff has established a Johnson County Satellite project in an office in the Unitarian Universalist Society Building in Iowa City, operated under an Iowa Drug Abuse Authority min-grant. The high concentration of college age people in Iowa City accounts for an unusually high percentage of Iowa drug traffic and arrests. The need for an independent federally sponsored drug program in Iowa City is evident. SPC is beginning to fill that need. The office was opened on January 1, 1974, and is already experiencing growth enough to warrant predictions of substantial increases in next year's grant and in staffing.

The Anamosa Reformatory has received a large amount of time since it is a large institution and falls within SPC's geographic boundaries. The staff facilitates weekly group sessions and acts as liaison between inmates and the communities on the outside. Much of the thrust in this institution is aimed at establishing

meaningful and supportive contacts for inmates when they are released, either with SPC or whomever can fill this role for the individual.

Resident Program: Special Problem Center's resident facility operates on the Therapeutic Community (T.C.) principle. The T.C. is a highly structured and supportive living environment using the nuclear family as a basic model. Each member works a particular job and carries a share of the responsibility. That responsibility is not only for the physical taking care of the house and one another, but also filling the psychological needs of the individuals. The members meet with the staff and other members in one to one counseling, group encounters, work groups, recreational and leisure time activities. An obvious benefit from this structure for the self-centered drug dependent personality is the other-directed and responsibility-taking direction it takes.

If a resident's stay at the T.C. is to be a success, he will probably go through several distinct stages or phases. These include a basic orientation during which the member becomes acquainted with the other members and learns what is expected of him and begins to assume a basic responsibility for his actions. When a member begins to identify his old life style and starts the process of change, he has moved into a

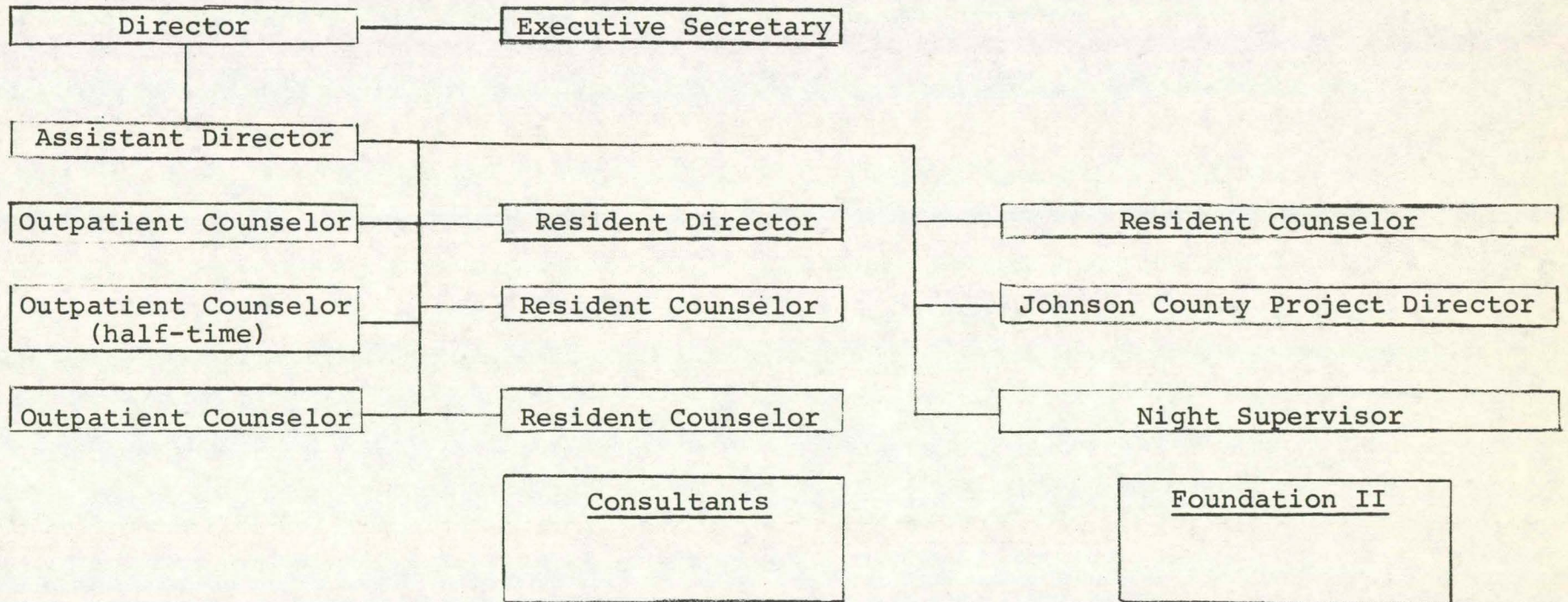
second developmental stage. As a resident is allowed more activity outside the house, such as school or work and continues to demonstrate responsibility for himself, he has advanced to the final stage of his development in the T.C. He is then eligible to return to the community and establish his own living arrangements. Generally speaking, follow up procedures are done periodically for all former resident members and many continue counseling contacts on an outpatient basis.

Most SPC resident members are young, from the 18-30 age group. Most are poly-drug users. This is in contrast to SPC's beginning when the majority of the members were heroin addicts. With this change in the nature of drug problems comes the logical shift in areas of emphasis for the counselor. More and more, SPC is dealing with drug dependent persons with antisocial behavior patterns. SPC has been used as an alternative to incarceration for the individual who cannot function independently in society and yet is not an appropriate jail candidate. These individuals are usually people who have manifested this problem in committing some sort of minor crime. SPC, of course, still has a good number of voluntary residents who have realized their need for a structured environment.

CHART 156

SPECIAL PROBLEMS CENTER

Organizational Chart
1974



Agency descriptions for Adult and Juvenile Corrections involving Cedar Rapids/Linn County were obtained from the "Services Directory of Cedar Rapids and Linn County" compiled in 1972.

The description is similar to the one submitted as part of the FY-74 Area Plan. It should be noted that a new, revised directory is being prepared for the Cedar Rapids/Linn County area and should be available later this year or in 1975. An Information and Referral Service office was recently established in Linn County to prepare this type of material and assist local residents in obtaining the services needed.

Cedar Rapids/Linn County:

Citizen's Advisory Committee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse:

For people with drinking or drug problems. Individual and group counseling and classes regarding alcoholism and drugs. Court liaison services and classes. Referral to hospitals and treatment facilities such as Oakdale. Maintains a residential center for men (Gateway House) and a residential center for women (Women's Halfway House) with a 24-hour answering service. Community planning and programming regarding alcoholism and drugs, under the direction of Reverend William Harnish, Director; consultation to business and industry provided. Sliding fee scale based on income.

Civitan: Sponsors halfway house for women; works with the re-tarded as well as sponsoring various other community projects. Is open to consideration of sponsoring local worthwhile projects or programs. No fees. Also provides scholarships for Linn County high seniors to annual Youth Seminar. Owns popcorn stand which is operated by handicapped.

Legal Assistance Office: Free legal services for Linn County indigents based on an individual determination of need. No fees.

Linn County Department of Social Services: Categorical assistance to Linn County residents including: Old Age Assistance; Aid to Dependent Children; Aid to the Blind; Aid to the Disabled; Remedial Eye; Medicaid; General Assistance; Child Welfare Services; independent adoptions; foster care; day care; Protective services; homemaker services; WIN; Adult Protection Services; Food Stamps; Governor's Youth Opportunity Program. No fees - each program has criteria for eligibility.

Linn County Psychiatric Clinic: Provides outpatient psychiatric, psychological and social work services to residents of Linn County. Cost is based on a sliding fee scale. No waiting list to adults, variable to children. Limitations on age: birth to 17 years of age for children and 18 years of age and up for adults.

Lutheran Family Services: Purpose is to offer counseling services to unwed mothers, adoptive parents, individuals with problems, mar-

ried couples, marriage reconciliation from the divorce court and families with problems. To offer and teach family life education courses especially in the following areas: marriage and family enrichment, parent effectiveness training (P.E.T.), and technique of family communication. Offers a speakers bureau with films and tapes available. Speeches on various subjects relevant to the services provided by the agency.

The description of Adult and Juvenile Corrections resources in the Iowa City/Johnson County area is unchanged from the one submitted with the FY-74 Area Plan. Currently the Johnson County Regional Planning Commission is in the process of compiling a new services directory that will contain updated information on services available to area residents.

The following resource descriptions (both Adult and Juvenile) were obtained from the services directory prepared by the Iowa City Area Volunteer Service Bureau, a division of United Way of Johnson County.

Iowa City/Johnson County:

Community Mental Health Center of Mid-Eastern Iowa:

Provides outpatient mental health care, consultation, and

education. Fee based on income.

Crisis Center: A short-term telephone counseling service, staffed by trainers and volunteers. Walk-in service is also available. Other services include abortion referral, list of ministers who do counseling, names of individuals who will house people temporarily in emergencies, names of babysitters.

Drug Abuse Authority: No individual or group programming. It seeks to be an advisory to agencies and groups providing services. To fulfill the objectives established by the Governor's Drug Abuse Authority. To provide community communications between agencies and groups providing help for drug abuse problems and to advise concerning needs for coordination and development of new programs.

Drug Rehabilitation: The program is set up by its members who decide schedules and re-adaption procedures. Provides medical care, including methadone maintenance.

Gil Voss Recovery House: This is a semi-structured home for the rehabilitation of alcoholics. The home serves in the rehabilitation process in providing the contacts to social services.

Hawkeye Area Legal Services Society: Serves low income people of Jones and Johnson Counties who are in need of legal aid. Handles

civil cases such as bankruptcy, landlord-tenant troubles, dissolution of marriage, consumer fraud, etc. Can sometimes give free advice on consumer problems.

H.O.P.E. House: Temporary housing for ex-inmates. Job finding assistance; counseling services.

Iowa City Work-Release Halfway House: Serves anyone under court order, under the discretion of their supervisor; people being released from Iowa prisons on pre-parole basis; also, parolees and probationers in the community with a problem such as need of temporary housing, no job, etc. Provides supervised housing for short time to allow people to re-integrate into the community, find adequate employment, to allow the individual to accumulate savings, and to re-integrate with his family.

Johnson County Department of Social Services: Family and individual counseling, family therapy, drug counseling, marriage conciliation, parent effectiveness training, boys action group, adolescent counseling. Protective services for abused, neglected, or dependent children in Johnson County. Foster home recruiting, evaluation, and licensing. Child Welfare and limited adoption service. Financial assistance to persons or families in accordance with state public assistance programs including: Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Medical Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Incentive Program for ADC recipients, Homemakers Service, Food

Stamp Program for low income families, Volunteer Services, Licensing of Day Care Centers, State papers for indigent wishing medical assistance, county aid to transient and homeless families.

Johnson County Regional Planning Commission: Serves all residents of Johnson County. Comprehensive planning involving a council of governments, citizens, and programs in the area of health, housing, social services, criminal justice, transportation, land use, water resources, solid waste, and parks, recreation, and open spaces.

State Psychopathic Hospital: Serves anyone requiring help with mental or emotional problems. Preference given to legal residents of Iowa. In-patient and out-patient care for children and adults with mental or emotional problems. Fees vary according to the patient's circumstances and will be set at time of initial appointment or at time of admission to hospital.

University Counseling Service: Service available to anyone. University students and families plus University staff and families do not have to pay fees. There is a fee for those not connected with the University. Educational, vocational personal adjustment and marital counseling; also psychometric evaluations.

University of Iowa Alcoholism Center: A purely voluntary program for the treatment of alcoholism. This program requires some method of payment, such as insurance or state papers. This is basically a detoxification center with the average term of stay being one to two weeks.

Juvenile Corrections:

Urban Area Resources

Cedar Rapids/Linn County:

Alternative Education Center: Also known as Governor's Youth Development Program. An informal school for approximately 15 junior and senior high students ages 13 - 19. Dropout counseling and referral service to both educational and social services agencies.

Boy's Acres (Group Home): Flexible, not highly structured residential treatment; peer oriented; encourage self reliance; participation in social activities in community; 1 - 3 years.

Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Dubuque, Iowa:

Counseling services to families, youth, and unwed parents. Outreach program through local parishes to prevent family and school problems. Involvement in community organization work. Sliding fee scale based on income.

Cedar Rapids Children's Home: A.) Heartwood (Residential Treatment): Residential; intake and on-going evaluation; service to mild to moderately severe emotionally disturbed youth; psychiatric and psychological consultant services. B.) Maplewood (Group Home): Continued therapy; family living environment with struc-

tured living activities; participation in alternative educational program.

District 10 Drug Abuse Advisory Council: Purpose is to foster community understanding and concern for the problems of drug abuse and those victimized by it. To promote and assist in directing community action towards the alleviation of these problems. To help organize and develop programs for education, treatment and rehabilitation to the efforts of persons and organizations engaged in these activities.

Family Service Agency: Individual, marital, family, and group counseling with the focus on inter-personal relationships rather than inter-psychoic problems. Family life education courses and assistance to community groups (parent groups) in developing family life education programs. "Adlerian" approach to child rearing practices. Sliding fee scale based on income.

Foundation II: Short-term counseling and crisis intervention aimed at youth and youth-related problems. Service open from 4:00 P.M. to 12:00 midnight, seven days a week. No fees.

Hillcrest Services to Children and Youth: Counseling services to unwed mothers, placement services, including adoptive and foster care; maternity group home and foster care; counseling child-parent problems and youth problems; family life education programs (parent

education); family counseling. Sliding fee scale based on income.

Juvenile Parole, Department of Field Operations, Area VII, State
Department of Social Services:

Provide counseling services (individual, group, and family) to those youth (ages 12-18) who have been placed back into the community from one of the four juvenile institutions. Services are presently being extended to those youth who have not been previously institutionalized but rather have been directly referred by the Linn County Juvenile Probation Office following adjudication (delinquent or dependent neglect) and it has been determined by the Court that institutionalization would not be appropriate.

Juvenile Probation Office: Administratively responsible to the Linn County Juvenile Court. Receives and examines complaints and allegations that a child is neglected, dependent, or delinquent. May refer these cases to the Juvenile Court for disposition based on needs of the child, or may provide services to child and family services for children under jurisdiction of the Court. May refer child and family to another public or private agency for specialized services. Purchase of services on limited scale. Cases referred by law enforcement agencies, the Linn County Social Services Department and parents. No fees.

Linn County Day Care Center, Inc.: Three programs are offered to families as follows: (1) St. Wenceslaus Day Care Center for child-

ren between the ages of 3 and 6, primarily of low-income and/or one parent families. Help in developing and using language skills, fostering the development of both small and large muscle control; using experiences and materials to stimulate the child's sense of creativity and curiosity. (2) Asbury Day Care Center, an individualized program for the mentally retarded who cannot be served by the public schools. Programming to develop self-help skills; stimulate sensory, motor and speech development; learn appropriate social behavior, both in the home and in the community. Physical exercise supplemented by regular visits to the Jane Boyd Community House Gym. Socializing activities such as games, dances, field trips and other special activities are offered. (3) Day Care Homes; these are private, state-licensed homes providing a developmental program to children who are not ready to benefit from group experience because of individual problems, level of development, or whose individual needs can be best met with adequate care in a day care home. The Linn County Department of Social Services has a listing of all licensed homes in this area, including those operated by Linn County Day Care Center, Inc.

Linn County Department of Social Services: A.) Emergency Foster Care: Temporary care of children in need of placement outside of their natural home. Available 24-hours per day for a maximum of 30 days. B.) Short Term Foster Care: Family environment available

for children in need of placement outside home. Casework services provided by referral agency; up to one year. C.) Long Term Foster Care: Long term family environment available for children in need of placement outside home; casework services provided by referral agency; especially useful for older kids who are not adoptable but can't return home; one year plus.

The following juvenile corrections facilities are unavailable but pending in Linn County:

Cedar Rapids Children's Home (Foster Care): Agency foster care with continued casework and support; final phase in therapeutic program.

Hillcrest - YWCA (Group Home): Care for girls unable to fit into their own home, foster care, or juvenile institutions; therapeutic milieu; 1 year or less.

Juvenile Detention: Temporary care of youth who require secure custody for their own or community's protection in physically restricting facility, pending court disposition and/or evaluation and planning as necessary; 30 days or less.

Juvenile Residential Coordinating Committee (Emergency Shelter Care):

Provide room and board under constant supervision on an emergency basis; limited to maximum stay of 30 days; evaluation and on-

going service provided by referring agency.

Iowa City/Johnson County:

Child Development Clinic: Diagnosis of any child under 17 who has: (a) problems suggesting mental retardation; (b) problems associated with poor school performance; (c) psychological problems which are associated with mental factors. Referral of child to proper resources in the community. Short-term therapy if no local resources are available.

Child Psychiatry: Diagnosis and evaluation of emotional problems; children under 16 years of age; fees vary from private to state patients.

Community Mental Health Center of Mid-Eastern Iowa: Provides outpatient mental health care, consultation, and education. Fee based on income.

Crisis Center: A short-term telephone counseling service, staffed by trainers and volunteers. Walk-in service is also available. Other services include abortion referral, list of ministers who do counseling, names of individuals who will house people temporarily in emergencies, names of babysitters.

Drug Abuse Authority: No individual or group programming. It seeks to be an advisory to agencies and groups providing services.

To fulfill the objectives established by the Governor's Drug Abuse Authority. To provide community communications between agencies and groups providing help for drug abuse problems and to advise concerning needs for coordination and development of new programs.

Johnson County Department of Social Services: Family and individual counseling, family therapy, drug counseling, marriage conciliation, parent effectiveness training, boys action group, adolescent counseling. Protective services for abused, neglected, or dependent children in Johnson County. Foster home recruiting, evaluation, and licensing. Child Welfare and limited adoption service. Financial assistance to persons or families in accordance with state public assistance programs including: Old Age Assistance, Aid to dependent Children, Medical Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Incentive Program for ADC recipients, homemaker service, food stamp program for low income families, Volunteer Services, licensing of day care centers, state papers for indigent wishing medical assistance, county aid to transient and homeless families.

Johnson County Regional Planning Commission: Serves all residents of Johnson County. Comprehensive planning involving a council of governments, citizens, and programs in the area of health, housing, social services, criminal justice, transportation, land use, water resources, solid waste, and parks, recreation, and open spaces.

Johnson County Probation: Serves juveniles under age 18 who may fall within the provisions of the juvenile code of Iowa regarding delinquent, dependent, and neglected children. Investigation of complaints concerning juveniles and supervision of juveniles placed on probation.

Lutheran Social Services of Iowa: A voluntary non-profit family and children's agency providing services for family, marriage, and individual counseling; adoptive children and couples; foster families; and family life education; and pregnancy and abortion counseling.

State Psychopathic Hospital: Serves anyone requiring help with mental or emotional problems. Preference given to legal residents of Iowa. In-patient and out-patient care for children and adults with mental or emotional problems. Fees vary according to the patient's circumstances and will be set at time of the initial appointment or at time of admission to hospital.

Systems Unlimited: Developmental, educational, and vocational training toward independent living. The means of attaining this purpose is through the use of three developmental foster homes that are functioning in Iowa City. They also operate a program at the Nelson Developmental Day Care Center.

United Action for Youth: Serves anyone from junior high through college age. Recreation, counseling, and job and school placement for young people who are having trouble functioning in society.

University Counseling Service: Service available to anyone. University students and families plus University staff and families do not have to pay fees. There is a fee for those not connected with the University. Educational, vocational personal adjustment and marital counseling; also psychometric evaluations.

Juvenile Courts and Probation Services:

The following pages contain general information for each probation office in the East Central Area concerning geographical area served, number of probation officers, caseload, and available services in accordance with the SPA Area Plan Guidelines. Statistical data on referrals, dispositions, offenses, etc. is also included, with the general information preceding county statistical forms in alphabetical order for the East Central Area counties. It will be noted that detailed and comprehensive statistics are unavailable for Cedar and Jones counties since the abbreviated report is still being used by the offices in these counties. Available information is as follows:

	<u>Cedar County</u>	<u>Jones County</u>
Official Delinquency		
Boys	13	7
Girls	2	-
Unofficial Delinquency		
Boys	32	57
Girls	14	22

COUNTY: Benton

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA SERVED: Benton, Iowa, Tama counties

NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS: 2

1973 CASELOAD: 518

SERVICES PROVIDED: Supervision and Counseling

COURT OF JURISDICTION: 6th Judicial District

OTHER AGENCIES/SERVICES AVAILABLE: Benton County Social Services; Mental Health Centers; Area Schools; School Resource Program; Boy's Home (capacity: 6); Volunteer Probation Officer Aid Program; Alcohol and Drug Counseling (through Joint County School System).

CHART 157
BENTON COUNTY

Disposition of Youth Referred for Delinquency	Delinquency Referrals					
	Petition Filed			Handled		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Waived to Criminal Court				3		3
Unsubstantiated--Dismissed				11	2	13
Substantiated and No Transfer of Legal Custody: Dismissed Warn- ed, adjusted, counselled	1		1	36	9	45
Held open without further action	3		3	20	1	21
Probation Officer to supervise	3	2	5	76	25	101
Referred to another agency for supervision or service				6	1	7
Runaway returned to				1	3	4
Other				1		1
Transfer of Legal Custody - Com- mitted to:						
Public agency or department	1		1			
Public institution for delin- quents						
Other public institution		1	1			
Other court						
Private agency or institution	1	1	2			
Individual		1	1	2		2
Other						
Special proceedings						

Dependency/Neglect Referrals: 11 Petitions filed: 9
Under supervision of Probation Officer: 2

Referral Sources of Delinquency Referrals:	#	% of Total
Law Enforcement Agency	180	85.3%
School Department	10	4.7%
Social Agency	2	.9%
Probation Officer	-	-
Parents or Relatives	11	5.2%
Other Court	1	.4%
Other Source	7	3.3%
Not Given	-	-
	<u>211</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Care Pending Disposition	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
No overnight detention or shelter care	163	43	206
Jail or Police Station	7	2	9
Detention Home	-	4	4
Foster Family Home	1	1	2
Other	1	-	1

CHART 158

BENTON COUNTY

Reason for Referral	Petition Filed			Handled Unofficially		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter						
Manslaughter by Negligence						
Forcible Rape						
Robbery: Purse snatching by force						
Robbery: All except purse snatching						
Assault: Aggravated						
Assault: All except Aggravated				3		3
Burglary: Breaking or entering	1		1	9		9
Auto Theft: Unauthorized use						
Auto Theft: All except unauthorized use				1		1
Larceny: Shoplifting				7	7	14
Larceny: All except Shoplifting	1		1	14		14
Weapons: Carrying, possessing, etc.						
Sex offenses (except forcible rape)						
Violation of drug laws: narcotic	2		2	2		2
Violation of drug laws: All except narcotic	1	1	2	2		2
Drunkenness				2	1	3
Disorderly Conduct						
Vandalism				35		35
Other	1		1	11	1	12
Offenses applicable only to Juveniles:						
Running away		2	2	3	7	10
Truancy		1	1	3	1	4
Violation of Curfew				1		1
Ungovernable Behavior	2		2	8	7	15
Possessing or drinking liquor				40	15	55
Other	1	1	2	10	1	11
Traffic Offenses						
Driving while intoxicated						
Hit and Run				2		2
Reckless Driving						
Driving without a license				1	1	2
All other traffic				2		2

CHART 159
IOWA COUNTY

Disposition of Youth Referred for Delinquency	Delinquency Referrals					
	Petition Filed			Handled		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Waived to Criminal Court						
Unsubstantiated--Dismissed				6	5	11
Substantiated and No Transfer of Legal Custody: Dismissed Warn- ed, adjusted, counselled	1		1	27	6	33
Held open without further action				2		2
Probation Officer to supervise	4		4	18	4	22
Referred to another agency for supervision or service	1		1	28	4	32
Runaway returned to				4		4
Other	2		2	2		2
Transfer of Legal Custody - Com- mitted to:						
Public agency or department						
Public institution for delin- quents						
Other public institution						
Other court						
Private agency or institution	1		1			
Individual						
Other						
Special proceedings						

Dependency/Neglect Referrals: 3 Petitions filed: 3
Under supervision of Probation Officer: ---

Referral Sources of Delinquency Referrals:	#	% of Total
Law Enforcement Agency	111	96.5%
School Department	1	.8%
Social Agency	-	-
Probation Officer	-	-
Parents or Relatives	2	1.7%
Other Court	-	-
Other Source	1	.8%
Not Given	-	-
	<u>115</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Care Pending Disposition	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
No overnight detention or shelter care	91	20	111
Jail or Police Station	5	-	5
Detention Home	-	-	-
Foster Family Home	-	-	-
Other	-	2	2

CHART 160
IOWA COUNTY

Reason for Referral	Petition Filed			Handled Unofficially		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Murder and Non-Negligent Man-slaughter						
Manslaughter by Negligence						
Forcible Rape						
Robbery: Purse snatching by force						
Robbery: All except purse snatching						
Assault: Aggravated						
Assault: All except Aggravated	1		1	1		1
Burglary: Breaking or entering				2		2
Auto Theft: Unauthorized use				1		1
Auto Theft: All except unauthorized use				2	2	4
Larceny: Shoplifting				4	2	6
Larceny: All except Shoplifting				16		16
Weapons: Carrying, possessing, etc.						
Sex offenses (except forcible rape)						
Violation of drug laws: narcotic				3	1	4
Violation of drug laws: All except narcotic					1	1
Drunkenness				3		3
Disorderly Conduct	1		1			
Vandalism	1		1	5		5
Other	2		2	4		4
Offenses applicable only to Juveniles:						
Running away				4	3	7
Truancy						
Violation of Curfew				2		2
Ungovernable Behavior	3		3	2		2
Possessing or drinking liquor				36	10	46
Other	1		1			
Traffic Offenses						
Driving while intoxicated						
Hit and Run						
Reckless Driving						
Driving without a license				1		1
All other traffic				1		1

COUNTY: Cedar

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA SERVED: Cedar, Scott counties

NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS: 1

1973 CASELOAD: 61 (Cedar county only)

SERVICES PROVIDED: Supervision and Counseling

COURT OF JURISDICTION: 7th Judicial District

OTHER AGENCIES/SERVICES AVAILABLE: Cedar County Social Services; Quint City Drug Abuse Council; State Institutions (e.g. Mt. Pleasant Mental Health Institute, Psychopathic Hospital).

COUNTY: Johnson

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA SERVED: Johnson County

NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS: 3

1973 CASELOAD: 730

SERVICES PROVIDED: Supervision and Counseling

COURT OF JURISDICTION: 6th Judicial District

OTHER AGENCIES/SERVICES AVAILABLE: Johnson County Social Services; Area Mental Health Resources (e.g. Psychopathic Hospital); Private Counseling; Other Courts; Group Home; Foster Homes; Emergency Shelter; Area Schools; Veteran's Affairs Office; Volunteer Program.

JOHNSON COUNTY
CHART 161

Disposition of Youth Referred for Delinquency	Delinquency Referrals					
	Petition Filed			Handled		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Waived to Criminal Court	2	1	3		1	1
Unsubstantiated--Dismissed	2		2	18	6	24
Substantiated and No Transfer of Legal Custody: Dismissed Warn- ed, adjusted, counselled	1		1	161	72	233
Held open without further action				1		1
Probation Officer to supervise	37	8	45	81	9	90
Referred to another agency for supervision or service	2	4	6	85	47	132
Runaway returned to				20	23	43
Other	26	3	29	5		5
Transfer of Legal Custody - Com- mitted to:						
Public agency or department	1	2	3			
Public institution for delin- quents	1		1			
Other public institution	4	1	5			
Other court						
Private agency or institution	2		2			
Individual						
Other						
Special proceedings						

Dependency/Neglect Referrals: 35 Petitions filed: 22
Under supervision of Probation Officer: ---

Referral Sources of Delinquency Referrals:	#	% of Total
Law Enforcement Agency	599	95.6%
School Department	1	.1%
Social Agency	3	.4%
Probation Officer	3	.4%
Parents or Relatives	9	1.4%
Other Court	11	1.7%
Other Source	-	-
Not Given	-	-
	<u>626</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Care Pending Disposition	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
No overnight detention or shelter care	388	143	531
Jail or Police Station	55	25	80
Detention Home	-	-	-
Foster Family Home	2	1	3
Other	5	10	15

CHART 162

JOHNSON COUNTY

<u>Reason for Referral</u>	<u>Petition Filed</u>			<u>Handled Unofficially</u>		
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Murder and Non-Negligent Man- slaughter						
Manslaughter by Negligence						
Forcible Rape						
Robbery: Purse snatching by force				2	1	3
Robbery: All except purse snatching	2		2			
Assault: Aggravated	1		1			
Assault: All except Aggravated	1		1	8		8
Burglary: Breaking or entering	13		13	31		31
Auto Theft: Unauthorized use	1		1	10	3	13
Auto Theft: All except un- authorized use				1		1
Larceny: Shoplifting	7	1	8	34	45	79
Larceny: All except Shoplifting	13	1	14	20	6	26
Weapons: Carrying, possessing, etc.				4		4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape)				5		5
Violation of drug laws: nar- cotic	8	1	9	33	6	39
Violation of drug laws: All ex- cept narcotic						
Drunkenness	2		2	14	2	16
Disorderly Conduct	2		2	18		18
Vandalism	11	1	12	52	3	55
Other	6	3	9	16	10	26
<u>Offenses applicable only to Juveniles:</u>						
Running away	2	8	10	38	58	96
Truancy		1	1		1	1
Violation of Curfew		1	1		4	4
Ungovernable Behavior	1	2	3	2	1	3
Possessing or drinking liquor	6		6	78	18	96
Other	1		1			
<u>Traffic Offenses</u>						
Driving while intoxicated						
Hit and Run						
Reckless Driving				2		2
Driving without a license				2		2
All other traffic	1		1	1		1

COUNTY: Jones

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA SERVED: Jones County

NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS: 1

1973 CASELOAD: 86

SERVICES PROVIDED: Supervision and Counseling

COURT OF JURISDICTION: 6th Judicial District

OTHER AGENCIES/SERVICES AVAILABLE: Jones County Social Services;
Linn County Mental Health Center; Neighborhood Youth Corps; Group
Homes.

COUNTY: Linn

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA SERVED: Linn County

NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS: 12 full-time, 1 part-time

1973 CASELOAD: 2,313

SERVICES PROVIDED: Supervision and Counseling

COURT OF JURISDICTION: 6th Judicial District

OTHER AGENCIES/SERVICES AVAILABLE: Linn County Social Services;
Vocational Rehabilitation; Job Corps; Linn County Mental Health;
Family Services; Hillcrest Children's Services; Catholic Social
Services; Youth for Christ; YWCA Peer Group; YMCA; Volunteer
Program; Salvation Army; Group Homes.

CHART 163
LINN COUNTY

Disposition of Youth Referred for Delinquency	Delinquency Referrals					
	Petition Filed			Handled		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Waived to Criminal Court	1		1			
Unsubstantiated--Dismissed	2	2	4	48	20	68
Substantiated and No Transfer of Legal Custody: Dismissed Warn- ed, adjusted, counselled				476	225	701
Held open without further action	3		3	25	10	35
Probation Officer to supervise	104	13	117	599	249	848
Referred to another agency for supervision or service		1	1	24	12	36
Runaway returned to				3	1	4
Other						
Transfer of Legal Custody - Com- mitted to:						
Public agency or department	37	9	46	1		1
Public institution for delin- quents						
Other public institution						
Other court						
Private agency or institution		1	1			
Individual	7	1	8			
Other	1		1			
Special proceedings						

Dependency/Neglect Referrals: 66 Petitions filed: 62
Under supervision of Probation Officer: 2

Referral Sources of Delinquency Referrals:	#	% of Total
Law Enforcement Agency	1805	96.2%
School Department	--	-
Social Agency	--	-
Probation Officer	--	-
Parents or Relatives	18	.9%
Other Court	52	2.7%
Other Source	--	-
Not Given	--	-
	<u>1875</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Care Pending Disposition	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
No overnight detention or shelter care	1374	579	1953
Jail or Police Station	--	-	--
Detention Home	1	-	1
Foster Family Home	--	-	--
Other	--	1	1

CHART 164
LINN COUNTY

Reason for Referral	Petition Filed			Handled Unofficially		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Murder and Non-Negligent Man- slaughter						
Manslaughter by Negligence						
Forcible Rape						
Robbery: Purse snatching by force	1		1	3	1	4
Robbery: All except purse snatching	1	1	2	6		6
Assault: Aggravated	3	1	4	4		4
Assault: All except Aggravated	7		7	24	18	42
Burglary: Breaking or entering	47	2	49	114	16	130
Auto Theft: Unauthorized use	21	2	23	60	2	62
Auto Theft: All except un- authorized use	2		2	1		1
Larceny: Shoplifting	4		4	122	100	222
Larceny: All except Shoplifting	22	1	23	168	26	194
Weapons: Carrying, possessing, etc.		1	1	4		4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape)				6	2	8
Violation of drug laws: nar- cotic	13	1	14	81	23	104
Violation of drug laws: All ex- cept narcotic				1		1
Drunkenness	2		2	37	7	44
Disorderly Conduct	1		1	51	15	66
Vandalism	8	2	10	134	6	140
Other	4	1	5	83	16	99
<u>Offenses applicable only to Juveniles:</u>						
Running away	2	5	7	47	127	174
Truancy						
Violation of Curfew	2		2	55	19	74
Ungovernable Behavior	14	10	24	93	123	216
Possessing or drinking liquor	1		1	71	16	87
Other						
<u>Traffic Offenses</u>						
Driving while intoxicated				1		1
Hit and Run						
Reckless Driving						
Driving without a license				9		9
All other traffic				1		1

COUNTY: Washington

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA SERVED: Washington, Keokuk counties

NUMBER OF PROBATION OFFICERS: 1

1973 CASELOAD: 216

SERVICES PROVIDED: Supervision and Counseling

COURT OF JURISDICTION: 8th Judicial District

OTHER AGENCIES/SERVICES AVAILABLE: Washington County Social Services; Keokuk County Social Services; Group Home (Capacity: 7); Mt. Pleasant Mental Health Institute.

CHART 165

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Reason for Referral	Petition Filed			Handled Unofficially		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter						
Manslaughter by Negligence						
Forcible Rape						
Robbery: Purse snatching by force						
Robbery: All except purse snatching				4		4
Assault: Aggravated						
Assault: All except Aggravated				3		3
Burglary: Breaking or entering	2		2	8		8
Auto Theft: Unauthorized use	1		1	5		5
Auto Theft: All except unauthorized use						
Larceny: Shoplifting				1	4	5
Larceny: All except Shoplifting				11		11
Weapons: Carrying, possessing, etc.						
Sex offenses (except forcible rape)				2		2
Violation of drug laws: narcotic				5		5
Violation of drug laws: All except narcotic				1	2	3
Drunkenness				1		1
Disorderly Conduct				1		1
Vandalism				4		4
Other	1	1	2	1		1
Offenses applicable only to Juveniles:						
Running away				2	10	12
Truancy						
Violation of Curfew						
Ungovernable Behavior		1	1	3	1	4
Possessing or drinking liquor				1		1
Other						
Traffic Offenses						
Driving while intoxicated						
Hit and Run						
Reckless Driving						
Driving without a license						
All other traffic						

CHART 166
WASHINGTON COUNTY

Disposition of Youth Referred for Delinquency	Delinquency Referrals					
	Petition Filed			Handled		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Waived to Criminal Court						
Unsubstantiated--Dismissed					6	6
Substantiated and No Transfer of Legal Custody: Dismissed Warn- ed, adjusted, counselled		1	1	25	7	32
Held open without further action Probation Officer to supervise	2		2	2	2	4
Referred to another agency for supervision or service	1		1	5		5
Runaway returned to					1	1
Other				3	1	4
Transfer of Legal Custody - Com- mitted to:						
Public agency or department		1	1			
Public institution for delin- quents						
Other public institution						
Other court						
Private agency or institution						
Individual					1	1
Other	1		1		1	1
Special proceedings						

Dependency/Neglect Referrals: 20 Petitions filed: 12
Under supervision of Probation Officer: 1

Referral Sources of Delinquency Referrals:	#	% of Total
Law Enforcement Agency	45	59.2%
School Department	6	7.8%
Social Agency	1	1.3%
Probation Officer	1	1.3%
Parents or Relatives	14	18.4%
Other Court	-	-
Other Source	9	11.8%
Not Given	-	-
	<u>76</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Care Pending Disposition	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
No overnight detention or shelter care	58	17	75
Jail or Police Station	2	2	4
Detention Home	-	1	1
Foster Family Home	6	9	15
Other	-	-	-

County Jails

Benton County:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juveniles Confined</u>		<u>Time Spent In Jail (Days)</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1971	0	0	0	0
1972	2	0	3	0
1973	1	0	1	0

Cedar County:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juveniles Confined</u>		<u>Time Spent In Jail (Days)</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1971	14	2	77	2
1972	15	0	27	0
1973	14	6	15	8

Iowa County:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juveniles Confined</u>		<u>Time Spent In Jail (Days)</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1971	1	0	1	0
1972	1	0	9	0
1973	0	0	0	0

Johnson County:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juveniles Confined</u>		<u>Time Spent In Jail (Days)</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1971	127	40	508	79
1972	97	32	329	64
1973	90	45	267	96

CHART 167 (CONTINUED)

Jones County:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juveniles Confined</u>		<u>Time Spent In Jail (Days)</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1971	3	0	3	0
1972	0	0	0	0
1973	0	0	0	0

Linn County:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juveniles Confined</u>		<u>Time Spent In Jail (Days)</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1971	146	27	260	26
1972	98	34	164	25
1973	257	66	298	72

Washington County:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Juveniles Confined</u>		<u>Time Spent In Jail (Days)</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1971	29	6	69	10
1972	11	7	36	7
1973	15	5	55	8

Juveniles Confined:

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
State of Iowa Reported Total:	3,044	4,029
% of State Total represented by East Central Area:	9.2%	12.3%

Time Spent in Jail:

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
State of Iowa Reported Total:	11,303	13,358
% of State Total represented by East Central Area:	5.8%	6.1%

COMMUNICATIONS

INTRODUCTION
COMMUNICATIONS

The following section concerns only the East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission implementation plans proposed in compliance with the State of Iowa Telecommunications Plan of March, 1974.

At this time (August, 1974) all the plans are incomplete in varying degrees. However, the entire area of seven counties is included and represents 100 percent area participation.

The communications system(s) is a high priority activity and every advantage will be taken to advance its status in the East Central Iowa Crime Commission area. The position of priority is indicated by the full participation of the counties within this area.

The current general procedure of communications plan preparation is as follows:

1. Preliminary implementation plan by county prepared and submitted to the Communications Division of the Department of General Services.
2. Critique and comments made by the Communications Division and returned to the Area Crime Commission.
3. Corrections and/or additional comments made by the area and resubmitted to the Division of Communications.
4. The Division of Communications attaches all applicable specifications along with contract boiler plate, bidding and pro-

current procedures, and recommendations.

5. Return to the area staff office for review and distribution to the concerned units of government or county-wide governing boards.

6. The unit of government or governing board at this time will decide on the implementation time-table along with their decision as to the use of federal funds to their fullest available extent, use of local funds in its entirety or various combinations of both.

7. At some point during the first four steps, an organization of county-wide governing board must have been accomplished. These governing boards are made up of actual equipment users and established preferably under Chapter 28E of the Iowa Code. These governing boards are generally established under the sponsorship of those supervising the overall expenditure of funds such as mayor(s), county supervisor(s), or council(s).

Current status (August, 1974) of county-wide plans:

Benton:	Through step #1
Cedar:	Through step #4
Iowa:	Through step #1
Johnson:	Through step #3
Jones:	Through step #1
Linn:	Through step #3
Washington:	Through step #1

Special Note: A separate and complete area communications publication will be prepared and made available to the area commission members, those user members requesting same, the Iowa Crime Commission (SPA) and the State Division of Communications. This will include each county plan in its initial completed state acceptable for procurment activity. It will be a large and expensive volume and therefore, there will be limited publications with discretion used to its distribution.

IOWA TELE-COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

for

BENTON COUNTY

The present 24-hour communications system for Benton County is now in operation through two Communications Centers. One center is located in the Sheriff's Office and operates 24-hours a day, approximately 90% of the time. The other center is located in the Benton County Jail, located just north of the County Courthouse, and is manned the remaining 10% of the time.

COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS

The Communications Center located in the Sheriff's Office is on the first floor of the courthouse in Vinton, Iowa. The Communications Center in the Benton County Jail is located on the first floor of the jail.

Both Communication Centers are climate controlled with steam heat and air conditioning. No unauthorized personnel can enter this area without the radio dispatcher's knowledge. The doors and windows are locked at all times, with only authorized peace officers and radio dispatchers having keys. All radio and electrical outlets located in the Sheriff's Office are supplied

by regular current and there is a 5 kw generator with a 24-hour, two week su-ply of fuel, on stand-by in case of power failure. At the present time there is no stand-by power for the center at the county jail. The Sheriff's Communication Center has two re-motes from base station on the third floor of the courthouse with the above emergency power supply; also, for transmit and receive on 37.10 MHz, Point-to-Point on 155.370 MHz, and receive only on 42.58 MHz. Indoor warning system encorer on 37.10 MHz is on this center also. This center has two telephone lines, one is the Sheriff's number and the other is the jail number. There is also an intercom on the phone line between the Sheriff's Office and the jail.

The Communications Center in the Benton County Jail has re-motes to transmit and receive on 37.10 MHz, Point-to-Point on 155.370 MHz, and receive only on 42.58 MHz, with an indoor warn-ing system encorer on 37.10 MHz. There are two telephone lines into this center; the Sheriff's number and the Jail number, with intercom to the Sheriff's Office. There are burglar alarm sys-tems located in the County Jail to Benton County Bank and Trust, State Bank of Vinton, and Home Savings and Loan Association.

The Civil Defense Generator will furnish power to all of the courthouse on a limited basis. This is done to insure that the Sheriff's radio will have priority in case of power failure.

Both Communications Centers maintain radio contact with the Civil Defense, County Ambulances, and police cars in the following towns:

	<u>Population</u> (Projected 1974)
Atkins	581
Belle Plaine	2,810
Blairstown	641
Garrison	383
Keystone	549
Newhall	721
Shellsburg	740
Urbana	552
Van Horne	613
Vinton	4,945

The Communications Centers maintain communications with the Iowa Highway Patrol, Iowa BCI, Iowa Conservation Officer, neighboring counties, cars, FBI, and Civil Defense Units. There are six-fully trained radio dispatchers.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

Plans at present time include relocating all of the Sheriff's radios in a new Communications Center in the Benton County Jail. A new tower will be constructed at the county jail with antennas to accomodate the new equipment to operate on the following frequencies:

<u>Mobile</u>	<u>Xmit MHz</u>	<u>Rx MHz</u>
Mutual Aid	155.475	155.475
Operations	155.190	155.190
Information	155.910	None
Wide-Area	154.890	155.685
Mutual Aid LB	37.10	37.10
Operations LB	37.14	37.14

<u>Base</u>	<u>Xmit MHz</u>	<u>Rx MHz</u>
Mutual Aid	155.475	155.475
Point-to-Point	155.370	155.370
Operations	155.190	155.190
Info Mobile	None	155.910
Info Portable	None	155.850
Info Base	155.610	None
Wide-Area	None	None
Operations LB	37.14	37.14
Mutual Aid LB	37.10	37.10

In addition to the above frequencies, installation of remote control to transmit and receive county fire frequency of 155.400 MHz and Mutual Aid Fire Frequency of 155.280 MHz. In addition, this Communications Center will be the primary control for paging ambulance attendants, city employees, and doctors; fire alarm sys-

tem will be activated from this point also.

The telephone system into the Communications Center will be updated to include emergency phone for fire, police, and ambulance calls, plus lines for regular business for above agencies.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT

The Benton County Sheriff's Department has four squad cars that transmit and receive on 37.10 and 37.20 MHz, and receive only on 42.58 MHz. These units are about ten years old.

The base transmits and receives on 37.10 MHz, and receives only on 42.58 MHz. This unit is about twenty years old. The Point-to-Point transmits and receives on 155.370 MHz. This unit is approximately ten years old.

In addition to the above Communications Center, the Benton County Municipal Civil Defense Agency is establishing an Emergency Operating Center in the basement of the courthouse. This Emergency Operating Center will have a duplicate of all the above equipment with the addition of an input by remote to County Highway Department, frequency of 155.115 transmit and 159.045 receive, and entry to RACES, and State Highway Commission and a C.B. transceiver for 23 channels.

The following is a list of all transmit and receive frequencies above 30 MHz within two miles of our antenna site that are

government entities:

All MHz	
155.115 (transmit)	County Engineer
159.045 (receive)	County Engineer
37.10 (T/R)	Vinton Police
155.370 (T/R)	Point-to-Point
37.10 (T/R)	Sheriff
155.540 (Transmit)	Ambulance Paging
42.58 (T/R)	Highway Patrol (Mobile)
42.74 (Transmit)	Highway Patrol (Mobile)
156.060 (Transmit)	Highway Commission
156.105 (Transmit)	Highway Commission
159.180 (Receive)	Highway Commission
159.195 (Receive)	Highway Commission

IOWA TELE-COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

for

CEDAR COUNTY

The present communication plan for the Cedar County area is now in operation through the Communications Center in Cedar County Sheriff's Office at the courthouse in Tipton, Iowa. This Center was organized and put into operation on February 15, 1972. The original organization and operating expenses were and still are partially subsidized by a federal grant through the Iowa Crime Commission.

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

A separate area of the Cedar County Sheriff's Office was set aside and designed as a Communications Center. It is situated on one side of a main room in the Sheriff's Office. The area is climate controlled with gas heat and air conditioning. As it is part of the Sheriff's Office, no unauthorized personnel can enter this area without the radio dispatcher's knowledge and consent. The doors and windows are locked at all times with only authorized peace officers and radio dispatchers having keys. All radio and electrical outlets are supplied by regular city current and there is a diesel powered emergency generator which has a capability of putting out enough electricity to far exceed the Com-

munications Center's needs - standard output of 85 kilowatts, maximum 106. This diesel generator is periodically checked to ascertain that it is at its peak operating condition. There is 900 hours of diesel fuel maintained at all times. The Communications Center has a console with the capability of transmitting on eight frequencies and can receive on six additional frequencies. Currently it is transmitting on four - 37.10, point-to-point, fire and Civil Defense and is receiving on 42.58. Also situated in the Center is a two-line Sheriff's phone, a separate ambulance phone and separate fire phone. There is an encoding system which is a weather warning to all nursing homes and schools in the county. Currently, there are two bank alarms and there are plans in the future to implement a county-wide burglary alarm system. This will be a separate unit, but will be connected with the present console. The Iowa Tracis Computer unit is placed directly at the end of the console. At the present time, there is a place for one dispatcher. There is also a digital clock in the panel.

The base 37.10 unit and point-to-point are in a separate room in the basement with remote controls in the Sheriff's Office, the Cedar County Jail and the City Hall in Tipton, Iowa. There is presently a 152 ft. antenna tower which is capable of handling the newly assigned frequencies. The Communications Center maintains radio contact with the Civil Defense, fire units, ambulances and

police cars in the following towns:

	<u>Population</u> (Projected 1974)
Bennett	400
Clarence	961
Durant	1,472
Lowden	674
Mechanicsville	1,001
Stanwood	668
Tipton	2,963 (High Band Base)
West Branch	1,454

It maintains communication with the Iowa Highway Patrol, Iowa BCI, Iowa Conservation Officers, neighboring cars and counties, FBI, Civil Defense units, and emergency squads. At the present time, there are five fully-trained radio dispatchers.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

It is proposed that the following additions and/or changes will be made to the Communications Center. The same antenna will be used with the addition of one being placed at 90 ft. and one at 60 ft. The communications console itself will be altered to accomodate two dispatcher positions and will transmit on the following frequencies:

<u>Mobile</u>	Xmit MHZ	RX MHZ	Tone hz
Mutual Aid	155.472	155.475	None
Operations	154.725	154.725	167.9
Information	155.910	155.250	"
Wide Area	154.770	155.790	"
Mutual Aid LB	37.10	37.10	None
Operations	37.08	37.08	Optional

Base

Mutual Aid	155.475	155.475	None
Point-to-Point	155.370	155.370	None
Operations	154.725	154.725	167.9
Info Mobile	155.250	155.910	"
Info Portable	None	155.850	"
Info Base	None	155.250	None
Wide Area	None	155.790	167.9

The telephone service for ambulance and fire will be removed and a single phone number with four incoming lines will be designated as emergency lines. The Sheriff's business phone will be kept separate with two lines for its operation. The phone and radio console will be so designed as to accommodate two separate dispatchers operating at the same time. The encoding system with the schools and nursing homes throughout the county will remain the same as will the separate radio communication via telephone in Sheriff's Office and transmitting on 169.65 with the National Park Service in West Branch. The panel will be so altered as to accommodate the burglar alarm system that is now in the planning stage.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT

At present the mobile equipment for the Sheriff's Office consists of four mobile squad cars and one portable radio. The mobiles at this time consist of two Motorolas that transmit and receive on 37.10 and 37.20 and receive on 42.58. These units are approximately 15 years old. There are also two Motorola units that transmit on 37.10 and receive on 37.10, 37.20 and 42.58. These units are approximately 10 years old. These units will be maintained in the cars plus installing new high-band units. The base station receives on 37.10 and 42.58 and transmits on 37.10 only. This unit is approximately 15 years old. The point-to-point system is likewise Motorola equipment and is approximately 12 years old.

The following is a list of all transmit and receive frequencies above 30 MHz within two miles of the antenna site:

151.055	County Engineer
155.10	City Hall
155.37	Point-to-Point
154.415	Civil Defense
154.280	Intercom
45.92	Veterinary's Office
169.65	National Park Service
37.10	Sheriff
42.58	Highway Patrol (Mobile)

BYLAWS

of

CEDAR COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

ARTICLE I. The name of this organization shall be CEDAR COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, as established in one certain joint agreement entered into by the cities, the Civil Defense located within Cedar County, Iowa, together with the County, itself, as represented by its Board of Supervisors, the same filed with the Secretary of the State of Iowa and the Cedar County Recorder, all as provided in Chapter 28E of the 1973 Code of Iowa and Acts amendatory thereto.

ARTICLE II. Duration. The duration of the organization shall be perpetual, and its membership shall be as set forth in the original Articles of Incorporation which were filed as above set forth, the same having been adopted as indicated on the date last written upon said Articles.

ARTICLE III. Membership Participation. It is expressly agreed that the Cedar County Communications Commission exists for the sole purpose and function of serving the people living within the confines of Cedar County, Iowa. Its purpose is further to insure uniform law enforcement and to provide an emergency communications system for the protection and assistance of all res-

idents of the County. The membership shall be responsible for, but not limited to, the following:

1. Determining the facility in which the Communications Center will locate, assuring the adequate space, good working conditions and physical security are provided;
2. Determining the degree of participation desired by all cooperating agencies;
3. Preparing or contracting for the preparation of the specific requirements of the county-wide communications system in the following area --
 - a. Radio base station elements
 - b. Telephone, both emergency request, inter-agency (outgoing/incoming) and administration
 - c. Mobile and portable radio units
 - d. Data system (TRACIS, LETS, county information system, etc.);
4. Selecting either a suitable antenna tower site or determining the suitability of the present tower and site;
5. Preparing the system implementation grant for the county law enforcement communications system;
6. Providing purchasing policies and overseeing procurement for the communications system after approval has been granted by funding authorities;
7. Providing the impetus for preparation of applications

- for the official APCO frequency coordination and FCC license changes;
8. Providing assurance that FCC license renewals are current for each associated facility;
 9. Developing policies for center operations, funding and maintenance cost proration to the user agencies;
 10. Using guidelines for the selection of, interviewing of, evaluation and employment of a communications center director;
 11. Developing policies for dispatch procedures, records development/usage --
 - a. Message priorities, all agencies
 - b. Network discipline
 - c. Use of procedural codes
 - d. Message security device
 - e. Log-keeping
 - f. Record-retention
 - g. Reports to individual agencies
 - h. Evaluation of emergency response time, dispatch action, response time, and other performance evaluation;
 12. Utilizing dispatcher job descriptions, selection and

- evaluation guidelines, and assuring that the communications center director is following same in the development and maintenance of a capable dispatcher staff;
13. Developing a policy for the training of all dispatchers and officers in dispatch procedures and network discipline;
 14. Developing system maintenance policies and performance evaluation guidelines for assuring equipment reliability; and
 15. Maintaining a planning function for the development of the county system implementation at a functional level which meets the growing requirements of the communities and agencies served by the center.

ARTICLE IV. Purpose. Said Cedar County Communications Commission will set forth and define communications system standards, policies and rules of operation on a county-wide basis, the same being in conjunction with and under the advise of the duly elected Sheriff of Cedar County, Iowa, all being within the confines of the laws of the State of Iowa.

ARTICLE V. Dissolution. Upon dissolution of the Commission, any and all assets of the Commission shall be liquidated according to

the percentage of matching funds submitted by the participating entities, and any rules or regulations of state or federal agencies dealing therewith.

ARTICLE VI. Meetings. This Commission shall meet on the 2nd Tuesday every other month at such time and at such place as shall from time to time be designated.

ARTICLE VII. These Bylaws shall be amended from time to time to fit the purposes of said Cedar County Communications Commission, and its functions. However, any voting on an amendment to these Bylaws and a majority or quorum therefore shall be conducted and performed as set forth in said Articles.

ARTICLE VIII. Rules of Procedures. Parliamentary rules as set forth in Roberts' Rules of Order shall apply to all proceedings of the Cedar County Communications Commission insofar as is at all times possible.

These Bylaws are hereby adopted by a majority vote of the Cedar County Communications Commission on this _____ day of _____, A.D. 1974.

Chairman

Attester

We, the undersigned, hereby approve this Communications Plan for Cedar County.

CEDAR COUNTY, IOWA

By _____
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

CEDAR COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE

By _____
Director

CITY OF BENNETT, IOWA

By _____
Mayor

CITY OF CLARENCE, IOWA

By _____
Mayor

CITY OF DURANT, IOWA

By _____
Mayor

By _____
Chief of Police

By _____
Chief of Police

CITY OF LOWDEN, IOWA

By _____
Mayor

CITY OF MECHANICSVILLE, IOWA

By _____
Mayor

By _____
Contract Law Enforcement Officer

By _____
Chief of Police

CITY OF STANWOOD, IOWA

By _____
Mayor

CITY OF TIPTON, IOWA

By _____
Mayor

CITY OF WEST BRANCH, IOWA

By _____
Mayor

BY _____
Chief of Police

By _____
Chief of Police

IOWA TELE-COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

for

IOWA COUNTY

The present 24-hour communication system for Iowa County is now in operation through the two Communication Centers in the Iowa County Courthouse. One center is located in the Sheriff's Office and operates during the day; the other center is located in the County Civil Defense Office in the basement of the courthouse, which is operated during the night. The original organization and operating expenses were and still are partially subsidized by a federal grant through the Iowa Crime Commission.

COMMUNICATION CENTERS

The Communication Center located in the Sheriff's Office and the Communication Center located in the Civil Defense Office are both located in the courthouse at Marengo, Iowa. The Sheriff's Communication Center is on the third floor and the Civil Defense Center is in the basement. Both have their own communication rooms.

The Sheriff's Center is climate controlled with gas heat and air conditioning. No unauthorized personnel can enter this area without the radio dispatcher's knowledge. The doors and

and windows are locked at all times with only authorized peace officers and radio dispatchers having keys. All radio and electrical outlets are supplied by regular current and there is a 10 KW generator with a 24-hour, two week supply of L.P. gas on stand-by in case of power failure to operate both Communication Centers. The Sheriff's Communication Center has three remotes from the base station, two miles north of Marengo, for transmit and receive on 37.10 MHz, point-to-point on 155.37MHz and fire on 154.280 and 154.445 MHz and receive only on 42.58MHz with the antenna in the Sheriff's office. This center has a teletype and traxis drop. This center also has two telephones; one on the Sheriff's number and the other on the city police number. The Iowa Savings Bank has a burglar alarm system connected into the Sheriff's office.

The Civil Defense Communications Center is located in the basement of the county courthouse, with the following remotes:

37.10 T/R MHz
155.37 T/R MHz
154.04 T/R MHz County Engineer system
42.58 T/R MHz
154.280 and 154.445 T/R MHz Fire
C.B. Base T/R 23 Channel
154.04 MHz Indoor warning system

The Civil Defense generator will furnish power to all of the courthouse on a limited basis. This is done to ensure that the Sheriff, Civil Defense and County Engineer radio systems

will have a priority in case of power failure. The base station north of Marengo has an automatic start-up generator in case of power failure and a two week supply of L.P. gas. When the newly assigned frequencies come into being, the county will put up a new tower to handle the new communication system.

The Communication Center maintains radio contact with the Civil Defense, fire units, county ambulances, county engineer, and police cars in the following towns:

	<u>Population</u> (Projected 1974)
Iowa Lake	2 to 500
Ladora	321
Marengo	2,235
North English	965
Victor	949
Williamsburg	1,544

The Communication Center maintains communications with the Iowa Highway Patrol, Iowa BCI, Iowa Conservation Officer, neighboring cars and counties, FBI, and Civil Defense units. There are six-fully trained radio dispatchers.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

Plans at the present time include a new building to house to Sheriff, County Engineer, and Civil Defense Communications in one center. A newly constructed tower with antennas is rec-

ommended by the State Communications Plan. The new equipment will operate on the following frequencies:

<u>Mobile</u>	XMIT MHz	RX MHz
Mutual Aid	155.475	155.475
Operations	154.725	154.725
Information	155.250	155.250
Wide Area	154.890	155.685
Mutual Aid L.B.	37.10	37.10
Operations	37.12	37.12
 <u>Base</u>		
Mutual Aid	155.475	155.475
Point-to-Point	155.370	155.370
Operations	154.830	154.830
Info-Mobile	155.250	155.250
Info-Portable	None	155.250
Info-Base	None	155.250
Wide Area	154.890	155.685

The telephone system in the courthouse will be changed in the future. The County Supervisors are working with General Telephone Company, who are now taking a survey of the existing system and will propose an entirely new telephone system. This system is not available at this time.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT

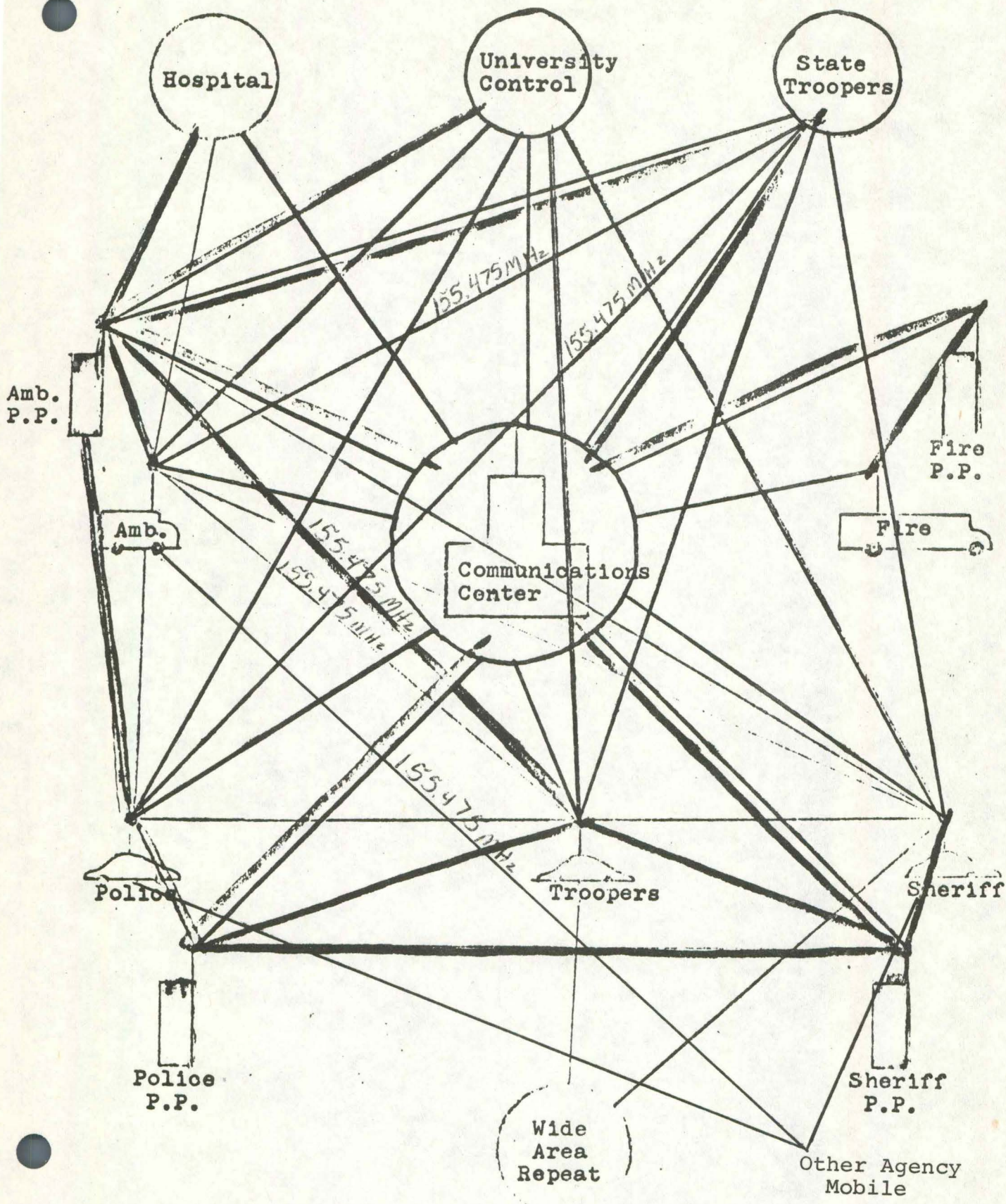
The Iowa County Sheriff's Department has two squad cars that transmit and receive on 37.10 and 37.20 MHz and receive on 42.58 MHz. These units are ten years old. The department has four walkie-talkies that transmit and receive on 37.10 that

vary from one to 15 watts and these units are at least eight years old. The base transmits and receives on 37.10 MHz. The point-to-point transmits and receives on 155.370 MHz. Both base units are less than ten years old. A 42.58 receiver is in the Sheriff's office on a separate antenna.

The following is a list of all transmit and receive frequencies above 30 MHz within two miles of our antenna site:

154.01	County Engineer
37.10	City Hall
155.37	Point-to-Point
154.445 and 154.280	Fire
37.10	Sheriff
42.58	Highway Patrol (Mobile)

CHART 168
IOWA TELE-COMMUNICATIONS PLAN
JOHNSON COUNTY
EMERGENCY PUBLIC SERVICES RADIO NETWORK



IOWA TELE-COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

for

JOHNSON COUNTY EMERGENCY PUBLIC SERVICES NETWORK

OBJECTIVES

It is the intent of this plan to establish three primary objectives which are herein described. For some time numerous consultants in the emergency public services field have recognized the need for one standard, easy citizen entry point into the emergency public services network. Several years ago American Telephone and Telegraph introduced the "911" nationwide standard emergency telephone number. As the first primary objective, this universal emergency telephone number will be established for all exchanges served by the Iowa City division of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company. Due to the number of smaller independent telephone companies within the county who do not have the necessary equipment, it is not feasible to establish this number on a county-wide basis; however, implementation of a county-wide "911" system should remain as part of a Phase II proposal. In lieu of "911" for the remainder of the county a universal emergency telephone number, such as 351-6111, should be initiated. This is the existing telephone number of the Johnson County Emergency Ambulance Service and is a well

known emergency telephone number throughout the county and is similar to the "911". With the implementation of this objective, any Johnson County resident will need to remember only one of two possible emergency telephone numbers to summon any type of emergency unit, be it law enforcement, fire, or emergency medical assistance.

With the advent of two universal emergency telephone numbers, it becomes necessary to assure that all emergency services are closely linked for efficient traffic routing and shorter response time, and this is the second objective to be attained. Included in the following pages is a more detailed discussion of the equipment and interfaces between the departments to assure these tele-communications links. Exacting technical data and specifications have been omitted at this time as they would be premature. All equipment discussed, however, is available from a variety of vendors and with minor exceptions, all segments of the plan are compatible with both the State Law Enforcement and Emergency Medical Communications Plans.

The third objective of the plan is the effective and efficient use of personnel and equipment within the Communications Center. Tele-communications within the center are not constant throughout a 24-hour period. Dispatchers will be assigned various duties within the center when their services are not needed for tele-communications, but would be immediately available in

the event of any increase in traffic loading. Cost sharings and efficiency in this area over present operations are evident.

In conclusion, three ambitious, but beneficial objectives have been set forth with this plan, they are as follows:

1) A standard, easy citizen entry point into the emergency public services network via two standardized emergency telephone numbers, 2) a closer working relationship between all emergency service departments on a day-to-day basis as well as in time of major disaster, and 3) a more effective and efficient use of personnel and equipment than at the present time.

EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES, AND SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

As has been previously noted, the intent of this plan is not to make an indepth technical study. Presented in the following pages are some general specifications and a closer look at exactly how the system should operate. Advanced engineering reports will have to be obtained to assure frequency compatibility on the same tower for reduce intermodulation and radio wave propagation studies to determin exact area coverage.

MOBILE RADIOS

All mobile units within the law enforcement portion of the system will have to be of the four frequency, automatic channel

scan, channel priority type. The Sheriff's Department and the Coralville Police for purposes of this plan will be treated as a single department since the radio requirements for both are the same. The mobile radios for the Sheriff's Office will utilize transmitters of approximately 100-WATTS and the Iowa City Police transmitters will be approximately 45-WATTS. In the mobile units of the Sheriff's Office, channel one (operator) will have the assigned frequency of 154.725 MHz to transmit and receive on. This frequency will for all agencies in Johnson County except Iowa City, operational channel, and will have a tone coding of 167.9 Hz on both transmit and receive. It should be explained at this point that the advantage of tone coding is that it prevents the intended receiver from hearing outside, unwanted radio traffic.

Channel two in all radios in the law enforcement system would have tone coding of 167.9 Hz and have the assigned frequencies of transmitting on 155.910 MHz and receiving on 155.250 MHz. This two frequency simplex pair assignment on channel two is the county-wide informational channel. On this two frequency simplex channel officers will request and receive such information as drivers license checks, warrant checks, NCIC inquiries, and other routine information. The immediate benefit is that routine information requests can be handled on a separate channel from operational dispatching and more importantly, emergency dispatching.

Channel three will be a variation of the channel one arrangement. All law enforcement agencies will transmit on 154.890 MHz with tone coding of 167.9 Hz and a receiver on 155.685 MHz with carrier only squelch. This frequency has been established as a wide-area channel. Mobile units transmitting on this channel will have access to a repeater station covering a multi-county area. Smaller rural police departments, sheriff's offices, and state troopers will have access to this repeater. This repeater facility will be operated and maintained by the state.

Channel four on all law enforcement mobiles within the system will have an assigned frequency of 155.475 MHz. No tone coding will exist on this channel as it is the state-wide law enforcement mutual aid channel. Officers from any part of the state will be able to communicate on this channel for the purpose of mutual aid. This is of particular importance to Johnson County because of the riots that have occurred on the campus of the University of Iowa in times past. A common tactical channel is of vital necessity in such times. Furthermore, should a natural disaster occur here or elsewhere within the state, the channel assumes equal importance. At the present time it is planned that all emergency medical vehicles, i.e. ambulances, will also be equipped with this same frequency for coordinated

operations between law enforcement and emergency medical.

In reviewing the mobile unit operations there is the ability to monitor four channels in the receive mode with the priority to override on the mutual aid channel when the scan is on. Channel one is the operational channel for the respective departments, channel two is the county-wide information channel so that queries can be received independently of other tactical operations. Channel three permits all agencies to enter into an area-wide, multi-county communications network, channel four allows emergency mutual aid between all law enforcement officers and includes emergency medical services.

The resultant is an integrated communications system on which all mobile units will have the ability to contact any other county law enforcement unit including State Troopers and emergency medical directly. Cross channel radio patches are still possible at the main radio control console which would allow other contacts, such as with the fire department mobiles, and Campus Security mobiles.

PERSONAL PORTABLE RADIOS

The importance of a portable radio carried on the officers' person cannot be over emphasized. The old concept of base station to mobile vehicle has long since been outdated by the

more modern system of base station to officer in the field. In order to stress the importance of this vital communications link, several situations will be sited.

Example 1: An officer on routine patrol stops to check a building, he finds the rear window of the structure broken out and observes several subjects inside. Instead of rushing back to his vehicle to call for assistance the officer can radio from the point at which he first realizes he will need additional officers.

Example 2: An officer is out of his vehicle writing a citation or on some other matter that takes him away from his mobile radio. During the time he is away from his mobile unit an accident or crime occurs within his patrol district. It may be several minutes before the officer returns to his vehicle and is dispatched to the scene where he is most urgently needed. Lives may be determined by his immediate response to the call and significant time can be saved by reaching the officer immediately without having to await his return to the mobile unit.

Example 3: In time of civil or natural disaster many of the operations are carried out on foot. Mobile vehicles may be of only limited use under these circumstances. Effective lines of communications can still be maintained within the affected area even though the officer is not within the confines of his

vehicle.

Many other situations are possible in which the personal portable radio becomes a primary new tool in the law enforcement communications network and only a limited amount of reflection on current operations will adequately demonstrate the necessity of this new link.

The available specifications for the portable units are similar to the mobile units in type. All portables will be on the four frequency type. County portables will utilize transmitters on 2 to 4-WATTS and the Iowa City Police will have 1-WATT UHF portables. Channel one for the Sheriff's Department will be 154.725 MHz, the operational channel, both transmit and receive with toning coding of 167.9 Hz. The operational channel for the Iowa City Police will be 460.050 and 465.050 MHz with tone coding of 146.2 Hz on both transmit and receive. This channel will permit contact between portables and mobiles. Channel two on all portables will be 155.850 MHz with tone coding of 167.9 Hz. The portables should incorporate some type of on-off switch which will allow the officer to turn off the tone coding on the portable transmitter. On this channel, officers will be able to communicate with the base station when tone coding is turned on and when the tone coding is turned off be able to talk to other portables while not interrupting the base station operations. Channel three at this time has been

left unassigned, but two possibilities are apparent. This channel might be assigned the duplex information channel frequencies as in the mobiles or a second possibility might be to obtain a frequency for the use in detective operations such as stakeouts and surveillance.

Channel four will be 155.475 MHz with carrier only squelch on the law enforcement mutual aid channel. Civil or natural disaster communications with mobiles, base stations, and other portables will be conducted on this channel.

Again it must be emphasized that a personal portable radio worn on the person of every officer on duty will greatly increase the operational efficiency of the department and assure the officer that he is not lost the moment he leaves his vehicle.

Personal portables for the county will require moving the county antenna to a location north of the City utilizing higher elevation.

VOICE SCRAMBLER UNITS (Included as optional equipment)

All mobile units in the system could be equipped with a voice scrambler that are compatible with the type currently used in the Iowa City Police Department. With the number of criminals using various monitoring devices it is virtually impossible for the officer to arrive at the scene of an alarm without the subject(s) having knowledge that an officer has been dispatched.

The obvious result is fewer arrests and convictions when the subject(s) have not been apprehended inside the structure.

The necessity of transmitting other confidential information without public monitoring is also present. The public has the same ability to monitor police frequencies as the criminals. One local retail outlet even provides a listing of all radio frequencies used in Johnson County. This can lead to officers having to secure a scene when their services might be better used in some other manner.

BASE STATIONS

Several new tone controlled base stations will have to be obtained. Existing equipment could be modified for this purpose, but this may prove to be as expensive as purchasing new ones and would not provide for system back-up capabilities.

Tone controlling the base stations is desirable because of the distances that may exist between the base station locations and the remote controls that will operate the stations. In some cases several miles of telephone cable will link the remote controls and the stations. Tone controlling of the base stations is more reliable than the direct current control now used.

The power ratings of each base station will be compatible with the Phase III Volume II report. Some of the factors that effect the power rating will be the antenna location, desired area coverage, antenna height, frequency, and interaction between the various antennas on the same tower. It should be

pointed out that part of the problem which now exists is the over powered base station which is not necessary to cover the area desired and ends up covering mobile units in adjacent areas.

ANTENNAS AND TOWERS

There are currently two towers with six antennas used by the Iowa City Police and the Sheriff's Department. Two more tower sites are probably needed. Specific engineering studies will have to be obtained using the criteria of frequency, area coverage, and location as previously noted. The first site to be considered would be at the Coralville Reservoir, Corps of Engineers location, at the East Overlook. This site has the advantages of height and strategic location for dependable county-wide communications. The possibility of placing a tower on this site has not been discussed with the Corps of Engineers, but this site should be given strong consideration. A tower already exists at this site and it may be possible to put additional antennas on this tower without interference to the present radio systems. The problem of telephone line linkage with the remotes has already been somewhat investigated. All cables leading to this site are underground except the last 600 feet and a representative of Northwestern Bell has advised that this would be taken care of if such a radio system were to be installed at this location.

The second new tower location would be on the old water tower

site on North Dodge Street. This land is already owned by the City of Iowa City and has buried telephone cables nearby.

In both of the two new locations it will be necessary to construct a tower with a building to house the base stations, supply the telephone cables to connect with the remotes, provide heating and cooling within the base station building and provide security so that the equipment is not tampered with.

Because of the number of frequencies involved and the area coverage desired it will be necessary to examine the antenna placement and tower sites very carefully. A poorly placed antenna or tower may cause inadequate system reliability and the necessity to relocate antennas or towers at great expense.

The two sites currently available should be maintained and used to provide system back-up capabilities. It is doubtful that either one of these two sites would provide the degree of system reliability obtainable from the new sites, but the old sites have value as alternates should system failure occur at one of the new sites.

LOGGING EQUIPMENT

Magnetic tape logging equipment may seem unnecessary at this time but when an emergency occurs the dispatcher often does not have adequate time to make all required entries on either the radio log or the complaint report. The logging equipment recommended will provide constant monitoring of all

radio frequencies and incoming emergency telephone lines. One 20 or 30 channel recorder will be needed to fulfill this requirement. This recorder will monitor the radio channels and the emergency telephone lines. Exacting specifications will be needed later, but several are apparent now. The recorder will have to consist of a least two transports with both record and playback ability. Both transports within the recorder will run simultaneously. The uppermost of the two will constitute the continuous log and the lower will be the interruptible log. This will permit the dispatcher to interrupt the lower transport and check radio or phone traffic while still providing a continuous twenty-four hour log on the top transport. Automatic switching should occur within the recorder to signal transport failure; thus, the other automatically assumes the continuous log operation. One channel of the recorder should be devoted to the time generator. The time generator will impose on the magnetic tape the exact time at which various recorded events occur. Playback equipment must be provided within the recorder so that any of the tapes may be checked. A sufficient quantity of recording tapes must be obtained so that completed tapes can be kept for a period of 30 to 60 days. These tapes may be admissible as evidence in either criminal or civil cases. Experience from other Iowa law enforcement agencies currently using such recording devices will indicate exactly the manner in which these tapes are used and the time they are to be retained.

CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION

The purpose of this equipment is to provide building security for the Communications Center. As will be discussed later, the most suitable site at this time is the Sheriff's Department. In order to protect the facility from possible attack it is recommended that at least two low light level closed circuit television cameras be installed at appropriate locations outside the building so that the east and south sides of the building can be monitored at the radio console inside the facility. Two 14 inch monitors will provide a high degree of resolution and allow the dispatchers to observe anyone placing anything along the structure walls. These monitors will also provide surveillance to minimize the possibility of materials being passed into the jail area from these sides of the building and the fire escape on the east side of the building.

The Iowa City Police Department currently owns some closed circuit television monitoring equipment, but it is doubtful that this equipment could be used in an outside installation. The outside equipment would have to be waterproof, able to be remote controlled for focusing, and rotate horizontally and vertically. The monitors in the Iowa City system might be compatible with the new equipment, but further investigation into this area will have to be conducted.

DISPATCHING CONSOLE

The most complex piece of equipment will be the radio console from which four radio dispatchers will operate. Directly above each radio dispatchers position will be a lighted map of the area they are dispatching. Beside each illuminated map will be a vehicle status display so the dispatchers will know at a glance which units are available for call. This is of particular importance should one dispatcher have to relieve another.

Below the illuminated maps will be the main part of the Control Console equipment. Provisions will be made to monitor and transmit on 11 radio channels. Referring to the section in this plan entitled Frequency Allocations; Base Stations, the channel frequency specifications will be outlined. It is desirable that additional space be allocated in this area for future radio system expansion. Each amplifier module within the receiver area of the console should be designed so that no more than two channels are monitored on that speaker. Each receiver module should be designed so that it can be muted or selected down to one central speaker mounted directly in front of the dispatcher. The receiver module should also have some type of indicator lamp to signify that the channel is in use.

The transmitter modules within the console should be able

to select the transmitter to one central microphone. An indicator lamp should be illuminated when the channel is in use so that the base station does not come on the air when the channel is in use. Provisions should be made for simultaneous transmitting on one or more channels so that major alerts need only be broadcast once to all units within the system. The main radio control equipment mounted directly in front of the dispatchers should be identical on both dispatcher positions. Thus, should the county dispatchers need to contact an Iowa City unit he can do so from his position without interfering with the Iowa City dispatcher. It is also possible that one dispatcher might have occasion to operate from the opposite side from which he normally would dispatch. In this case the radio channels would still be located in a pattern on the console with which he is already familiar.

The closed circuit television building monitors should be mounted between the two dispatchers positions. This will allow either dispatcher to observe the activities outside the building and also require only one set of monitor television screens. Below the closed circuit television monitors a time clock should be mounted. All complaint reports should be time stamped with the time of dispatch, time of arrival, and the time the assignment was completed. This is necessary so that statistical reports can be compiled, but more importantly so

that dispatchers can tell how long an officer is out on a given call and the possibility that the officer may be in some type of trouble.

Also located in this area will be a slide projector system. Pertinent information will be kept on 35mm slides which will automatically be displayed on a screen. Types of information that will be kept on these slides for immediate retrieval are detailed trailer court maps, area patrol maps, emergency operation instructions in time of disaster, and many other types of operational procedures.

Typewriter cabinet extensions should be added so that complaint reports can be typed and the cabinets and other space should be provided to store NCIC operations manuals, Alex manuals, telephone directories, and other resource information references.

An intercom system will be included at both dispatching positions so that any officer within the facility can be summoned immediately for dispatch or telephone calls. Officers are often in varied parts of the building and locating them up until this time has been a problem.

A time clock will be provided at each dispatching position for quick reference when needed by the dispatchers in compliance with FCC identification rules for base station operations.

Additional space will have to be provided in the console to house the Plectron Encoder which alerts the indoor warning sys-

tem established by the Johnson County Civil Defense Office.

The console should contain patching equipment so that the dispatchers can perform telephone/radio and radio/radio patches. These tele-communications patches greatly increase the system flexibility and allow officers a much greater opportunity to contact directly other resources they may need in carrying out their duties.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

One of the primary objectives of the system is to provide an easy entrance into the emergency public services network. The tool most used by the public for reporting purposes is the telephone. For this reason the telephone system developed for the Communications Center has to be one of the major considerations. The telephone system also has the ability to link other resources that are not normally closely tied together via radio channels.

For any exchange served by the Iowa City division of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, the new standard emergency telephone number will be "911". Any person within this service area needing emergency assistance will simply dial "911" and be connected with the dispatch center. If the request is for law enforcement, the dispatcher will take the call directly. If the request is for fire or emergency medical service, the dispatcher will connect the line to the respective extension in either de-

partment. The dispatcher will still monitor the conversation so that if other services are needed they can be dispatched without further communications. The most frequent example would be an automobile accident requiring both law enforcement and emergency medical services. The dispatcher then only has to notify the closest patrolling law enforcement vehicle and all emergency services are enroute.

The balance of the county will be served by the standard emergency telephone number 351-6111. This is the current ambulance service emergency telephone number and is well known within the county. The telephone number 351-6111 will have a minimum of five rotary lines so that emergency calls do not receive a busy signal. For this same reason the "911" telephone number will have a minimum of eight rotary lines. Plans will be made in a Phase II proposal to convert all telephones within Johnson County to the standard "911" number, but because of the existing limitations within the smaller independent telephone companies it will not be attempted at this time.

Thus, within the limits of Johnson County only one of two possible telephone numbers will have to be remembered in order to summon any type of emergency service. Public relations programs will have to be conducted to this effect but the results of such a program may very well save lives.

The present Sheriff's Office telephone number, 338-7807,

with its four rotary numbers will be expanded to six numbers. Routine business for both the Sheriff's Department and the ambulance service will be conducted on these lines. This enables routine telephone traffic to be carried on independently of the emergency lines. It has been observed that far too often the current four lines are in use when possible emergency communications might receive a busy signal.

The existing ambulance business line, 351-8879, will be dropped from service as this need will be served by the two new rotary numbers at the Sheriff's Office.

The Sheriff's Office at present receives and dispatches for the Coralville Fire Department. The emergency telephone number for the Coralville Fire Department as well as the listed emergency telephone numbers for the Iowa City Police and Fire Departments will be automatically switched at the central office of Northwestern Bell so that they appear on the "911" side of the dispatchers telephone consoles. Provisions will be made so that the recording equipment used by the Coralville Fire Department will be converted into the new telephone consoles.

The Coralville Police and the Johnson County Civil Defense telephone numbers represent special situations on the phone console. They will be arranged so that a special telephone patch can be arranged during regular business hours and will ring only in the offices of these two departments. At the end of the reg-

ular day the radio dispatcher will disconnect these patches and receive any incoming calls. These special telephone patches can be made or broken at any time from the telephone console so that if no one is present at the department during a period of the normal working day the radio dispatcher will be able to receive the calls.

In order to tie all departments within the county closer, radio channels alone are not sufficient. Telephone contacts between the various departments are essential to supplement the radio channels and provide private lines of communications. The following is a list of the extensions necessary to provide adequate telephone coverage between the dispatch center and the various departments.

Johnson County Sheriff's Office	12 extensions
Johnson County Ambulance	3 extensions
Iowa City Police Department	4 extensions
Iowa City Fire Department	2 extensions
Coralville Police Department	2 extensions
University Control	1 extension
Johnson County Courthouse	1 extension

A further explanation of these extensions or off premises telephones is in order. The 12 extensions listed for the Sheriff's Office will replace the phones currently in use. This is also true of the 3 extensions for the ambulance service. The 3 extensions will replace the current 2 emergency lines and the

one administrative line. The 4 extensions to the Iowa City Police will be distributed in the following manner. The first telephone will be located for easy access to the Director of Public Safety and the Chief of Police, the second extension will be located in the Detective Bureau, the third extension will be placed near the front door of the Civic Center, and the fourth will be located near the rear door of the Civic Center. The last two telephones will be for the use of the general public who might come to the Civic Center after business hours and the building is locked. The Iowa City Fire Department will have two extensions. The first will have 2 lines and be for incoming emergency calls received on the "911" system. The second will be for administrative business or a second emergency call. The Coralville Police Department will have two extensions for the same reasons as the Iowa City Fire Department. University Control will have one extension for coordination of campus emergencies. The one extension to the courthouse will be used to relieve dispatcher loading. This extension will be located in either the motor vehicle department or in the probate record office.

Five telephone consoles will be identical in structure and push button configuration. The telephone consoles will have automatic dialing features or call distributor. The automatic dialing feature is the capability to select a given person or location on

the console and the number is automatically dialed for the dispatcher. In this case the radio dispatcher selects a location such as "Poison Control Center" on his telephone console and the number will ring when he picks up the hand set. Telephone numbers listed on this automatic dialing system should include the numbers of command officers, special resources, as in the Poison Control Center, Army Ordinance, BCI Lab, and Federal Bureau of Investigation, all county fire departments, state radio stations, and numerous others. About 400 listings are possible and in this case the listings on each console need not be the same for increased capacity of the system.

After business hours the Iowa City Police dispatcher receives all incoming telephone calls for the other departments and these provisions have been maintained and expanded in the new consoles. At present the dispatcher can receive only one incoming call on the main Civic Center line, but this will be increased to a maximum of five possible calls at one time. This will ensure little or no waiting for calls intended for the Civic Center after business hours or on weekends.

The telephone network is of the two primary tele-communication networks and includes the important area of citizen input. Re-occurring costs of the telephone system are a major consideration, but these must be weighed against the potential use the telephone system will receive.

REMOTE BASE STATION LOCATIONS

In order to relieve dispatcher loading several remote locations will be necessary to assure that command officers have contact with their patrolling units. It is recommended that the Iowa City Police Department be equipped with remote controls for the Iowa City operational channel, the point-to-point channel, and the two fire channels. These channels will allow basic communications for command officers and also provide valuable system back-up should disaster effect operation of the joint dispatch facility. Remotes at the Civic Center should be located in the Shift Commanders Office, and Fire Department. These remotes should be designed for quick removal to the basement of the Civic Center where the disaster command post is located.

Remotes on the operational channel should be provided for the Coralville Police. This also allows command personnel access to their units without radio operator intervention.

MOBILE CRIME LABORATORY

The crime lab now owned by the Iowa City Police Department could easily be converted into a mobile base station. With the addition of several multi-channel radios and portable antennas the crime lab could be moved to any site and serve as a command center in a disaster situation. The importance of a mobile

command center can be demonstrated by reviewing the results of the simulated disaster drill that was held this fall in conjunction with the Civil Defense Department. The total lack of coordinated communications was extremely evident. The mobile crime lab, properly equipped, could fulfill such a need.

INTRUSION ALARMS PANELS

Incorporated in the central dispatch facility will be a 300 position alarm panel(s) to monitor intrusion and fire alarms on private property and cell block alarms which are presently in use at the Sheriff's Office. This alarm panel(s) should be located in such a position within the dispatch facility so that the dispatchers can immediately observe the location of the alarm without having to leave the console. Because of the limited space available, this will require a small panel of approximately 25 indicators per section. Space on the third floor of the jail will provide for switching equipment associated with the alarm panel. Arrangements with Northwestern Bell will have to be made to provide the necessary number of telephone lines, in, needed to operate the alarm system.

BUILDING AND SECURITY

In the absence of a new law enforcement center which will be part of a Phase II proposal, the basement of the Sheriff's Office

is the most appropriate location. Many of the dispatching functions necessary for the combined center are already in existence at this location and its proximity to the criminal courts make this the most ideal location from the present available facilities. Further, multiple job assignments for the dispatchers, combined with the jail procedures will offer a cost savings and will be discussed in a later section.

In order to accomodate the main two position radio console, the magnetic tape logging equipment, and the intrusion alarm panel(s), it will be necessary to remodel the present radio room and the adjoining offices. It will be necessary to enclose the radio dispatch center from outside intrusion and any windows will have to be of a bullet proof nature. A service window will have to be installed but direct contact through the window cannot be permitted and will have to be replaced with some type of talk through devise and sliding draw arrangement. Access to the radio room and also to the building at night will be controlled by electric lock doors. Someone wanting to enter the building at night will be checked via the closed circuit television already discussed. The electric lock doors will be controlled from the radio room and only authorized personnel will be allowed in the radio room at any time.

To provide additional internal security the Sheriff's Office should establish the procedure of routinely locking the steel door which leads from the booking area to the offices downstairs. Securing this door will prohibit inmates from entering the downstairs offices and compliment the security measures already provided the dispatch center.

More room will be needed than is presently used for the radio and telephone equipment. This room is available by securing a portion of the top floor of the jail and placing the equipment within this area. The top floor has only limited use at this time as the number of work release prisoners housed in the county jail has deminished and they can be placed elsewhere within the jail facility.

The jail building is equipped with emergency power, but the installation was never completed. It is a tedious process to start the emergency power system for the building and further, it takes the dispatchers away from the console in order to start the system.

PERSONNEL

A minimum of two radio dispatchers will be required per shift to cover any 24-hour period. Tele-communications traffic loading varies considerably during a 24-hour period and more than the minimum two dispatchers will be assigned other

duties. On the evening and late night shifts one of these new assigned duties will be as assistant jailers. This will allow 24-hour jail coverage and relieve officers from this duty. Increased patrol coverage will also be obtained from this arrangement. Other duties that will be assigned to the dispatchers will include filing of drivers license, warrant investigation work, and statistical reporting for local, state, and federal use.

During the implementation of this plan it will be necessary to have a project director to coordinate the various phases of purchasing, construction, installation, and operation. This will ensure an effective and orderly development of the plan. The project director will be directly responsible to an executive board comprised of members from the City of Iowa City, the City of Coralville, and Johnson County. The executive board will assure the continuation of the dispatch center after federal and state funds are disengaged and will set policies and procedures for the operation of the center. The project director and executive board will be responsible for obtaining competitive bids for the plan and will provide total accountability in concurrence with state and federal cost sharing guidelines.

PROJECTED EQUIPMENT LIST

MOBILE RADIO UNITS

17 Iowa City Units
15 Johnson County Units
4 Coralville Units
36 Mobile Gain Antennas
36 Mobile Radio Installations

PERSONAL PORTABLE RADIOS

30 Iowa City Units (UHF)
15 Johnson County Units
4 Coralville Police Units
1-12 Unit Radio Charger
2-24 Unit Radio Chargers
5 Spare Rechargeable Batteries

RADIO VOICE SCRAMBLER UNITS
(Included as optional equipment)

7 Iowa City Units
15 Johnson County Units
4 Coralville Units
8 Base Station Units

BASE STATIONS

1 Single Frequency Station
2 Dual Frequency Stations or
1-four frequency radio

TOWER STRUCTURES AND ANTENNAS

1-200' Tower at East Overlook
1-100' Tower at North Dodge Street
3 Antennas
2 Lighting Installations
3 Antenna Installations
2 Base Station Buildings
2 Security Fence Systems
2 Building Temperature Units

SYSTEM RECORDING AND LOGGING EQUIPMENT

1-20 or 30 Channel Recording Unit
50 Reels Recording Tape and Accessories
2 Recorder Installations
1 Year Routine Maintenance

CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION BUILDING MONITORS

2 Double Intensifier Camera Units
1 Camera Control Console
2-14' Television Monitors

TWO POSITION RADIO DISPATCHING CONSOLE

2 Illuminated Maps and Vehicle Displays
1 Intercom System
1 Slide Projector System and Slides
2 Chairs, Typewriters, and Miscellaneous
2 Basic Consoles with Electronics
1 Installation, Testing and Modification

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

- 1 Basic Installation
- 1 Year Basic Operating Costs
- 8 Dedicated Lines for Base Stations

REMOTE BASE STATION CONTROLS

- 3 Iowa City Units
- 1 Coralville Unit

MOBILE CRIME LABORATORY REMODELING

- 2 Mobile Radio Units
- 2 Antenna Systems
- 1 Installation

INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEM

- 12-25 Position Alarm Panels
- 1 Installation and Rewiring

BUILDING AND SECURITY

- Remodeling Radio Room
- Heating and Air Conditioning
- Security Doors
- Emergency Power

STAFFING AND PERSONNEL

- 8 Radio Dispatchers
- Project Director
- Fringe Benefits at 15%
- Dispatcher Training Courses

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Public Information Program

Other Department Training

Telephone Calls at \$60.00 per month

Engineering Consultant Fees at \$200.00 per day

FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

BASE STATIONS

<u>Channel</u>	<u>MHz Transmit</u>	<u>Coding</u>	<u>MHz Receive</u>	<u>Function</u>
1	154.725	167.9Hz	154.725	Johnson County Law Enforcement Opera- tional Frequency
2	*460.050 460.100	146.2Hz	465.050 465.100	Iowa City Operation- al Frequency
3	155.250	167.9Hz	155.910	Informational Fre- quency
4	155.475	CS**	155.475	Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Frequency
5	155.850	167.9Hz	155.850	Portable to Base Fre- quency
6	155.340	94.8Hz	155.340	Ambulance Mutual Aid Frequency
7	155.385	94.8Hz	155.385	Ambulance Operational Frequency
8	154.280	CS**	154.280	Fire Department Mutual Aid Frequency
9	154.340	CS**	154.340	Fire Department Opera- tional Frequency
10	155.370	CS**	155.370	Law Enforcement Point- to-Point Frequency

* Iowa City' Operational Frequency which has yet to be determined

** Carrier only Squelch

IOWA CITY MOBILE UNITS

TACTICAL UNITS

<u>Channel</u>	<u>MHz Transmit</u>	<u>Coding</u>	<u>MHz Receive</u>	<u>Function</u>
1	154.890	167.9Hz	155.685	Johnson County Operational Frequency
2	155.910	146.2Hz	155.250	Informational Frequency
3	154.725	167.9Hz	154.725	Sheriff's Operational Frequency
4	155.475	CS**	155.475	Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Frequency

<u>UHF UNITS</u>	<u>Transmit (MHz)</u>	<u>Receive (MHz)</u>	<u>Function</u>
	460.050	460.050	Iowa City Operational Frequency
	460.100	460.100	Iowa City Informational Frequency

COUNTY MOBILE UNITS

<u>Channel</u>	<u>MHz Transmit</u>	<u>Coding</u>	<u>MHz Receive</u>	<u>Function</u>
1	154.725	146.2Hz	154.725	Sheriff's Operational Frequency
2	155.910	146.2Hz	155.250	Informational Frequency
3	154.890	167.9Hz	155.685	Law Enforcement Wide-Area Repeater Frequency
4	155.475	CS**	155.475	Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Frequency

**Carrier only Squelch

IOWA CITY PERSONAL PORTABLES (UHF)

<u>Channel</u>	<u>MHz Transmit</u>	<u>Coding</u>	<u>MHZ Receive</u>	<u>Function</u>
1	15*	146.2Hz	15*	Iowa City Operational Frequency
2	155.850	146.2Hz	155.850	Portable to Portable
3	155.475	CS**	155.475	Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Frequency
4	-----		-----	Unassigned Frequency

COUNTY PERSONAL PORTABLES

<u>Channel</u>	<u>MHz Transmit</u>	<u>Coding</u>	<u>MHz Receive</u>	<u>Function</u>
1	155.850	167.9Hz	155.850	Portable to Portable
2	155.850	167.9Hz	155.250	Portable to Base Infor- mational Frequency
3	154.725	167.9Hz	154.725	Sheriff's Operational Frequency
4	155.475		155.475	Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Frequency

* Iowa City' Operational Frequency which has yet to be determined

** Carrier Only Squelch

CHART 169

TELEPHONE SYSTEM EXTENSIONS

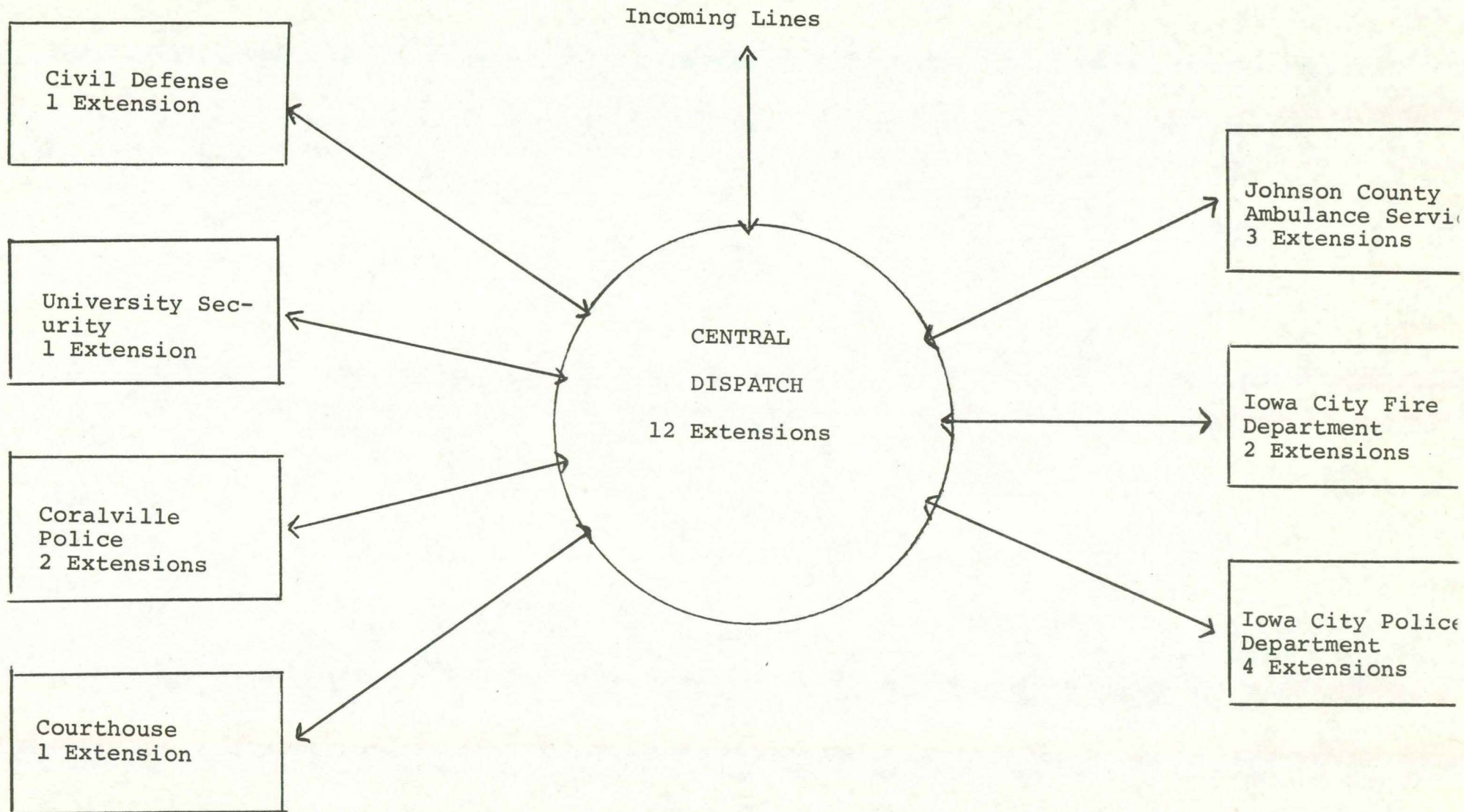
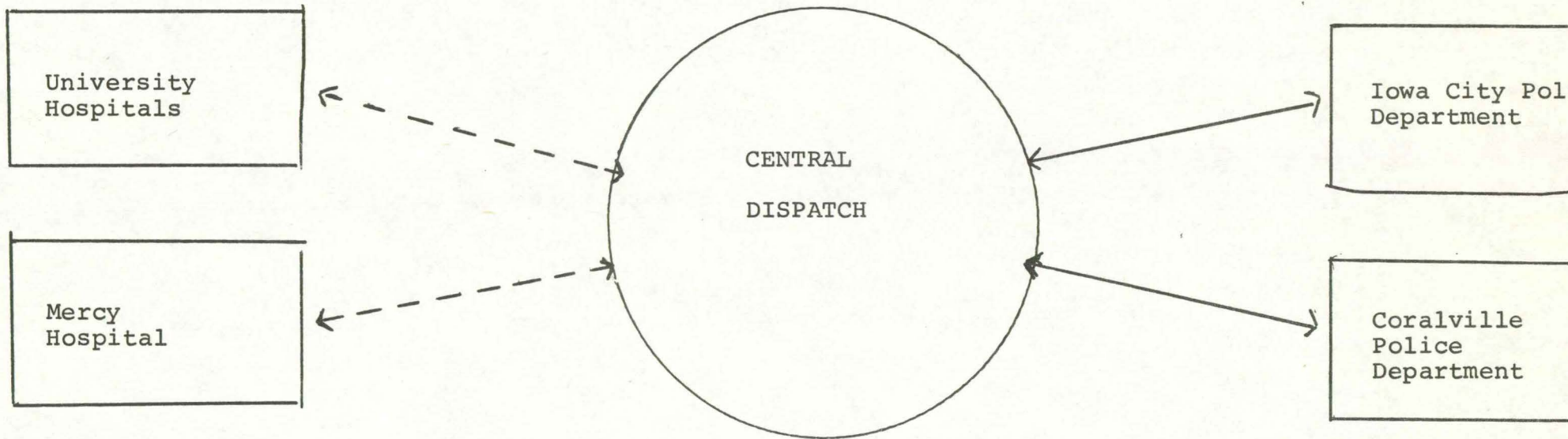


CHART 170

DEDICATE LINES AND INTERCOM SYSTEM

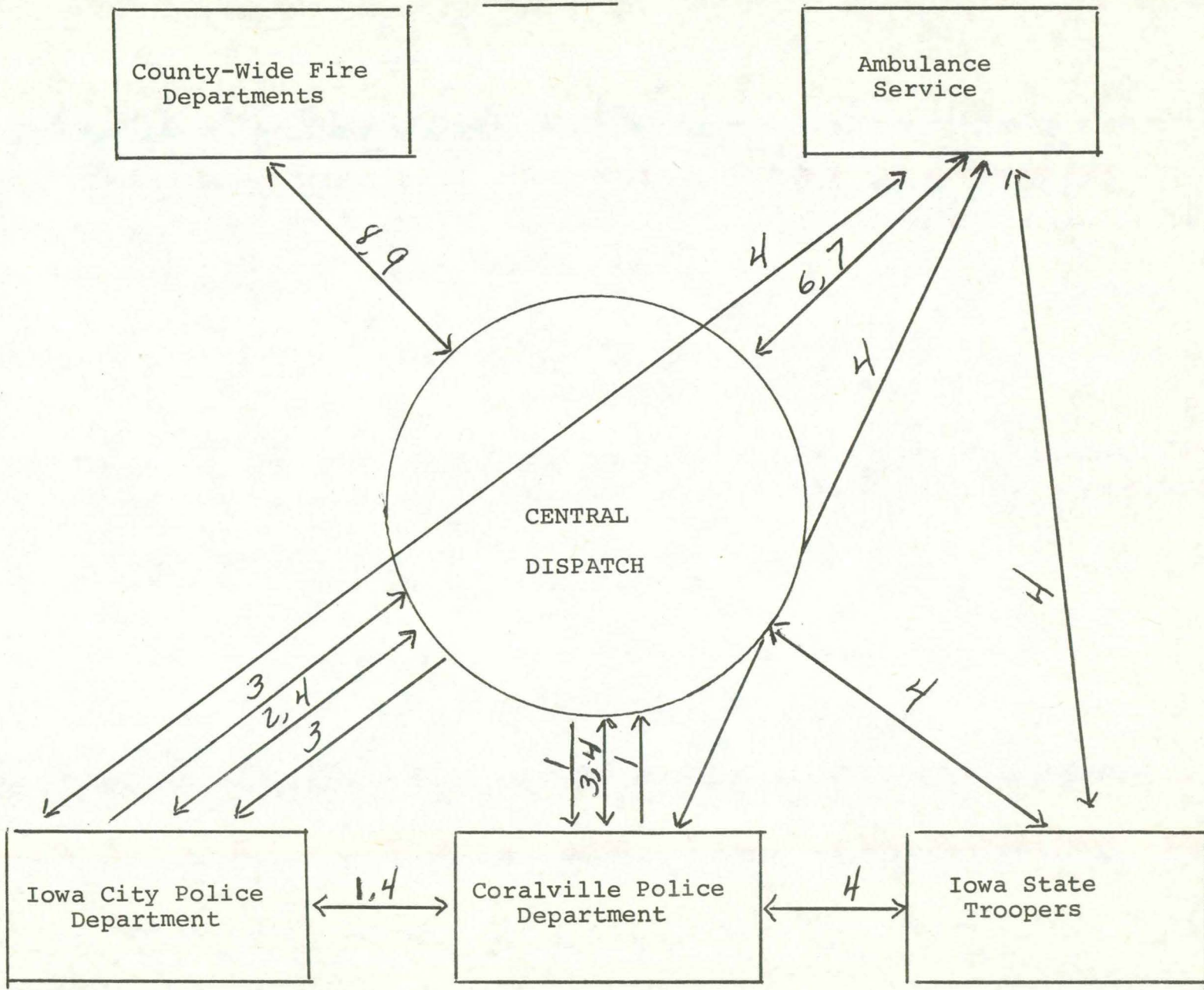


—————Intercom
-----Dedicated Lines

-370-

BASE - MOBILE AND MOBILE - MOBILE SYSTEM

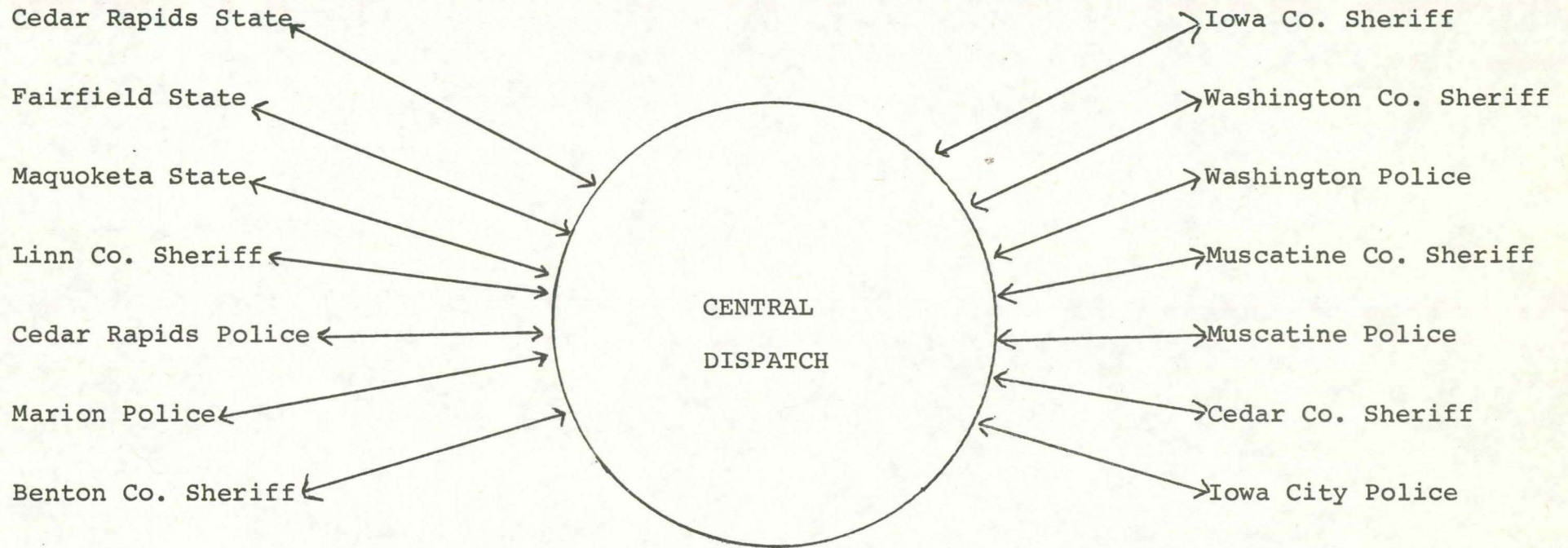
CHART 171



Numbers indicate channels and frequencies as specified in frequency allocations

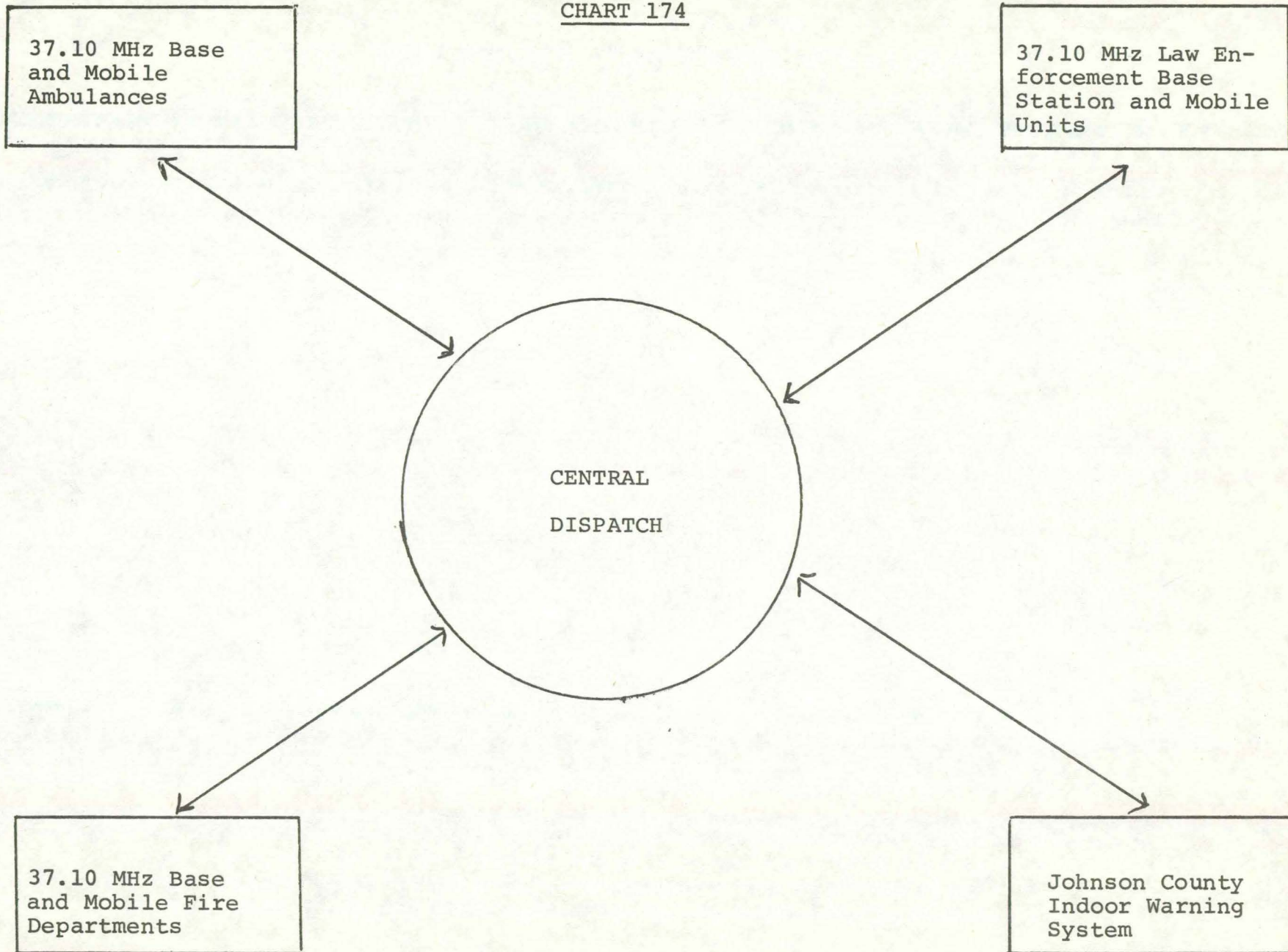
CHART 173

POINT-TO-POINT SYSTEM



OTHER DIRECT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

CHART 174



EVALUATION AND FUTURE PLANNING

The successful implementation of Phase I will provide an integrated county-wide network of tele-communications on which all law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services can coordinate daily activities and major disaster operations. The advent of "911" on the Iowa City telephone exchanges and the standard county-wide emergency telephone number will assure easy citizen entry into the public services network and provide the most appropriate response by the numerous departments involved in the system. Duties in addition to the primary dispatch function will provide initial cost savings, but the full impact of this arrangement will not be fully realized until implementation of a Phase II proposal.

Phase II of the long range plan will call for the building of a full scale, joint law enforcement facility in which not only the radio dispatching functions are combined but also the duties of filing which will include, but not be limited to, criminal records, investigations files, complaint reports, warrants, and preliminary informations. Combining these duties alone will assure increased operational efficiency and a closer working relationship between all departments.

The new law enforcement building will incorporate jail facilities, dispatching center, records department, detective bureau, crime laboratory, photographic laboratory, training facilities, and offices for all associated departments. Further

study will indicate whether the fire and ambulance departments should also be included in such a facility.

Following the operational evaluation of Phase I the Communications Center will be updated. A small computer will be provided in Phase II for the statistical analysis of records and a more efficient interface with the TRACIS and NCIC computers. Such an installation will provide a viewing screen to retrieve information from the various computers on the network. Noise levels within the dispatch center will be reduced and information will be obtained more rapidly. Another possible use of such a computer would be for automated vehicle location and dispatching.

In order to fully utilize the new capability of the new law enforcement dispatching system, Phase II should also look towards the eventual goal of dispatching for a multi-county area. Cost sharing on a multi-county basis is possible and at least three county law enforcement agencies are studying the feasibility of such a program at this time. The new State Law Enforcement and Emergency Medical Communications Plans have already expressed plans along these lines and definite advantages are gained by all concerned with a careful evaluation and careful consideration of local priorities within such a system. Phase II of this plan will explore, consider, and evaluate the possibility of joining

the dispatching functions of the law enforcement agencies in Washington, Iowa, Cedar and Johnson counties. All of these agencies have participated in mutual aid activities and the joining of these departments for the purposes of dispatching is a realistic goal.

It should be noted that sections of the plan are identifiable by using a decimal system such as 1.11, 2.5.1, 2.6, etc., and can be included on all work copies.

IOWA TELE-COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

for

JONES COUNTY

The present communications system for Jones County is now in operation through three Communication Centers. One is located in the Sheriff's Office which operates from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M., Monday through Friday. One is located in the Monticello Police Department which operates 24-hours receiving all Sheriff's calls after 4 P.M. and on weekends. The third is located at the Iowa State Men's Reformatory which takes a few of the Sheriff's calls and about 95% of the calls for the Anamosa Police Department.

COMMUNICATION CENTERS

The Communication Center located in the Sheriff's Office is on the first floor of the Courthouse in Anamosa. The center in Monticello is located in City Hall as part of the City Clerks Office on the first floor. The center located at the Reformatory is on the first floor in the Turn Key's Office in Anamosa.

All three are climate controlled with steam heat and air conditioning. At the Sheriff's Office and Monticello locations a waiting counter divides the communication systems from the public within the offices. Each office has a door that is locked when the centers are not manned by radio operators or other

authorized personnel. At the Reformatory the communication systems are sealed off from the public by heavy plate glass, heavy plate steel walls and bars for top security reasons.

Each of the three locations are equipped with 37.10 MHz transmitters and receivers base stations. Each are equipped with 155.370 MHz Point-to-Point base stations. The Sheriff's Office is additionally equipped with TRACIS, photo telecopier, indoor storm warning base station, intercom, one incoming phone line and two general use lines. The Sheriff's Office and the Monticello locations are equipped with citizen band radios for any incoming calls plus Civil Defense work.

The Reformatory and Monticello locations are equipped with emergency power that is ready to put on the lines. The Sheriff's Office location would have to have a portable generator brought in to hook up.

All three locations have radio contact on 37.10 MHz with police cars, ambulances and fire vehicles in the following towns and areas:

	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Projected 1974 Population</u>
Jones County Sheriff's Department	4	5	20,028
Anamosa	7	5	4,389
Monticello	8	6	3,509
Cascade	7	3	1,744
Wyoming	4	2	746

	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Projected 1974 Population</u>
Olin	4	1	710
Oxford Junction	4	1	666
Onslow	3	1	253
Martelle	2	1	240
Center Junction	1	1	172
Morley	1	1	123

In the above information some of the vehicles do not have radios, the list includes all emergency vehicles. The personnel column is the number of people in the law enforcement agencies including town marshals.

The three locations also maintain communications with the Iowa Highway Patrol, Iowa BCI, Iowa Conservation Officers, Iowa State Men's Reformatory vehicles, neighboring cities and counties, and other emergency vehicles.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO COMMUNICATION CENTERS

It is proposed that the following additions and/or changes be made to the Communication Centers and systems. Instead of having three locations, we will consolidate our current and envisioned new systems into one center. This center will be located in the Jones County Courthouse in Anamosa.

The communications console shall be set up for 2 full-time dispatchers, with accommodations for one extra operator in case

of emergency. The antenna will be located on top of the Reformatory water tower only 10 feet higher than the present one which will accomadte new equipment to operate on the following frequencies:

<u>Mobile</u>	<u>Xmit MHz</u>	<u>Rx MHz</u>
Mutual Aid Operations	155.190	155.190
Information	155.910	155.610
Wide-area	154.770	155.790
Mutual Aid LB	37.10	37.10
Operations LB	37.14	37.14
Citizens Band		
 <u>Base</u>		
Mutual Aid Point-to-Point	155.370	155.370
Operations	155.190	155.190
Info Mobile	155.610	155.910
Info Portable	155.850	
Wide-area Operations LB	37.14	37.14
Mutual Aid LB	37.10	37.10
Citizens Band		

The center will be equipped with three law enforcement incoming telephone lines, two incoming emergency lines, one HELP line, one general purpose out line, hotlines to the fire departments and to ambulance bases. There will also be a intercom system to the Sheriff's Office and to the Reformatory.

The center will be equipped with a fire call pager and a telephone call system that works in conjunction with the fire and storm warning siren control panel. The center will also have all the burglar alarm systems control panel that a few of the area businesses have through the telephone system.

The Sheriff's Office is now equipped with TRACIS and a photo telecopier which would be moved to the center. In addition to all this, it will be equipped with phone patch, one-8 channel recorder, scrambler for privacy, status map, emergency power control, intrusion protection requirements and a portable radio charger rack for 3 radios.

The following is a list of all the transmit and receive frequencies above 30 MHz, within two miles of our antenna site:

All MHz

156.24 (Transmit)	County Engineer
151.10 (Receive)	County Engineer
155.370 (T/R)	Point-to-Point
156.060 (Transmit)	Highway Commission
156.105 (Transmit)	Highway Commission
159.180 (Receive)	Highway Commission
159.195 (Receive)	Highway Commission
42.48 (T/R)	Highway Patrol
42.74 (Receive)	Highway Patrol
37.10 (T/R)	Anamosa Police
37.10 & 37.20 (T/R)	Sheriff's Department

IOWA TELE-COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

for

LINN COUNTY-METROPOLITAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

GENERAL OPERATIONS

The Linn County Sheriff's Department would provide 24-hour, seven day per week dispatch on highband operational frequency (tentatively 155.190 MHz) for all Sheriff's vehicles and, in addition, all smaller community police departments or town marshals in Linn County who wish to participate. At present, these include the towns of Coggon, Fairfax, Hiawatha, Lisbon, Mt. Vernon, Palo, Prairieburg, Robins, Springville, and Walker. Although some of these towns may continue to dispatch vehicles during the daytime on lowband, they plan to use the Sheriff's highband operational frequency for nighttime dispatch. In addition, the Sheriff plans to operate an information frequency (155.610 MHz), the point-to-point channel (155.370 MHz), and a base for the statewide tactical-mutual aid frequency (155.475 MHz).

The Cedar Rapids Police Department and the Marion Police Department will dispatch vehicles and utilize information channels on UHF (460.175, 460.250, 460.300, 460.400, and 460.475 MHz) and will also implement highband mobiles for mutual aid and the wide-area regional channel.

The Linn County-Metropolitan Law Enforcement Communications

System will operate from three Control Centers. These will be located in the Sheriff's Office, the Cedar Rapids Police Headquarters, and the Marion Police Headquarters. All new consoles acquired during implementation of this plan will be configured identically to promote uniformity of procedure among the three Control Centers and to permit their use in joint communications facility when that evolves.

It should be noted that all channel and/or frequency assignments and usages and all equipment specifications of this plan shall be as designated in the State of Iowa Tele-Communications Plan for Law Enforcement Agencies and that document, in all volumes, shall be considered as an appendix hereto.

LINN COUNTY SHERIFF OPERATIONS

The Linn County Sheriff's Department will provide service on information channel to both Benton and Jones counties on a routine on-call basis. It will also provide emergency back-up dispatch for Benton and Jones counties and they, in turn, will provide back-up facilities for Linn County. Hence, a transmitter site at the county shops, located very near the center of Linn County, and an antenna tower of sufficient height to maintain tri-county communications will be required to implement this plan.

TELEPHONE OPERATIONS

Separate incoming emergency telephone numbers only (four number rotary) will be established for the Sheriff's Department and for all using agencies within the local calling area of the Sheriff's Department. The administrative line will be separate. Agencies outside of the local calling area will utilize call diverters as necessary to transfer emergency calls to the Sheriff's dispatcher. Hotlines, as required, with conferencing features, will be established between the Communications Center and other public safety agencies including the Cedar Rapids and Marion Police Departments and Fire Departments, Civil Defense, and Emergency Medical Facilities.

DATA COMMUNICATION

Data communications will be maintained with the present TRACIS terminal with an added CRT display. This will also connect to a Metropolitan Law Enforcement Computer System currently being implemented.

CONTROL CENTER

The County's Communications Control Center will be moved from its present location in the Linn County Jail to a more secure and spacious location in the Linn County Sheriff's Office within the Linn County Courthouse. The dispatch facilities will

be set up in such a way that the consoles and other radio and telephone equipment can be moved to a new location until such time that future planning evolves a county-wide Law Enforcement Center. The present dispatch console will be maintained in its present location as a back-up to the proposed facility and to provide continuous dispatch in the event that the proposed facility would need to be moved into new quarters. EMS channels (155.34 and 155.385 MHz) will be monitored to avoid possible interference between them and point-to-point (155.370 MHz).

MOBILE OPERATIONS

Mobile operations will be conducted via the four channel highband (operations, information, mutual aid, and wide-area) mobile transceivers as specified in the State Tele-Communications Plan. Since the Sheriff's vehicles frequently operate out of the county (for mutual aid, prisoner pick-up, search and rescue operations, etc.), and are frequently called for mutual aid by other mobiles within the county, the four channel tactical radio is considered essential.

PORTABLE OPERATIONS

Because of the frequent necessity for out-of-car operations at relatively great distances from the vehicle, personal

portables in belt mounted holders are considered essential for patrol, command, and detective personnel. In addition, portables will be used for surveillance, search and rescue and other emergency operations, for the second man in two man patrol cars, etc. These will be implemented on the portable, mutual aid, operations, and information channels. Since each car is assigned to an individual on a 24-hour per day basis, it is highly desirable to have mobile chargers so that portable units can be maintained at full charge between shifts. Because portable operation is vital to effective law enforcement communication, a tower of sufficient height to insure portable base county-wide coverage is also essential. It should be noted that this also is necessary for tri-county operations on the information channel.

CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE OPERATIONS

The Cedar Rapids Police Department Control Center will be located, at least for the time being, in the present location of the Cedar Rapids Police Department's Dispatch Center. This center will provide dispatch and/or information service on five UHF pairs, with base frequencies of 450.175, 460.250, 460.300, 460.400, and 460.475 MHz and with CTCS frequency at 192.8 Hz, in accordance with the State of Iowa Tele-Communications Plan. It will operate all other Linn County-Metropolitan Law Enforce-

ment Tele-Communications System channels remotely.

TELEPHONE OPERATIONS

Incoming emergency telephone calls continue to be received on separate (incoming only) telephone lines (six or seven number rotary). Administrative lines will be separate and will not be answered in the Communications Control Center. Hotlines, with no dialing required, will be established between the Cedar Rapids Police Department Control Center and the Sheriff's and the Marion Police Department's Control Centers, and to the Cedar Rapids Fire Department, Iowa Highway Patrol, Civil Defense, and the Emergency Medical Communications Facility. In addition, the Cedar Rapids Police Department's Control Center and the Sheriff's Control Center will continue to maintain a direct intercom connection. Conferencing features will be included on hotlines, as appropriate, so that joint efforts can be enhanced and jurisdictional problems alleviated.

DATA COMMUNICATIONS

Data communications will be maintained with the present TRACIS terminal augmented by a CRT display in the Control Center which connects to a Metropolitan Law Enforcement Computer System which is currently being implemented.

MOBILE OPERATIONS

Mobile operations will be conducted via five channel UHF mobile transceivers. Highband mutual aid transceivers will also be used, implemented on the mutual aid and wide-area channels. These are considered essential for full implementation of the Cedar Rapids-Marion-Linn County Mutual Aid Agreement.

PORTABLE OPERATIONS

Personal portables are considered essential to effective law enforcement communication to provide communication for the foot patrolman, between the car and the second man in two man cars, for surveillance, for search and rescue and other emergency operations, for command personnel, etc. Hence, portable units will be a vital link in the Metropolitan Communication System.

MARION POLICE OPERATIONS

The Marion Police Department Control Center will be located at Police Headquarters in Marion. This center will dispatch on UHF as does the Cedar Rapids Police Department. It will operate all other Linn County-Metropolitan Law Enforcement Telecommunications channels remotely.

TELEPHONE OPERATIONS

Incoming emergency calls will continue to be received on

separate (incoming only) telephone lines (two number rotary). Administrative lines are separate. Hotlines will be established with the Sheriff's and the Cedar Rapids Police Department Control Centers and to the Marion Fire Department and the Emergency Medical Communications Facility.

DATA COMMUNICATIONS

Data communications will be maintained with the TRACIS terminal in the Control Center and which will also be connected to the new Metropolitan Law Enforcement Computer System.

MOBILE OPERATIONS

Mobile operations will be conducted via five channel UHF mobile transceivers. Highband mutual aid transceivers will also be used, implemented on the mutual aid and wide-area channels. These are considered essential for full implementation of the Cedar Rapids-Marion-Linn County Mutual Aid Agreement.

PORTABLE OPERATIONS

Personal portables are considered essential to effective law enforcement communication to provide communication for the foot patrolman, between the car and the second man in two man cars, for surveillance, for search and rescue and other emergency operations, for command personnel, etc. Hence, portable units will be a vital link in the Metropolitan Communication System.

INTERAGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

The agencies involved in the Linn County-Metropolitan System require routine communications with County Sheriffs of Benton, Buchanan, Cedar, Delaware, Iowa, Johnson, and Jones counties (all contiguous counties), Iowa City Police, Independence Police, Iowa Highway Patrol, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, other State Investigative Agencies (beer, liquor, etc), F.B.I., and Fire and Emergency Medical Services.

All routine communication with agencies outside of Linn County will be conducted via WATTS line, by teletype, or by routine telephone. Traffic of a more urgent nature will be conducted by point-to-point. Except for the Iowa Highway Patrol, all communication with State or Federal agencies will be conducted by WATTS or local telephone. Hotlines from each Control Center will tie to the Iowa Highway Patrol, Fire and Emergency Medical Service, mobile-to-mobile traffic to all local, county, and state agencies will be via the wide-area highband channel or, under emergency conditions, via the mutual aid channel.

ADVISORY BOARD

A county-wide Communications Advisory Board has been established to represent the using agencies of the Sheriff's Communications Operations. It includes one representative of each of the incorporated towns which are not under contract for law en-

forcement with the Sheriff, but which do have a town police department or marshal.

SYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

A Linn County-Metropolitan Public Safety Communications Board will be established under the appropriate section of the Iowa Code to plan the implementation of, establish policy for, and to serve as a governing board for the Linn County-Metropolitan Law Enforcement Tele-Communications System. It will, tentatively, consist of two representatives of each of the Linn County Sheriff's Department and the Cedar Rapids Police Department, one each from the Marion Police Department, the Linn County Municipal Civil Defense, and one selected from the member organizations of the Advisory Board in the departments above. In addition, it will include one ex-officio, non-voting member each from the Linn County Attorney's Office, Marion Fire Department, Cedar Rapids Fire Department, East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission, and the Hoover Health Council. The Communications Board will also be charged with the investigation and/or planning of a "911" system for its jurisdiction. Provisions will be made in its charter to include public safety agencies, other than law enforcement, as voting members as planning progresses beyond that for law enforcement communications.

911 EMERGENCY CALL SYSTEM

The Communications Board (refer to System Management and Implementation Planning section above) will investigate the feasibility of installing a "911" system for all or part of Linn County as part of a continuing study of a joint Linn County-Metropolitan Public Safety Tele-Communications System. As soon as a reliable plan can be developed for such a system, which, hopefully can include a "911" telephone sub-system, an implementation plan will be presented to all agencies participating in the board for approval.

SYSTEM GENERIC CATEGORY

The generic category of the proposed system from Table I-1 of the State of Iowa Tele-Communications Plan for Law Enforcement Agencies, Final Report, Volume I, dated March, 1974, is designation 4-A. In addition to the highband operation described above, the Linn County Sheriff's Department plans to maintain its present lowband facilities for the foreseeable future. In addition to providing back-up dispatch facilities for the highband system, the lowband systems will provide communications and/or dispatch for state and county conservation officers, local FBI agents, and various law enforcement officers who utilize mobile equipment in their personal vehicles. The lowband mobiles will

be maintained, at least in patrol and criminal division cars, to permit communications with these other agencies until such time as these agencies can complete transition to highband.

SYSTEM HARDWARE ELEMENTS

Aside from telephone elements, which will be leased, the system will include the following functional elements:

- Base Station
- Three Control Centers
- Mobile Transceivers
- Personal Portables

The hardware requirements to implement each of these functional elements are listed below:

EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS; LINN COUNTY SHERIFF CONTROL CENTER

PRIMARY BASE STATION

The proposed system will utilize a base station at the county shops which are approximately two miles east of the center of the county. This base station will consist of a four-channel highband transmitter capable of operating on the operational, information, mutual aid, and point-to-point frequencies with primary location for the TIP, five receivers; one each for the operational, mutual aid, point-to-point, mobile

in 155.910 MHz and portable in 156.030 MHz frequencies, (Base Monitor 155.610 MHz) (CTCS on operational, mobile, and portable frequencies), a 300 foot tower to provide county-wide portable base coverage in accordance with the State of Iowa Telecommunications Plan (Table 2-14) and its associated antennas (alternate site, old KCRG tower if available) 42° 05' 35" N, 91° 32' 55" W, 865 Msl ½ mile east of County Home (Alternate 91° 42" W, 42° 2' 35" N), control lines as required, auxillary power generator, a transmitter building to house the equipment, a security fence, an intrusion alarm system for the base station, and an antenna coupler - four port.

SECONDARY STATION

This site will provide in addition to a primary transmitter and receiver for the operational frequency, a back-up location for the information frequency and the mutual aid channel. This station will consist of three channel transmitters, three receivers, security fence, housing and intrusion alarm as described in the Primary Base Station Section. It will also consist of an antenna appropriate to the system (this site is tentatively at the present lowband transmitter site), control lines as necessary, an auxillary power generator, and an antenna coupler - 4 port.

CONTROL CENTER

The following equipment is envisioned as necessary for the Control Center to be located in the Sheriff's Office in the Courthouse: two parallel dispatch consoles with all Linn County-Metropolitan System channels; one sixteen channel recorder, for six highband, two lowband, and eight Telco channels; phone patch; capability to repeat the "portable-in" frequency on the operations channel; data terminal, CRT with hard copy capability; status map; emergency power; scramblers for voice privacy; hotlines to the Cedar Rapids Police Department and Marion Police Department Control Centers, Cedar Rapids and Marion Fire Departments, Iowa Highway Patrol, Civil Defense, and Emergency Medical Communication Centers; intrusion security system including electric strike door latch, bullet proof glass panel in the Communications Center entrance and closed circuit TV to the building entrance and the County Computer System; intercom to the Sheriff's offices, jail, and Cedar Rapids Police Department's Control Center; control lines as required; remodeling of the proposed Communications Center; and ten personal portable chargers.

EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS; CEDAR RAPIDS POLICE CONTROL CENTER

REMOTE BASE STATIONS AND SATELLITE RECEIVERS

The Remote Base Stations will consist of five transmitters

two each at Mt. Vernon Road and Memorial Drive (460.175 and 460.250 MHz), two each at Glass Road Water Tower (460.300 and 460.400 MHz), and one at Thomas Park in Marion (460.475 MHz); twenty satellite receivers, five each at the above sites and five at the Communications Engineering Tower, all equipped with CTCSS, 192.8 Hz, and frequencies of 465.175, 465.250, 465.300, 465.400, and 465.475 MHz; towers and/or antennas per the State of Iowa Tele-Communications Plan, Volume II, Table 4-14; voting comparators for satellite receivers, 2-2Rx and 1-1Rx; control lines required, four sites; four auxiliary power generators, one at each site; transmitter building and security fence as necessary, at Mt. Vernon Road and Thomas Park sites; four intrusion alarm systems for sites listed above; and four antenna couplers - five port, one at each site.

CONTROL CENTER

The following equipment is envisioned as necessary for the Control Center to be located in the Cedar Rapids Police Department's Dispatch Center, at Police Headquarters: two parallel radio consoles (all Linn County-Metropolitan System channels); two parallel telephone/data consoles; one supervisor console (radio and telephone/data); one twenty channel recorder; one data terminal with both CRT and hard copy output; two phone

patches; status map, including Marion; scramblers for voice privacy; intrusion alarm system, including CCTV; intrusion security system update; control lines as necessary; hotlines to Linn County Sheriff's Office and Marion Police Department's Control Center, Cedar Rapids Fire Department, Iowa Highway Patrol, Civil Defense, and Emergency Medical Communication Center; personal portable charger rack, 35 portable capacity; remodeling of Control Center; and an alarm panel.

EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS; MARION POLICE CONTROL CENTER

REMOTE BASE STATION AND SATELLITE RECEIVERS

The Remote Base Station will consist of one transmitter at Thomas Park in Marion (460.475 MHz); five satellite receivers all equipped with CTCSS, 192.8 Hz, and frequencies of 465.175, 465.250, 465.300, 465.400, and 465.475 MHz; towers and/or antennas per the State of Iowa Tele-Communications Plan, Volume II, Table 4-14; voting comparators for satellite receivers, 2-2Rx and 1-1Rx; control lines as required; one auxiliary power generator; transmitter building and security fence as necessary; one intrusion alarm system; and one antenna coupler - five port.

CONTROL CENTER

The following equipment is envisioned as necessary for the

Control Center to be located in the Marion Police Headquarters: modification of console to operate one frequency pair (460.475 MHz and 475 MHz) remotely; a scrambler; and six portable chargers.

MOBILE AND PORTABLE REQUIREMENTS; HIGHBAND

The following are necessary to meet the requirements of mobile and portable highband: Linn County Sheriff's Department vehicles -- 35 mobiles, 4-channel, 2-channel scan with priority on mutual aid, continuous tone coded squelch (CTCS); 25 two to five WATT, four channel portables (CTCS) with mobile charger mounts for in-car operation by uniformed patrol deputies, detectives, and command personnel; 10 two to five WATT four channel portables (CTCS) with plug-in head sets for emergency operations, two man cars, surveillance and reserve during maintenance; 35 mobile and 25 portable scramblers; 60 mobile antennas for the mobile and car mounted personal portables.

Cedar Rapids Police Department -- 56 mobiles, four one or two WATT personal portables for helicopters.

Marion Police Department -- 10 mobiles; Coggon -- 1 mobile and 1 personal portable; Fairfax -- 1 mobile and 1 personal portable; Robins -- 2 mobiles and 2 personal portables; Mt. Vernon -- 1 mobile and 1 personal portable; Lisbon -- 2 mobiles and 2 personal portables; Hiawatha -- 4 mobiles and 1 personal portable;

Palo -- 2 mobiles and 2 personal portables; Prairieburg -- 1 mobile; Walker -- 1 mobile and 1 personal portable; Springville -- 1 mobile.

It should be noted that the Cedar Rapids Police mobiles require only two frequency transmitters (mutual aid and wide-area). All other mobiles are four-channel with two-channel priority scan, all portables are four-channel; both portables and mobiles are CTCS. The Cedar Rapids Police Department will have 20-35 WATT highband.

Highband totals, for all agencies within the Linn County-Metropolitan System are as follows:

117 mobiles, including installation

142 mobile antennas, including installation

55 personal portables, 25 with mobile mounts

MOBILE AND PORTABLE REQUIREMENTS; UHF

The following are necessary to meet the requirements of mobile and portable UHF: Cedar Rapids Police Department --- 56 25-WATT mobile units, five frequency pairs; 30 2-WATT personal portable units (for foot patrolmen, two-man cars, detectives, command personnel and emergency operations), five frequency pairs; 8 5-WATT motorcycle mobile units, one frequency pair; four 1-WATT personal portable units, five frequency pairs

for helicopters, including mobile mounts; 56 mobile scramblers and 34 portable scramblers; 56 mobile antennas and installation.

Marion Police Department --- 10 25-WATT mobile units, five frequency pairs; 1 2-WATT motorcycle mobile units, one frequency pair; four 1-WATT personal portable units, five frequency pairs; and one 5-WATT motorcycle unit, one frequency pair. Ten mobile scramblers and six portable scramblers. Ten mobile antennas and installation.

PRIORITIES

- Priority 1: Base, mobile, dispatch and portable equipment.
- Priority 2: Scramblers.
- Priority 3: Status maps.

It should be noted that sections of the plan are identifiable by using a decimal system such as 1.11, 2.5.1, 2.6, etc., and can be included on all work copies.

JOINT AGREEMENT

LINN COUNTY METROPOLITAN PUBLIC SAFETY

TELECOMMUNICATIONS BOARD

The following Articles of Agreement shall establish and govern the creation and operation of the Linn County Metropolitan Public Safety Telecommunications Board.

ARTICLE I -- NAME

Section 1. Name. The official name of this organization shall be the Linn County Metropolitan Public Safety Telecommunications Board.

ARTICLE II -- LEGAL STATUS

Section 1. Legal Status. This Board shall be a voluntary joint undertaking of the cities located in Linn County, Iowa and the Board of Supervisors representing Linn County, Iowa, all as authorized by Chapter 28E of the 1971 Code of Iowa, and all Acts amendatory thereto.

Section 2. It is the intent of the parties herein that this agency shall be a new legal entity created by the parties to this agreement.

ARTICLE III -- COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Section 1. Commencement of Operations. The operations of this

Telecommunications Board shall commence at such time as this proposed Board shall have been issued a charter from the Secretary of the State of Iowa, and at such time as they have adopted such By-Laws to govern their operation, and that the said Articles or copies thereof have been filed and recorded with the County Recorder of Linn County, Iowa all as required by law.

ARTICLE IV -- DURATION

Section 1. Duration. The duration and existence of this Board shall be perpetual, unless terminated or dissolved as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE V -- PURPOSE

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this Joint Agreement is to create a Telecommunications Board within Linn County, Iowa, which shall include such cities or agencies as shall from time to time desire to participate in said Board. Said Board is being established for the purpose of assisting and serving all of the people within Linn County, Iowa, with uniform law enforcement and emergency communications for the protection of the rights and property and for the assistance of all peoples within said County, including said cities therein. Further, the purpose thereof shall be to provide more efficient law enforcement and also to provide a centralized telecommunications system for the purposes hereinabove set

forth. This Board is intended to be and is hereby declared to be a combination of any and all units of government that shall join and become a part thereof, as hereinafter set forth.

ARTICLE VI -- POWERS AND DUTIES

Section 1. Powers. This Board shall have the power to do all things necessary to carry out the hereinabove set forth stated purposes insofar as the same are not in conflict with any of the existing laws within the State of Iowa.

Section 2. Duties of the Board

- a. The duties of the Board shall be to provide the members thereof with administration of funds received from, or the application for grants of funds from the Iowa Crime Commission, or any other federal agency now created or hereafter created offering assistance in the area, or for the purposes as hereinabove set forth, or to the individual members thereof.
- b. The duties of this Board shall also include the adoption of such bylaws as shall be necessary for the proper operation of this Board and for the providing of members of this Board with copies of said bylaws.

ARTICLE VII -- FINANCING

Section 1. In the performance of its duties, the Board may cooperate with, and accept and expend funds from federal, state or local associations, public or semi-public, or private individuals or corporations, and may carry out such cooperative undertakings and contracts, as long as the same is for the purpose as hereinabove set forth.

Section 2. The Board may enter into all necessary contracts and make expenditures for such services and administration or planning as they deem in the best interest of the individual members hereto, jointly and severally, and to carry out the purposes of this agreement.

Section 3.

- a. This Board shall prepare a budget based either on calendar years or fiscal years, as the same shall be determined by them, also the operation of this Board, and that the same shall be adopted each and every twelve-month period, in such manner and at such time as shall benefit each of the members hereto within such budget year as this Board shall adopt and designate by bylaws to be adopted by said Board.
- b. This Board shall request each participant in said Board to provide in its budget for its individual

share of the entire budget of this Board, in such amounts as shall be agreed upon by the Board.

- c. The Board shall also be voluntarily financed by its individual members as above set forth, and in addition thereto, said Board shall make application to the Iowa Crime Commission, or any other federal agency, for funding for the purposes of administration of this Board, and to carry out its purposes.

ARTICLE VIII -- MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Members. The membership of this Board shall include representatives as hereinafter provided by those incorporated towns and cities located within Linn County, Iowa, or those unincorporated towns therein, and by the County itself.

Section 2. Initially, the membership of this Board shall be composed of representatives selected as follows:

Two representatives to be appointed by the Linn County Board of Supervisors to represent the Sheriff's Department;

One representative to be selected by the Linn County Civil Defense Board;

Three representatives to be selected by the Cedar Rapids City Council, two to represent the Cedar Rapids Police

Department and one to represent the Cedar Rapids Fire Department;

One representative to be selected by the Marion City Council to represent the Marion Police Department;

One representative to be selected by the Hoover Health Planning Council;

One representative to be selected from the candidates submitted by the remaining participating towns or cities in Linn County, selection to be made by drawing lots. Selection of this representative will be made bi-annually. No cities or towns other than those listed above will be represented on the Board for more than two consecutive terms unless by a two-thirds vote of all city or town councils involved.

Each official representative selected as above provided shall have an alternate also so elected who shall have the right to vote only in the absence of the official representative.

Section 3. Members - Method of Joining. Any city or other organization involved in emergency or law enforcement services within Linn County, Iowa, may participate in this Board by proceeding in the following manner:

- a. Said city or organization shall pass a resolution approving these Articles of Agreement and requesting participation in this Board, and the original members or the present members shall, by such a resolution, authorize the membership of the applicant.
- b. The individual city or organization shall then pass a resolution appointing its official representative(s) or candidate for representative to the Board, and also the designation of the alternate thereto.
- c. The individual members being county or other cities or organizations shall further, as a requirement of membership, pledge to this Board the payment of their share of the costs of administration of this Board, for the benefit of all members thereof.

Section 4. Member - Representation. Representatives and alternates appointed by the individual members joining this Board shall continue to represent their city or organization until such time as the duly-elected Chairman of this Board has received a Resolution which appoints a new representative and/or alternate.

Section 5. Duration of Membership. A member of this Board shall continue its membership therein until such time as (a) the

member is expelled, as hereinafter provided; (b) the member terminates its membership herein, as hereinafter provided; or (c) this Board is dissolved, as hereinafter provided.

Section 6. Members - Expulsion. A member of this Board may be expelled and dropped from membership in this Board as follows:

- a. The only cause for expulsion shall be a continued violation of the provisions of these Articles of Agreement.
- b. The Board bylaws as hereinafter adopted and established may set forth procedures required for expulsion of a member for cause.
- c. A member may not be expelled from membership in this Board without a three-fourths vote of the existing members of said Board so voting affirmatively.

Section 7. Membership -- Termination. The membership of an individual city or organization, or even the Board of Supervisors representing Linn County, Iowa, may be withdrawn from this Board in the following manner:

- a. The individual member through its governing body shall adopt a resolution to withdraw from this Board.
- b. A copy of said Resolution bearing the signatures of the Chairman, or Mayor, or other official thereof,

member is expelled, as hereinafter provided; (b) the member terminates its membership herein, as hereinafter provided; or (c) this Board is dissolved, as hereinafter provided.

Section 6. Members - Expulsion. A member of this Board may be expelled and dropped from membership in this Board as follows:

- a. The only cause for expulsion shall be a continued violation of the provisions of these Articles of Agreement.
- b. The Board bylaws as hereinafter adopted and established may set forth procedures required for expulsion of a member for cause.
- c. A member may not be expelled from membership in this Board without a three-fourths vote of the existing members of said Board so voting affirmatively.

Section 7. Membership -- Termination. The membership of an individual city or organization, or even the Board of Supervisors representing Linn County, Iowa, may be withdrawn from this Board in the following manner:

- a. The individual member through its governing body shall adopt a resolution to withdraw from this Board.
- b. A copy of said Resolution bearing the signatures of the Chairman, or Mayor, or other official thereof,

shall then be sent to the Chairman of this Board.

- c. A withdrawal of a member from the membership of this Board shall be effective upon the receipt of the Resolution by the Chairman of the Board.
- d. Termination of membership as above set forth shall not relieve the withdrawing member of the obligation to pay its share of the expenses for the administration of this Board for that year in which such withdrawal occurs, and when such withdrawal occurs within the last six (6) calendar months of any budgetary period adopted by the Board then such withdrawing individual member of this Board shall pay one-half, or fifty (50) percent, of what would have been its share of the expenses for said administration and operation of this Board for that budgeted year.

ARTICLE IX -- OFFICERS, MEETINGS, EMPLOYEES, AND VOTING

Section 1. Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Board shall elect from its membership a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, who shall serve for a period of one (1) year, or until their successors are elected, or until such time as the said Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall no longer be a member of their individual town, city, governmental body, or other organization, or fail to represent same in an official capacity, at which time the then remaining members of said Board shall re-elect said individual

Chairman and/or Vice-Chairman.

Section 2. Secretary-Treasurer. The Board shall appoint a Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 3. Meetings. The Board shall meet not less than once each month, and at such times as the Chairman and/or Vice-Chairman shall call such meetings of this Board.

Section 4. Employees. The Board may employ such employees, staff, and other firms or consultants as it may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this agreement.

Section 5. Voting. Every member of said Board shall be entitled to one vote, to be cast either by their designated member or the designated alternate, and a quorum shall consist of a majority of all of the members of said Board. A majority of those present shall be sufficient to pass motions, except where these Articles or adopted bylaws shall otherwise provide.

ARTICLE X -- BYLAWS

Section 1. One of the first undertakings of this Board shall be the adoption of rules for the operation of this Board and the transaction of business.

Section 2. The Board shall keep a record of all of its resolutions, transactions, findings and determinations, which record shall be a public record.

Section 3. Any bylaws or rules adopted by this Board for the operation of the Commission and the transaction of business may be repealed, changed or modified by a three-fourths vote of the members of said Board.

ARTICLE XI -- DISSOLUTION

Section 1. This Agreement and the Board herein created may be dissolved at any time by a unanimous vote of the membership, and by all members thereof having their governmental body pass a resolution supporting the dissolution of this Board. Upon such a dissolution any and all assets of this Board shall be distributed to the individual members of this Board as this Board shall so determine. However, the Board shall not be dissolved when there remains any indebtedness incurred by the said Board.

ARTICLE XII -- AMENDMENTS

Section 1. The terms of these Articles of Agreement may be amended by a three-fourths vote of the Board members at any regular meeting, provided that each individual member thereof shall have been mailed by the Chairman of this Board a copy of said proposed Amendment at least thirty (30) days prior to the date that action is proposed to be taken upon said Amendment.

ARTICLE XIII -- SEVERABILITY

If any provisions of these Articles of Agreement, or the applica-

tion thereof to any person or circumstance, are held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of these articles, which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or applications, and to this the provisions of these Articles are declared to be severable.

This Linn County Telecommunications Board Joint Agreement, duly executed on this _____ day of _____ A.D.

1974, pursuant to authority granted by Resolution of the individual members hereof from their governmental body, including cities and Linn County Municipal Civil Defense, as well as Linn County, Iowa, through its Board of Supervisors, executed by their designated representative and member, and which signatory hereto does hereby bind the individual cities, and Linn County Municipal Civil Defense, as well as Linn County, Iowa, by and through its Board of Supervisors.

LINN COUNTY, IOWA

LINN COUNTY MUNICIPAL CIVIL DEFENSE

By _____ By _____
Chairperson, Board of Supervisors Chairman, Board of Directors

CITY OF CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

CITY OF MARION, IOWA

By _____ By _____
, Mayor , Mayor

State of Iowa)
) SS.
Linn County, Iowa)

On this _____ day of _____, A.D. 1974,
before me, the undersigned Notary Public, did appear the Mayors
of the individual cities, the Chairman of the Linn County Board
of Supervisors, the Chairman of the Linn County Municipal Civil
Defense Board of Directors, as above identified, who did acknow-
ledge that they executed the above and foregoing as the voluntary
act and deed of said individual members of this Board, as witness
my hand and Notarial Seal.

Notary Public, State of Iowa

IOWA TELE-COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

for

WASHINGTON COUNTY

At the present time there are two 24-hour communications systems in operation in Washington County. One center is located at the City Hall operated by the Washington City Police Department, the second is located in the Sheriff's Office at the County Jail, during the day and at night switched to the Sheriff's Residence, also located in the County Jail.

COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS

The county owns the base station and two remotes at the jail: One in the Sheriff's Office and the second located in the Sheriff's Residence. The city owns a remote, and is remoted from the county base station. The base and two antennas, owned by the county is located in the County Courthouse, south of the County Jail.

Both Communications Centers are climate controlled with steam heat and air conditioning. No unauthorized personnel can enter either areas without the radio dispatchers knowledge. The doors and windows are kept locked at all times, with only peace officers and radio operators having keys.

The county has a large generator, with a one weeks supply of fuel, located at the county jail, capable of handling the regular current in case of an emergency or power failure. It also

has a portable generator of the same capability in an emergency vehicle, housed in a garage near the county jail.

The Sheriff's Office, Living Quarters at the county jail and the City Police Department are all able to transmit on point-to-point (155.370 MHz), 37.10 MHz, 37.20 MHz and all locations receive the same plus 42.58 MHz (Highway Patrol). The City Police Department also is capable of receiving and transmitting on Citizen Band frequencies.

There are three telephone lines into the Sheriff's Office and County Jail. The Police Department has four telephone lines including the fire line. The Sheriff's Office, Sheriff's Residence and the Police Department are all equipped with an intercom system.

The Washington Police Department has several alarm systems attached to a panel in the dispatch center. The Sheriff's Office has several bank and business alarms hooked into the phone lines from other towns in the county.

Both 24-hour dispatch centers maintain radio contact with the Civil Defense, County Ambulance, two emergency rescue vehicles in the county, and Police cars in the following towns:

	Population (1974 Projected)
Ainsworth	455
Brighton	632
Crawfordsville	288

Kalona	1,488
Riverside	758
Washington	6,317
Wellman	977
West Chester	199

There are twenty vehicles with radios at this time operating in Washington County. We also maintain communication with the Highway Patrol, Iowa BCI, Iowa State Conservation Officers, Neighboring Counties, FBI, and Civil Defense Units, and all cars passing through our county equipped with radio.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

Plans at present time include relocating all of the base radios to a new Communications Center to be located in the living quarters of the jail. A new tower has been constructed at the Washington City Hall and a second tower will be constructed at the Courthouse with antennas to accommodate the new equipment to operate on the following frequencies:

<u>Mobile</u>	<u>Xmit MHz</u>	<u>Rx MHz</u>
Mutual	155.475	155.475
Operations	155.190	155.190
Information	155.910	None
Wide-Area	154.890	155.685
Mutual Aid LB	37.10	37.10
Operations LB	37.20	27.30

<u>Base</u>	<u>Xmit MHz</u>	<u>Rx MHz</u>
Mutual Aid	155.475	155.475
Point-to-Point	155.370	155.370
Operations	155.190	155.190
Info Mobile	None	155.910
Info Portable	None	155.850
Info Base	155.610	None
Operations LB	37.20	37.20
Mutual Aid LB	37.10	37.10

In addition, this Communications Center will be the primary control for paging ambulance attendants, city employees, and doctors; fire alarm system will be activated from this point.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT

The Washington County Sheriff's Department has three patrol cars and one privately owned vehicle that transmit and receive on 37.10 and 37.20 MHz and receive only on 42.58 MHz. These units are about fifteen years old.

The base transmits and receives on 37.10 and 37.20 MHz and receives only on 42.58. This unit is about fifteen years old. The point-to-point transmits and receives on 155.370 MHz. This unit is approximately twenty years old.

In addition to the above Communications Center, the Washington County Civil Defense Agency is establishing an Emergency Operations Center in the basement of the county jail. This Emergency Operations Center will have a duplicate of all the above equipment with the addition of an input by remote to County Highway Depart-

ment, frequency of 155.115 transmit and 159.045 receive and entry to TRACIS, and State Highway Commission and a C.B. transceiver for 23 channels.

The following is a list of all transmit and receive frequencies above 30 MHz within two miles of our antenna site:

<u>All MHz</u>	
155.115 (transmit)	County Engineer
159.045 (receive)	County Engineer
37.10 (T/R)	Sheriff
155.370 (T/R)	Point-to-Point
155.540 (transmit)	Ambulance Paging
42.58 (T/R)	Highway Patrol (Mobile)
156.060 (transmit)	Highway Commission
159.180 (receive)	Highway Commission

EAST CENTRAL AREA

Annual Action Section

PREVENTION

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - CITIZEN RAPPOR (13)

Problem Definition - Criminal Involvement of Juveniles:

A continuing emphasis on this program area is indicated in the East Central Area. 1973 arrest records reveal that juveniles represented a substantial portion of all those arrested. The percentages are as follows: Cedar Rapids, 59.6%; Iowa City, 46.5%; and Marion, 62.2%. It will be noted that these figures indicate juvenile percentages for arrests only. These police departments process many juveniles throughout the course of a year who are not arrested but merely detained or questioned. The Cedar Rapids Police Department's Youth Bureau activities are a prime example. 1973 data reveals that a total of 2,431 juveniles were contacted and processed by the Youth Bureau. The monthly average is approximately 203, while August had the largest number (256). It is reasonable to assume that arrest data available from other East Central Criminal Justice System agencies does not document the entire juvenile problem in terms of criminal involvement.

1973 county jail report information provides additional insight into the juvenile crime problem. In 1973 there were a total of 499 juveniles confined. The vast majority (82%) were confined in the Linn and Johnson county jails during this time. Additional efforts to prevent or divert youth from being confined in jails need to be undertaken.

Corrective Action:

Police department youth bureaus operating in the East Central Area, whether Crime Commission funded or locally funded, should be continued and expanded in the future. The Marion Police Department's youth bureau program being funded through the East Central office will be continued and the funding of a Rape Crisis Service in the area is also anticipated. The Rape Crisis project would offer a variety of services to rape victims and contain a major preventive element.

It is also expected that a project to support a deputy sheriff juvenile officer will be submitted for a selected county in FY-75. If successful, this concept will be applied to other counties requesting such assistance. This idea developed as a function of the increased workload involving juveniles at the county level and it is felt a trained, qualified deputy identified as a juvenile officer could more adequately deal with the juvenile problems as a specialized function and on a regular basis.

Forecast:

The possibility of implementing additional youth bureaus in police or sheriff's departments will be evaluated. Increased community resources will be emphasized. The Rape Crisis project will be reviewed and results of the effort evaluated to determine whether expansion and implementation in other areas would be feas-

ible. Consideration of crime prevention units and police-school liaison programs will occur. Trends and patterns in juvenile involvement in crime will be analyzed, based on available statistics. Perhaps two or three additional projects to support deputy sheriff juvenile officers, as mentioned in the Corrective Action section, are anticipated in 1976. Approximate cost would be \$20,000 in Federal funds to operate such a program. In 1977, if feedback from ongoing programs was positive and the projects brought about significant improvement in the juvenile justice process, additional implementation would be considered throughout the area.

Estimated Federal Funds Needed:

1975 -\$10,000 - \$30,000

1976 -\$30,000 - \$40,000

1977 -\$40,000 - \$50,000

1978 -\$40,000 - \$50,000

TARGET HARDENING (14)

Problem Definition - Residential and Non-Residential Burglary:

East Central Area Crime Profile statistics indicate that burglary is a primary offense throughout the area. Burglary accounts for 20% of the total volume of crime and additional emphasis on this problem area is needed in the future. Both residential and non-residential incidents are contributing to the problem. The following statistics reveal the percentage of the total 1973 reported crime represented by burglary offenses for the East Central counties:

Benton	25%
Cedar	36%
Iowa	20%
Johnson	19%
Jones	13%
Linn	20%
Washington	22%

The percentage is higher in a number of the rural counties, indicating that this is apparently a target area for would-be burglars. These figures are consistent with the increasing problem of rural theft (livestock, machinery, supplies, etc.) throughout the state.

Corrective Action:

In order to stabilize and/or reduce the number of burglary offenses, the feasibility of providing burglar alarm systems in selected areas will be examined. The existence of a burglar alarm system will comprise an effective deterrent because many potential burglars would be unable to successfully commit the crime without activating the alarm device.

The purchase and installation of an alarm system in a selected area could probably be completed in a twelve month period. Perhaps one project could serve as a model for others, particularly in a rural county.

Effective impact and benefits of the project would be reviewed periodically to determine potential usefulness in other locations. The majority of county sheriff's offices are understaffed and the burglar alarm system would provide an additional deterrent to supplement the amount of routine coverage patrol available to county residents.

County-wide systems would probably be evaluated and the feasibility of such arrangements considered in the area.

Forecast:

Additional implementation of burglar alarm systems in counties and/or areas documenting a need for such projects would

occur. If one system was funded in 1975, perhaps several others could be installed in the following two or three years. This would depend partially on results apparent from a program that may be implemented in 1975. If funds are unavailable for additional burglar alarms, or the alarm systems do not adequately address the problem, emphasis will also be placed on other program area 14 alternatives. These would include home alert, property identification, etc. Perhaps elements of program area 13 could also be integrated into projects under this general functional category.

Estimated Federal Funds Needed:

1975 - \$18,000 - \$20,000

1976 - \$15,000 - \$25,000

1977 - \$15,000 - \$20,000

1978 - \$15,000 - \$20,000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

LAW ENFORCEMENT MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT (21)

Problem Definition - Insufficient Law Enforcement Personnel:

This is a chronic problem of law enforcement agencies throughout the state and the East Central Area is no exception. 1973 crime statistics reveal a 27% overall increase in reported offenses in this area. The need to provide additional law enforcement personnel at both city and county levels is clearly indicated. Comparing 1972 and 1973 data, the numerical increase in Part I offenses was 2,227 for all classifications; burglary and larceny offenses accounted for 94.6% of the total numerical increase. The employment of additional personnel to achieve greater patrol intensity and investigative capability to combat these crimes is a primary problem area.

Corrective Action:

Continued employment of city and county officers currently being funded through ongoing programs is definitely anticipated. Continued employment of other supportive personnel (e.g. radio operators) is also expected.

Initial employment of additional officers and supportive personnel at all levels throughout the East Central Area will be given serious consideration in FY-75. The exact number and location of projects to be requested is unknown at this time. As the

crime rate and demand for law enforcement services increase, manpower development programs continue to remain a priority program area.

Training for law enforcement and other criminal justice personnel will also be an area priority. Basic recruit and advance training is anticipated; this would involve new personnel as well as present staff persons. It seems that all phases of criminal justice system work are becoming increasingly complex and relevant training will be encouraged for all appropriate persons.

Salary increase projects will be reviewed and processed in the area because these programs have assisted local law enforcement agencies in retaining qualified employees in the past. These programs can also be offered in an attempt to encourage officers to continue their education and develop more professionalism on the job.

Forecast:

A continuous review of manpower levels and other relevant, local circumstances will be encouraged in the area. Law enforcement agencies are in the best position to know their needs in terms of additional personnel. Statistics, such as crime rates and populations, are helpful but very often do not deal with the local situation in terms of special conditions and problems that frequently prompt a request for additional staff.

It is also anticipated that projects will be funded for all

training activity having a direct or beneficial impact on law enforcement and criminal justice. Basic recruit and advanced training, specialized training, and other types of instruction for officers at all levels is expected in each of the next three years.

In summary, Law Enforcement Manpower Development will continue as a major program area of emphasis in future years in the East Central Area. Eleven program area 21 proposals are included for implementation for the period of 1975-1977 on the Project Continuation Projections charts. (all projects do not extend to 1977).

Estimated Federal Funds Needed:

1975 -\$100,000 - \$125,000

1976 -\$125,000 - \$140,000

1977 -\$140,000 - \$150,000

1978 -\$140,000 - \$150,000

INCREASED PATROL EFFECTIVENESS (22)

Problem Definition - Inadequate Patrol Density due to Lack of Patrol Vehicles:

In certain areas, additional patrol vehicles are needed to improve patrol density. Inefficient utilization of available personnel is a problem associated with this program area because two-men patrol units are not always necessary or desirable. This depends on current policies and procedures of a given law enforcement agency.

Corrective Action:

Law enforcement agencies requesting additional vehicles will be considered, provided they are able to document a clear need and qualify for assistance in terms of other LEAA requirements. Both marked and unmarked vehicles will be supported where the need exists.

Forecast:

Criteria for funding in this program area in future years will be similar to the guidelines provided under the "Corrective Action" section. The number of applications to be submitted in the next three to four years for additional patrol vehicles is uncertain at this time. Requests may occur in connection with developments in other program areas (i.e. Law Enforcement Man-

power Development, Special Enforcement Problems, etc.). Additional vehicles to supplement enforcement efforts in these other program areas are a distinct possibility.

Estimated Federal Funds Needed:

1975 - \$10,000 - \$20,000

1976 - \$20,000 - \$35,000

1977 - \$30,000 - \$40,000

1978 - \$40,000 - \$50,000

TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS (23)

Problem Definition - Need for Increased Development of Law Enforcement Technology:

The objective of this program area is to provide necessary scientific and technical equipment for police and sheriff's departments throughout the East Central Area. The equipment will fall primarily in one of two categories: (1) communications and (2) specialized criminalistics equipment (crime lab, data systems, etc.). It is anticipated that applications will be considered to fund initial equipment demands (e.g. communications) and also to expand and upgrade current facilities. Most probably the larger agencies will be involved in applications for criminalistics equipment although smaller police and sheriff's departments cannot be excluded if they offer sufficient justification.

Corrective Action:

All equipment requests in this category will be evaluated and recommendations will be made as to the feasibility of securing LEAA assistance. County communications plans are in the process of being formulated and these documents deal with equipment needs and local requirements. All possible avenues of funding will be explored to provide local units of government with necessary equipment.

Forecast:

In terms of communications equipment, several years will undoubtedly be required to fully upgrade systems throughout the East Central Area. Decisions at the county and area levels must be made in connection with communications planning to establish priorities vis-a-vis other programs. Specialized equipment proposals will be evaluated on an individual basis. The increasing complexity of police work most probably will prompt applications for various types of specialized equipment in the next several years.

Estimated Federal Funds Needed

1975	-	\$150,000	-	\$200,000
1976	-	\$325,000	-	\$330,000
1977	-	\$330,000	-	\$340,000
1978	-	\$340,000	-	\$350,000

UNIFIED, COMBINED AND CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT (24)

Problem Definition - Need for Increased Emphasis on Unified, Combined and Contract Law Enforcement Efforts:

The need for increased emphasis on this program area is prompted by several types of problems: maintenance of personnel, duplication of resources, inadequate coordination of enforcement efforts, lack of financial resources to provide coverage on a continuing basis.

Many small town police departments are experiencing a good deal of difficulty in hiring and retaining qualified persons to enforce the law. Current personnel are frequently underpaid and lack the necessary training to function effectively while on duty. Law enforcement is a constantly changing field and any degree of professional performance depends to a large extent on knowledge and skills acquired through various types of training programs. Smaller communities cannot offer this training and are sometimes unwilling to provide funds for such training because they fear the officer will obtain new employment with improved credentials. Obviously this type of problem contributes to the difficulty in maintaining qualified officers.

Duplication of resources is inherent in situations where several enforcement agencies are attempting to provide services within overlapping geographical or jurisdictional areas. Lack

of coordination in enforcement work is closely associated with this duplication. Inefficient manpower deployment, multi-agency records preparation and unnecessary duplication of effort in criminal investigations characterize various locales in need of joint, combined and/or unified law enforcement.

Financial problems are central to the need for additional emphasis on this program area. Smaller towns, particularly in rural counties, are unable to provide funds to maintain continued operation of a full-time police department. This problem has generated interest in contract law enforcement arrangements in various agencies.

Corrective Action:

Options and possibilities existing under this program area will be communicated to appropriate personnel throughout the area in an effort to improve enforcement at all levels. Any unit of government requesting assistance in this program area will be carefully considered. If workable arrangements can be developed, applications will be submitted to the SPA. Emphasis will be on increasing the availability of law enforcement services in any given jurisdiction. This will involve support of programs to develop unified, combined and/or joint functions and facilities.

Forecast:

Continuing efforts to consolidate and unify law enforcement

in the next several years throughout the East Central Area are a distinct possibility. Implementation of specific projects will depend largely on local acceptance of the concept, feasibility of establishing such arrangements, crime and population trends locally, etc.

It is expected that, in the next three years, a good deal of the effort will be directed at the establishment and implementation of unified, combined and/or joint law enforcement functions and facilities to eliminate or minimize problems outlined above.

Estimated Federal Funds Needed:

1975 - \$100,000 - \$125,000

1976 - \$150,000 - \$200,000

1977 - \$150,000 - \$200,000

1978 - \$150,000 - \$200,000

SPECIAL ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS (25)

Problem Definition - High Crime Incidence in Selected Offense Classifications:

Although limitations in current reporting systems mean that crime is not being accurately recorded and measured, these systems can provide an indication of special enforcement problems if they document an inordinate number of Part I violations in a specific classification. Current figures suggest that larceny and burglary account for approximately 85% of all crime in the East Central Area. The sheer volume of offenses in these classifications qualifies them as target crimes.

Corrective Action:

Formation of specialized units to address specific problems will be studied throughout the area. Consideration of particular Part I occurrences will provide a statistical basis for development of applications in this program area. Possible funding of such projects will not be limited to problems apparent in urban areas only. A situation demanding an intensive, special enforcement effort will be addressed whether or not it occurs in an urban or rural jurisdiction.

Forecast:

Crime statistics and additional local circumstances will be surveyed in an effort to evaluate needs and proposals in this program area. Units of government documenting specific types of enforcement problems and otherwise meeting the eligibility requirements will be encouraged to submit applications in this category. It is difficult, however, to predict the level of activity in special enforcement in future years because it depends largely on the development and subsequent identification of target crime problems. Undetected white collar or organized crime would be an example in this area.

Applications in this program area will be particularly encouraged when it can be shown that present employes are unable to adequately deal with a special enforcement problem. Very often police and sheriff's departments are numerically inadequate, and routine duties do not leave sufficient time to actively pursue a special enforcement situation.

Estimated Federal Funds Needed:

1975 - \$100,000 - \$110,000
1976 - \$110,000 - \$130,000
1977 - \$120,000 - \$150,000
1978 - \$120,000 - \$150,000

ADJUDICATION

Problem Definition - Inadequate Training:

This is a continuing need of various agencies in the East Central Area. Increasing complexity of criminal law and changing trends in major court decisions contribute to the need for ongoing, professional training.

Corrective Action:

In FY-75, training opportunities for county attorneys, judges, district court administrators and other appropriate personnel will be supported and encouraged. Details on training and travel arrangements will depend on FY-75 SPA procedures with regard to area training.

Forecast:

This program area will receive attention on a continuous basis during 1976 and 1977. The types of training to be requested in 1976 and 1977 will depend on current needs as expressed by adjudicative personnel. It is impossible to project the amount of funds that will be needed in these years since expenses continue to increase. In-state and out-of-state training will be involved in this area and emphasis will be placed on training sessions having a significant impact on the adjudication phase of the criminal justice process.

Problem Definition - Insufficient Personnel:

Additional personnel have been supported in the past for selected county attorney offices with good results. Increasing caseloads are evident and professional personnel are needed to help reduce delays and backlogs. The 1973 "Yearly Report of Judicial Business" for East Central counties reveals that 1,847 criminal cases were filed in these counties. The vast majority (74%) of these cases were filed in Linn and Johnson counties. Additional staff is needed to assist in the prompt disposition of such cases. Comparing these figures with 1972 data, there occurred a 34% increase in the total criminal caseload. These kinds of increases contribute to the development of judicial backlog, a major fear in the adjudicative process.

Corrective Action:

Additional assistant county attorneys and any other staff that is needed (i.e. clerical workers, law clerks, investigators, administrative assistants) will be supported in FY-75. This will help reduce the "docket loss" situation and expedite the processing of all caseloads. Reductions in criminal caseloads, backlogs, and delays could be achieved through continued implementation of these programs.

Forecast:

At this writing two program area 31 proposals are listed on the East Central Project Continuation Projections Charts for 1975

implementation. These are continuations of ongoing programs that have made substantial progress in addressing the types of problems identified under the problem definition statement. Further continuation of these programs may be requested in 1976 and 1977 although this is uncertain and cannot be definitely stated. Employment of other personnel (e.g. clerical assistance) is anticipated sometime in the next three year period. Applications to fund other needed personnel for county attorney offices and judges will be considered during the next three years and most probably will be implemented in those offices experiencing the heaviest caseloads.

Estimated Federal Funds Needed:

1975	-	\$25,000	-	\$40,000
1976	-	\$30,000	-	\$50,000
1977	-	\$30,000	-	\$50,000
1978	-	\$30,000	-	\$50,000

UPGRADING PHYSICAL RESOURCES OF COURTS AND PROSECUTION (32)

Problem Definition - Deficiencies in Court Physical Resources:

Physical resources that are either inadequate or unavailable to court personnel reduce the volume of work that can be done because such conditions require personnel to devote valuable time to performing tasks that would be unnecessary if modern equipment was available. Essential office equipment would include, but not be limited to the following items: adding machines, typewriters, office furniture and electronic recording and duplication devices. In terms of reference material, law library resources are extremely important to court personnel in legal proceedings. Law journals, periodic publications and other materials are needed to keep abreast of new developments and trends in criminal law and to adequately research the cases. The need for remodeling of physical resources also contributes to the problem definition. Court proceedings need to be conducted in an appropriate and properly outfitted environment. Outdated, overcrowded facilities do not uphold the dignity and tradition of the judicial process.

Most county courthouses in the East Central Area were built in the early part of this century and have not been remodeled to any major extent. Poor acoustics and inadequate or non-existent air conditioning together with high ceilinged courtrooms make testimony difficult and hamper the proceedings. Jury and witness

rooms are also inadequate and lack the proper facilities. Additional space required to implement the Unified Court System in county courthouses has contributed to the physical resources problems.

Corrective Action:

At this writing one program area 32 proposal is included in the Project Continuation Projections charts. However, magistrate needs in terms of physical resources are an important consideration. The existing systems section contains partial equipments requirements; however, it is anticipated that additional equipment will be needed as workloads continue to increase. Further review of existing facilities in this area will be necessary and it is possible that additional requests for assistance will be received. Emphasis will also be given to providing improved facilities for witnesses and juries. All requests will be considered and in the event funds are unavailable from a given county allocation, the possibility of obtaining reversionary or unallocated monies will be explored.

Forecast:

The broad goal for the period of 1975-1978 is to provide assistance to each county or unit of government in order to upgrade physical resources. This will include remodeling, equipment and law library materials. The exact number of projects to be implemented during the three year period is unknown at this time.

Estimated Federal Funds Needed:

1975 - \$10,000 - \$15,000

1976 - \$15,000 - \$20,000

1977 - \$20,000 - \$30,000

1978 - \$20,000 - \$30,000

BLANK

INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF THE ADJUDICATION PROCESS (33)

Problem Definition - Administrative Delay in the Judicial Process:

The 1973 "Yearly Report of Judicial Business" for East Central counties reveals that a total of 4,603 cases (civil and criminal) were pending at the end of that calendar year. Of this number, 678 (15%) were criminal cases and 3,925 (85%) were civil cases. 49% of the civil cases were pending one year or less and 51% were pending more than one year. Of the criminal cases, 74% were pending one year or less and 26% were pending over one year. Of the 4,603 cases pending at the end of 1973, 3,566 (77%) were pending in Linn and Johnson county district courts.

Corrective Action:

Through corrective measures currently being implemented under the District Court Administrator program operating in the Sixth Judicial District some alleviation of the administrative delays is being accomplished. This program will be continued in 1975 and should be expanded if possible. The program has been operational for slightly over one year and during this time the scheduling of hearings, motions, trials, continuances and case assignments to judges has been substantially improved. As a result the amount of time that judges have been required to spend on administrative details has been significantly reduced. It is anticipated that second year implementation will show expanded progress toward the basic goal, which is to expedite the administration of judicial business.

Forecast:

This is a state priority program and should be continued for at least the next three years if possible. Perhaps more emphasis should be placed on data collection and the possibility of securing assistant administrators to aid in performing the duties of the court administrator's office. Relevant data on the number and types of cases processed, time required to dispose of cases, time spent by court personnel on various cases, etc. would help to pinpoint delays and reduce unnecessary backlogs. Currently other duties do not leave sufficient time for the court administrator to concentrate on data collection and analysis. The concept of hiring an assistant administrator is consistent with expanding the impact and progress of the district court administrator program. Increasing caseloads and the continuing need to relieve judges from performing non-adjudicatory administrative functions require that this possibility be given serious consideration in future years.

Other projects to be considered for support in 1975 in the East Central Area include the following: Pre-hearing Attorneys for Appeal, Prosecutor Training Coordinator, Law School Intern, Public Defender Program, Prisoner's Legal Counsel, Computer and Data Systems, Brief Banks, and Adjudicative Training and Services Coordinator. Proposals submitted by units of government in one of these categories will be reviewed and considered for reversionary or unallocated funds if they can be adequately justified. Other programs or proposals that do not readily fall into one of

the categories currently existing under program area 33 but offer some assurance of stabilizing or reducing the backlog of cases, increasing the administrative and operational efficiency of the adjudicative process or providing additional alternatives to achieve the goals of this program area will also be considered for funding.

Estimated Federal Funds Needed:

1975 - \$25,000 - \$35,000

1976 - \$20,000 - \$30,000

1977 - \$20,000 - \$30,000

1978 - \$20,000 - \$30,000

CORRECTIONS

COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS (43)

Problem Definition - Adult Institutional Commitments:

East Central Area Offender Profile data for FY-73 (with FY-72 comparisons) provides information on adults committed to state correctional institutions during the twelve month period under consideration. The statistics reveal a significant increase (64%) in the number of persons committed to state correctional institutions from FY-72 to FY-73. Males in the age categories of 20 years or less and 21 through 30 were primarily responsible for the total increase in commitments. Of 69 adults committed in FY-73, 94% were male and 6% were female and the age group of 30 years or less represented 86.9% of all offenders. 86.1% of the males and 100% of the females were 30 years of age or less.

Continuing efforts must be maintained to reduce the number of persons committed to state institutions. In doing this it is expected that the several objectives listed in the Iowa Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan for 1974 can be realized. These objectives, given on page 375, are to "decrease the rate of recidivism, decrease the cost of corrections, increase the percentage of offenders handled within the community, decrease offenders institutionalized at the state level,

assist in the reintegration of offenders into the community and decrease the financial drain of offenders on the welfare system by allowing them to remain in the community and support their families".

Prior to March 1, 1973, there was no unified program in the Sixth Judicial District to provide the following services:

1. Management of post-conviction supervision and probation of non-felony convictions and first offenders.
2. Management of pre-conviction supervision and services for defendants released from custody awaiting adjudication.
3. To provide maximum information to the Courts to make safe, non-monetary bond release from custody.
4. To provide presentence investigations on non-felony convictions when requested.

Corrective Action:

In March, 1973, the Sixth Judicial District Community Court Services Project was established to correct the above mentioned problems. Three divisions of Community Court Services were formed: the Pre-trial Release Unit, the Pre-trial Release with Supervision Unit, and the County Probation Unit.

It is the intent that the Pre-trial Release Unit interviews defendants in jail and verifies the information obtained. This

verified information and a release recommendation is provided the Court at arraignment or at a bond reduction hearing. Release by this unit is on recognizance and does not provide maintenance other than mail or telephone contact.

It is the intent that the Pre-trial Release with Supervision Unit provides supervision, counseling, and referral service for defendants released but judged in need of pre-conviction supervision. Release by this unit is considered pre-conviction probation. A formal supervision agreement is signed and weekly personal contact is required. The Pre-trial Release with Supervision counselor reports to the Court the defendant's actions while under supervision.

The County Probation Unit provides supervision, counseling, and referral service for defendants placed on probation. The Probation Unit, in conjunction with the Pre-trial Release Units prepare presentence investigations for the Courts. The probation officer reports to the Court the defendant's actions while on probation.

Each of the three units was formed to handle adult offenders, but also treat juveniles whenever requested.

Forecast:

As of August, 1974, Community Court Services has five (5)

part-time employees and nineteen full-time employees. The Project operates all units in each of the six counties composing the Sixth Judicial District. However, to provide increased service to the four rural counties and to allow for the present growth rate, a total of three counselors and three part-time employees will be needed, probably by the end of 1975, or early in 1976. This may necessitate the addition of office space and support staff of one in a rural county.

Problem Definition - Juvenile Institutional Commitments:

Juvenile offender data for FY-73 (with FY-72 comparisons) provides some insight into the delinquency problems in the East Central Area. Institutional commitment figures indicate that a total of 15 juvenile offenders were placed in state correctional facilities during fiscal year 1973. Comparing FY-72 and FY-73, there occurred a 16% decrease in juvenile offender commitments. Fewer female commitments are primarily responsible for the decrease. Male commitments comprised 94% of the total and female commitments, 7%. In FY-73 all juvenile commitments were in the 15, 16 and 17 year age groups. Precipitating offenses for which the juveniles were committed included the following: truancy or runaway, incorrigible/uncontrolled, auto theft, breaking and entering, robbery or petty larceny and other (i.e. drug and probation violations, arson, shoplifting). Linn county commitments represented 60% of the total and Johnson county, 7%. Johnson county's percent of the total decreased markedly during the twelve month period, from 28% in FY-72 to 7% in FY-73.

State jail report data for 1973 provides additional information on juvenile criminal involvement. The figures indicate that a total of 499 juveniles were confined in county jails in the East Central Area during 1973. Of those committed, 76% were male and

24% female. The vast majority of the juvenile offenders (92%) were jailed in Linn and Johnson counties. Comparing 1973 with 1972 in terms of juveniles confined, the percent of the state total represented by the East Central Area increased 3.1% while the number of juveniles confined throughout the entire state increased 32% during this time.

The objectives listed under the adult community-based corrections section are essentially the same for juveniles.

Corrective Action:

Programs currently operating in the East Central Area under program area 43 for juveniles will be continued in 1975 (see Project Continuations Projections Charts). Implementation of Deputy Sheriff Juvenile Officer projects in one or more selected counties (depending on fund availability) is also anticipated. These programs most probably will be written in either program area 13 or 21, however. The emphasis in 1975 will be to provide a total effort, including manpower (professional and non-professional) and facilities to accomplish the objectives outlined for community-based corrections programs. Support for group homes and detention facilities (possibly area-wide) and multi-county additional manpower programs is anticipated. Local interest in such proposals is apparent and it is recognized that the juvenile

justice component is becoming a major area of emphasis in the Criminal Justice System.

Forecast:

Physical resources (buildings, equipment, etc.) and staffing requirements will be surveyed in the next three years to determine priorities for support. It is likely that funding of several additional group facilities will be considered during the period of 1975 - 1978. Efforts will be made to consolidate resources in order to provide additional services and develop more cooperative arrangements.

Estimated Federal Funds Needed:

1975 - \$310,000 - \$350,000

1976 - \$350,000 - \$400,000

1977 - \$350,000 - \$400,000

1978 - \$350,000 - \$400,000

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (51)

Problem Definition - Insufficient Criminal Justice Research Data:

Further study and development of ideas, philosophies, enforcement techniques and innovative approaches to Criminal Justice System problems needs to be undertaken in the East Central Area. Refinement of current practices and procedures together with the development of new techniques for crime reduction and control must be encouraged using information obtained from research and analysis of selected problems.

Corrective Action:

Research in this area should be initiated and pursued in order that alternatives may be developed. Feasibility and practicality of research findings could be tested in the Criminal Justice System. The long range impact of successful research projects could be realized. Applications of program feedback and results would be made with the eventual goal of upgrading the Criminal Justice System and making necessary modifications to present systems.

Forecast:

There are currently no program area 51 proposals included in the Project Continuation Projections Charts for implementation in the next three year period. This may change, however, if a pro-

posal is received that qualifies for assistance under this program area. Research projects designed to combat specific crime problems or dealing with a given function(s) of the criminal justice process will be considered for support. These may develop at any time and if allocated funds are unavailable, other avenues of funding will be explored to assist the project.

Estimated Federal Funds Needed:

1975 - \$ 5,000 - \$ 7,500

1976 - \$ 7,500 - \$10,000

1977 - \$10,000 - \$15,000

1978 - \$15,000 - \$20,000

JUVENILE REFERENCE SUMMARY PAGE

	<u>PAGE</u>
CRIME PROFILE	
Cedar Rapids:	
Categorical Age Breakdown.	52
Breakdown of Juvenile Arrests.	95
Iowa City:	
Categorical Age Breakdown.	96
Breakdown of Juvenile Arrests.	119
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Breakdown of Juvenile Arrests.	137
OFFENDER PROFILE	
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Juvenile Drug Treatment Data	155
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EXISTING RESOURCES	
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Cedar Rapids Police Department Crime Prevention Bureau	180
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JUVENILE REFERENCE SUMMARY PAGE (CONTINUED)

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Iowa City Police Department Community Relations. . . .	201-204
Report of Judicial Business - Juvenile Matters	236-253
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County Jails - Juveniles Confined.	306-307
 ANNUAL ACTION SECTION	
Program Area 13.	422-424
Program Area 43.	453-459

PROJECT CONTINUATION PROJECTIONS

- 10 PREVENTION
- 13 Criminal Justice System - Citizen Rapport
 - a. Youth Bureaus (PD)
 - b. Police-School Liaison
 - c. Crime Prevention Units (PD)
 - d. Rural Crime Units (PD)
 - e. Technical Assistance for above
- 14 Target Hardening
 - a. Burglar Alarms
 - b. Home Alert - Merchant Alert, etc.
 - c. Property identification
 - d. Other target hardening or other innovative crime prevention programs
- 20 LAW ENFORCEMENT
- 21 Law Enforcement Manpower Development
 - a. For 24 hour coverage
 - b. For increased patrol density in specific high crime areas within major cities
 - c. Law enforcement training, police cadet projects
 - d. Police legal advisors, planners, crime scene technicians for SMSAs.
 - e. Salary increased to stimulate educational attainment.
- 22 Increased Patrol Effectiveness
 - a. Additional patrol vehicles so as to increase patrol intensity.
- 23 Technological Improvements
 - a. Crime Labs
 - b. Communications
 - c. Data system
- 24 Unified, Combined and Contract Law Enforcement
 - a. Contract law enforcement
 - b. Combined functions and facilities
- 25 Special Enforcement Problems
 - a. Any specific police project to address specific types of crime with the exception of juvenile units which are Program Area 13 - tactical units, etc.
- 30 ADJUDICATION
- 31 Upgrading Human Resources of Courts, Prosecution and Defense
 - a. Training for county attorneys and judges
 - b. Additional assistant county attorney
 - c. Salary increases - county attorney staffs
 - d. Clerical assistance - county attorneys and judges
 - e. Investigators - county attorneys
 - f. Law clerks - judges
- 32 Upgrading Physical Resources of Courts and Prosecution
 - a. Remodeling
 - b. Equipment
 - c. Law Libraries
- 33 Increased Efficiency of the Adjudication Process
 - a. District Court Administrators
 - b. Pre-hearing attorneys for appeals
 - c. Area prosecutors
 - d. Special prosecution unit - Attorney General office
 - e. Prosecutor training coordinator
 - f. Law school intern
 - g. Public Defender
 - h. Prisoner's Legal Counsel
 - i. Computer and data systems, brief bank, studies, etc.
 - j. Adjudicative training and services coordinator

40 CORRECTIONS

41 Correctional Manpower Development

- a. State manpower for treatment, administration and organization, planning, etc.

43 Community Based Corrections

- a. Community based adult projects
- b. Community based drug treatment projects
- c. Community based juvenile projects
- d. Evaluations of community based corrections projects

44 Technological Improvements

- a. TRACIS and other data systems
- b. Personnel for those state level correctional agencies to develop data systems

50 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

51 Research and Development

- a. Development of baseline data
- b. Identification and analysis of specific crime problems
- c. Development of effective evaluation procedures
- d. Analysis of treatment needs and methods of addressing those needs
- e. Analysis of CJS functions and development of more effective means of performing and coordinating those functions.

60 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

61 Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils

- a. Area wide criminal justice program for those areas having over 250,000 population thereby resulting in a coordinated effort to improve the local criminal justice system.

APPENDIX D
ASSISTANCE TO HIGH CRIME/LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY AREAS

Part C Area Allocation (General)		\$210,800.00
SMSA Allocation:		
63.6% of area crime rate x 60% of Part C area allocation(\$126,480)=	\$ 80,441.00	
49.7% of area population x 40% of Part C area allocation(\$ 84,320)=	<u>\$ 41,907.00</u>	
Minimum <u>SMSA</u> Allocation	\$122,348.00	\$122,348.00

1975 Fund Distribution to
SMSA (Cedar Rapids/Linn County)

Prevention

13 CJS Citizen Rapport	\$ 3,825.00
------------------------	-------------

Law Enforcement

21 Manpower Development	\$ 31,700.00
23 Technological Improvements	\$ 59,387.00

Adjudication

31 Upgrading Human Resources of Courts, Prosecution and Defense	\$ 3,556.00
33 Improve Efficiency of the Adjud- ication Process	\$ 29,000.00

Corrections

43 Community-Based Corrections	<u>\$266,300.00</u>
TOTAL	\$393,768.00

Total 1975 fund distribution to SMSA includes priority project funding.

Total Area Allocation: \$510,800
 Priority Allocation: \$300,000
 Part C Base Allocation: \$210,800

BUDGET FOR PART C ALLOCATION

Functional Category		Program Area		Individual Projects	
10 Prevention	\$ 3,825	13 CJS - Citizen Rapport ⁷⁶	\$- 3,825	Youth Bureau (Continuation)	\$ 3,825
20 Law Enforcement	191,404	21 Law Enforcement Man- power Development	67,829	24-Hour Coverage	20,000
				24-Hour Coverage (Continuations)	36,129
				Law Enforcement Train- ing (Continuation)	11,700
		22 Increased Patrol Effec- tiveness	4,760	Additional Patrol Vehicle & Vehicle Equipment	4,760
		23 Technological Improve- ments	103,151	Communications	56,251
				Upgrade Investigative tools	30,600
				+ I. D. Bureau	11,711
		24 Unified, Combined and Contract Law Enforcement	15,664	Contract Law Enforce- ment	10,638
				Combined Law Enforce- ment	5,026

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APPENDIX E

(Page 1 of 3)

Total Area Allocation: \$510,800
 Priority Allocation: \$300,000
 Part C Base Allocation: \$210,800

BUDGET FOR PART C ALLOCATION

Functional Category		Program Area		Individual Projects	
10 Prevention	\$ 3,825	13 CJS - Citizen Rapport ⁷⁶	\$- 3,825	Youth Bureau (Continuation)	\$ 3,825
20 Law Enforcement	191,404	21 Law Enforcement Man- power Development	67,829	24-Hour Coverage	20,000
				24-Hour Coverage (Continuations)	36,129
				Law Enforcement Train- ing(Continuation)	11,700
		22 Increased Patrol Effec- tiveness	4,760	Additional Patrol Vehicle & Vehicle Equipment	4,760
		23 Technological Improve- ments	103,151	Communications	56,251
				Upgrade Investigative tools	30,600
					+ 11,711
				I. D. Bureau	16,300
		24 Unified, Combined and Contract Law Enforcement	15,664	Contract Law Enforce- ment	10,638
				Combined Law Enforce- ment	5,026

APPENDIX E (CONTINUED)

(Page 2 of 3)

<u>Functional Category</u>		<u>Program Area</u>		<u>Individual Project</u>	
30 Adjudication	\$ 3,556	31 Upgrading Resources of Courts, Prosecution, and Defense	\$ 3,556	Additional Assistant County Attorney (Continuation)	\$ 3,556
40 Corrections	12,015	43 Community-Based Corrections (Juvenile Projects)	12,015	24 Sec'y/Clerk (Juvenile Probation Dept.) (Continuation) Youth Services Counseling (Juvenile Probation Dept.) (Continuation) 74 Juvenile Group Home (Juvenile Probation Department)	3,240 2,475 6,300
Part C Base Allocation TOTAL <u>\$210,800</u>		<u>\$210,800</u>		<u>\$210,800</u>	

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APPENDIX E (CONTINUED)

(Page 3 of 3)

BUDGET FOR PRIORITY ALLOCATION

<u>Functional Category</u>		<u>Program Area</u>		<u>Individual Project</u>	
30 Adjudication	\$ 29,000	33 Increased Efficiency of the Adjudication Process	\$ 29,000	District Court Admin- istrator(Continuation)	\$ 29,000
40 Corrections	271,000	43 Community-Based Cor- rections	271,000	Community-Based Adult projects(Continuation)	250,000
				Community-Based Juvenile projects(Continuation)	21,000
Priority Allocation TOTAL	<u>\$300,000</u>		<u>\$300,000</u>		<u>\$300,000</u>

(APPENDIX F)

Project Continuation Projections - 1975

Area: East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Prior Years Support</u>	<u>1975</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>			
		<u>No. of Years</u>	<u>Funding Ratio of Current Year</u>	<u>Funding Ratio</u>	<u>Total Yearly Cost</u>	<u>Funding Ratio</u>	<u>Total Yearly Cost</u>	<u>Funding Ratio</u>	<u>Total Yearly Cost</u>
County: BENTON									
1. Additional Deputy (Sheriff)	2	75 - 25 %	50-50%	\$13,500	---	----	---	----	
2. Sec'y/Clerk (Probation)	2	90 - 10 %	60-40%	5,400	---	----	---	----	
3. Communications System (Combined)	---	-----	Open (total cost- 35,000)	---	Open	----	---	Open	----
4. Additional Deputy (Juvenile) (Sheriff)	---	-----	Open (annual cost- 22,000)	---	Open	----	---	Open	----

(APPENDIX F) (CONTINUED)

Project Continuation Projections - 1975

Area: East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Prior Years Support</u>	<u>1975</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>		
		<u>Funding Ratio</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<u>County: CEDAR</u>	<u>No. of Years</u>	<u>of Current Year</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Yearly Cost</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Yearly Cost</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Yearly Cost</u>
1. Contract Law Enf. (Lowden Area-Sheriff)	1	59.7 - 40.3 %	60-40%	\$18,000	50-50%	\$14,500	-----	-----
2. Radio Dispatchers (Sheriff)	3	50 - 50 %	25-75%	21,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
3. County-wide Burglar Alarm System(Sheriff)	---	-----	Open	20,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
4. Contract Law Enf. (Clarence Area-Sheriff)	---	-----	Open(annual cost-	19,000)	-----Open	-----	-----Open	-----
5. Communications System (Combined)	---	-----	Open(total cost -	35,000)	-----Open	-----	-----Open	-----
6. Additional Deputy (Juvenile) (Sheriff)	---	-----	Open(annual cost-	22,000)	-----Open	-----	-----Open	-----

Project Continuation Projections - 1975Area: East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Prior Years Support</u>	<u>1975</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>		
		<u>Funding Ratio</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<u>County: IOWA</u>	<u>No. of Years</u>	<u>of Current Year</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Yearly Cost</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Yearly Cost</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Yearly Cost</u>
1. Radio Operators (sheriff)	3	36.7 - 63.3%	25-75%	\$9,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
2. Additional Deputy (Sheriff)	1	90 - 10 %	90-10%	10,000	60-40%	10,500	-----	-----
3. Additional Deputy (Juvenile-Sheriff)	---	-----	Open (annual cost -	22,000)	-----Open-----	-----	-----Open-----	-----
4. Communications System (Combined)	---	-----	Open (total cost -	35,000)	-----Open-----	-----	-----Open-----	-----
5. Additional Officer (Probation)	---	-----	Open (annual cost -	13,000)	-----Open-----	-----	-----Open-----	-----

Project Continuation Projections - 1975

Area: East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission

Project Title	Prior Years Support		1975		1976		1977	
	No. of Years	Funding Ratio of Current Year	Funding Ratio	Total Yearly Cost	Funding Ratio	Total Yearly Cost	Funding Ratio	Total Yearly Cost
County: JOHNSON								
1. Joint Communications Center	---	-----	Open	(total cost \$470,000)	-----Open	-----	-----Open	-----
2. Additional Officer (CPD)	1	81.1-18.9%	90-10%	10,225	60-40%	10,800	-----	-----
3. Additional Equip. (CPD) (Patrol Vehicle)	---	-----	90-10%	5,300	-----	-----	-----	-----
4. Joint Law Enf. Center	---	-----	-----Open	-----	-----Open	-----	-----Open	-----
5. Sex Crime Unit (ICPD)	1	75 -25%	-----Open	-----	-----Open	-----	-----	-----
6. Additional Officers (2) (Coralville P.D.)	2	50 -50%	-----Open	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
7. Vol. Coor. (Probation)	2	75 -25%	-----Open	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
8. Girls Grp. Home (")	2	90 -10%	-----Open	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
9. Boys Grp. Home(")	1	90 -10%	-----Open	-----	-----Open	-----	-----	-----
10. Ass't. Co. Attorney	3	50 -50%	-----Open	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
11. Contract Law Enf. (Sher)	1	90 -10%	-----Open	-----	-----Open	-----	-----	-----
12. Courtroom Remodeling	1	90 -10%	-----Open	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
13. Additional Deputy (Juvenile-Sheriff)	---	-----	Open	(annual cost 22,000)	-----Open	-----	-----Open	-----

Project Continuation Projections - 1975Area: East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Prior Years Support</u>		<u>1975</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>No. of Years</u>	<u>Funding Ratio of Current Year</u>	<u>Funding Ratio</u>	<u>Total Yearly Cost</u>	<u>Funding Ratio</u>	<u>Total Yearly Cost</u>	<u>Funding Ratio</u>	<u>Total Yearly Cost</u>
County: JONES								
1. Youth Counselor (Probation)	2	90 - 10%	60-40%	\$4,125	-----	-----	-----	-----
2. Additional Officer (Anamosa P.D.)	2	90 - 10%	60-40%	7,875	-----	-----	-----	-----
3. Combined Law Enf. (Wyo.;Olin;Ox.Junc)	2	90 - 10%	60-40%	8,375	-----	-----	-----	-----
4. Additional Deputy (Juvenile-Sheriff)	---	-----	Open (annual cost 22,000)	-----Open	-----	-----Open	-----	-----
5. Communications System (combined)	---	-----	Open (total cost 40,000)	-----Open	-----	-----Open	-----	-----

Project Continuation Projections - 1975Area: East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission

Project Title	Prior Years Support	1975		1976		1977		
		Funding Ratio	Total Yearly Cost	Funding Ratio	Total Yearly Cost	Funding Ratio	Total Yearly Cost	
County: LINN	No. of Years	Funding Ratio of Current Year	Funding Ratio	Total Yearly Cost	Funding Ratio	Total Yearly Cost	Funding Ratio	Total Yearly Cost
1. Data Sys.(records-CRPD)	1	90 - 10%	-----	\$-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2. I.D.Bureau(Marion P.D.)	---	-----	90-10%	18,200	-----Open-----	-----	-----Open-----	-----
3. Youth Bureau (M.P.D.)	3	50 - 50%	33-67%	11,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
4. Ass't.Co.Attorney	3	39.8-60.2%	25-75%	14,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
5. In-Ser.Train(Sheriff)	1	75 - 25%	90-10%	13,000	-----Open-----	-----	-----	-----
6. Additional Deputies (2) (Sheriff)	---	-----	90-10%	22,200	-----Open-----	-----	-----Open-----	-----
7. Juvenile Grp.Home (Probation)	---	-----	-----Open-----	-----	-----Open-----	-----	-----Open-----	-----
8. Upgrade Investigative tools (C.R.P.D.)	---	-----	90-10%	34,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
9. Communications Sys(CRPD)	---	-----	Open(total cost 287,200)	-----	-----Open-----	-----	-----Open-----	-----
10. Communications System (Sheriff/towns)	---	-----	Open(total cost 225,000)	-----	-----Open-----	-----	-----Open-----	-----
11. Communications System (Marion P.D.)	---	-----	Open(total cost 54,600)	-----	-----Open-----	-----	-----Open-----	-----
12. Rape Crisis Service	---	-----	-----Open-----	-----	-----Open-----	-----	-----Open-----	-----

(APPENDIX F) (CONTINUED)
Project Continuation Projections - 1975

Area: East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Prior Years Support</u>	<u>1975</u>		<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>		
		<u>Funding Ratio</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<u>County: WASHINGTON</u>	<u>No. of Years</u>	<u>of Current Year</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Yearly Cost</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Yearly Cost</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Yearly Cost</u>
1. Additional Deputy (Sheriff)	2	75-25%	50-50%	\$13,100	-----	-----	-----	-----
2. Communications Systems (combined)	---	-----	Open (total cost	35,000)	-----Open-----	-----Open-----	-----Open-----	-----Open-----
3. Additional Deputy (Juvenile-Sheriff)	---	-----	Open (annual cost	22,000)	-----Open-----	-----Open-----	-----Open-----	-----Open-----

Project Continuation Projections - 1975Area: East Central Iowa Area Crime Commission

Project Title State/Area-Wide County: Priorities	Prior Years Support No. of Years	Funding Ratio of Current Year	1975		1976		1977	
			Funding Ratio	Total Yearly Cost	Funding Ratio	Total Yearly Cost	Funding Ratio	Total Yearly Cost
1. 6th Judicial District (State) (District Court Administrator)	2	90-10%	90-10%	\$32,300	-----Open----	-----Open----	-----Open----	-----Open----
2. 6th Judicial District (State) (Community- Based Corrections)	1	90-10%	90-10%	278,000	-----Open----	-----Open----	-----Open----	-----Open----
3. ECIACC (State) (Juvenile Corrections)	1	90-10%	90-10%	23,500	-----Open----	-----Open----	-----Open----	-----Open----
4. ECIACC (Area-Wide) (Multi-County Rural Larceny Task Force)	---	-----	90-10%	96,000	-----Open----	-----Open----	-----Open----	-----Open----

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